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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	also ensures that the corpus luteum continues to secrete progesterone and estrogen.	Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (Hcg)	hCG				eExam
FBQ	_noted that body cells survived in a healthy condition only when the temperature, pressure, and chemical composition of their environment remained relatively constant.	Claude Bernard	Claude Bernard				eExam
FBQ	A group of placenta where the chorion comes in direct contact with maternal blood is called	Haemochorial	Haemochorial				eExam
FBQ	The word placenta comes from the Latin word for	cake	cake				eExam
FBQ	is the process by which the three germ tissue layers of the embryo develop into the internal organs of the organism.	Organogenesis	Organogenesis				eExam
FBQ	differs from other forms of cell division in that it increases the number of cells without increasing the mass.	Cleavage	Cleavage				eExam
FBQ	is the process of forming gametes from diploid cells of the germ line.	Gametogenesis	Gametogenesis				eExam
FBQ	A _____ is an antibody specific for one antigen produced by a single clone of B cells.	monoclonal antibody	monoclonal antibody				eExam

	FBQ	activate macrophages and natural killer cells which attack tumor cells.	Interferons	Interferons				eExam
	FBQ	are cells destroy abnormal body cells such as virus-infected cells and cancer cells.	Killer T-cells	Killer T-cells				eExam
	FBQ	occurs when a person is injected with antibodies made by another organism.	Artificial Passive Immunity	Artificial Passive Immunity				eExam
	FBQ	occurs when a child gets antibodies from the mother either before it is born or in the mother's milk.	Natural Passive Immunity	Natural Passive Immunity				eExam
	FBQ	are defence proteins that are produced by body cells that are infected by a virus.	Interferons	Interferons				eExam
	FBQ	are substances produced by other protein or in response to the presence of foreign material in the body.	Complement Defence Proteins	Complement Defence Proteins				eExam
	FBQ	is composed of cells that have the special ability to shorten or contract in order to produce movement of body parts.	Muscle tissue	Muscle tissue				eExam
	FBQ	are connective tissue membranes that line the cavities of the freely movable joints such as the shoulder, elbow, and knee.	Synovial membranes	Synovial membranes				eExam
	FBQ	The connective tissue covering on the brain and spinal cord, within the dorsal cavity are called ,	meninges	meninges				eExam
	FBQ	are epithelial membranes that consist of epithelial tissue that is attached to an underlying loose connective tissue.	Mucous membranes	Mucous membranes				eExam
	FBQ	consist of epithelial tissue and the connective tissue to which it is attached.	Epithelial membranes	Epithelial membranes				eExam

	FBQ	is a highly specialized tissue restricted to the wall of the heart.	Cardiac muscle	Cardiac muscle				eExam
	FBQ	is abundant throughout the internal organs of the body especially in regions such as the digestive tract.	Smooth muscle	Smooth muscle				eExam
	FBQ	rely on blood vessels in the tissue surrounding the cartilage for nutrient supply and waste removal.	chondrocytes	chondrocytes				eExam
	FBQ	is characterized by three traits: lacunae, chondrocytes, and a rigid matrix	Cartilage	Cartilage				eExam
	FBQ	connective tissue is the most widespread connective tissue of the body.	Areolar	Areolar				eExam
	FBQ	assists in removing dust particles and foreign bodies which have entered the air passages	Ciliated epithelium	Ciliated epithelium				eExam
	FBQ	.in the kidney excrete waste products from the body and reabsorb needed materials from the urine.	Epithelial tissues	Epithelial tissues				eExam
	FBQ	is usually found in the air passages like the nose and also found in the uterus and Fallopian tubes of females	Ciliated epithelium	Ciliated epithelium				eExam
	FBQ	_is the name of the cells that secrete mucus or slime which is a lubricating substance which keeps the surface smooth.	Goblet cells	Goblet cells				eExam
	FBQ	are found between the columnar epithelial cells of the duodenum.	Goblet cells	Goblet cells				eExam
	FBQ	forms the lining of the stomach and intestines.	Columnar epithelium	Columnar epithelium				eExam

	FBQ	_____ begins with the formation of the cleavage furrow during anaphase and is complete when the plasma membrane comes together at the equator to produce two new daughter cells	Cytokinesis	Cytokinesis				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is found in glands and in the lining of the kidney tubules as well as in the ducts of the glands	Cuboidal epithelium	Cuboidal epithelium				eExam
	FBQ	_____ Is the process by which cells develop specialized structures and functions that results from the selective activation and inactivation of DNA sections	Differentiation	Differentiation				eExam
	FBQ	Epithelial tissue that occurs on surfaces on the interior of the body is known as _____ ,	endothelium	endothelium				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is the division of the cytoplasm of the cell	Cytokinesis	Cytokinesis				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is a common genetic disorder affecting 1 in every 500 adults in the United States.	Hypercholesterolemia	Hypercholesterolemia				eExam
	FBQ	Secretory vesicles are moved from the inside to the outside of the cell by _____	exocytosis.	exocytosis.				eExam
	FBQ	Two steps of protein synthesis are transcription and _____ _,	translation	translation				eExam
	FBQ	_____ refers to the formation of vesicles to transfer particles and droplets from outside to inside the cell	Endocytosis	Endocytosis				eExam
	FBQ	DNA stands for Deoxyribonucleic Acid and is so named for its _____ deoxyribose sugar and nucleic acid.	five-carbon	five-carbon				eExam

	FBQ	_____ is a special type of cell division that occurs in the production of the gametes, or eggs and sperm.	Meiosis	Meiosis				eExam
	FBQ	All cells in the body (somatic cells) except those that give rise to the eggs and sperm (gametes), reproduce by _____,	mitosis	mitosis				eExam
	FBQ	_____ moves substances against a concentration gradient from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration.	Active transport	Active transport				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is the diffusion of solvent or water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane.	Osmosis	Osmosis				eExam
	FBQ	Mechanisms of movement across the cell membrane include simple diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active transport, endocytosis, and _____,	exocytosis	exocytosis				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is a membrane-bound sacs for storage, digestion, and waste removal in a typical cell.	Vacuoles	Vacuoles				eExam
	FBQ	The generalized cell functions include movement of substances across the cell membrane, cell division to make new cells, and _____,	protein synthesis	protein synthesis				eExam
	FBQ	Energy-producing chemical reactions take place on cristae of the _____	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam
	FBQ	_____ composes 25% of the total cell's mass.	Ribosomes	Ribosomes				eExam
	FBQ	Recycles and decomposes of proteins, fats, and carbohydrates with formation of urea takes place _____,	Mitochondria	Mitochondria				eExam

	FBQ	The cell organelles that transports undigested material to cell membrane for removal is referred to as _____.	Lysosome	Lysosome				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is protein 'packaging plant' for the cells.	Golgi apparatus	Golgi apparatus				eExam
	FBQ	_____ is a discrete densely stained structure found in the nucleus.	nucleolus	nucleolus				eExam
	FBQ	Nuclear pores that provide aqueous channels through the envelope are collectively referred to as _____	nucleoporins	nucleoporins				eExam
	FBQ	The cell membrane, the nucleus and the _____ are the main parts of a cell.	Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm				eExam
	FBQ	In _____ Robert Hooke looks at cork under a microscope. Calls the chambers he see "cells	1965	1965				eExam
	FBQ	_____ refers to an increase in size either through an increase in the number of cells or through an increase in the size of each individual cell.	Growth	Growth				eExam
	FBQ	A broad term that includes all the chemical reactions that occur in the body is called _____	Metabolism	Metabolism				eExam
	FBQ	_____ suggested the name homeostasis for the relatively constant states maintained by the body.	Walter B. Cannon	Walter B. Cannon				eExam
	FBQ	_____ noted that body cells survived in a healthy condition only when the temperature, pressure, and chemical composition of their environment remained relatively constant.	Claude Bernard	Claude Bernard				eExam
	MCQ	…….. cells destroy abnormal body cells such as virus-infected cells and cancer cells.	Killer T-cells	Helper T-Cells	Perforin	Macrophages	A	eExam

	MCQ	The first vaccine to be produced was against	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Polio	Smallpox	D	eExam
	MCQ	The first vaccine was produced in year	1796	1896	1794	1900	A	eExam
	MCQ	When the body produces antibodies against itself, it is called	Antigen	Infection	Autoimmune Diseases	Allergic reaction	C	eExam
	MCQ	……..causes the blood capillaries to dilate and become more porous	Adrenaline	Histamine	Prostaglandin	Chemical Mediators	B	eExam
	MCQ	The organ that prevents the entry of microorganisms and prevents dehydration by reducing water loss from the body is	Squamous epithelium	Skin	Adipose tissue	Peritoneum	B	eExam
	MCQ	Epithelial cells with microvilli are most likely to be found	In the skin	Lining the uterine tube	Lining the small intestine	Lining blood vessels..	C	eExam
	MCQ	Epithelium composed of two or more layers of cells with only the deepest layer in contact with the basement membrane is	Stratified epithelium.	Columnar epithelium	Columnar epithelium.	Simple epithelium.	A	eExam
	MCQ	A tissue that covers a surface, is one cell layer thick, and is composed of flat cells is	Simple squamous epithelium.	Simple columnar epithelium.	Ciliated epithelium	Simple cuboidal epithelium	A	eExam
	MCQ	Example of serous membrane is	Epithelia	Periosteum	Pleura	Synovial	C	eExam
	MCQ	Smooth muscle fibres are ……. in shape	Rectangular	Cylindrical	Spindle	Circular	C	eExam
	MCQ	The nucleus of smooth muscle fibres are located……..	Centrally	Posterioly	Anteriorly	Supperiorly	A	eExam
	MCQ	The skeletal muscle fibre is……in shape	indefinite	Circular	Rectangular	Cylindrical	D	eExam
	MCQ	Skeleton of the mammalian fetus is composed of .	Elastic fibro cartilage	Elastic cartilage	Fibro elastic cartilage	Hyaline cartilage	D	eExam
	MCQ	An example of specialized connective tissue is …..	Collagen	Fibres	Cartilages	Fibroblasts	C	eExam
	MCQ	…….. . ...is the most widespread and abundant type of tissue in the human body.	Simple epithelium	Pseudo epithelium	Connective tissue	Blood	C	eExam
	MCQ	epithelium lines portions of the respiratory tract and some of the tubes of the male reproductive tract.	Columnar	Pseudostratified columnar	Pseudo ciliated	Pavement	B	eExam
	MCQ	Slime is also referred to as……..	Mucos	Serous fliud	Pleural fluid	Mucoid	A	eExam

	MCQ	The epithelium that forms the lining of the stomach and intestinesC42C42:D43	Ciliated	Columnar	Cuboidaal	Columnal	B	eExam
	MCQ	The epithelium that secretes slime is called	Squamous	Cuboidal	Ciliated	Columnar	D	eExam
	MCQ	The epithelium that forms the lining of the mouth, blood vessels, heart and lungs is called	Ciliated	Squamous	Columnar	Cuboidal	B	eExam
	MCQ	Epithelium found in glands, lining of the kidney tubules and constitute the germinal epithelium that produce egg and sperm cell is .	Squamous	Cuboidal	Ciliated	Columnar	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of these organelles produces large amounts of ATP?	Lysosomes	Ribosomes	Mitochondria	Nucleus	C	eExam
	MCQ	Division of the cytoplasm of the cell is referred to as	Cytoplasm catabolism	Meiosis	Cytokinesis	Prophase	C	eExam
	MCQ	Cell division that occurs by…….. produces new cells for growth and tissue repair	Mitosis	Meiosis	Replication	Supplementary	A	eExam
	MCQ	The first mammal to be cloned in Roslin Institute in Edinburgh was	Sheep.	Goat	Pig	Dog	A	eExam
	MCQ	The first mammal was successfully cloned in the year	1896	1996	1994	1986	B	eExam
	MCQ	The accumulation excess cholesterol in blood vessels is termed	Atheriosclerosis	Arteriosclerosis	Atheroma	Atherosclerosis	D	eExam
	MCQ	Transfer of genetic information from RNA into a protein is known as	Replication	Translation	Transcription	Genetic transfer	B	eExam
	MCQ	Protein Synthesis, occurs in the two steps of transcription and translation	Translation and metabolism	Anabolism and catabolism	Transcription and replication	Transcription and translation,	D	eExam
	MCQ	Replication of DNA during cell cycle takes place at	interphase	Prophase	Anaphase	Metaphase	A	eExam
	MCQ	Somatic cells reproduction that results in two cells identical to one parent cell is	mitosis	Meiosis	Inter division	Somatic division	A	eExam
	MCQ	The longest part of the cell cycle is the……	Anaphase	Metaphase	Meiosis	Interphase	D	eExam
	MCQ	Special type of nuclear division that produces egg and sperm cells is called	Gamete division	Mitosis	Meiosis	Mitotic division	C	eExam
	MCQ	The formation of vesicles to transfer particles and droplets from outside to inside the cell is known as	Active movement	Exocytosis	Endocytosis	Hamolysis	C	eExam

	MCQ	The digestive plant for proteins, lipids, and carbohydrates within the cell is called	Ribosmes	Lysozomes	Golgi body	Nucleolus	B	eExam
	MCQ	The part of the cell that aids movement of materials in and out of cells is called	Endoplasmic reticulum	Ribosomes	Cytosol	Cytoskeleton	D	eExam
	MCQ	The part of the cell that composed of nine tubes and each with three tubules is termed	Cytoskeleton	Centrioles	Golgi body	Tubules	B	eExam
	MCQ	The part of cell that serves as a medium for chemical reaction is referred to as	Cytoplasm	Golgi body	Mitochondria	Nucleus	A	eExam
	MCQ	The discrete densely stained structure found in the nucleus is called	Nucleoprotein	Nucleus gel	Chromatin	Nucleolus	D	eExam
	MCQ	The less compact DNA form,	Chromatid	chromatin	Euchromatin	Simple DNA	C	eExam
	MCQ	The complex protein compund present in DNA is known as	Chromatid	chromatin	Glycolipids	Cytosol	B	eExam
	MCQ	The nuclear pores are made up of multiple proteins referred to as	Nucleocontent	nucleoporins	Phospholipids	Cytosol	B	eExam
	MCQ	The space between the cell membranes is called the	Endoplasmic reticulum	Perinuclear space	Potential space	Dead space	B	eExam
	MCQ	The nucleus of mammalian cells has an average diameter of about	5 mm	5µm	6 µm	6 mm	C	eExam
	MCQ	The viscous liquid within the Nucleus is called ,	Nucleoplasm	Cytosol	Phospholipids	Nucleous	A	eExam
	MCQ	The largest cellular organelle in animals is called	Lysozome	Plasma membrane	Nucleus	Cytoplasm	C	eExam
	MCQ	Mitosis is a form of cell division that takes place in	Sexual reproduction	Sexuality process	Genetic division	Asexual reproduction	D	eExam
	MCQ	o In vivo cells are those that are …….	Procaryotic cell	Within the cell	within the viral cell	inside organism or cell	D	eExam
	MCQ	In vitro cell indicate that the cell is located……..	Within the organism	outside organism	Within the viral cell	Eucaryotic cell	B	eExam
	MCQ	Cell was discovered by……..	Robert Hooke	Anton van Leeuwenhoek,	Keith Moore	Ganog	A	eExam
	MCQ	One phase of metabolism is in which complex substances are broken down into simpler building blocks and energy is released is called	Organization	Responsiveness	Growth	Catabolism	D	eExam

☐	MCQ	A patient with appendicitis usually has pain in the……	left-upper	left lower	right-lower	Right lower	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	The word “homeostasis” is derived from……..	British	Greek	Latin	German	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The part of the upper limb between the elbow and the wrist is called the	Fore arm	Lower arm	Inferior arm quadrant	Hand	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A Sagittal plane through the midline of the body that divides the body or any of its parts into right and left halves.	Lateral	Frontal	Coronal	Median	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	A horizontal plane that divides the body or any of its parts into upper and lower parts is referred to as…..	Axial	Coronal	Lateral	Median	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	A vertical plane that runs from side to side and divides the body or any of its parts into anterior and posterior portions is called	Lateral	Coronal	Transverse Plane	Axial	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The basic processes of life are categorized into	Four	Six	Three	Five	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Maintenance of relatively constant internal environment is called	Haemostasis	Equilibrium	Stbility	Homeostasis	D	eExam

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