قائمة الاسئلة

علم الأنسجة العام - المستوى الأول -قسم - فصلي - كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان - الفترة ...- درجة الامتحان (50)

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1) What are the folds on the inner mitochondrial membrane called?
   1) + Cristae
   2) - Glycocalyx
   3) - Protoplasm
   4) - Plasmalemma
2) Which organelle is involved in lipid metabolism?
   1) - Golgi apparatus
   2) + Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
   3) - Rough endoplasmic reticulum
   4) - Lysosome
3) Which organelle contains detoxifying enzymes?
   1) - Ribosomes
   2) - Microfilaments
   3) + Peroxisome
   4) - Centrioles
4) Which of the following is NOT a membranous organelle?
   1) + Mitochondria
   2) - Lysosomes
   3) - Microtubules
   4) - Peroxisomes
5) What is the limiting membrane of a cell?
   1) - Glycocalyx
   2) - Cristae
   3) + Plasmalemma
   4) - Protoplasm
6) Which of the following is NOT a membranous organelle?
   1) + Ribosomes
   2) - Mitochondria
   3) - Lysosomes
   4) - Peroxisomes
7) Which organelle contains digestive enzymes?
   1) - Golgi apparatus
   2) + Lysosome
   3) - Rough endoplasmic reticulum
   4) - Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
8) Which organelle is considered the powerhouse of the cell?
   1) + Mitochondria
   2) - Lysosome
   3) - Rough endoplasmic reticulum
   4) - Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
9) Which of the following structures surrounds the nucleus?
   1) - Mitochondria
   2) - Golgi apparatus
   3) + Nuclear envelope
   4) - Endoplasmic reticulum

10) Which of the following cell types does NOT contain a nucleus?
1) - Platelets
2) - Osteoclasts
3) + Red blood cells
4) - Liver cells

11) Which of the following is active?
1) - Heterochromatin
2) + Euchromatin
3) - Chromosome
4) - Chromatin

12) What is the structure of the nuclear membrane?
1) + Double membrane with regularly spaced pores
2) - Pentalaminar membrane with a perinuclear space
3) - One membrane with peripheral chromatin
4) - Single membrane with ribosomes on the outer surface

13) What is the function of the nuclear pores?
1) - Storing genetic information
2) + Regulating the exchange of molecules between the nucleus and cytoplasm
3) - Facilitating protein synthesis within the nucleus
4) - Providing structural support to the nuclear membrane

14) Primary function is synthesis and secretion of antibodies.
1) - Mast cells
2) - Macrophage
3) + Plasma cells
4) - Lymphocytes

15) Secretes fibers and ground substance of connective tissue
1) + Fibroblasts
2) - Lymphocytes
3) - Macrophage
4) - Mast cells

16) Have basophilic and metachromatic granules
1) - Macrophage
2) - Plasma cells
3) - Lymphocytes
4) + Mast cells

17) Contain many primary and secondary lysosomes
1) + Macrophage
2) - Fibroblasts
3) - Lymphocytes
4) - Mast cells

18) Derived from B lymphocytes
1) + Plasma cells
2) - Lymphocytes
3) - Mast cells
4) - Macrophage

19) Resemble basophils of blood
1) - Plasma cells
2) - Lymphocytes
3) + Mast cells

4) - Macrophage

20) Have a clock face nucleus
1) - Macrophage
2) + Plasma cells
3) - Lymphocytes
4) - Mast cells

21) Have a large nucleus with a thin rim of cytoplasm
1) - Mast cells
2) - Plasma cells
3) + Lymphocytes
4) - Macrophage

22) Secretes heparin and histamine
1) + Mast cells
2) - Lymphocytes
3) - Plasma cells
4) - Macrophage

23) Which of the following is the mother of CT cells?
1) - Myofibroblast
2) + UMCs
3) - Macrophage
4) - Fibroblasts

24) How many types of cartilage are there?
1) + 3
2) - 4
3) - 2
4) - 1

25) Which type of cartilage forms the intervertebral disc?
1) - Elastic cartilage
2) + Fibrocartilage
3) - Hyaline cartilage
4) - None of the above

26) What cell produces the cartilaginous matrix?
1) - Osteocyte
2) + Chondroblast
3) - Chondrocyte
4) - Osteoclast

27) Which type of cartilage is characterized by a glassy matrix?
1) + Hyaline cartilage
2) - Elastic cartilage
3) - Fibrocartilage
4) - All of the above

28) What is the connective tissue covering which surrounds cartilage?
1) - Perineurium
2) - Perimysium
3) - Periosteum
4) + Perichondrium

29) What is the primary purpose of cell division?
1) + Multiplication of cells for growth.
2) - Energy production

3) - Synthesis of proteins
4) - Transport of nutrients

30) What are the two main events involved in cell division?
1) + Karyokinesis and cytokinesis
2) - Interphase and mitosis
3) - Prophase and metaphase
4) - Anaphase and telophase

31) What factor can inhibit mitosis when cells are exposed to it?
1) + Ionizing radiation
2) - Nutrient availability
3) - Temperature changes
4) - Oxygen levels

32) During which phase does DNA synthesis occur?
1) - G2 phase
2) - M phase
3) - G1 phase
4) + S phase

33) What happens during anaphase?
1) - Nuclear membrane reforms
2) - Chromosomes condense
3) - DNA replicates
4) + Chromatids separate and move toward opposite poles

34) What is a tissue?
1) - A type of muscle
2) + A group of similar cells specialized for a common function
3) - A type of organ
4) - A single cell type

35) Which of the following is NOT a basic type of tissue?
1) + Cartilaginous tissue
2) - Epithelial tissue
3) - Connective tissue
4) - Nervous tissue

36) Epithelial tissues are characterized by being:
1) - Vascular
2) + Avascular
3) - Multinucleated
4) - Highly mobile

37) The major functions of epithelial tissues include:
1) + Protection, absorption, secretion
2) - Electrical conduction
3) - Support and movement
4) - Fat storage

38) Which type of epithelium lines the blood vessels?
1) - Stratified squamous epithelium
2) - Transitional epithelium
3) + Simple squamous epithelium
4) - Cuboidal epithelium

39) What type of epithelium is specialized for secretion?
1) - Myoepithelium

2) + Glandular epithelium
3) - Transitional epithelium
4) - Stratified squamous epithelium

40) Which of the following is a feature of pseudostratified columnar epithelium?
1) - It has only one layer of cells
2) + It appears to have multiple layers
3) - It is always ciliated
4) - It is keratinized

41) Myoepithelial cells are predominantly involved in:
1) - Secretion
2) - Protection
3) - Sensory functions
4) + Contraction

42) Which type of gland secretes directly into the bloodstream?
1) + Endocrine
2) - Exocrine
3) - Mixed
4) - Unicellular

43) Which mode of secretion involves the release of the entire cell?
1) - Merocrine
2) - Apocrine
3) + Holocrine
4) - Endocrine

44) Apocrine secretion is exemplified by:
1) + Sweat glands in the armpits
2) - Goblet cells
3) - Salivary glands
4) - Sebaceous glands

45) Which of the following glands is an example of a unicellular exocrine gland?
1) + Goblet cell
2) - Salivary gland
3) - Sebaceous gland
4) - Sweat gland

46) Merocrine secretion primarily involves:
1) - Loss of the apical cytoplasm
2) - Hormonal release
3) - Cell lysis
4) + Exocytosis

47) Simple exocrine glands have:
1) + Unbranched secretory ducts
2) - Branched ducts
3) - No ducts
4) - Multiple secretory units

48) Which type of gland has both exocrine and endocrine functions?
1) + Mixed glands
2) - Compound glands
3) - Simple glands
4) - Unicellular glands

49) What is the shape of secretory units in a simple tubular gland?

1) + Tubular
2) - Alveolar
3) - Coiled tubular
4) - Tubulo-alveolar

50) Which type of secretion is characterized by watery fluid?
1) + Serous
2) - Holocrine
3) - Apocrine
4) - Mucous