



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-30 04:18

علم الانسجة العام-الأول-صيادلة-درجة الامتحان(70)

د/ صالح العميسي

- 1) Used ethyl alcohol for
 - 1) ☒ Dehydration
 - 2) ☐ Clearing
 - 3) ☐ Fixation
 - 4) ☐ Embedding
- 2) Skin is rich in nerve supply both of and
 - 1) ☒ dermis and Epidermis
 - 2) ☐ Epidermis and subcutaneous
 - 3) ☐ subcutaneous and dermis
 - 4) ☐ hypodermis and Epidermis
- 3) Stain glycogen, mucopolysacchride, basement membrane, Goblet cells (mucin)....are PAS +ve; magenta red it's
 - 1) ☒ Periodic acid Schiff (PAS):
 - 2) ☐ Sudan black and osmic acid
 - 3) ☐ Trichrome stain
 - 4) ☐ Giemsa
- 4) Characteristics of Epithelial Tissue, Apical surface
 - 1) ☒ No hair, No sebaceous glands, Has thick epidermis, Has thick epidermis
 - 2) ☐ has thick epidermis
 - 3) ☐ has hair and poor in sweat glands
 - 4) ☐ Rich in sweat glands.
- 5) Structure of the Epidermis outer layer of
 - 1) ☒ Exposed to external environment or internal body space
Microvilli or cilia
 - 2) ☐ Epithelium attached to connective tissue
 - 3) ☐ surface with intercellular junctions
 - 4) ☐ All answers
- 6) Characteristics of Epithelial Tissue, Basal surface
 - 1) ☒ Epithelium attached to connective tissue
 - 2) ☐ surface with intercellular junctions
 - 3) ☐ Exposed to external environment or internal body space
Microvilli or cilia
 - 4) ☐ All answers
- 7) Melanocytes located between in between and below cells of startum basale
 - 1) ☒ dermis and epidermis
 - 2) ☐ hypodermis and Epidermis
 - 3) ☐ Epidermis and subcutaneous
 - 4) ☐ subcutaneous and dermis.
- 8) Function of the Merkel cells are
 - 1) ☒ Touch sensation melanin
 - 2) ☐ Responsible for skin color
 - 3) ☐ Act as macrophage
 - 4) ☐ non of all
- 9) Dermal papillae peg-like projections of upper region of dermis, part of
 - 1) ☒ dermal-epidermal junction



- 2) - subcutaneous dermis junction
- 3) - hypodermis and Epidermis junction
- 10) Squamous is
 - 1) + cells wider than tall
 - 2) - cells are as wide as tall, as in cubes
 - 3) - taller than they are wide
 - 4) - more than one layer of cells
- 11) Location of the Simple Squamous Epithelium
 - 1) + Renal corpuscles
Alveoli of lungs
Lining of heart, blood and lymphatic vessels (endothelium)
Lining of peritoneal, pleural and pericardial (serous membranes) cavities called (mesothelium) – allow free movements.
 - 2) - Renal corpuscles
Alveoli of lungs
Lining of heart, blood and lymphatic vessels (endothelium)
Kidney tubules, pleural and pericardial (serous membranes) cavities called (mesothelium) – allow free movements.
 - 3) - Kidney tubules.
Secretory portions of small glands, ovary & thyroid follicles
 - 4) - Lines digestive tract
Gallbladder
ducts of some glands
- 12) Pseudostratified Columnar Epithelium are
 - 1) + All cells originate at basement membrane
Only tall cells reach the apical surface
May contain goblet cells and bear cilia
Nuclei lie at varying heights within cells
Gives false impression of stratification
 - 2) - All cells not originate at basement membrane
Only tall cells reach the apical surface
May contain goblet cells and bear cilia
Nuclei lie at varying heights within cells
Gives false impression of stratification
 - 3) - Single layer of column-shaped cells with oval nuclei
Some bear cilia at their apical surface.
May contain goblet cells (mucus secreting cells).
 - 4) - Single layer of cube-like cells with large, spherical central nuclei.
- 13) The glands of the body have both endocrine and exocrine parts
 - 1) + Pancreas
Ovaries and testes
 - 2) - Pancreas
Saliva and testes
 - 3) - Pancreas
Saliva and Sweat
 - 4) - Pituitary
Thyroid
Adrenal
- 14) Apocrine secretion are



- 1) ☒ apical portion of the cell is lost, cytoplasm + secretory product (mammary glands).
 - 2) ☐ entire cell is destroyed during secretion (sebaceous gland)
 - 3) ☐ secretory vesicles released via exocytosis (salivary glands).
 - 4) ☐ none of all
- 15) Hepatic sinusoids of the liver are
- 1) ☒ Dilated veins with incomplete basement membrane Supported by reticular fibers
 - 2) ☐ Dilated veins with complete basement membrane Supported by reticular fibers
 - 3) ☐ Dilated veins with Supported by reticular fibers
 - 4) ☐ Dilated artery with incomplete basement membrane Supported by reticular fibers
- 16) Portal triad consist from
- 1) ☒ Portal vein, Hepatic artery/ arteriole, Bile duct
 - 2) ☐ Hepatic artery/ arteriole, Bile duct
 - 3) ☐ Portal artery, Hepatic vein / arteriole, Bile duct
 - 4) ☐ Portal vein, Hepatic artery/ arteriole
- 17) Hepatocyte plates one cell thick, directed from
- 1) ☒ periphery to center forming sponge like pattern of liver Sinusoids
 - 2) ☐ center to periphery forming sponge like pattern of liver Sinusoids
 - 3) ☐ periphery to center forming hared like pattern of liver Sinusoids
 - 4) ☐ all answers
- 18) Kupffer cells (macrophages) present within
- 1) ☒ Sinusoids of liver
 - 2) ☐ Sinusoids of stomach
 - 3) ☐ of kidney
 - 4) ☐ Sinusoids of lung
- 19) passageway between two adjacent cells, Let small molecules move directly between neighboring cells, Cells are connected by hollow cylinders of protein
- 1) ☒ Gap junctions
 - 2) ☐ Tight Junctions
 - 3) ☐ Adherens Junctions
 - 4) ☐ all answers
- 20) Lingual papilla: projections of lamina propria covered with
- 1) ☒ stratified squamous epithelium
 - 2) ☐ simple squamous epithelium
 - 3) ☐ stratified columnar epithelium
 - 4) ☐ stratified cuboidal s epithelium
- 21) The most numerous, conical with keratinized tips, no taste buds its:
- 1) ☒ Filiform papilla
 - 2) ☐ Fungiform papilla
 - 3) ☐ Circumvallate papilla
 - 4) ☐ Foliate papilla
- 22) Dehydration to
- 1) ☒ removal of extractable water from the tissue
 - 2) ☐ embedded in a material which after hardening has a consistency that permits it to be cut into thin section.
 - 3) ☐ to replace alcohol by a solvent which is miscible with paraffin.
 - 4) ☐ preserve the structure of tissue and protect the tissue from the microorganisms
- 23) Xylene and chloroform are the most commonly used for
- 1) ☒ Clearing
 - 2) ☐ Dehydration



- 3) - Fixation
4) - Embedding
- 24) The stain for blood films. Stain nuclei dark blue, cytoplasm pale blue and erythrocytes pale pink is
- 1) ☒ Giemsa
2) - Trichrome stain
3) - Periodic acid Schiff (PAS):
4) - Van Gieson
- 25) Proximal convoluted tubules It is a long tortuous (twisted) tubule start from.....
.....and end by the loop of Henley in the medulla.
- 1) ☒ tubular pole of renal corpuscle (in the cortex
2) - tubular pole of renal corpuscle (in the medulla)
3) - from the thick ascending part of loop of Henle
4) - from the thick descending part of loop of Henle
- 26) Loop of Henle has four parts one thick descending part is
- 1) ☒ simple cuboidal epithelium
2) - stratified cuboidal epithelium
3) - simple squamous epithelium
4) - stratified squamous epithelium
- 27) Special Characteristics of Epithelia
- 1) ☒ avascular
2) - a vascular
3) - nutrients by blood vessels
4) - vascular
- 28) Naming of Epithelia the First name is
- 1) ☒ number of layers
2) - describes shape of cells
3) - describes shape of cells and number of layers
4) - one layer of cells
- 29) Cuboidal is
- 1) ☒ cells are as wide as tall, as in cubes
2) - cells wider than tall
3) - taller than they are wide
4) - more than one layer of cells
- 30) fibroblasts, macrophages, mast cells, white blood cells, adipocytes
Highly vascular tissue
- 1) ☒ Areolar Connective Tissue
2) - Reticular Connective Tissue
3) - Adipose Tissue
4) - Dense Regular Connective Tissue
- 31) Primarily irregularly arranged collagen fibers, some elastic fibers and fibroblasts
- 1) ☒ Dense Irregular Connective Tissue
2) - Reticular Connective Tissue
3) - Dense Elastic connective tissue
4) - Dense Regular Connective Tissue
- 32) Chondroblasts produce matrix, Chondrocytes lie in lacunae, Faint collagen fibers), Extracellular matrix (Glycosaminoglycans, multiadhesive glycoproteins, collagen fibers):
- 1) ☒ Hyaline
2) - none of all
3) - Fibrocartilage



- 4) - Elastic
- 33) Capillaries arewalled blood vessels.
- 1) + Small thin
 - 2) - small thick
 - 3) - large thin
 - 4) - large thick
- 34) Terminal bronchiole contains:
- 1) + Columnar epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present.
 - 2) - squamous epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present.
 - 3) - Columnar epithelium, cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present.
 - 4) - Cuboidal epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present.
- 35) Mucosa of esophagus contains:
- 1) + stratified squamous non - keratinized epithelium
 - 2) - contains Meissner's plexus and oesophageal glands
 - 3) - stratified squamous epithelium
 - 4) - stratified squamous keratinized epithelium
- 36) Most diverse and abundant tissue it's
- 1) + Connective
 - 2) - Epithelial
 - 3) - Muscle
 - 4) - Nervous
- 37) Fibers (products of cells and not cells): Reticular
- 1) + form a network of fibers that form a supportive framework in soft organs (i.e. liver, spleen).
 - 2) - substance: Along with fibers, fills the extracellular space
 - 3) - branching fibers with a wavy appearance (when relaxed) that can stretch and recoil.
 - 4) - very strong, abundant, long & straight
- 38) fibroblasts, macrophages, mast cells, white blood cells, adipocytes
Highly vascular tissue.
- 1) + Areolar Connective Tissue
 - 2) - Reticular Connective Tissue
 - 3) - Adipose Tissue
 - 4) - Dense Regular Connective Tissue
- 39) Characteristics: Firm, flexible tissue, Contains no blood vessels or nerves, Nutrition by diffusion, Matrix contains up to 80% water, Cell type – chondrocyte
- 1) + Cartilage
 - 2) - Bone Tissue
 - 3) - Dense Elastic connective tissue
 - 4) - Adipose Tissue
- 40) Aggregate to plug small defects in endothelium, Initiate thrombus formation (Blood clot)
Secrete serotonin (Contract smooth muscles of blood vessel wall □ reduce blood loss from damaged vessel).
- 1) + Blood platelets
 - 2) - Eosinophils
 - 3) - Neutrophils
 - 4) - Lymphocytes