



قائمة الاسئلة 04:18 2025-04-30

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



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	2)	-	subcutaneous dermis junction
	3)	-	hypodermis and Epidermis junction
10)		Juamo	
,	1)	+	
	2)	-	cells are as wide as tall, as in cubes
	3)	-	taller than they are wide
	4)	-	more than one layer of cells
11)		ocatio	n 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)	Ps	eudos	stratified 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)		ne gla	nds 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

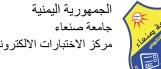
14) Apocrine secretion are



18)

2)

3)

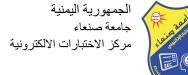




- 1) + apical portion of the cell is lost, cytoplasm + secretory product (mammary glands).
 - entire cell is destroyed during secretion (sebaceous gland)
 - secretory vesicles released via exocytosis (salivary glands).
- 4) none of all
- 15) Hepatic sinusoids of the liver are
 - 1) + Dilated veins with 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 Sinosuoids
 - 2) center to periphery forming sponge like pattern of liver Sinosuoids
 - 3) periphery to center forming hared like pattern of liver Sinosuoids
 - 4) all answers
 - Kupffer cells (macrophages) present within
 - 1) + Sinosuoids of liver
 - 2) Sinosuoids of stomach
 - 3) of kidney
 - 4) Sinosuoids 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)



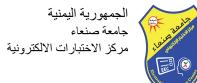
- Fixation
- Embedding
- 4) 24) The stain for blood films. Stain nuclei dark blue, cytoplasm pale blue and erythrocytes pale pink is
 - 1) + Giemsa
 - Trichrome stain 2)
 - 3) Periodic acid Schiff (PAS):
 - 4) Van Gieson
- Proximal convoluted tubules It is a long tortuous (twisted) tubule start from..... 25)
 -and end by the loop of Henley in the medulla.
 - tubular pole of renal corpuscle (in the cortex 1)
 - 2) tubular pole of renal corpuscle (in the medulla)
 - 3) from the thick ascending part of loop of Henle
 - from the thick descending part of loop of Henle 4)
- Loop of Henle has four parts one thick descending part is 26)
 - simple cuboidal epithelium + 1)
 - stratified cuboidal epithelium 2)
 - simple squamous epithelium 3)
 - stratified squamous epithelium 4)
 - Special Characteristics of Epithelia
 - avascular + 1)
 - 2) a vascular
 - 3) nutrients by blood vessels
 - vascular 4)
- 28) Naming of Epithelia the First name is
 - + number of layers 1)
 - describes shape of cells 2)
 - describes shape of cells and number of layers 3)
 - 4) one layer of cells
- 29) Cuboidal is

27)

30)

- 1) + cells are as wide as tall, as in cubes
- 2) cells wider than tall
- taller than they are wide 3)
- more than one layer of cells 4)
- fibroblasts, macrophages, mast cells, white blood cells, adipocytes
- Highly vascular tissue
- Areolar Connective Tissue 1) +
- 2) **Reticular Connective Tissue**
- 3) Adipose Tissue
- Dense Regular Connective Tissue 4)
- Primarily irregularly arranged collagen fibers, some elastic fibers and fibroblasts 31)
 - Dense Irregular Connective Tissue 1) +
 - 2) Reticular Connective Tissue
 - 3) Dense Elastic connective tissue
 - Dense Regular Connective Tissue 4)
- Chondroblasts produce matrix, Chondrocytes lie in lacunae, Faint collagen fibers), Extracellular matrix 32) (Glycosaminoglycans, multiadhesive glycoproteins, collagen fibers):
 - Hyaline + 1)
 - none of all 2)
 - Fibrocartilage 3) _





- Elastic 4)
- 33) Capillaries arewalled blood vessels.
 - Small thin 1) +
 - 2) small thick
 - 3) large thin
 - large thick 4)
- 34) Terminal bronchiole contains:
 - Columnar epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present. + 1)
 - squamous epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present. 2)
 - Columnar epithelium, cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present. 3) _
 - 4) Cuboidal epithelium, no cartilage smooth muscle + Clara cells present.
- Mucosa of esophagus contains: 35)
 - + stratified squamous non - keratinized epithelium 1)
 - contains Meissner's plexus and oesophageal glands 2) -
 - stratified squamous epithelium 3)
 - stratified squamous keratinized epithelium 4)
- Most diverse and abundant tissue it's 36)
 - Connective + 1)
 - 2) Epithelial
 - 3) Muscle
 - 4) Nervous
- 37) Fibers (products of cells and not cells): Reticular
 - form a network of fibers that form a supportive framework in soft organs (i.e. liver, spleen). 1)
 - substance: Along with fibers, fills the extracellular space 2)
 - 3) branching fibers with a wavy appearance (when relaxed) that can stretch and recoil.
 - very strong, abundant, long & straight 4)
- fibroblasts, macrophages, mast cells, white blood cells, adipocytes 38)

Highly vascular tissue.

- + Areolar Connective Tissue 1)
- Reticular Connective Tissue 2)
- 3) _ Adipose Tissue
- Dense Regular Connective Tissue 4)
- 39) Characteristics: Firm, flexible tissue, Contains no blood vessels or nerves, Nutrition by diffusion, Matrix contains up to 80% water, Cell type - chondrocyte
 - Cartilage + 1)
 - 2) Bone Tissue _
 - 3) Dense Elastic connective tissue
 - 4) Adipose Tissue
 - Aggregate to plug small defects in endothelium, Initiate thrombus formation (Blood clot)
 - Secrete serotonin (Contract smooth muscles of blood vessel wall \Box reduce blood loss from damaged vessel. Blood platelets
 - 1) +
 - 2) Eosinophils _
 - 3) Neutrophils -
 - Lymphocytes 4)

40)