



قائمة الاسئلة

اختبار الفصل الدراسي الأول للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ الموافق 2025/2024 م - معلم وظائف الأعضاء I Physiology :: علم وظائف الأعضاء -1- ا.د. عصام الشامي

Plasma proteins, except: (1)

علم وظائف الاعضاء

- Albumin - (1)
 Hemoglobin + (2)
 Fibrinogen - (3)
 Globulin - (4)

The function of globulin: (2)

علم وظائف الاعضاء

- Blood osmotic pressure - (1)
 Immune system - (2)
 Blood coagulation - (3)
 All + (4)

Common myeloid progenitor cells generate, except: (3)

- Thrombocytes - (1)
 Monocytes - (2)
 Lymphocytes + (3)
 Erythrocytes - (4)

Normal hemoglobin normal range in adult male: (4)

- 13–18 g/dl + (1)
 20–24 g/dl - (2)
 11.5–16 g/dl - (3)
 None - (4)

Heamoglobin carried with CO₂, called (5)

- Carbaminohemoglobin + (1)
 Carboxyhemoglobin - (2)
 Oxyhemoglobin - (3)
 Deoxyhemoglobin - (4)

All are the functions of hemoglobin, except: (6)

- Carry O₂ - (1)
 An antioxidant - (2)
 Metabolism - (3)
 Blood clotting + (4)

The neonatal form of hemoglobin: (7)

- Hb A($\alpha_2\beta_2$) - (1)
 Hb H (β_4) - (2)
 Hb F($\alpha_2\gamma_2$) + (3)
 None - (4)

Erythropoiesis stimulated by: (8)

- Androgen hormone - (1)
 Hypoxia - (2)
 Bleeding - (3)
 All + (4)





- Macrocytic RBCs occurs in: (9)
- Vit-B12 deficiency (1)
- Iron deficiency - (2)
- Aplastic anemia - (3)
- All - (4)
- Hypochromic RBCs occurs in: (10)
- Aplastic anemia - (1)
- Hemolytic anemia - (2)
- Thalassemia (3)
- Spherionid anemia - (4)
- Abnormal increase in erythropoietin hormone secretion result in: (11)
- Hemolytic anemia - (1)
- Polycythemia (2)
- Pernicious anemia - (3)
- Aplastic anemia - (4)
- Anemia related to malarial infection: (12)
- Thalassemia - (1)
- Sickle-cell disease - (2)
- Pernicious anemia - (3)
- Hemolytic anemia (4)
- Platlets deficiency called: (13)
- Thrombocytopenia (1)
- Thrombocytosis - (2)
- Thalassemia - (3)
- None - (4)
- Deficiency in clotting factor IX: (14)
- Hemophilia-A - (1)
- Hemophilia-B (2)
- Hemophilia-C - (3)
- None - (4)
- Von Willebrand factor deficiency result in: (15)
- Increase clots formation - (1)
- Increase bleeding (2)
- Decrease Bleeding - (3)
- All - (4)
- General blood recipient person is of: (16)
- (AB-Positive) group (1)
- (AB-Negative) group - (2)
- (O-Negative) group - (3)
- (O-Positive) group - (4)
- In hemostasis of bleeding “the vascular phase” is related to: (17)
- Vascular spasm (1)
- Platelet aggregation - (2)
- Coagulation - (3)
- None - (4)
- Requirements of erythropoiesis: (18)
- Vitamins - (1)
- Iron - (2)
- Erythropoietin hormone - (3)





All	+	(4)
Anemia related to autoimmune disease:		(19)
Thalassemia	-	(1)
Sickle-cell disease	-	(2)
Pernicious anemia	+	(3)
None	-	(4)
The function of RBC:		(20)
Carry oxygen	+	(1)
Immune system	-	(2)
Blood clotting	-	(3)
All	-	(4)

21) Function of integral proteins in the plasma membrane:

- 1) - Receptors
- 2) - Ion channels
- 3) + All
- 4) - None

22) Antiport carrier:

- 1) - Ca²⁺ ATPase
- 2) + Na⁺-H⁺ exchanger
- 3) - Na⁺-Glucose cotransporter
- 4) - None

23) G protein-coupled receptors:

- 1) - Nicotinic receptors
- 2) + Adrenergic receptors
- 3) - Insulin receptors
- 4) - Steroid receptors

24) Folding and transport of proteins:

- 1) - Plasma membrane
- 2) - Cytoplasm
- 3) - Endoplasmic reticulum
- 4) + Golgi Apparatus

25) Destroy pathogens:

- 1) - Ribosomes
- 2) + Lysosomes
- 3) - Mitochondria
- 4) - Nucleus

26) A failure to maintain homeostasis of body pH result in:

- 1) - Metabolic acidosis
- 2) - Metabolic alkalosis
- 3) + All
- 4) - None

27) Site of ATP production:

- 1) - Ribosomes
- 2) - Endoplasmic reticulum
- 3) + Mitochondria
- 4) - Nucleus

28) Function of DNA:

- 1) - Cell division
- 2) - RNA synthesis





- 3) - Genetic information
4) All
- 29) Rapid intercellular communications occur through:
1) - Hormones
2) Synaptic cleft
3) - All
4) - None
- 30) Cell membrane is impermeable to, except:
1) - Calcium ions
2) NH₃
3) - Amino acids
4) - Fructose
- 31) Cell membrane is permeable to:
1) - Sodium ions
2) CO₂
3) - Glucose
4) - None
- 32) Swallown RBC resulted in:
1) - Hypertonic solution
2) Hypotonic solution
3) - All
4) - None
- 33) Transport of water from low electrolytes conc. to low conc. called:
1) - Simple diffusion
2) - Facilitated diffusion
3) - Active transport
4) Osmosis
- 34) Transport of sodium ions from high conc. to low conc. called:
1) - Simple diffusion
2) - Facilitated diffusion
3) Active transport
4) - Osmosis
- 35) Needed in facilitated transport:
1) Protein carriers
2) - ATP molecules
3) - All
4) - None
- 36) The function of Ca²⁺- ATPase pump is the regulation of:
1) - Nerve impulse
2) - Blood pH
3) Muscle contractions
4) - None
- 37) Secretion of hormones and proteins from the cells called:
1) - Endocytosis
2) - Phagocytosis
3) - Pinocytosis
4) Exocytosis
- 38) Absorption of amino acids from small intestinal is a type of:
1) - Endocytosis





- 2) - Exocytosis
3) - Passive diffusion
4) Active transport
- 39) Water movement from ECF to ICF occurs in:
1) Hyponatremia
2) - Hypernatremia
3) - All
4) - None
- 40) Passive diffusion of substances increased by an increase in the:
1) - Water solubility
2) Lipid solubility
3) - Degree of ionization
4) - None
- 41) Body buffer system, except:
1) - HCO_3^-
2) - Plasma proteins
3) Glucose
4) - HPO_4^{2-}
- 42) Related to the peripheral nervous system, except:
1) Spinal cord
2) - Motor neurons
3) - Somatic neurons
4) - Sympathetic neurons
- 43) The function of Node of Ranvier:
1) Site of ionic channels
2) - ATP production
3) - Myelin sheath production
4) - None
- 44) The function of Glia cells:
1) - Secrete blood brain barrier
2) - Protect neuron
3) - Myelin sheath production
4) All
- 45) The function of myelin sheath:
1) Increase speed of signals
2) - Decrease conductivity of neurons
3) - All
4) - None
- 46) The function of Unipolar neurons:
1) Carry impulse to CNS
2) - Carry impulse inside CNS
3) - Carry impulse from CNS
4) - All
- 47) Muscles movement conducted by:
1) - Unipolar neurons
2) - Bipolar neurons
3) Multipolar neurons
4) - All
- 48) The function of Interneurons :





- 1) - Receive stimuli
 - 2) - Response to stimuli
 - 3) Process stimuli
 - 4) - All
- 49) Excitable cells, except:
- 1) - Nerve fibers
 - 2) - Muscle cells
 - 3) Glial cells
 - 4) - Endocrine cells
- 50) Norepinephrine is a neurotransmitter of:
- 1) Adrenergic neurons
 - 2) - Cholinergic neurons
 - 3) - Dopaminergic neurons
 - 4) - Serotonergic neurons

