



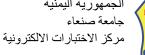
قائمة الاسئلة

siology - () - الامتحان درجة -2 الفترة - 24 Laboratory Medicine 2nd Year Batch فسم- الثاني المستوى -() بالامتحان درجة -2

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- 1) 1. Pancreas
 - 1) <u>-</u> consists of chief cells.
 - 2) + secrets lipase enzyme.
 - 3) is a part of small intestine.
 - 4) controls by somatic nervous system.
- 2) Regarding the metabolic functions of the liver:
 - 1) ____ It stores blood cells.
 - 2) + It stores glycogens.
 - 3) It stores triglycerides.
 - 4) It stores urea.
- 3) Hydrochloric acid is synthesized by
 - 1) duodenal cells.
 - 2) ____ gastric mucus cells.
 - 3) + gastric parietal cells.
 - 4) intestinal cells.
- 4) Intestinal phase of pancreatic secretion characterized by:
 - 1) Presence of bolus in the small intestine.
 - 2) Hormonal regulation of pepsinogen.
 - 3) + Presence of chyme in the small intestine.
 - 4) Secretion of hydrochloric acid.
- 5) Among the properties of bile salts are:
 - 1) Digestion of proteins.
 - 2) Excretion of bicarbonate.
 - 3) + Emulsification and digestion of fats.
 - 4) Secrets from the small intestine.
- 6) Regarding the function of gastrointestinal tract:
 - 1) + It causes digestion and absorption of wanted substances.
 - 2) It causes micturition.
 - 3) It causes vasodilation.
 - 4) It controls by somatic nervous system.
- 7) The carbohydrate breakdown in the small intestine is by action of
 - 1) Amylolytic enzyme in the saliva.
 - 2) ___ Ptyalin.
 - 3) + Pancreatic amylase.
 - 4) Chymotrypsin.
- 8) The protein digestion in the stomach is by:
 - 1) Intrinsic factor.
 - 2) Enzymes secreted from G cells.
 - 3) + Active form of pepsinogen.
 - 4) Alkaline mucus.
- 9) Intrinsic factor is:
 - 1) ____activated by iron.
 - 2) + essential for vitamin B12 absorption.
 - 3) secreted by chief cells.
 - 4) stored in duodenum.







- 10) Regarding contraction of gallbladder:
 - 1) Causes by stimulation of sympathetic nervous system.
 - 2) + Is influenced by neural (parasympathetic) and hormonal (CCK-PZ).
 - 3) Causes by enteric nerve plexus and hormone CCK.
 - 4) Controls by submucosal nerve plexus.
- 11) Regarding the functions of the liver:
 - 1) ____ Inactivated fat-soluble substances.
 - 2) + Stores vitamin B12 and ferritin.
 - 3) Secrets lecithin, bile salts and bile pigments.
 - 4) Synthesized thyroxin.
- 12) Exchange of gases at the alveolar level is performed by
 - 1) Facilitated diffusion.
 - 2) _ Co-transport.
 - 3) + Simple diffusion.
 - 4) Osmosis.
- 13) Regarding the chloride shift:
 - 1) _____ It takes place in the large intestine.
 - 2) + The bicarbonate moves out and chloride moves into of the RBCs.
 - 3) It takes place at the alveolar level.
 - 4) It transports the NaCl molecules.
- 14) Regarding the carbonic anhydrase:
 - 1) It presents in the endothelial cells.
 - 2) It is an enzyme that breakdown the glucose.
 - 3) + It involves in the transport of CO2.
 - 4) It moves out of the alveolar epithelial cells.
- 15) Regarding the dead space:
 - 1) It Is the atmospheric air undergoes gaseous exchange.
 - 2) Its volume is 450 ml.
 - 3) + It is the remaining air in the conducting part of respiratory system.
 - 4) It is the intrapleural space.
- 16) The contraction of diaphragm leads to
 - 1) Collapse of the alveoli.
 - 2) + Increase the vertical dimension of chest cavity.
 - 3) Decrease the abdominal pressure.
 - 4) Increase the elastic recoil of the lungs.
- 17) Chemoreceptors sensitive to H+ ions are
 - 1) + Medullary chemoreceptors.
 - 2) Peripheral chemoreceptors.
 - 3) Pulmonary chemoreceptors.
 - 4) Proprioceptors.
- 18) The protective function of respiratory airways is
 - 1) + ciliary activity.
 - 2) hormone secretion.
 - 3) inactivation of mucus secretion.
 - 4) inactivation of respiratory white blood cells.
- 19) Regarding surfactant:
 - 1) + It is secreted by type-II alveolar cells.
 - 2) Its increment leads to respiratory distress syndrome.
 - 3) It is consisted of phospholipids.



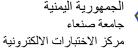
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- 4) It is secreted by thyroid gland.
 - Regarding the transport of gases between lungs and tissue:
 - 1) It depends on the concentration gradient of gases.
 - 2) + It depends on the number of red blood cells.
 - 3) It increases during rest.
 - 4) It decreases during hypoxia.
- 21) Regarding the CO2-transport:
 - 1) 50% of CO2-transport is carried as a carboxyhemoglobin.
 - 2) 30 % of CO2-transport is carried via bicarbonate.
 - 3) ____ No enzyme is required for CO2-transport.
 - 4) + Carbonic anhydrase is involved in the transport of CO2.
- 22) The stimulants of peripheral chemoreceptors are
 - 1) Increase of atmospheric pO2.
 - 2) Decrease of arterial pCO2.
 - 3) Increase arterial sodium chloride molecules.
 - 4) + Decrease of arterial pO2.
- 23) The central chemoreceptors are sensitive to:
 - 1) The bicarbonates.
 - 2) The O2 partial pressure.
 - 3) + The hydrogen concentration.
 - 4) The CO2 partial pressure.
- 24) Regarding the action of thyroxin on development
 - 1) + It is necessary for mental development of the fetus & babies.
 - 2) Its increase causes cretinism.
 - 3) Its high-level causes physical abnormalities.
 - 4) It decreases the BMR.
- 25) Regarding the metabolic action of Insulin.
 - 1) Increases gluconeogenesis.
 - 2) Reduces glycogenolysis & gluconeogenesis.
 - 3) Increases glucose formation & cellular utilization.
 - 4) + Reduces glycogenesis & increases glucose uptake.
- 26) Thyroxin
 - 1) causes milk secretion.
 - 2) decreases bone growth.
 - 3) + stimulates protein synthesis.
 - 4) increases during sleep.
- 27) One action of growth hormone on metabolism is
 - 1) Increase the process of catabolism.
 - 2) + Increase the amino acid uptake.
 - 3) Decrease the amino acids transport.
 - 4) Stopped the protein synthesis.
- 28) Regarding functions of endocrine glands.
 - 1) They controlled homeostasis.
 - 2) They help growth of the body.
 - 3) They controlled reproduction.
 - 4) + Structurally they are ductless.
- 29) Regarding thyroid stimulating hormone-TSH:
 - 1) + It causes thyroxin secretion.
 - 2) It is secreted by the thalamus.







- 3) It secrets by the posterior pituitary.
- 4) It secrets by the liver.
- 30) Vasopressin or antidiuretic hormone (ADH) secrets by
 - 1) cerebral cortex.
 - 2) thalamus.
 - 3) + posterior pituitary.
 - 4) thyroid gland.
- 31) The control of endocrine glands is by:
 - 1) + Positive and negative feedback mechanisms.
 - 2) Exchange of gases.
 - 3) Improving the memory.
 - 4) Somatic nervous system.
- 32) Pituitary gland secrets
 - 1) Estrogen.
 - 2) ___ Gastrin.
 - 3) + Prolactin.
 - 4) Testosterone.
- 33) Regarding action of Glucagon:
 - 1) ____ Secretion is decreased by low blood glucose
 - 2) + Increases the blood sugar by glycogenolysis & gluconeogenesis
 - 3) On fat causes lipogenesis.
 - 4) Decreases amino acid uptake.
- 34) Regarding TSH (thyroid stimulating hormone):
 - 1) _____ It decreases when the TRH increases in concentration.
 - 2) + It secrets from anterior pituitary gland.
 - 3) It inhibits the thyroid hormones.
 - 4) Its increase causes dwarfism.