



قائمة الاسئلة

أنسجة بشري - () - المستوى الثاني - قسم طب و جراحة - موازي - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة الأولى - درجة الامتحان (80)

د. سعيد محمد سعيد

- 1) 1. Which epithelial cell surface specialization is used to move mucous and particles along the surface?
 - 1) - A. stereocilia
 - 2) - B. desmosomes
 - 3) - C. microvilli
 - 4) + D. None of the above
- 2) Pseudostratified columnar, ciliated epithelium is found in all except:
 - 1) - A. Nasal cavities
 - 2) - B. Crypts of pharyngeal tonsils
 - 3) - C. Bronchi
 - 4) + D. bronchiole
- 3) 1. Nasal mucosa includes:
 - 1) - A. Pseudostratified, ciliated columnar epithelium
 - 2) - B. Lamina propria
 - 3) - C. Seromucous glands
 - 4) + D. all of the above
- 4) In which of the following are goblet cells most frequent?
 - 1) + A. trachea
 - 2) - B. bronchus
 - 3) - C. bronchiole
 - 4) - D. alveolus
- 5) As respiratory passages branch from trachea to bronchioles, the epithelium gradually changes from:
 - 1) - A. Simple squamous to ciliated, pseudostratified columnar
 - 2) - B. Simple columnar to simple squamous
 - 3) - C. Simple cuboidal to simple columnar
 - 4) + D. Stratified squamous nonkeratinized to simple squamous
- 6) 1. Simple squamous epithelium lines the:
 - 1) - A. Nasal cavities
 - 2) - B. Crypts of pharyngeal tonsils
 - 3) - C. Bronchi
 - 4) + D. Alveoli
- 7) Alveolar type I cells are:
 - 1) - A. Cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant
 - 2) + B. Squamous cells involved in gas exchange
 - 3) - C. Ciliated cells that move mucous
 - 4) - D. Columnar cells that secrete mucous
- 8) Alveolar type II cells are:
 - 1) + A. Cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant
 - 2) - B. Squamous cells involved in gas exchange
 - 3) - C. Ciliated cells that move mucous
 - 4) - D. Columnar cells that secrete mucous
- 9) 1. Alveolar dust cells (macrophages) are:
 - 1) - A. Cuboidal cells that secrete surfactant
 - 2) - B. Squamous cells involved in gas exchange
 - 3) - C. Ciliated cells that move mucous
 - 4) + D. Amoeboid that cleans the alveolar surface





- 10) What type of tissue primarily composes the tongue?
- 1) - A) Smooth muscle
 - 2) B) Interlacing skeletal muscle
 - 3) - C) Adipose tissue
 - 4) - D) Epithelial tissue
- 11) What divides the tongue into an anterior two-thirds and a posterior one-third?
- 1) - A) Lingual frenulum
 - 2) B) Sulcus terminalis
 - 3) - C) Foliate papillae
 - 4) - D) Circumvallate papillae
- 12) Which type of papillae is the most common on the tongue?
- 1) - A) Circumvallate papillae
 - 2) - B) Fungiform papillae
 - 3) C) Filiform papillae
 - 4) - D) Foliate papillae
- 13) Where are taste buds primarily located in the tongue?
- 1) - A) On the filiform papillae
 - 2) B) In the medial walls of the cleft of circumvallate papillae
 - 3) - C) On the ventral surface of the tongue
 - 4) - D) In the connective tissue of the tongue
- 14) What type of glands are Von Ebner's glands?
- 1) - A) Mucous glands
 - 2) B) Serous glands
 - 3) - C) Mixed glands
 - 4) - D) Adipose glands
- 15) Which type of papillae is characterized by being mushroom-shaped and containing dorsal located taste buds?
- 1) - A) Filiform papillae
 - 2) - B) Circumvallate papillae
 - 3) C) Fungiform papillae
 - 4) - D) Foliate papillae
- 16) Which papillae are rudimentary in humans?
- 1) - A) Filiform papillae
 - 2) - B) Fungiform papillae
 - 3) - C) Circumvallate papillae
 - 4) D) Foliate papillae
- 17) 10. Which cells line the stomach and are perforated by openings called foveola gastricae?
- 1) A) Mucous surface cells
 - 2) - B) Mucous neck cells
 - 3) - C) Peptic (chief or central) cells
 - 4) - D) Oxyntic (parietal) cells
- 18) 10. What is the function of mucous surface cells in the stomach?
- 1) - A) Secrete pepsinogen, rennin, and lipase
 - 2) - B) Secrete HCl and intrinsic antipernicious anemia factor
 - 3) C) Secrete neutral glycoprotein mucus to protect the mucosa from acid
 - 4) - D) Differentiate to give rise to other cell types
- 19) 10. Which cells in the stomach secrete pepsinogen, rennin, and lipase?
- 1) - A) Mucous neck cells
 - 2) B) Peptic (chief or central) cells
 - 3) - C) Oxyntic (parietal) cells





- 4) - D) Undifferentiated stem cells
- 20) 10. What is the function of oxyntic (parietal) cells in the stomach?
- 1) - a) Secrete pepsinogen, rennin, and lipase
 - 2) b) Secrete HCl and intrinsic antipernicious anemia factor
 - 3) - c) Secrete neutral glycoprotein mucus to protect the mucosa from acid
 - 4) - d) Differentiate to give rise to other cell types
- 21) Which cells in the stomach can differentiate to give rise to other cell types?
- 1) - a) Mucous neck cells
 - 2) - b) Peptic (chief or central) cells
 - 3) - c) Oxyntic (parietal) cells
 - 4) d) Undifferentiated stem cells
- 22) What type of acini are mainly found in the sublingual gland?
- 1) - a) Serous acini
 - 2) b) Mucous acini
 - 3) - c) Mucoserous acini
 - 4) - d) Mixed acini
- 23) What is the main type of cells found in the pancreatic acini?
- 1) a) Serous cells
 - 2) - b) Mucous cells
 - 3) - c) Centroacinar cells
 - 4) - d) Myoepithelial cells
- 24) Which part of the pancreas contains acidophilic zymogenic granules?
- 1) - a) Basal cytoplasm of acinar cells
 - 2) b) Apical cytoplasm of acinar cells
 - 3) - c) Cytoplasm of centroacinar cells
 - 4) - d) Cytoplasm of myoepithelial cells
- 25) What types of cells are argentaffin, chromaffin (entero-endocrine, APUD) cells?
- 1) - a) Mucous neck cells
 - 2) - b) Peptic (chief or central) cells
 - 3) - c) Oxyntic (parietal) cells
 - 4) d) Entero-endocrine cells
- 26) Which cells of the pancreatic islets secrete insulin?
- 1) - a) Alpha cells
 - 2) b) Beta cells
 - 3) - c) Delta cells
 - 4) - d) C cells
- 27) Which cells of the pancreatic islets secrete glucagon?
- 1) a) Alpha cells
 - 2) - b) Beta cells
 - 3) - c) Delta cells
 - 4) - d) C cells
- 28) What is the primary function of the renal (Malpighian) corpuscle?
- 1) - A) Reabsorption of nutrients
 - 2) B) Filtration of plasma minus its proteins
 - 3) - C) Secretion of hormones
 - 4) - D) Regulation of blood pressure
- 29) What are the two main components of the renal corpuscle?
- 1) - A) Proximal convoluted tubule and distal convoluted tubule
 - 2) B) Bowman's capsule and glomerulus





- 3) - C) Afferent arteriole and efferent arteriole
4) - D) Renal cortex and renal medulla
- 30) Which layer of Bowman's capsule is in contact with the glomerulus?
1) - A) Parietal layer
2) + B) Visceral layer
3) - C) Capsular space
4) - D) Basement membrane
- 31) What type of cells line the visceral layer of Bowman's capsule?
1) - A) Simple cuboidal cells
2) + B) Podocytes
3) - C) Endothelial cells
4) - D) Transitional epithelial cells
- 32) What are the filtration slits formed by podocytes?
1) - A) Spaces between the capillaries
2) + B) Openings between the minor processes of podocytes
3) - C) Gaps in the basement membrane
4) - D) Junctions between endothelial cells
- 33) Which type of capillaries make up the glomerulus?
1) - A) Continuous capillaries
2) + B) Fenestrated capillaries
3) - C) Sinusoidal capillaries
4) - D) Discontinuous capillaries
- 34) What is the role of the endothelial cells in the glomerulus?
1) - A) To provide structural support
2) + B) To facilitate filtration through fenestrations
3) - C) To secrete hormones
4) - D) To absorb nutrients
- 35) What is the primary function of the filtration barrier in the renal corpuscle?
1) - A) Secretion of hormones
2) + B) Regulation of filtration and passage of molecules
3) - C) Absorption of nutrients
4) - D) Generation of urine
- 36) Which component of the filtration barrier consists of fenestrations?
1) - A) Podocytes
2) - B) Basement membrane
3) + C) Capillary endothelium
4) - D) Urinary pole
- 37) 35. What are mesangial cells?
1) - A) Epithelial cells of the Bowman's capsule
2) + B) Flat branched basophilic cells between glomerular capillaries
3) - C) Endothelial cells of the glomerulus
4) - D) Podocytes
- 38) Which type of cells are involved in the renewal of the basement membrane of the glomerular capillaries?
1) - A) Endothelial cells
2) + B) Mesangial cells
3) - C) Podocytes
4) - D) Epithelial cells
- 39) What happens to proteins with intermediate molecular weight in the filtration process?
1) - A) They pass freely into the capsular space





- 2) B) They cross the basement membrane but not the filtration slit membrane
- 3) C) They are completely blocked by the filtration barrier
- 4) D) They are reabsorbed by the nephron
- 40) Which of the following is NOT a component of the filtration barrier?
- 1) A) Pores (fenestrations) of capillary endothelium
- 2) B) Thick continuous basement membrane of glomerular capillaries
- 3) C) Filtration slits between podocytes
- 4) D) Renal tubules
- 41) Which function is NOT associated with mesangial cells?
- 1) A) Supporting function
- 2) B) Phagocytic function
- 3) C) Filtration function
- 4) D) Secretory function
- 42) What is the significance of the filtration slits formed by podocytes?
- 1) A) They allow all proteins to pass into the urinary space
- 2) B) They restrict the passage of larger proteins while allowing smaller ones to pass
- 3) C) They are not involved in filtration
- 4) D) They enhance nutrient absorption
- 43) 43. What is the primary function of the proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)?
- 1) A) Secretion of hormones
- 2) B) Reabsorption of water, glucose, amino acids, potassium, and sodium
- 3) C) Filtration of blood
- 4) D) Concentration of urine
- 44) 43. What type of cells line the proximal convoluted tubule?
- 1) A) Squamous cells
- 2) B) Pyramidal (cuboidal) cells
- 3) C) Columnar cells
- 4) D) Transitional cells
- 45) What feature is prominent on the apical surface of PCT cells?
- 1) A) Cilia
- 2) B) Microvilli (brush border)
- 3) C) Tight junctions
- 4) D) Basal striations
- 46) Which of the following correctly describes the cytoplasm of PCT cells?
- 1) A) Lightly acidophilic
- 2) B) Darkly acidophilic
- 3) C) Basophilic
- 4) D) Acellular
- 47) What is the primary role of the distal convoluted tubule (DCT)?
- 1) A) Filtration of blood
- 2) B) Reabsorption of water, chloride, and sodium; secretion of ammonia
- 3) C) Secretion of erythropoietin
- 4) D) Production of urine
- 48) What type of cells line the distal convoluted tubule?
- 1) A) Pyramidal cells
- 2) B) Cubical cells
- 3) C) Squamous cells
- 4) D) Columnar cells
- 49) What are the three components of the juxtaglomerular apparatus?





- 1) A) JG cells, macula densa, extraglomerular mesangial cells
 - 2) B) PCT, DCT, collecting ducts
 - 3) C) Nephrons, renal pelvis, glomerulus
 - 4) D) Glomerulus, Bowman's capsule, renal tubules
- 50) What enzyme do juxtaglomerular (JG) cells secrete?
- 1) A) Erythropoietin
 - 2) B) Renin
 - 3) C) Aldosterone
 - 4) D) Angiotensin
- 51) What changes occur in the macula densa cells when they come into contact with the glomerulus?
- 1) A) They become squamous
 - 2) B) They become tall, thin, and columnar
 - 3) C) They lose their cytoplasmic granules
 - 4) D) They increase in number
- 52) 52. What forms the blood-testis barrier?
- 1) A) Leydig cells
 - 2) B) Tight junctions between Sertoli cells
 - 3) C) Basement membrane
 - 4) D) Myoid cells
- 53) What type of cells are spermatogonia?
- 1) A) Mature sperm cells
 - 2) B) Immature germ cells
 - 3) C) Supporting cells
 - 4) D) Hormone-producing cells
- 54) What is the function of the blood-testis barrier in relation to autoimmune reactions?
- 1) A) To facilitate antibody production
 - 2) B) To prevent sperm exposure to the immune system
 - 3) C) To enhance immune response against sperm
 - 4) D) To promote spermatogenesis
- 55) What type of cells are primarily responsible for the production of testosterone?
- 1) A) Sertoli cells
 - 2) B) Spermatogonia
 - 3) C) Leydig cells
 - 4) D) Myoid cells
- 56) What layer covers the outer surface of the ovary?
- 1) A) Tunica albuginea
 - 2) B) Germinal epithelium
 - 3) C) Medulla
 - 4) D) Cortex
- 57) Which structure is NOT considered part of the female genital system?
- 1) A) Oviducts
 - 2) B) Mammary glands
 - 3) C) Prostate gland
 - 4) D) Uterus
- 58) What is the mature follicle called?
- 1) A) Primary follicle
 - 2) B) Secondary follicle
 - 3) C) Graafian follicle
 - 4) D) Atretic follicle





- 59) What happens to follicles that do not reach maturation?
- 1) A) They become atretic follicles
 - 2) B) They undergo fertilization
 - 3) C) They become corpus luteum
 - 4) D) They grow larger
- 60) Which type of arteries are known as conducting arteries?
- 1) A) Muscular arteries
 - 2) B) Arterioles
 - 3) C) Large elastic arteries
 - 4) D) Capillaries
- 61) What characteristic of large elastic arteries helps to smooth out fluctuations in blood pressure?
- 1) A) Thick walls
 - 2) B) High content of elastic laminae
 - 3) C) Prominent internal elastic lamina
 - 4) D) Large diameter
- 62) What are muscular arteries primarily responsible for?
- 1) A) Transporting blood to the lungs
 - 2) B) Distributing blood to various organs
 - 3) C) Regulating blood pressure
 - 4) D) Facilitating gas exchange
- 63) What is the major function of arterioles?
- 1) A) To carry blood away from the heart
 - 2) B) To regulate blood flow to tissues
 - 3) C) To facilitate nutrient exchange
 - 4) D) To store blood
- 64) Which type of capillaries is characterized by having tight junctions between endothelial cells?
- 1) A) Fenestrated capillaries
 - 2) B) Continuous capillaries
 - 3) C) Discontinuous capillaries
 - 4) D) Sinusoidal capillaries
- 65) Where are fenestrated capillaries primarily found?
- 1) A) In the brain
 - 2) B) In the kidneys
 - 3) C) In muscle tissue
 - 4) D) In the skin
- 66) What is a distinctive feature of discontinuous sinusoidal capillaries?
- 1) A) Continuous endothelial layer
 - 2) B) Small diameter
 - 3) C) Irregular and enlarged diameters
 - 4) D) Presence of tight junctions
- 67) What role do pericytes play in relation to capillaries?
- 1) A) They provide structural support
 - 2) B) They help in the formation of new blood vessels
 - 3) C) They control blood flow
 - 4) D) Both A and B
- 68) Which layer of the skin is composed of stratified squamous epithelium?
- 1) A) Dermis
 - 2) B) Hypodermis
 - 3) C) Epidermis





- 4) - D) Subcutaneous layer
- 69) What type of cells primarily compose the stratum basale?
- 1) - A) Flat cells
 - 2) B) Columnar cells
 - 3) - C) Squamous cells
 - 4) - D) Ciliated cells
- 70) In which layer of the epidermis are keratinocytes most actively dividing?
- 1) - A) Stratum corneum
 - 2) - B) Stratum granulosum
 - 3) - C) Stratum spinosum
 - 4) D) Stratum germinativum
- 71) What are the "spines" observed in the stratum spinosum primarily composed of?
- 1) - A) Keratin
 - 2) B) Desmosomes
 - 3) - C) Melanin
 - 4) - D) Lipid granules
- 72) Which layer of the epidermis contains dead, flattened cells?
- 1) A) Stratum corneum
 - 2) - B) Stratum granulosum
 - 3) - C) Stratum basale
 - 4) - D) Stratum spinosum
- 73) Where are melanocytes primarily located?
- 1) - A) Stratum granulosum
 - 2) - B) Stratum corneum
 - 3) C) Stratum basale
 - 4) - D) Stratum lucidum
- 74) What does the term "nonkeratinocytes" refer to?
- 1) A) Cells that do not produce keratin
 - 2) - B) Dead skin cells
 - 3) - C) Cells in the dermis
 - 4) - D) Cells in the hypodermis
- 75) Adenohypophysis is derived from
- 1) - (a) neural ectoderm
 - 2) (b) oral ectoderm
 - 3) - (c) mesoderm
 - 4) - (d) endoderm
- 76) 75. Pars intermedia lies between
- 1) (a) hypophyseal cleft and pars nervosa
 - 2) - (b) hypophyseal cleft and pars distalis
 - 3) - (c) pars distalis and pars tuberalis
 - 4) - (d) pars tuberalis and pars nervosa
- 77) Thyroid gland differs from other endocrine glands in
- 1) - (a) having anastomosing cords of cells
 - 2) - (b) having less vasculature
 - 3) - (c) storing the secretion intracellularly
 - 4) (d) storing the secretion extracellularly
- 78) Which of the following is not true about the parafollicular cells? They
- 1) - (a) secrete calcitonin
 - 2) - (b) are also called C or clear cells





- 3) - (c) contain secretory granules in the cytoplasm
4) + (d) are dependent on pituitary hormone for their secretion
- 79) Which of the following has pituicytes?
1) - a. Median eminence
2) - b. Pars distalis
3) + c. Pars nervosa
4) - d. Infundibular stalk
- 80) Which of the following cells can be classified as an acidophil?
1) - a. Corticotropic cells
2) - b. Thyrotropic cells
3) - c. Gonadotropic cells
4) + d. All of the above

