

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The alkylation and arylation of <input type="text"/> to cause mutations is part of the toxicodynamic phase	DNA					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A mutated cells does not necessarily form a <input type="text"/>	tumour					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Depression of the system will lower resistance to infectious disease and facilitate the development of <input type="text"/>	cancer					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ozone irritates the eyes, upper respiratory system and <input type="text"/>	lungs					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Elemental mercury may be absorbed by biological system as a <input type="text"/>	vapour					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state.	mist					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> means that the action takes place at the point or area of contact.	local effect					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Acetylene is a colourless gas with a <input type="text"/> odour	garlic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Inhaled benzene is readily absorbed by the blood from which it is taken up by <input type="text"/>	Fatty tissues					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The toxicological property of <input type="text"/> _are very similar to ethylene	Propylene						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Exposure to n-hexane and cyclohexane result in loss of myelin and degeneration of <input type="text"/>	axon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is term will be used in contrast to acute exposure and it is of long duration.	chronic exposure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to a site of action other than the point of contact and presupposes that absorption has taken place.	Systemic effect						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Toxicants can cause <input type="text"/> _which is the impairment of the body's natural defense mechanisms	immunospression						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the stage in which the neoplastic cells become a malignant tumour	progression						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ludwig Rehn reported elevated incidences of bladder cancer in dye workers exposed to chemicals extracted from <input type="text"/>	coal tar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nitrite can convert haemoglobin to <input type="text"/>	methaemoglobin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Toxicants have the same effect on organisms (True or False) <input type="text"/>							eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary risk associated with 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T was due to the presence small amounts of dioxin <input type="text"/>	compounds						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pyrethroids that have Peripheral CNS effects are known as <input type="text"/>	TYPE I						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The toxicological properties of <input type="text"/> are very similar to those of ethylene	propylene						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a widely used colourless gas that acts as an anesthetic to animals and is toxic to plants	ethylene						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a metalloid which forms a number of toxic compounds	Arsenic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a metal which is widely used in industries, in alloys, in plating, in batteries and in the pigment in inks, paints, plastics, rubber and enamel	cadmium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lead and most of the heavy metals have <input type="text"/> effect on the (PNS) or the (CNS)	Neurotoxic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> has been known to be a poisonous compound for centuries	lead						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The micro-organisms in the sediments at the bottom bio-transformed the organic mercury ions methyl and <input type="text"/> mercury	dimethyl						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organic mercury such as, methylmercury, is extremely toxic mainly affecting the central nervous system in Japan caused a disease known as <input type="text"/>	Cholera						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is measured by octanol:-water partition coefficient in a separatory funnel	lipid solution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The rate of extent of absorption of hydrophobic chemicals depends of these factors except <input type="text"/>	Lipid solubility						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> the outer most corny layer of the skin plays an important role in determining the permeability of this layer	Stratum corneum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> involved as protective covering against a hostile environment and is relectively impermeable to many chemical	skin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the Phase I reactions an OH group is attached to benzene to change it to <input type="text"/>	phenol						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Chemical species that cause birth defects are known as <input type="text"/>	Teratogens						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	7.8-diol-9,10-epoxide of benzo[a]pyrene is not a carcinogen. True or False <input type="text"/>							eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to a single exposure of duration measure in second minutes or hours	Sub-acute exposure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Following the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by hazard ,slightly hazardous are in CLASS <input type="text"/>	III						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Dose-response relationship is a major concept of <input type="text"/>	toxicology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hydrophilic compounds become lipophilic during the Phase I reactions True or False. <input type="text"/>							eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What does NOEL stand for? <input type="text"/>	No Observed Effect Level						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stage in which the cancerous cells become a malignant tumour during the carcinogenic process is known as the <input type="text"/>	Progression						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used to treat seed grain	Organomercurials					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ingestion of <input type="text"/> ___ can cause black sore syndrome in Turkey	hexachlorobenzene					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Weak bases concentrate in areas of lower pH True or False ; <input type="text"/>	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"All things are poison and nothing is without poison; only the dose makes a thing a poison " is a statement credited to: <input type="text"/>	Paracelsus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a toxic effect occurs at the point or area of contact of the toxin, what type of effect is it said to have? <input type="text"/>	Local Effect					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Poisonous plants and <input type="text"/> are extracted for hunting and warfare	animals					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The historical development of toxicology began with <input type="text"/> _dwellers	Cave					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phase II reaction are also known as <input type="text"/>	conjugation reactions					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pesticides are chemicals that are use to kill <input type="text"/>	pest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Many pesticides in use have different modes of action and levels of <input type="text"/>	toxicity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept that at extremely low dose, a given substance may be non-toxic and even beneficial while at intermediate dose, it may be toxic is <input type="text"/>	Hormesis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Berylliosis a condition manifested by lung fibrosis and phenumonitis toxicity of the element <input type="text"/>	Beryllium					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is the unrestrained, malignant proliferation of somatic cell	cancer					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Exposure to lead may lead to anemia True or False <input type="text"/>	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Acetylcholine, a major neurotransmitter in animals is normally rapidly deactivated by an enzyme called <input type="text"/>	acetylcholinesterase					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What term is used to indicate the ability of a cancer to invade other parts of the body and produce secondary tumours <input type="text"/>	Metastasis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pyrethroids fall into two categories based on their acute <input type="text"/>	toxicity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hexachlorobenzene studies in rats also provide evidence of <input type="text"/>	immunosuppression					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fungicides have the potential to be <input type="text"/> __based on their mutagenic activity	carcinogenic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ozone can cause all but one of the following effects :	lipid peroxidation	irritation of upper respiratory system	chromosomal damage	bone brittleness	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not true of nicotine.	It is a botanical insecticide	It is readily absorbed through the skin	It is extremely toxic	It is a synthetic pyrethroid	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these substances can easily be absorbed by the skin:	Asbestos	Charcoal	Phenol	Silicon	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these methods of transportation through membranes does not involve specialized transport	Phagocytosis	Passive diffusion	Active transport	Carrier-mediated	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of the enzymes Cytochrome P450	It contains an iron atom in the active site	It is not present in the smooth endoplasmic reticulum	It requires electron source for its action	Its product may be further metabolized in Phase II reactions	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Alcohols can lead to all but one of the following effects	Blindness	Ketosis	Acidosis	death	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these substances is not colourless.	toluene	Ethanol	Pyridine	Nitrobenzene	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these events occurred in the 17th Century?	The Chinese used sulphur as a fumigant	Europeans used sulphur as a fungicide to control powdery mildew on fruit	Water extract of tobacco leaves was sprayed on plants to kill insect.	Copper arsenite was used for control of Colorado beetle.	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these events did not occur in the 19th Century	Insecticides isolated from plants root and flowers .	The Chinese used sulphur as a fumigant	Bordeaux mixture was used to combat vine downy mildew.	Arsenic trioxide was used as a weed killer.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a constituent of Bordeaux mixture	zinc	copper	water	lime	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a rodenticides?	Zinc Phosphide	Fluoroacetic acid	α -Naphthyl Thiourea	Ethylene dibromide	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one of these are groups of insecticides.	the organochlorines	acetylcholine sterases	pymethrins	Phosphine	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the basic mechanism of action of insecticides?	alteration in normal nerve signal propagation	alteration in normal digestive process.	alteration in normal physiology of the endoskeleton.	alteration in normal physiology of the visual cells and pigments.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these insecticides can be categorised as High toxic potential insecticide?	DDT	Mirex	Toxaphene	Aldrin	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not true of DDT?	First synthesized in 1874	It is a Class II pesticide	It is categorised as Moderate Toxic Potential insecticide	It is inexpensive to manufacture	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is NOT true of synthetic pyrethroids ?	They alter normal neuronal function	They inhibiting ion movements across the nerve cell membrane	They alter in intracellular calcium ion concentrations	They cause allergic reaction like asthma	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is NOT true of Rotenone ?	Isolated from derris root	Causes allergic reactions in humans	Very toxic to fish	It has an Oral LD50 is 50-60 mg/kg	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is NOT true of Paraquat	It is specific to the pulmonary region	It is a herbicide	It has been implicated in Hodgkin's disease	It is metabolised to a reactive free radica	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is NOT a symptom associated with back sore syndrome	Dermal blistering	hepatomegaly	infection with pigmented scars	photosensitivity	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these pesticides mimics the action of Acetylcholine	Nicotine	Paraquat	Diquat	Hexachlorobenzene	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these substances is a waste from leather products manufacturing industries	Cyanide wastes sludge	Waste inks	Used lead acid batteries	Waste toluene	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Exposure to Toluene may lead to one of the following effects:	Reduction in hematocrit	Reduction in RBC count	Coma	Dermatitis	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ingestion of ____ can caused black sore syndrome in Turkey	hexachlorobenzene	benzene	chlorobenzen	hexachlo	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The inhalation of air containing benzene can lead to the following progressive effects:	Depression, excitation, respiratory system failure and death.	Excitation, depression, respiratory system failure and death.	Excitation, respiratory system failure, depression, and death.	Respiratory system failure, excitation, depression and death.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Acute toxicity generally very low in	mammals	herbivores	canivores	creature	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these substances can cause spontaneous abortion when inhaled:	lead	Cadmium	Arsenic	Beryllium	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ozone can cause all but one of the following effects :	chromosomal damage	irritation of upper respiratory system	lipid peroxidation	bone brittleness	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The historical development of toxicology began with ____ dwellers	Cave	stone	hut	slum	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a heavy metal	Lead	Beryllium	Mercury	Arsenic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pesticides are chemicals that are use to kill	pest	bacteria	animals	Termite	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Many pesticides in use have different modes of action and levels of	toxicity	calmity	alkalinity	acidity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which conjugation reaction decreases, instead of increases, water solubility?	. Glucuronidation	Sulfonation	Methylation	Glutathione conjugation	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rate and extent of absorption of hydrophobic chemicals depends on all but one of these	Lipid solubility	Molecular size	Degree of ionization	Colour of substance	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ is the unrestrained, malignant proliferation of somatic cell	malaria	cancer	diabetis	HIV	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	DDT is a ____ pesticide	class II	class I	class III	class IV	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Acetylcholine, a major neurotransmitter in animals is normally rapidly deactivated by an enzyme called	acetylcholinesterase	Acetyl	choline	tycoline	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ = Concentration x Exposure	Duration	Acute Exposure	Dose	chronic exposure	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pyrethroids fall into two categories based on their acute	toxicity	acidity	alkalinity	paucity	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Absorption through the skin is promoted by all these except	cold skin	rash	injury	sweat	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one of these is true of active transport	absorption occurs against concentration gradient	it is saturable	It is selective	It does not energy	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The toxicological properties of _____ are very similar to those of ethylene	Alkene	alkyne	propylene	butadiene	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a widely used colourless gas that acts as an anesthetic to animals and is toxic to plants	Benzene	alkene	alkyne	ethylene	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a metalloid which forms a number of toxic compounds	Arsenic	mercury	titanium	copper	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a metal which is widely used in industries, in alloys, in plating, in batteries and in the pigment in inks, paints, plastics, rubber and enamel	Bodmium	cadmium	logmium	ligmium	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lead and most of the heavy metals have _____ effect on the (PNS) or the (CNS)	Neurotoxic	newrotoxic	neurotoxic	newrotoxic	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ has been known to be a poisonous compound for centuries	Plastic	rubber	lead	wood	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The micro-organisms in the sediments at the bottom bio-transformed the organic mercury ions methyl and _____ mercury	Trimethyl	Octmethyl	dimethyl	hexmethyl	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these substances caused the disease, Minamata in Japan	methyl mercury	Beryllium	Methyl chloride	lead	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The four routes of entry are:	absorption, injury, inhalation, ingestion	absorption, injection, inhalation, ingestion	absorption, injection, inhalation, digestion	adaptation, injection, inhalation, ingestion	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rate of extent of absorption of hydrophobic chemicals depends of these factors except	Lipid solubility	colour	molecular size	degree of ionization	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these can be classified as a chronic illness	common cold	Pulmonary tuberculosis	parathion poisoning	cholera	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An exposure which would be relatively harmless unless repeated over a long period of time	Acute exposure	Chronic exposure	Severe exposure	Sub-acute exposure	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not of importance in the conduct of risk assessments.	NOAEL	LOAEL	TVL	LOEL	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of dose-response relationship ?	It links exposures and the range of effects	It is an essential concept in toxicology	It establishes the threshold effect	It is the amount of a toxicant which an organism is exposed.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one of these defines toxicology:	the science of poisons	the study of the adverse effects of chemicals or physical agents on living organisms.	the study of the adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms	The study of rate at which injury builds up the slope for the dose response	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to a single exposure of duration measure in second minutes or hours	Sub-acute exposure	sub-chronic exposure	acute exposure	chronic exposure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these areas of toxicology involves toxicologists with specialised knowledge of law working with pathologist to establish cases	Clinical Toxicology	Forensic Toxicology	Safety Evaluation Toxicology	Nutrition Toxicology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Toxicology integrates with all but one of these fields;	molecular biology	Chemistry	Physics	genetics	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these definitions is known as "the traditional definition of toxicology"	the study of the adverse effects of chemicals on living organisms.	the science of poisons	the discipline that integrates all scientific information to help preserve and protect health and the environment from the hazards presented by chemical and physical agents	the study of symptoms, mechanisms, treatments and detection of poisoning	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these scientists prepared a systematic correlation between the chemical and biological properties of poisons of his time	Mathieu Orfila	Theophrastus Phillipus	Paracelsus	Bombastus von Hohenheim	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next