

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode


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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ulna is on the <input type="text"/> side of the body when viewed from the anatomical position.	medial					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The humerus is the long bone found between the shoulder joint and the <input type="text"/> —.	elbow					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ulna and <input type="text"/> are two bones found in the forearm.	radius					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the triangular bone below the lumbar vertebrae.	sacrum					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> forms part of the nasal septum.	vomer					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The lower jawbones are also known as the <input type="text"/> —.	mandibles					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bones form part of the cranial cavity as well as the forehead.	frontal					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The skull provides protective covering for the <input type="text"/> —.	brain					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stratum <input type="text"/> is the layer that consists of rows of flat, dead cells that are completely filled with keratin.	corneum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stratum <input type="text"/> is the layer of the epidermis that contains sheets of polyhedral cells that fit closely together.	spinosum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> cells are located in the deepest layer of the epidermis.	Merkel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> regulates blood glucose levels.	Pancreas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> gland may control the timing of reproduction and set day - night rhythms	pineal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> glands secret lipids that help to lubricate the hair shaft and the epidermis.	sebaceous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> are the muscular walls or tubes that propel spermatozoa to the urethra.	vas deferens						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The kidney is composed of two major types of nephrones; the <input type="text"/> nephrones and the juxtamedullary nephrones.	cortical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the kidney structure, the <input type="text"/> forms the entrance into the renal sinus.	hilum						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> sphincter regulates the passage food from the stomach into the duodenum	pyloric						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pons varolii can be found in the <input type="text"/> brain.	hind						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The hypothalamus is located in the <input type="text"/> brain	fore						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The medulla oblongata is located in the <input type="text"/> brain.	hind						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The bone located between the hip joint and the knee joint is called <input type="text"/>	femur	thighbone					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the longest and largest bone in the body	femur	thighbone					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for the kneecap is the <input type="text"/>	patella						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bone forms the medial portions of the orbits and the roof of the nasal cavity.	ethmoid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bone forms the posterior and inferior parts of the cranium	occipital						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bone forms part of the eye orbit and helps form the floor of the cranium.	sphenoid						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The left and right <input type="text"/> bones form much of the superior and lateral portions of the cranium.	parietal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is where two or more bones meet one another.	joint						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> control the maturation of lymphocytes.	parathyroid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organ that is responsible for regulating blood glucose is called <input type="text"/>	Pancreas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the existence of a stable environment within the body.	homeostasis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> is any molecule that is capable of eliciting a specific immune response.	antigen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> ventricle pumps deoxygenated blood from the pulmonary arteries into the lungs.	right						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During systole the <input type="text"/> ventricle pumps oxygenated blood from the heart to the capillaries	left						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Central Nervous System consists of the <input type="text"/> and spinal cord.	brain						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the basic functional unit of the nervous system.	neurone						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is the slender s-shaped bone that connects the upper arm to the trunk of the body.	clavicle	collarbone					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first seven vertebrae of the body is called the <input type="text"/> vertebrae.	cervical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The flat dagger-shaped bone located in the middle of the chest is called <input type="text"/>	sternum						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The upper jawbone is also known as the <input type="text"/>	maxilla						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for the lower jawbone is <input type="text"/>	mandible						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bones make up the upper and lower jaws and other facial structures.	facial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> bones make up the protective framework of bones surrounding the brain.	cranial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> skeleton contains bones that form the axis of the body which provides support and protection to the organs of the head, neck, and trunk regions.	axial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The dermis is composed of connective tissues containing <input type="text"/> and elastic fibres.	collagen						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The melanocytes produce the pigment called <input type="text"/> .	melanin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> produce keratin which provides waterproof and helps to protect the skin and underlying tissues.	keratinocytes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The epidermis is composed of stratified, squamous <input type="text"/> .	Epithelium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The outer portion of the skin is called the <input type="text"/> .	Epidermis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> return blood from the circulation to the heart.	Veins						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> are responsible for distributing blood from the heart to the rest of the body.	Arteries						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The organ in the body that is responsible for propelling blood and maintaining blood pressure is the <input type="text"/> .	Heart						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> anatomy is the study of general form and superficial markings on the body.	Surface						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of early developmental processes in the body is called <input type="text"/>	Embryology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With an <input type="text"/> microscope you can see individual molecules that are only a few nanometres across.	electron						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	With a light <input type="text"/> you can see basic details of a cell structure.	microscope						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> anatomy deals with structures that cannot be seen without magnification.	Microscopic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On the basis of structural detail, anatomy can be divided into macroscopic and <input type="text"/> anatomy.	microscopic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anatomy is the study of the <input type="text"/> and external structures of the body	internal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an example of an autoimmune disease?	Myesthenia gravis	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	Graves disease	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Serum sickness is a type of reaction seen in ___ hypersensitivity reactions.	Type I	TypeII	Type III	Type IV	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A positive tuberculin skin test elicits _____ hypersensitive reactions.	Type I	TypeII	Type III	Type IV	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The type of reaction elicited when there has been an ABO blood transfusion mismatch is ___ reaction.	Cell - mediated	Anaphylactic	Immune complex	Cytotoxic	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A bee sting allergic response is seen in _____ reactions.	Anaphylactic	Cytotoxic	Cell - mediated	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Type III hypersensitivity reaction is used to describe ___ reaction.	Anaphylactic	Immune complex	Cytotoxic	Cell - mediated	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cell-mediated reaction is also known as ___ reaction.	Type I	TypeII	Type III	Type IV	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for Type II hypersensitivity reaction is ___ reaction.	Anaphylactic	Cell_mediated	Cytotoxic	Immune complex	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anaphylactic hypersensitivity reactions are also known as ___ reactions.	Type I	TypeII	Type III	Type IV	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are specific types of immune response, except	Cellular	Humoral	A and B	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Digestion of food starts in the ____	Stomach	Mouth	Small intestine	Large intestine	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following parts of the brain is the seat of intelligence located?	Frontal lobe	Parietal lobe	Temporal lobe	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The medulla oblongata is found in the ____	Forebrain	Midbrain	Hindbrain	None of the above	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is found in the forebrain?	Cerebrum	Cerebellum	Pons varolii	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cerebellum is found in the ____	Forebrain	Midbrain	Hindbrain	None of the above	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a division of the human brain?	The forebrain	The midbrain	The hindbrain	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The peripheral nervous system consists of the following except	Brain	The sensory system	The motor system	The somatic nervous system	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does not fall under a category of bones found in the body?	Long	Short	Irregular	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The shallow depression on the scapula which the head of the humerus fits into is called the ....	Clavicle	Shoulder girdle	Glenoid cavity	Sphenoid fossa	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ is the large, triangular, flat bone on the back side of the rib cage.	Humerus	Scapula	Ulna	Clavicle	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the longest bone in the upper limb?	Radius	Humerus	Ulna	Clavicle	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The bone that connects the shoulder joint to the elbow is called...	Ulna	Radius	Humerus	Clavicle	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The region between the elbow and the wrist is called....	Arm	Forearm	Hand	Shoulder	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sacrum is composed of how many bones after the age of 26 years?	One	Two	Four	Five	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The lumbar vertebra are ____ in number.	Three	Four	Five	Six	C		eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest vertebrae in the spinal column are the _____ vertebrae	Cervical	Thoracic	Lumbar	Sacral	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The second cervical vertebra is called ____.	Axis	Atlas	Axel	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first cervical vertebra is called the ____.	Axis	Atlas	Axel	None of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first seven vertebrae are called the _____ vertebrae.	Cervical	TRUE	Thoracic	Lumbar	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vertebra column consists of ____ irregularly - shaped bones called vertebrae.	30	31	32	33	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The last two sets of ribs in the body are called ____ ribs.	floating	TRUE	FALSE	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first seven ribs of the body are called ____ ribs.	TRUE	FALSE	floating	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ribs found in the human body are ____ in number arranged in pairs.	21	22	23	24	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the sternum also described as the tip is the ____	Manubrium	Gladioulus	Xyphoid process	None of the above	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The part of the sternum that is also called the "handle" is the	Manubrium	Gladioulus	Xyphoid process	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sternum is composed of how many parts?	Two	Three	Four	Five	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ bones form the posterior part of the cranium.	Parietal	Occipital	Temporal	Frontal	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many facial bones are found in the skull?	Fourteen	Eighteen	Eight	Ten	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The skull contains ____ cranial bones.	Two	Four	Six	Eight	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a layer found in the epidermis?	Stratum basal	Straum spinosum	Stratum granulosum	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cells that are found in the epidermis which take part in immune response and are damaged by ultraviolet radiation are called.....	Keratinocytes	Langarhans cells	Merkel cells	None of the above	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not principal type of cell found in the epidermis?	Melanocytes	Keratinocytes	Langarhans cells	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following vitamins is synthesised by the skin?	Vitamin A	Vitamin B	Vitamin C	Vitamin D	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a function of the skin?	Excretion	Non - storage of nutrients	Blood reservoir	None of the above	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a function of the skin?	Protection	Sensation	Regulation of body temperature	None of the above	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ adjusts water balance, tissue metabolism, cardiovascular and metabolic activities.	Sebaceous gland	Hair follicles	Thymus	Pineal gland	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ controls the production of red blood cells and elevates blood pressure.	Pituitary gland	Adrenal gland	Sebaceous gland	Pineal gland	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ controls the endocrine functions of other glands and regulates growth and fluid balance	Parathyroid gland	Pituitary gland	Pineal gland	Sebaceous gland	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organ that control timing of reproduction and set day - night rhythm is called ____.	Sebaceous gland	Pineal gland	Sweat glands	Parathyroid glands	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ____ provides perspiration for evaporation for cooling	Sweat glands	Hair follicles	Sebaceous glands	Epidermis	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is the part of the skin that secretes lipid coating that lubricates hair shaft and epidermis	Sweat glands	Sebaceous glands	Hair follicles	sensory receptors	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following part of the skin covers the surface and protects deeper structures?	Epidermis	Dermis	Hair follicles	None of the above	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following contains glands and nourishes the epidermis?	Dermis	Hair follicles	Sebaceous glands	Langerhans cells	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following produce hair and provides sensation?	Epidermis	Dermis	Hair follicles	None of the above	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are ways to approach gross anatomy, except	Surface anatomy	Regional anatomy	Systemic anatomy	None of the above	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the examination of groups of specialized cells that work together to perform specific functions.	Histology	Gross Anatomy	Cytology	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the examination of relatively large structures of the body with the unaided eyes.	Cytology	Histology	Gross anatomy	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the analysis of the structure of the individual cells, the simplest units of life.	Histology	Gross Anatomy	Cytology	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are categories of microscopic anatomy, except	Cytology	Histology	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anatomy can be divided into different specialties based on the following, except	Specific processes	Medical application	Degree of structural detail under consideration	None of the above	D	eExam

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