

NSC201 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 ___ of the duodenum is about 5 to 7.5 cm long and it begins at the right side of the upper border of the fourth lumbar vertebra and passes from right to left

Q2 ___ of the duodenum is between 7 to 10 cm long and extends from the neck of the gall-bladder

Q3 The part of the colon that forms a loop which is about 40 cm in length and normally lies within the pelvis is called

Q4 ___ consists of a pouch which projects from the lower part of the ileum in about 2 per cent. of subjects

Q5 The tonsil is located near the internal opening of the nasal cavity.

Q6 ___ is the longest and most movable part of the colon.

Q7 The superior portion of the duodenum is about ___ long

Q8 The tonsils are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity

Q9 ___ received its name from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers

Q10 The wall of the stomach consists of ___ layers or coats.

Q11 The ___ lies between the right and left pleuræ in and near the median sagittal plane of the chest.

Q12 ___ is a muscular and tendinous sheath that closes the opening between thorax and abdomen

Q13 An approximate of about ___ lymph nodes are found throughout the body.

Q14 ___ is the largest lymphatic organ in the human body

Q15 ___ are large groups of lymphatic nodules and diffuse lymphatic tissue located deep to the mucous membranes within the pharynx

Q16 ___ are tiny, closed-ended vessels consisting of simple squamous epithelium.

Q17 People with ___ blood have neither antigen A nor antigen B on the surface of their red blood cells

Q18 Thromboplastin is also known as ___ or factor III

Q19 The mucous membrane of the penile part of the male urethra receives nerve supply from a branch of the

Q20 The female urethra is approximately in length

Q21 major processes usually occur in hemostasis

Q22 are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity

Q23 Monocytes account for about of all white blood cells

Q24 constitutes 4% of plasma proteins

Q25 account for 58% of the plasma proteins

Q26 The diameter of veins is than that of arteries.

Q27 There are types of capillaries based on features of the endothelium.

Q28 are arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm

Q29 The Tunica media of the heart is formed by a layer of circumferential and variable amounts of connective tissue.

Q30 is a tube that exits the urinary bladder inferiorly and anteriorly

Q31 Motor input to the is from efferent parasympathetic fibres from S2–4

Q32 The average weight of the stomach in adult males is about 150 g while in females it is about

Q33 The cystic duct about long, runs backward, downward, and to the left from the neck of the gall-bladder, and joins the hepatic duct to form the common bile duct

Q34 The liver is attached to the lesser curvature of the stomach by the and to the duodenum by the hepatoduodenal ligament .

Q35 bounded, below by the porta; on the right, by the fossa for the inferior vena cava; and, on the left, by the fossa for the ductus venosus.

Q36 of the liver is rounded and broad behind the right lobe, but narrow on the left

Q37 The of the liver is attached to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall by a triangular of peritoneum.

Q38 The coat of the stomach consists of a loose areolar tissue.

Q39 The portion of the stomach between the sulcus intermedius and the duodenopyloric constriction is termed the

Q40 The lesser curvature of the stomach gives attachment to the two layers of the

Q41 The left margin of the stomach joins the greater curvature at an acute angle and is termed the

Q42 The opening by which the esophagus communicates with the stomach is known as the

Q43 The ___ is an enlarged segment of the digestive tract in the left superior part of the abdomen

Q44 A ___ is the introduction of air into the pleural cavity

Q45 The trachea has an inside diameter of ___ and a length of 10–12 cm

Q46 ___ is the clumping of red blood cells following a blood transfusion.

Q47 The most important function of the neutrophils and macrophages is

Q48 ___ have granules in their cytoplasm and include neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils.

Q49 The blood's pH is within the normal limits of

Q50 The percentage of red blood cells in a sample of blood is referred to as

Q51 ___ are arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm

Q52 ___ gives rise to the atrioventricular nodal branch, which supplies the AV node

Q53 ___ of the heart is formed mainly by the right ventricle and slightly by the left ventricle

Q54 Anterior surface of the heart is formed mainly by the

Q55 ___ of the heart formed by the inferolateral part of the left ventricle.

Q56 The sound that is produced when the ventricles expel blood from the heart is called

Q57 The parietal and visceral layers consist of the transverse and ___ sinuses of the pericardium.

Q58 The pain of pericarditis originates only in the parietal layer and is

transmitted by the nerve

Q59 Angina pain originates in the muscle or the vessels and is transmitted by nerves

Q60 The fibrous pericardium is supplied by the nerve.

Q61 The liver is connected to the under surface of the diaphragm and to the anterior wall of the abdomen by _____ ligaments

- three
- six
- four
- five

Q62 The porta or transverse fissure (porta hepatis) is a fissure that transmits _____ important structures.

- 6
- 4
- 5
- 3

Q63 The porta or transverse fissure (porta hepatis) is a short but deep fissure of about _____ long,

- 5 cm
- 2.5 cm
- 4.5 cm
- 3 cm

Q64 The posterior surface (facies posterior) is rounded and is about _____ broad.

- 7.5 cm
- 5.5 cm
- 6 cm
- 6.5 cm

Q65 The liver has _____-number of surfaces

- 5
- 2
- 4
- 3

Q66 The liver has the specific gravity of _____

- 1.07
- 1.05
- 1.01
- 1

Q67 The anal canal receives its blood supply through the _____ anterior hemorrhoidal

lateral hemorrhoidal
middle hemorrhoidal
inferior hemorrhoidal

Q68 The arterial blood supply to the rectum is by _____

the inferior hemorrhoidal
the superior hemorrhoidal
the posterior hemorrhoidal
the anterior hemorrhoidal

Q69 _____ is the largest gland in the body

Pancreas
Adrenal
Liver
Skin

Q70 Each of the the three flat longitudinal bands called tænaei coli is about _____ in width

12 mm
10 mm
12.5 mm
10.5 mm

Q71 The large intestine has _____ different coats.

four
five
three
four

Q72 In female the height of the rectouterine excavation is about _____ from the anal orifice.

3.5 cm
5 cm
4.5 cm
5.5 cm

Q73 Houston valves are about _____ in width.

12 mm
2.5cm
15 mm
10 mm

Q74 Near the termination of sigmoid colon,there is a dilated portion called the _____

ampulla
rectal ampulla
rectal pouch
rectal valve

Q75 The rectum is about _____ length.

- 10.5 cm
- 15 cm
- 12 cm
- 10 cm

Q76 The sigmoid colon has the average length of about _____

- 20 cm
- 45 cm
- 40 cm.
- 38 cm

Q77 The average of vermiform appendix is about _____

- 3.9 cm
- 8.3 cm.
- 8.0 cm
- 3.6 cm

Q78 _____ is about one-fifth of the whole length of the intestinal canal.

- large intestine
- stomach
- caecum
- small intestine

Q79 Compound racemose glands is a form of _____ Glands

- gastrin
- pyloric
- oxyntic
- cardiac

Q80 _____ consist of two or three short closed tubes opening into a common duct or mouth

- oxyntic glands
- gastrin
- pyloric glands
- cardiac glands

Q81 There are _____ different types of gastric glands.

- three
- four
- six
- five

Q82 The wall of the stomach consists of _____ coats

- three
- five
- four
- six

Q83 The Diaphragm has _____ major functions

- six
- three
- five
- four

Q84 The primary respiratory muscle of the body is called _____

- Alveoli
- Diaphragm
- Intercoastal muscles
- Lungs

Q85 The trachea is stabilised by _____ C-shaped hyaline cartilage.

- 43023
- 15-20
- 15-25
- 16-20

Q86 The surface of the lateral parts of the nasal cavity is thrown into folds by bony projections known as _____

- pontine
- hard palate
- conchae
- turbinate

Q87 The Nasal cavity is divided into _____ structurally and functionally different parts.

- four
- three
- two
- five

Q88 The diaphragm is innervated from the _____ cervical spinal cord segments via the phrenic nerve

- 3rd - 5th
- 1st-4th
- 4th-5th
- 2nd-5th

Q89 The diaphragm develops from _____ different structures

- five
- two
- three
- four

Q90 The fluid that reduces the surface tension at the alveolar cell surface is called _____

- serous fluid

pleural fluid
surfactant
sufactant

Q91 The diaphragmatic surface of the lung that forms its base is _____

parallel
concave
bi-concave
convex

Q92 The costal surface of the lung is large, smooth, and _____

parallel
convex
concave
bi-convex

Q93 The most inferior cartilage of the larynx is the _____ cartilage

arythenoid
epiglottis
thyroid
cricoid

Q94 The inside diameter of human trachea is _____ and

12 mm
13 mm
10 mm
5cm

Q95 The trachea has a length of _____

8-10mm
12-14 cm
10-12 cm
10-12 mm

Q96 _____ is located in the anterior part of the throat and extends from the base of the tongue to the trachea

Epiglottis
Cricoid
Larynx
Thyroid

Q97 Adam's apple is also called _____

arythenoid
cricoid
thyroid
voice box

Q98 The most inferior cartilage of the larynx is the _____ cartilage

arythenoid

epiglottis
thyroid
cricoid

Q99 The largest cartilage of the pharynx is called the _____

arythenoid
thyroid
cricoid
epiglottis

Q100 The lymph nodules containing the rapidly dividing lymphocytes are called _____

lymphatics
Centre Germinal
Germinal centers.
Germinal core

Q101 _____ are located on each side of the posterior opening of the oral cavity

Palatine tonsils
Tonsils
pharyngeal tonsi
Adenoids

Q102 _____ is an accumulation of platelets that can seal up a small break in a blood vessel.

Platelet plague
Platelet spasm
Fibrin
Platelet plug

Q103 _____ account for about 33% of all white blood cells and provide immunity for the body.

Basophils
Neutrophil
Lymphocytes
Monocytes

Q104 Monocytes account for about _____ of all white blood cells.

0.05
0.08
0.15
0.1

Q105 Leukocytes form _____ of the total volume of the formed elements

0.125
0.15
0.1

0.05

Q106 Globulins account for _____ of the plasma proteins

- 0.48
- 0.45
- 0.38
- 0.4

Q107 _____ is a clotting factor that constitutes 4% of plasma proteins

- Fibrinogen
- Fibrin
- Thrombin
- Thromboplastin

Q108 The total blood volume in the average adult is about _____ in males

- 5500-6500 ml
- 5000-6000 ml
- 4500- 6000 ml
- 4000-5000 ml

Q109 The total blood volume in the average adult is about _____ in females

- 4500-5500 ml
- 3500-4000 ml
- 2500-4000 ml
- 4000-5000ml

Q110 _____ have contractile properties and can regulate blood flow in capillaries

- Endothelium
- Arterioles
- Pericytes
- Tunica media

Q111 The arterial vessels with a diameter below 0.1 - 0.5 mm are called _____

- coronary arteries
- Capillary
- Arterioles
- Venules

Q112 The tunica media consists of _____ concentric layers of smooth muscle cells.

- 1 to 3
- 2 to 4
- 1 to 4
- 2 to 3

Q113 In adult humans, about _____ elastic lamellae are found in the tunica media of the aorta.

- 40
- 50
- 55
- 65

Q114 _____ is formed by a layer of circumferential smooth muscle and variable amounts of connective tissue.

- Atrioventricular valve
- endocardium
- Tunica intima
- Tunica media

Q115 The heart and arterial trunk are split into the adult compartments by _____ walls of tissue (septae).

- two
- five
- six
- four

Q116 The heart is drained mainly by veins that empty into the _____

- right atrium
- coronary vein
- coronary sinus
- superior vena cava

Q117 The right coronary artery gives rise to the atrioventricular nodal branch that supplies the _____

- AV node
- SA node
- AV bundles
- purkinje fibres

Q118 At the superior end of the anterior IV groove, the LCA divides into _____ branches

- four
- two
- three
- six

Q119 The coronary arteries which is the first branches of the aorta supply the myocardium and _____

- atrium
- purkinje fibres
- pericardium
- epicardium

Q120 The fibrous pericardium is supplied by the _____ nerve

pericardia
coronary
phrenic
vagus

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