

Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	CorrectAns
What is the study of how body parts function called?	histology	physiology	Homeostasis	metabolism	2
Which of the following is a function of membrane proteins?	To process lipids and proteins for secretion through the plasma membrane	to act as receptors for hormones	to synthesise proteins from amino acids	to act as a cytoskeleton to support and shape the cell	2
What is the composition of the intercellular matrix in connective tissue?	Cells and fibres	Serous and mucus membranes and lamina propria	Protein fibres and ground substance	Interstitial fluid	3
Which layer of the integument is the most superficial layer?	Hypodermis	Stratum granulosum	Stratum corneum	Reticular dermal layer	3
Which of the following is NOT a "long" bone?	The humerus	The tibia	A carpal	A metacarpal	3
What characteristic of a smooth muscle cell distinguishes it from cardiac and skeletal muscle?	Being branched	Being under involuntary control	Lack of striations	Being uninucleate	3
Which of the following is an example of a synovial joint? The joint between the:	Tibia and fibula	Sternum and rib 1	Thoracic vertebrae 4 and 5	Proximal ends of the radius and ulna	4
Which blood cells are involved in protecting the body from pathogens and foreign cells?	Erythrocytes	Leucocytes	Platelets	Haemoglobin	2
Why lymphatic nodules are not known as a lymphatic organ?	because they are less in no.	due to their small size	lacks the surrounding capsule	both B and c	3
Preganglionic neurons lie within	CNS	Parasympathetic nervous system	Peripheral nervous system	Sympathetic nervous system	1
What is the place where the blood vessels and nerve fibres come together and leave the posterior chamber of the eye called?	Macula lutea	Optic disc	Fovea centralis	Choroid	2
Which structure has the thickest wall?	The aorta	The inter-atrial septum	The left ventricle	The right ventricle	3
What is the innermost layer of the heart wall known as?	Epicardium	Pericardium	Visceral pericardium	Endocardium	4

The Frank–Starling law of the heart describes the proportional relationship between which of the following pairs?	Stroke volume and cardiac output	Stroke volume and end-diastolic volume	The blood volume in the ventricles and stroke volume	Systemic vascular resistance and stroke volume	3
What will cause the sinoatrial (SA) node to depolarise more frequently?	Acetylcholine	Norepinephrine	Parasympathetic stimulation	Vagus nerve	2
What fills the posterior chamber of the eye?	Aqueous humour	Optic chiasma	Vitreous humour	Visual cortex	3
Sound produces vibrations in the cochlear fluid of the inner ear. The movement of the fluid then produces motion in which of the following?	Tectorial membrane	Basilar membrane	Otolithic membrane	Crista ampullaris	2
Which of the following cells is found in peripheral nervous system?	Schwann cells	Microglia	Astrocytes	Oligodendrocytes	1
Where is the thymus gland located?	lower part of mediastinum	upper part of mediastinum	behind the mediastinum	in front of mediastinum	2
Which blood cell fits the following description: multi-lobed nucleus, inconspicuous cytoplasmic granules, most common type of blood cell except for red blood cells?	Neutrophil	Eosinophil	Basophil	Lymphocyte	1
Which plane of the body divides it into dorsal and ventral regions?	Transverse	Axial	Coronal	Sagittal	3
What is the function of phospholipids in the plasma membrane?	to maintain the intracellular fluid at a similar composition to that of the interstitial fluid.	to form channels to selectively allow passage of small molecules	to act as receptors for signalling chemicals.	to present a barrier to the passage of water-soluble molecules.	4
What are tendons and ligaments composed of?	Dense connective tissue	Liquid connective tissue	Muscular tissue	Epithelial tissue	1
Which stratum of the epidermis protects the body against water loss and abrasion?	Stratum germinativum	Stratum basale	Stratum lucidum	Stratum corneum	4
Which term below refers to a depression in a bone?	Tuberosity	Fossa	Tubercle	Condyle	2