



مدونة المناهج السعودية

<https://eduschool40.blog>

الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

The correct sequence of levels forming the body's structural hierarchy is (a) organ, organ system, cellular, chemical, tissue;

(b) chemical, tissue, cellular, organismal, organ, organ system;

(c) chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, organ system, organismal;

(d) organismal, organ system, organ, chemical, cellular, tissue.

Which of these organs would not be cut by a section through the midsagittal plane of the body?

(a) urinary bladder, (b) gallbladder, (c) small intestine, (d) heart.

Which microscopic technique provides sharp pictures of three dimensional structures at high magnification?

(a) light microscopy, (b) X-ray microscopy, (c) scanning electron microscopy, (d) transmission electron microscopy.

The ability of the epidermis to resist rubbing and abrasion is largely due to the presence of

(a) melanin, (b) carotene, (c) collagen, (d) keratin.

The reticular layer of the dermis

(a) provides strength and elasticity to the skin, (b) is composed of loose connective tissue, (c) insulates to prevent heat loss, (d) forms the dermal papilla

Thick skin differs from thin skin in

(a) the thickness of the stratum spinosum, (b) the presence of an additional layer, the stratum granulosum, (c) thickness of the stratum corneum, (d) the distribution of sweat glands.

A bone that has essentially the same width, length, and height is

most likely

)a(a long bone, (b) a short bone, (c) a flat bone, (d) an irregular bone.

The shaft of a long bone is properly called the

)a(epiphysis, (b) periosteum, (c) diaphysis, (d) compact bone.

The name of the first cervical vertebra is

)a(atlas, (b) axis, (c) occiput, (d) vertebra prominens

In general, the most important factor(s) determining the stability of synovial joints is

A\interlocking shapes of the articular surfaces, (b) reinforcing ligaments, (c) ligaments and muscle tone, (d) synovial fluid, which acts like glue, (e) the body's wrapping of skin, which holds the limbs together.

The connective tissue that lies just outside the sarcolemma of an individual muscle cell is called the

(a) epimysium, (b) perimysium, (c) endomysium, (d) endosteum.

A fascicle is (a) a muscle, (b) a bundle of muscle cells enclosed by a connective tissue sheath, (c) a bundle of myofibrils, (d) a group of myofilaments.

The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland is the same as the

(a) neurohypophysis, (b) pars nervosa, (c) adenohypophysis, (d) hypothalamus.

Which heart chamber forms most of the heart's inferior surface?

(a) right atrium, (b) right ventricle, (c) left atrium, (d) left ventricle

The base of the heart

(a) is its posterior surface, (b) lies on the diaphragm, (c) is the same as its apex, (d) is its superior border.

Which layer of the heart wall is the thickest?

(a) endocardium, (b) myocardium, (c) epicardium, (d) endothelium.

The inferior left corner of the heart is located at the

(a) second rib slightly lateral to the sternum, (b) third rib at the sternum, (c) sixth rib slightly lateral to the sternum, (d) fifth intercostal space at the midclavicular line.

Which of the following statements does not correctly describe veins?

(a) They have less elastic tissue and smooth muscle than arteries. (b) They are subject to lower blood pressures than arteries. (c) They have larger lumens than arteries. (d) They always carry deoxygenated blood.

Identify which artery is missing from the following sequence, which traces the flow of arterial blood to the right hand: Blood leaves the heart and passes through the aorta, the right subclavian artery, the axillary and brachial arteries, and through either the radial or ulnar artery to a palmar arch.

(a) left coronary, (b) brachiocephalic, (c) cephalic, (d) right common carotid.

Which of the following veins do not drain directly into the inferior vena cava?

- (a) lumbar veins, (b) hepatic veins, (c) inferior mesenteric vein,
- (d) renal veins.

Tell which two veins are missing from the following sequence: Tracing the drainage of superficial venous blood from the leg, blood enters the great saphenous vein, femoral vein, inferior vena cava, and right atrium.

- (a) coronary sinus and superior vena cava
- (b) posterior tibial and popliteal, (c) fibular (peroneal) and popliteal, (d) external and common iliacs.

The basic structural framework of most lymphoid organs consists of

- (a) areolar connective tissue, (b) hematopoietic tissue, (c) reticular connective tissue, (d) adipose tissue

what part of the body does not the thoracic duct drain?

- (a) upper right quarter, (b) upper left quarter, (c) upper half, (d) lower half.

When the inspiratory muscles contract,

- (a) only the lateral dimension of the thoracic cavity increases, (b) only the anteroposterior dimension of the thoracic cavity increases, (c) the volume of the thoracic cavity decreases, (d) both the lateral and the anteroposterior dimensions of the thoracic cavity increase,

The part of the respiratory mucosa that warms the inhaled air is the

- (a) pseudostratified epithelium, (b) vessels in the lamina propria, (c)

alveolar type I cells, (d) cartilage and bone.

Which of the following statements about the vocal cords is false?

(a) They are the same as the vocal folds. (b) They attach to the arytenoid cartilages. (c) Exhaled air flowing through the glottis vibrates them to produce sound. (d) They are also called the vestibular folds.

In both lungs, the surface that is the largest is the

(a) costal, (b) mediastinal, (c) inferior (base), (d) superior (apex)

Which one of the following features is shared by both the small and large intestines?

(a) intestinal crypts, (b) aggregated lymphoid nodules (Peyer's patches), (c) teniae coli, (d) haustra.

A digestive organ that has a head, neck, body, and tail is the

(a) pancreas, (b) gallbladder, (c) greater omentum, (d) stomach.

