

# Histology/Example of Final MCQ

This is an example of the final MCQ at 1st Faculty of Medicine. One has to get at least 35 point (70%).



- 1** Embryology - What surrounds the yolk sac?
  - ☐ chorion
  - ☐ amnion
  - ☐ extraembryonic cavity=chorionic cavity
  - ☐ epiblast which then gives rise to all 3 germ layers
- 2** Embryology - What does splanchnopleure and somatopleure surround
  - ☐ primitive body cavity
  - ☐ secondary body cavity
  - ☐ primary yolk sac
  - ☐ secondary yolk sac
- 3** Special histology - Where can you find respiratory epithelium?
  - ☐ alveoli
  - ☐ tongue
  - ☐ bronchi
  - ☐ pulmonary vessels
- 4** Special histology - What's the main function of the epithelium in gallbladder?
  - ☐ resorption
  - ☐ secretion
  - ☐ no specific function
  - ☐ moving the bile
- 5** Special histology - What isn't a part of the membranous labyrinth
  - ☐ superior semicircular duct
  - ☐ saccule
  - ☐ cochlea
  - ☐ canalis reuniens
- 6** Special histology - What is NOT the function of endothelial cells
  - ☐ secretion
  - ☐ preventing hemocoagulation
  - ☐ production of ADH
  - ☐ regulation of vasoconstriction
- 7** Special histology - Which structure is lined by visceral pleura
  - ☐ lung
  - ☐ rectum
  - ☐ stomach
  - ☐ pancreas
- 8** General histology - What can NOT be considered as a function of mitochondrial matrix
  - ☐ citric acid cycle
  - ☐ oxidative phosphorylation
  - ☐ lactic acid cycle
  - ☐ transport of H<sup>+</sup> ions
- 9** Special histology - What cytoskeleton does a neuron contain
  - ☐ microtubules

- ☐ phospholipid bilayers
- ☐ Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> ATP-ase
- ☐ Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup> pumps

**10** Special histology - How many axons do oligodendrocytes myelinate?

- ☐ none
- ☐ 1
- ☐ more than 1
- ☐ CNS axons

**11** Embryology - Where is the fetal fluid (Amniotic fluid)?

- ☐ chorion
- ☐ amnion
- ☐ allantois
- ☐ primitive body cavity

**12** Special histology - Pia mater surrounds which structure below?

- ☐ neural tissue
- ☐ dura mater
- ☐ ventricles
- ☐ maxillary artery

**13** Special histology - What is dura mater mainly made of?

- ☐ nervous tissue
- ☐ loose connective tissue
- ☐ dense connective tissue
- ☐ reticular fibers

**14** Embryology - In which part of placenta is mother's blood?

- ☐ chorionic plate
- ☐ intervillous space
- ☐ perimetrium
- ☐ chorionic villi

**15** General histology - What is not the function of GER?

- ☐ transport of proteins
- ☐ transport of lipids
- ☐ transport of vesicles
- ☐ intake of proteins produced by adherent ribosomes

**16** Special histology - Which type of tissue are hepatocytes?

- ☐ trabecular
- ☐ epithelial
- ☐ digestive
- ☐ connective

**17** General histology - Which structure produces ECM?

- ☐ fibrocytes
- ☐ fibroblasts
- ☐ reticular fibers
- ☐ hepatocytes

**18** General histology - What is untrue about basophiles?

- ☐ their granules have a negative charge
- ☐ their diameter ranges approximately 9-11µm
- ☐ their main function is comparable to the function of mast cells
- ☐ the physiological amount of circulating basophiles is around 5-8%

**19** General histology - What is true about neutrophils?

- ☐ they are also known as PMNL (polymorphonuclear leukocytes)
- ☐ their diameter ranges from 8-10µm
- ☐ the physiological amount of circulating neutrophils is around 8-10%
- ☐ they protect us from parasites

**20** General histology - Which one of the following describes the plasmatic membrane the best?

- ☐ rigid structure
- ☐ fluid mosaic
- ☐ fragile structure
- ☐ permeable membrane

**21** Embryology - What is placenta praevia?

- ☐ early stage of placenta
- ☐ late stage of placenta
- ☐ a part of placenta
- ☐ abnormal attachment of the placenta

**22** General histology - What can we find in loose connective tissue?

- ☐ osteon
- ☐ cells originating from mesenchyme
- ☐ nervous tissue
- ☐ there are scarce cells in loose connective tissue

**23** General histology - Are heparinocytes located in connective tissue?

- ☐ they are abundant in all types of tissues
- ☐ no
- ☐ yes, they can be present in loose connective tissue
- ☐ yes, they are present in cartilage

**24** General histology - Cell cycle phases - select the correct order of the phases

- ☐ G1 - G2 - S - M
- ☐ G2 - G1 - S - M
- ☐ M - S - G1 - G2
- ☐ G1 - S - G2 - M

**25** General histology - In which one of these organs can you find fenestrated capillaries?

- ☐ intestine
- ☐ lungs
- ☐ brain
- ☐ bone marrow

**26** General histology - What does "polycythemia" mean?

- ☐ large red blood cells
- ☐ red blood cells containing granules (synonymous term for reticulocytes)
- ☐ high count of red blood cells
- ☐ multiple red blood cells fused together (mitosis stage missfunction)

**27** General histology - Myelin sheath in CNS is formed by:

- ☐ astrocytes
- ☐ Schwann cells
- ☐ oligodendrocytes
- ☐ nerve fibers in the central nervous system are mostly unmyelinated

**28** Special histology - Which type of connective tissue is in the intralobular part of the mammary gland?

- ☐ dense connective tissue
- ☐ supportive cartilage
- ☐ loose connective tissue
- ☐ fibrocartilage

**29** Embryology - What is cardiac jelly?

- ☐ a jelly-like structure in subendocardium - remnants of the development
- ☐ a substance secreted by myocardium which separates it from the endothelium during the development
- ☐ a substance found in the umbilical cord which surrounds the vessels with oxygenated blood leading to the heart
- ☐ a stage of the heart development which isn't found in humans

**30** Special histology - Where can you find Ebner(=von Ebner) glands?

- ☐ near the papillae vallatae
- ☐ near the tonsilla lingualis
- ☐ in the cardia of the stomach
- ☐ in the palate of the oral cavity

**31** Special histology - Where can you find Weber glands?

- ☐ near the papillae vallatae
- ☐ in the cardia
- ☐ in the body of the stomach (fundus)
- ☐ near the tonsilla lingualis

**32** Special histology - What type of secretion do Ebner(=von Ebner) glands mainly produce?

- ☐ serous
- ☐ seromucinous (slight dominance of the serous secretion)
- ☐ mucinoserous (slight dominance of the mucinous secretion)
- ☐ mucinous

**33** Special histology - What type of secretion do Weber glands mainly produce?

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**34** Special histology - What do C cells secrete?

- ☐ parathormone
- ☐ oxytocin
- ☐ thyreotropin
- ☐ calcitonin

**35** Special histology - Origin on adrenal medulla:

- ☐ neural crest
- ☐ ectoderm
- ☐ entoderm
- ☐ mesoderm

**36** Special histology - Which protein is responsible for the lips being "red" of the lip (see-through epidermis -> you can see the blood in the skin under epidermis)?

- ☐ myosin
- ☐ eleidin
- ☐ kapnophorin
- ☐ trychohyalin

**37** Special histology - Which type of connective tissue is in the papillary layer of the skin?

- ☐ dense regular connective tissue
- ☐ dense irregular connective tissue
- ☐ loose connective tissue
- ☐ fibrocartilage

**38** Special histology - Where can you find thick skin type?

- ☐ axilla

- ☐ planta pedis
- ☐ back of the hand
- ☐ scalp

**39** General histology - Select the correct order of the erythrocyte development stages

- ☐ proerythroblast - polychromatophilic erythroblast - basophilic erythroblast - orthochromatophilic erythroblast - reticulocyte
- ☐ proerythroblast - orthochromatophilic erythroblast - basophilic erythroblast - polychromatophilic erythroblast - reticulocyte
- ☐ proerythroblast - basophilic erythroblast - polychromatophilic erythroblast - orthochromatophilic erythroblast - reticulocyte
- ☐ reticulocyte - basophilic erythroblast - polychromatophilic erythroblast - orthochromatophilic erythroblast - proerythroblast

**40** General histology - What's the diameter of a reticulocyte?

- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 10µm
- ☐ 12-14µm
- ☐ 16-20µm

**41** General histology - What's the diameter of a monocyte?

- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 10µm
- ☐ 10-12µm
- ☐ 12-20µm

**42** General histology - What's the diameter of a basophil?

- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 10µm
- ☐ 10-12µm
- ☐ 12-14µm

**43** General histology - What's the diameter of a neutrophil?

- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 10-12µm
- ☐ 12-14µm
- ☐ 16-20µm

**44** General histology - What's the diameter of an eosinophil?

- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 10µm
- ☐ 12-14µm
- ☐ 16-20µm

**45** General histology - What's the mean physiological diameter of a red blood cell?

- ☐ 7µm
- ☐ 7,5µm
- ☐ 8µm
- ☐ 9µm

**46** Special histology - Which type of connective tissue is in the interlobular part of the mammary gland?

- ☐ dense connective tissue
- ☐ supportive cartilage
- ☐ loose connective tissue
- ☐ fibrocartilage

**47** General histology - What's the percentage of basophils (out of all leukocytes) in peripheral blood?

- ☐ 1%
- ☐ 2-5%

- ☐ 20-40%
- ☐ 50-70%

**48** General histology - What's the percentage of eosinophils (out of all leukocytes) in peripheral blood?

- ☐ 1%
- ☐ 2-5%
- ☐ 20-40%
- ☐ 50-70%

**49** General histology - Which cell is an antigen presenting cell (APC)?

- ☐ macrophage
- ☐ neutrophil
- ☐ eosinophil
- ☐ red blood cell

**50** Special histology - In which one of these organs can you find reticular epithelium?

- ☐ liver
- ☐ spleen
- ☐ enamel organ
- ☐ lymph node

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