

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
 - plumonary 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⁺ ions
- 9 Special histology - What cytoskeleton does a neuron contain**
 - microtubules

- phospholipid bilayers
- Na⁺/K⁺ ATP-ase
- Na⁺/K⁺ 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 8-10 μ m
- 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?

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

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?

- 8 μ m
- 10 μ m
- 12-14 μ m
- 16-20 μ m

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

- 8 μ m
- 10 μ m
- 10-12 μ m
- 12-20 μ m

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

- 8 μ m
- 10 μ m
- 10-12 μ m
- 12-14 μ m

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

- 8 μ m
- 10-12 μ m
- 12-14 μ m
- 16-20 μ m

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

- 8 μ m
- 10 μ m
- 12-14 μ m
- 16-20 μ m

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

- 7 μ m
- 7,5 μ m
- 8 μ m
- 9 μ m

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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