Question	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4	CorrectAns
What does the word “homeostasis” refer to?	The steps leading to repair of a blood vessel and the coagulation of blood	The maintenance of internal body conditions within narrow limits	The controlled response that opposes the influence that caused it	The production of blood cells in active bone marrow	2
Which of the following is NOT an example of a cell?	macrophages	lysosomes	plasmocytes	chondroblasts	2
Which of the following is NOT an example of connective tissue?	blood	bone	tendon	epidermis	4
Skeletal muscle cells have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT?	A neuromuscular junction crossed by ACh (acetyl choline).	Invaginations of sarcolemma called “T tubules”.	They are branched	They are striated	3
What does “Rhesus positive” refer to?	The presence of antigen D on the surface of red blood cells	The final factor involved in blood clotting	The presence of the rhesus antibody/agglutinin in the blood	A deficiency of factor VIII that results in haemophilia	1
Which of the following feature is NOT characteristic feature of acute inflammation?	Accumulation of fluid and plasma at the affected site	Intravascular activation of platelets	Granulation tissue formation	Neutrophils as inflammatory cells	3
Where is the spleen situated?	abdominal cavity	pelvic cavity	in the neck	GIT	1
Which of the following immune cell is attacked by HIV?	B lymphocyte	T helper lymphocyte	Cytotoxic T cell	Plasma cell	2
Hay fever is example of …….. Hypersensitivity reaction.	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	1
In Rheumatoid arthritis, the circullating rheumatoid factor is …….	Antigen	Autoantibody	Antibody	Autoantigen	2
As per Starling's hypothesis which are the forces that cause inward movement of interstitial fluid?	Intravascular hydrostatic pressure and colloid osmotic pressure of interstitial fluid	Intravascular colloid osmotic pressure and colloid osmotic pressure of interstitial fluid	Intravascular hydrostatic pressure and hydrostatic pressure of interstitial fluid	Intravascular colloid osmotic pressure and hydrostatic pressure of interstitial fluid	4
Which of the following is the microcytic and hypochromic anemia?	Thalassemia	Megaloblastic anemia	Hemolytic anemia	Aplastic anemia	1
Which is the principle storage organ for Vitamin B_{12}?	Kidney	Brain	Liver	Heart	3
What does the process known as anabolism refer to?	the use of energy for producing chemical substances	the breaking down phase of metabolism.	all the chemical process that take place in the organelles of the cells.	the supply of nutrients to the body’s cells.	1

What are lysosomes, centrosomes and ribosomes example of?	stem cells	organelles within a cell	sensory receptors in the dermis	exocrine glands	2
Which of the following is NOT made predominantly from epithelial tissue?	In the dermis	In exocrine glands	In endocrine glands	In the endothelium of blood vessels	1
Of the events that lead to myofilaments sliding over each other, which of the following happens first?	The myosin head engages with the binding site on actin.	Troponin changes shape and pulls on tropomyosin.	Calcium ions enter the cell cytoplasm.	ATP is hydrolysed to ADP and inorganic phosphate.	3
Which is the LEAST common type of white blood cell?	Lymphocyte	Basophils	Thrombocytes	Neutrophils	2
Which of the following glycoprotein is essential for binding of HIV to CD4 receptor?	gp 41	gp 121	gp 40	gp 120	4
For onset of type IV hypersensitivity reaction, how much time is needed?	15-30 min	14 days	6 hours	24 hours	4
Which of the following is NOT a cell derived mediator of inflammation?	Histamine	Prostaglandin	Thromboxane A_2	Bradykinin	4
On which molecule is the energised cross-bridge which produces muscle cell contraction located?	Fibrin	Troponin.	Actin	Myosin	4
Blood clotting is a complicated process with many steps. Which of the following lists comprises substances that are already present in blood, ready to perform their role in clotting when needed?	Thrombin, prothrombinase, tissue plasminogen activator	Fibrinogen, prothrombin, plasminogen, factor X	Platelets, fibrinogen, fibrin, fibrinase	Fibrin, thrombin, plasmin, prothrombinase	2
The process of “diffusion” through a membrane may be described by which of the following?	The movement of ions and molecules away from regions where they are in high concentration towards regions where they are in lower concentration	The use of energy from ATP to move ions and small molecules into regions where they are in lower concentration.	The plasma membrane engulfs the substance and moves it through the membrane.	The use of energy from ATP to move water molecules against their concentration gradient	1
What is the difference between “loose” connective tissue (CT) and “dense” connective tissue?	Fibres occupy most of the volume in dense CT	Dense CT includes cartilage, loose CT does not	Loose CT has a good blood supply while dense CT does not	Loose CT has no fibres and dense CT does	1