MCQ QUESTIONS SECTION A 20MARKS

1. The study of body structures including the cells and tissues of the body can only be seen through the microscope is:
   a) Macroscopic anatomy
   b) Regional anatomy
   c) Microscopic anatomy
   d) Tissue anatomy
2. The highest level of structural organization
   a) Tissue b)Cells c) Organs d)Organism
3. The following does not describe anatomical position
   a) Subject stands erect.
   b) The eyes are directed sideways
   c) Upper limbs placed at sides with palms forward and fingers straight downwards
   d) Feet are parallel to one another and flat on floor in natural forward direction
4. The following branch of anatomy deals with the study of the developing organism
   a) Gross Anatomy
   b) Embryology
   c) Histology
   d) Radiological anatomy
5. The compartment of the cell that contains two components: cytosol and organelles,is the:
   a) Cytoplasm
   b) Nucleus
   c) Plasma membranes
   d) Cytoskeleton
6. Membrane glycoproteins and glycolipids often serve as cell identity markers. They may enable a cell to recognize other cells of the same kind during tissue formation or and recognize and respond to potentially dangerous foreign cells, one example of cell-identity markers is
   a) ABO blood types

b) Enzymes
c) Nerves
d) White blood cells

7. The basic structural framework of the plasma membrane is the lipid bilayer, two back-to-back layers made up of three types of lipid molecules which of the following is the highest of this molecules
   a) phospholipids,
   b) cholesterol,
   c) glycolipids
   d) hydroxyl group
8. The largest organelle that houses most of a cell's DNA is the
   a) Mitochondrion
   b) Nucleus
   c) Rough endoplasmic reticulum
   d) Golgi apparatus
9. Which tissue carries information from one part of the body to another through nerve impulses.
   a) Epithelial
   b) Muscular
   c) Connective
   d) Nerve
10. The following protein serve as **cell identity markers. They may enable a cell to recognize** other cells of the same kind during tissue formation or Recognize and respond to potentially dangerous foreign cells.
    a) Glycoproteins
    b) Peripheral proteins
    c) Intergral proteins
    d) Internal proteins
11. The position refers to the body position as if the person were standing upright, regardless of the actual posture or position, with the:Head, gaze (eyes), and toes directed anteriorly (forward).Arms adjacent to the sides with the palms facing anteriorly.Lower limbs close together with the feet parallel and the toes directed anteriorly is called

a) Litotomy position
b) Anatomical position
c) Left lateral position
d) Recumbent position

12. The method of studying the body's structure by focusing attention on a specific part
    a) Regional anatomy
    b) Systemic anatomy
    c) Clinical anatomy
    d) Sectional anatomy
13. The plane intersects the midline of the right and left halves of the body is the;
    a) Sagittal planes
    b) Median plane
    c) Midsagittal plane
    d) Frontal plane
14. The circular movement that is a combination of flexion,extension abduction and adduction occurring in a way that the distal end of the part moves in a circle is ;
    a) Pronation
    b) Retrussion
    c) Circumduction
    d) Supination
15. The following instrument is used to examine the functional state of nerves and muscles
    a) Opthalmoscope
    b) Stethoscope
    c) Patellar hammer
    d) Fetoscope
16. The following are approaches of studying anatomy which one is not
    a) Regional
    b) Systemic
    c) Clinical
    d) Organizational
17. Concerning prophase in the cell cycle which of the following is true
    a) Chromatin fibres condense and shorten
    b) Chromatin pairs at the center
    c) Cytokinesis occurs
    d) Centromeres split
18. All of the following are true about the germ cell except
    a) Undergoes meiosis
    b) Undergoes mitosis
    c) Cytokinases occur
    d) Cells needed for second generation
19. The trunk consist of the
    a) Groin
    b) Neck
    c) Chest
    d) Hip
20. About frontal plane

a) Vertical line divides the body right and left halves
b) A plane dividing body to superior and inferior
c) A vertical plane passing body at right angles to the median plane dividing body into posterior and anterior
d) A cross-sectional plane cutting the body at longitudinal axis

SECTION C LONG ESSAY 60MARKS

1. a Define Cell Division. (2mks)

   b. Describe the process of meiosis in cell division. (18mks)

2. The first week of development is characterized by several events. Describe what happens in this first week of development. (20mks)

3. Draw and label the human cell (20mks.) NCA.

4. Differentiate between mitosis and meiosis incell division (20mks)