(University of Choice)

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS AND NAIROBI CENTRE

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: NUR 101

COURSE TITLE: HUMAN ANATOMY 1

DATE: Wednesday, 28th February 2018 **TIME:** 9: 00 Am – 12:00 Noon

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Question ALL Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)	20 Marks.
Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)	40 Marks.
Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)	40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of ----- Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

Section A : Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

Choose the correct choice, only one choice is correct

1. The functional unit of a muscle fiber is the
   a. Sarcomere
   b. Myofibrils
   c. Myofilament
   d. Neuromuscular junction
2. Which plane of section would divide the body into anterior and posterior portions?
   a. horizontal
   b. midsagittal
   c. transverse
   d. coronal
3. Which of the following are subdivisions of the dorsal cavity?
   a. abdominal and pelvic cavities
   b. thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities
   c. cranial and spinal cavities
   d. pleural and pericardial cavities
4. Pain in the left upper abdominopelvic quadrant might more precisely be emanating from which of the following?
   a. left iliac region
   b. left hypochondriac region
   c. gall bladder
   d. vermiform appendix
5. Epithelial tissue is characterized by each of these traits, except that
   a. it lacks blood vessels
   b. it functions in secretion, absorption, and excretion
   c. epithelial cells are loosely packed and have much intercellular material
   d. it is anchored to a basement membrane
6. Microvilli, which function to increase surface area, are more likely to be found in _____ epithelium.
   a. simple cuboidal
   b. simple squamous
   c. transitional
   d. simple columnar
7. Epithelium that appears layered due to the varying levels at which nuclei are found in cells, but in reality is not layered, is _____.
   a. transitional epithelium
   b. pseudostratified columnar epithelium
   c. stratified squamous epithelium
   d. stratified columnar epithelium

8. The outer layer of the skin is composed of _____.
   a. Transitional epithelium
   b. pseudostratified columnar epithelium
   c. stratified squamous epithelium
   d. stratified columnar epithelium

9. What type of epithelium lines the urinary bladder and is capable of distention?
   a. stratified cuboidal epithelium
   b. stratified squamous epithelium
   c. transitional epithelium
   d. stratified columnar epithelium

10. Connective tissues are somewhat similar to epithelial tissues in all of these characteristics except _____.
   a. they have abundant intercellular material
   b. they can usually reproduce themselves
   c. they often serve more than one function
   d. they occur throughout the body

11. The type of cartilage found in intervertebral disks of the spinal column is _____.
   a. hyaline cartilage
   b. elastic cartilage
   c. white cartilage
   d. fibrocartilage

12. Neuroglial cells help neurons in each of these ways, with the exception of _____.
   a. supporting and binding nervous tissue
   b. carrying on phagocytosis
   c. playing a role in cell-to-cell communications
   d. transmitting nervous impulses

13. Which of the following is not one of the four major tissues?
   a. epithelial
   b. connective
   c. nervous
   d. skeletal muscle

14. The only tissue specialized for movement is the _____ tissue.
   a. nervous
   b. cardiac muscle
   c. muscle
   d. connective

15. The cells lining blood vessels and the lung alveoli are classed as _____ epithelium.
   a. columnar
   b. stratified squamous
   c. squamous
   d. cuboidal

16. Connective tissue is complex because it has a variety of cells and a noncellular background called a_____ surrounding them.
    a. collagen
    b. elastin
    c. mucous secretion
    d. matrix

17. Which process in the third week of development converts the embryonic disc into the trilaminar embryo
    a. Neuralation
    b. Gastrulation
    c. Placentation
    d. Somatogenesis

18. Implantation of the blastocyst begins
    a. 6-7 days after ovulation.
    b. 1 day after ovulation.
    c. 3 days after ovulation.
    d. 2 weeks after ovulation.

19. The cells of the blastocyst that become the embryo proper are the
    a. Corpus luteum.
    b. blastomeres.
    c. trophoblast.
    d. inner cell mass.

20. The first week of human development is characterized by formation of the:
    a. inner cell mass.
    b. trophoblast
    c. blastocyst
    d. all of the above

Section B: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. Describe the levels structural organization of human body (8 marks).
2. Describe the major linings and coverings if the body (5marks)
3. Explain special characteristics of epithelial cells (5marks)
4. Explain the main structures of the female external reproductive organs (8 marks)
5. Describe the blood vessel that serves the myocardium (6 marks)
6. Explain the significant bone markings (8marks)

Section C: Long Essay Questions (40 Marks)

1. Discus the major embryological developmental stages from fertilization to birth (20 marks)
2. Describe the structural layers of the skin (20 marks).