

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
1	Which of the following bone has no sinus?	A. Frontal	B. sphenoid	C. ethmoid	D. mandible	E.
2	The skeletal system contains about:	A. 326 bones	B. 411 bones	C. 206 bones	D. 157 bones	E.
3	Which of the following is a function of the skeletal system?	A. Blood cell formation	B. Movement	C. Calcium storage	D. all of the above	E.
4	The upper jaw bone is called the:	A. Mandible	B. Zygomatic	C. Maxilla	D. None of the above	E.
5	The bones of the spine are examples of:	A. A flat bone	B. An irregular bone	C. A short bone	D. A long bone	E.
6	Sternal angle locates on the joint part of:	A. Manubrium of sternum and xiphoid process	B. Manubrium of sternum and clavicle	C. Sternal body and manubrium of sternum	D. Sternum and rib	E.
7	A ligament is a band of connective tissue that holds two bones together.	A. True	B. False	C.	D.	E.
8	Which of the following muscle works in a voluntary manner?	A. cardiac muscle	B. visceral muscle	C. smooth muscle	D. skeletal muscle	E.
9	Which of the following muscles is not a part of the rotator cuff?	A. Subscapular muscle	B. Deltoid muscle	C. Supraspinous muscle, infraspinous muscle	D. Teres minor muscle	E.
10	Which one of the following tissue has a characteristic of no blood vessel?	A. epithelial tissue	B. connective tissue	C. muscle tissue	D. nervous tissue	E.
11	The site where the erythrocytes are destroyed is:	A. Lymph nodes	B. spleen	C. red bone marrow	D. yellow bone marrow	E.
12	Which of the following cells can produce a lot of antibody?	A. monocytes	B. T lymphocytes	C. B lymphocytes	D. NK lymphocytes	E.
13	A patient was suspected to have bacteria infection, which blood cells will increase?	A. neutrophils	B. eosinophils	C. basophils	D. lymphocytes	E.
14	The feature of the mature erythrocyte is that it has no:	A. biconcave shape	B. hemoglobin	C. ability to change shape	D. nuclear	E.
15	Which of the following plays a key role in memory?	A. thalamus	B. hypothalamus	C. medulla	D. limbic system	E.
16	Which valve connects right atrium and right ventricle?	A. Bicuspid valve	B. Mitral valve	C. Tricuspid valve	D. Semilunar valve	E.
17	The coronary arteries start from:	A. Right ventricle	B. Left ventricle	C. Pulmonary artery	D. aorta	E.
18	The blood arrived at lungs comes from:	A. left atrium	B. pulmonary arteries	C. pulmonary veins	D. right ventricle	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
19	The pacemaker of a normal heart is:	A. Ventricular muscle	B. Atrioventricular bundle	C. Sinoatrial node	D. Right and left branches of AV bundle	E.
20	The common opening of the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct is located in:	A. duodenum	B. hepatic common duct	C. ileum	D. caecum	E.
21	Which of the following functions of gallbladder is wrong?	A. Stores bile	B. Concentrates bile	C. Adjusts gallbladder's pressure	D. Secretes bile	E.
22	The blood contained a lot of nutrients absorbed in small intestine flows to:	A. Hepatic artery	B. Hepatic vein	C. Hepatic portal vein	D. Common hepatic duct	E.
23	The small intestine vein goes to:	A. Inferior vena cava	B. Superior vena cava	C. Portal vein	D. None of the above	E.
24	The order of the small intestine (from upper to lower) is:	A. Jejunum, ileum, duodenum	B. Ileum, jejunum, duodenum	C. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum	D. Duodenum, ileum, jejunum	E.
25	Inner layer of the digestive tract is covered with:	A. Serosa	B. Mucosa	C. Synovium	D. Fascia	E.
26	The eustachian tube connects:	A. External ear	B. middle ear	C. inner ear	D. all of the above	E.
27	The increase of growth hormone in an adult will cause:	A. gigantism	B. cretinism	C. dwarfism	D. acromegaly	E.
28	Which of the following can produce hormone	A. cerebrum	B. cerebellum	C. thalamus	D. hypothalamus	E.
29	The epinephrine is released by:	A. zona glomerulosa	B. zona fasciculate	C. zona reticularis	D. medulla	E.
30	The main regulation of hormones is:	A. nervous regulation	B. self regulation	C. positive feedback regulation	D. negative feedback regulation	E.
31	The normal adult heart rate at rest is:	A. 12-18/ minute	B. 20-40/ minute	C. 40-60/ minute	D. 60-100/ minute	E.
32	A normal adult's breath is _____ times per minute	A. 8-12	B. 12-16	C. 16-18	D. 20-24	E.
33	How many pairs of spinal nerve are there?	A. 26	B. 30	C. 31	D. 32	E.
34	The fibers of the spinal ventral root conduct:	A. motor order to spinal cord	B. motor order leaves spinal cord	C. sensory information to spinal cord	D. sensory information leaves spinal cord	E.
35	The spinal nerves are:	A. sensory nerves	B. motor nerves	C. sensory and motor nerves	D. visceral nerves	E.
36	The toothache involves which of the following nerves?	A. Facial	B. trigeminal	C. vagus	D. hypoglossal	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
37	Which of the following cranial nerves contains parasympathetic nerve fiber?	A. III, IV, V, VI	B. III, V, VII, X	C. III, VII, VIII, IX	D. III, VII, IX, X	E.
38	Which of the following cranial nerves contains parasympathetic nerve fiber?	A. Cranial nerve III, V, IV, and X	B. Cranial nerve III, V, X, and XI	C. Cranial nerve III, VII, IX, and X	D. Cranial nerve V, VII, X, and XI	E.
39	The effect of parasympathetic nerve to the metabolism is:	A. Promotes glycogenolysis	B. Promote the secretion of adrenalin	C. Promote the secretion of insulin	D. Promotes the secretion of thyroid hormone	E.
40	What will happen when sympathetic nerve is stimulated?	A. Gastro-intestinal movement increases	B. Dilator muscle of pupil contracts	C. Myocardial contractive power attenuates	D. Urinary bladder contracts	E.
41	The largest cranial nerve is:	A. trigeminal nerve	B. facial nerve	C. vestibular nerve	D. vagus nerve	E.
42	Which of the following does not belong to vital sign?	A. cardiac	B. respiratory	C. vasomotor	D. vomiting	E.
43	Which of the following treatment can not be used to treat a patient with congestive heart failure?	A. diuretics	B. increase the heart rate	C. enhance the heart contractility	D. dilate the blood vessels	E.
44	Which of the following functions is not the physiological function of adrenalin?	A. Increase the heart beat	B. Increase the blood pressure	C. Contract the smooth muscle of bronchi	D. Increase the blood sugar	E.
45	The main function of mineralocorticoid?	A. Promote the loss of water	B. Increase sodium and promote the loss of potassium	C. Increase calcium and promote the loss of phosphorus	D. Promote the loss of both potassium and sodium	E.
46	Which of the following glands secretes Melatonin?	A. Pituitary gland	B. Pineal body	C. Corpus callosum	D. Renal corpuscles	E.
47	Which of the following nerves regulates visceral activities and controls the involuntary movements of the smooth muscle?	A. Vagus nerve	B. Sympathetic nerve	C. Parasympathetic nerve	D. Autonomic nerve	E.
48	which of the following central positions controls the voluntary motion of the body?	A. Spinal cord	B. Brain stem	C. Cerebellum	D. Cerebral cortex	E.
49	Which of the following vessels' blood is least oxygenic?	A. Pulmonary veins	B. Pulmonary artery	C. Aorta	D. Coronary artery	E.
50	Intervertebral disk	A. Connects with the upper and lower vertebral bodies	B. Connects with the upper and lower articular processes	C. Consists <i>annulus fibrosus</i> and <i>nucleus pulposus</i>	D. A + C	E. B + C

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
51	Secretion from ductless glands are called _____	A. enzyme	B. digestive fluid	C. hormone	D. excretory fluid	E.
52	Endocrine glands that compose the endocrine system _____	A. produce the hormone that are secreted into the digestive tract	B. release the hormone into the bloodstream	C. release the hormone as rapidly as nerves impulses are transmitted	D.	E.
53	All of the following are endocrine glands except?	A. adrenal glands	B. sebaceous glands	C. pineal gland	D. pituitary gland	E.
54	A high concentration of calcium in the blood suggests a disorder of the _____	A. thymus gland	B. liver	C. pancreas	D. parathyroid gland	E.
55	The hormones regulating blood calcium level are?	A. insulin	B. estrogen and progesterone	C. parathyroid hormones and calcitonin	D. follicle stimulate hormones	E.
56	Which gland produce cortisol?	A. parathyroid	B. thyroid	C. adrenal	D. pancreas	E.
57	Cushing's disease is characterized by _____	A. high blood sugar	B. central obesity	C. "moon face"	D. osteoporosis	E. all of the above
58	Which hormone stimulates cells to take up sugar from the blood	A. glucagon	B. insulin	C. glycogen	D.	E.
59	During the growth years, hypersecretion of _____ causes gigantism.	A. T3, T4	B. growth hormone	C. cortisone	D. testosterone	E.
60	Which of the following is/are positive feedback?	A. sneeze	B. the birth of baby	C. blood clot	D. None of the above	E. A+B+C
61	Homeostasis means _____	A. maintenance of absolute constant internal environment	B. maintenance of relative constant internal environment	C. maintenance of absolute constant external environment	D. maintenance of relative constant external environment	E.
62	Where is testosterone made?	A. epididymis	B. interstitial cells	C. sertoli cells	D. seminiferous tubules	E. prostate gland
63	What approximate percentage of your body weight is your muscle weight?	A. 40%	B. 50%	C. 60%	D. 70%	E.
64	Which muscle is not belong to Rotator cuff?	A. deltoid	B. tere minor	C. supraspinatus	D. Infraspinatus	E.
65	Which of the following is not muscle of facial expression?	A. buccinator	B. masseter	C. orbicularis oris	D. occipitofrontalis	E.
66	Which nerve is located under the piriformis muscle?	A. femoral nerve	B. median nerve	C. tibial nerve	D. sciatic nerve	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
67	The apex of the lung is situated _____	about 25 mm above the level of the medial portion of the first rib	about 25 mm above the level of the medial portion of the 2nd rib	about 25 mm above the level of the medial portion of the 3rd rib	about 25 mm above the level of the medial portion of the clavicle	
68	Which of the following describes a correct order of the structure in the colon?	descending, transverse, ascending, and sigmoid colon	ascending, descending, transverse, and sigmoid colon	ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon		
69	If a patient is diagnosed appendicitis, which of the following cell(s)'s count higher?	monocytes	neutrophil	eosinocyte	agranulocyte	
70	A blood clot transported by the blood stream is a(n) _____	thrombus	embolus	platelet plug		
71	The base of the heart lies just below the _____ rib.	2nd	6th	4th	5th	
72	Which of the following item is nonspecific immunity?	inflammation	B lymphocytes (B cells)	T lymphocytes (T cells)		
73	Which of the following organ is primary organ of immune system?	thymus	thyroid	liver	spleen	
74	Which of the following organ is secondary organ of immune system?	thyroid	liver	appendix	thymus	red bone marrow
75	The function of the T cells is to produce	nonspecific immunity	specific immunity	cell-mediated immunity	A+C	E. B+C
76	Which spinous process of thoracic vertebra is at the level of the inferior angle of the scapula?	6th thoracic vertebra	7th thoracic vertebra	8th thoracic vertebra	9th thoracic vertebra	
77	Which of the following cell has a function to breakdown bone?	osteocyte	osteoblast	osteoclast		
78	Which bones form the TMJ?	maxilla and mandible	maxilla and temporal bone	maxilla and frontal bone	mandible and temporal bone	
79	Lordosis is a condition affecting which spinal region?	cervical curve	thoracic curve	lumber curve	sacral curve	E. A+C
80	Blood transported by the pulmonary veins returns to the _____	right atrium	left atrium	right ventricle	left ventricle	
81	Which of the following contains oxygenated blood in an adult human?	right atrium	pulmonary artery	pulmonary vein	inferior vena cava	

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
82	Which one of the following series represents the correct path of the blood circulation?	left atrium, left ventricle, lungs right atrium right ventricle, body	left atrium, left ventricle, right atrium, right ventricle, lungs, body	right atrium, right ventricle, body left atrium, left ventricle, lungs	right atrium, right ventricle, lungs, left atrium, left ventricle, body	
83	The normal rhythmic beating of the heart is initiated by the ____-	purkinje fibers	AV bundle	AV node	SA node	ventricle
84	which valve would be open during ventricular systole?	aortic valve and tricuspid	pulmonary valve and bicuspid	aortic valve and pulmonary valve	bicuspid and tricuspid	
85	Which statement is true of the right atrioventricular valve?	it is also called the bicuspid	it transmits oxygenated blood	it consists of 3 leaflets		
86	The valve at the entrance of the aorta is called _____	aortic semilunar valve	bicuspid	pulmonary semilunar valve	tricuspid	
87	Blood vessel that carry blood away from the heart are called _____	artery	vein	capillary	A+B+C	
88	which of the following is to supply blood to heart tissue?	thoracic aorta	coronary artery	descending aorta	abdominal aorta	
89	The cerebral arterial circle (circle of Willis) of brain is formed by _____	external carotid artery	internal carotid artery	vertebral artery	A+B	B+C
90	Which one of the following series represents the correct path of heart conductive system?	AV node, SA node, AV bundle, right and left branches of the AV bundle, punkinje fibers	SA node, AV node, AV bundle, right and left branches of the AV bundle, punkinje fibers	SA node, AV bundle, right and left branches of the AV bundle, punkinje fibers AV node		
91	the hepatic portal vein is formed by _____	splenic vein	superior mesenteric vein	gastric vein	inferior mesentric vein	A+B
92	All of the following are superficial vein except	femoral vein	cephalic vein	basilic vein	small saphenous vein	great saphenous vein
93	Just below the inguinal ligament, from lateral to medial Which one of the following series represents the correct order?	femoral artery, femoral vein, femoral nerve	femoral vein, femoral nerve femoral artery,	femoral nerve femoral artery, femoral vein		
94	The carotid sinus is _____	baroreceptor	chemoreceptor	receptor		
95	All of the following are lymphatic system tissue and organ except	spleen	thymus	. tonsil	lymph node	kidney
96	The spleen is located in the _____ hypochondrium directly _____ the diaphragm.	left, above	left below	right, above	right, below	

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
97	which of the following is splenic function?	A. defence	B. blood reservoir	C. hematopoiesis	D. A+B+C	
98	worn-out and damaged red blood cells are destroyed in the _____	A. thymus	B. spleen	C. tonsil	D. lymph nodes	
99	The thoracic duct originate at _____	A. the cistema chyli	B. the base of the neck	C. the liver	D. the armpit	
100	The function of the _____ is to produce mature T cells.	A. bone marrow	B. Spleen	C. thyroid	D. thymus	
101	Which of the following place is B cells activated?	A. bone marrow	B. Spleen	C. thyroid	D. thymus	
102	Which of the following cells is to produce the antibody -mediated immunity?	A. neutrophils	B. B lymphocytes	C. T lymphocytes	D. Natural killer cells	
103	The structure which closes off the opening of larynx is the _____	A. epiglottis	B. adam's apple	C. cricoid	D. arytenoid	
104	The vocal cord is located at _____	A. pharynx	B. trachea	C. larynx	D.	
105	When breathing in, what happens?	A. diaphragm flattens, ribs move up and out	B. diaphragm flattens, ribs move down and in.	C. diaphragm moves up, ribs move down and in.	D. diaphragm moves up, ribs move up and out	
106	What is following a definition of? "even after maximal expiration there always some air left in the lung to prevent them from collapsing"	A. tidal volume	B. vital capacity	C. residual volume	D. total lung capacity	
107	the exchange the gases between blood and cells is called	A. pulmonary ventilation	B. external respiration	C. internal respiration	D.	
108	Which of the following organ does have both endocrine and exocrine functions?	A. liver	B. parotid gland	C. gallbladder	D. pancreas	
109	The gall bladder _____	A. produce the bile	B. is attached the pancreas	C. store and concentrates the bile	D.	
110	Where is the Oddi's sphincter (sphincter of the hepatopancreatic)?	A. stomach	B. descending part of duodenum	C. horizontal part of duodenum	D. colon	E. esophagus
111	the head of pancreas is in the curve of the _____	A. small intestine	B. jejunum	C. ileum	D. duodenum	
112	_____ are the waves of smooth muscle contractions that move food through the digestive tract.	A. peristalsis	B. an enzyme	C. chemical digestion	D. chyme	
113	Which of the following vitamin is not "fat-soluble"?	A. vitamin A	B. vitamin B	C. vitamin D	D. vitamin K	

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
114	Plasma is made up of water and _____	A. proteins	B. hormone	C. nutrients and ions	D. waste products	E. all of the above
115	How much blood does the body contain?	A. 2% of the body weight	B. 4% of the body weight	C. 8% of the body weight	D.	E.
116	The components of blood that is responsible for clotting is _____	A. erythrocytes	B. white blood cells	C. platelets	D. none of the above	E. all of the above
117	Which of the following cells do not have a nucleus?	A. monocytes	B. red blood cells	C. eosinocytes	D. agranulocytes	E.
118	Which of the following cells defence parasitic worms?	A. monocyte	B. lymphocyte	C. eosinocyte	D. agranulocyte	E.
119	The liquid part of blood after remove the clotting element is _____	A. plasma	B. blood	C. serum	D. water	E.
120	Both oxytocin and ADH _____	A. are produced by the hypothalamus	B. are steroid hormones	C. are made in the neurohypophysis	D.	E.
121	The hormone that has an antagonistic effect of insulin is _____	A. thyroxin	B. pepsin	C. glycogen	D. glucagon	E.
122	Which of the following is mismatched?	A. oxytocine - uterus	B. parathyroid hormone - bone	C. ADH - kidney	D. insulin - hypothalamus	E.
123	All of the following are steroid hormones except _____	A. ADH (Antidiuretic hormone)	B. estrogen	C. testosterone	D. cortisol	E.
124	Which of the following cranial nerve cannot control the facial expression?	A. trigeminal nerve	B. oculomotor nerve	C. glossopharyngeal nerve	D. facial nerve	E.
125	Which of the following cranial nerve is not belong to motor nerve?	A. olfactory nerve	B. abducens nerve	C. accessory nerve	D. hypoglossal nerve	E.
126	Injury to which of the following cranial nerve can cause drooping of the upper eyelid, strabismus, dilation of the pupil, diminish pupillary light reflex	A. optic nerve	B. oculomotor nerve	C. trochlear nerve	D. trigeminal nerve	E.
127	Cortisone is type of glucocorticoid, prolong useage may lead to Cushing's disease	A. TRUE	B. FALSE	C.	D.	E.
128	What is the normal count of Red Blood Cell in adult male?	A. $2.0 \times 10^{12}/L$	B. $4.5.0 \times 10^{12}/L$	C. $5.0 \times 10^{12}/L$	D. $6.0 \times 10^{12}/L$	E.
129	What is the normal volumn of Hb in adult female?	A. 80~120/L	B. 110~150/L	C. 140~180/L	D. 180~220/L	E.
130	Which one of the following major antibody has the function to activate the hypersensitivity reaction?	A. IgM	B. IgA	C. IgG	D. IgE	E.



	<b>English Question</b>	<b>A.</b>	<b>B.</b>	<b>C.</b>	<b>D.</b>	<b>E.</b>
<b>131</b>	A human embryo normally implants in the wall of the _____, where it continue to develop until the baby is born	A. vagina	B. ovary	C. cervix	D. fallopian tube	E. uterus
<b>132</b>	When an egg is released from the follicle during ovulation, the ruptured follicle becomes the _____	A. embryo	B. cervix	C. corpus luteum	D.	E.
<b>133</b>	Which of the following is/are secreted by ovaries?	A. prolactin	B. oxytocin	C. estrogens, progesterone	D. A+B	E. A+B+C
<b>134</b>	Which of the following is/are component of spermatic cord?	A. seminiferous tubules	B. testicular artery, venous plexus	C. vas deferens	D. A+B+C	E. B+C
<b>135</b>	Sex cells (reproductive cell) like sperm and egg are also called _____	A. gonads	B. zygote	C. chromosomes	D. gametes	E.
<b>136</b>	The functional unit of the kidney is called a _____	A. glomerulus	B. renal capsule	C. nephron	D. calyx	E.