HISTOLOGY – TEST BANK

1. Histological Features of the Large Intestine

Q1. What type of epithelium lines the large intestine?

A. Stratified squamous

B. Simple cuboidal

C. Simple columnar with numerous goblet cells

D. Transitional

Q2. The primary role of goblet cells in the large intestine is:

A. Absorption of glucose

B. Protection against acid

C. Mucus secretion for lubrication

D. Enzyme secretion

Q3. What are the outer longitudinal bands of muscle in the colon called?

A. Muscularis mucosae

B. Haustra

C. Teniae coli

D. Plicae circulares

Q4. What are appendices epiploicae?

A. Glands in the mucosa

B. Lymphoid follicles

C. Fat-filled tags on the colon

D. Muscle bands

Q5. The myenteric plexus in the large intestine is part of the:

A. Sympathetic nervous system

B. Parasympathetic ganglia

C. Endocrine pancreas

D. Exocrine liver

Answers:

C. Simple columnar with numerous goblet cells

C. Mucus secretion for lubrication

C. Teniae coli

C. Fat-filled tags on the colon

B. Parasympathetic ganglia

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2. Comparison Between Small and Large Intestines

Q6. Which feature is present in the small intestine but absent in the large intestine?

A. Goblet cells

B. Paneth cells

C. Microvilli

D. Simple tubular glands

Q7. What distinguishes the glands of the small intestine?

A. They are simple and straight

B. They are compound and tubular

C. They are sebaceous

D. They are non-secretory

Q8. Muscularis mucosa is best described as:

A. Absent in the small intestine

B. Well-defined in the small intestine

C. Well-defined in the large intestine

D. Poorly defined in both intestines

Answers:

B. Paneth cells

B. They are compound and tubular

C. Well-defined in the large intestine

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3. Histological Features of the Anal Region

Q9. What are the longitudinal folds in the anal canal called?

A. Plicae circulares

B. Crypts of Lieberkühn

C. Rectal columns of Morgagni

D. Teniae coli

Q10. What type of epithelium lines the upper 2 cm of the anal canal?

A. Stratified squamous keratinized

B. Stratified squamous non-keratinized

C. Simple columnar

D. Transitional

Q11. Which of the following correctly matches the epithelial transitions in the anal canal (top to bottom)?

A. Stratified → Columnar → Cuboidal

B. Columnar → Non-keratinized squamous → Keratinized squamous

C. Non-keratinized squamous → Columnar → Keratinized squamous

D. Cuboidal → Columnar → Non-keratinized

Answers:

C. Rectal columns of Morgagni

C. Simple columnar

B. Columnar → Non-keratinized squamous → Keratinized squamous

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4. Histological Features of the Appendix

Q12. Which description best fits the lumen of the appendix?

A. Wide and straight

B. Small, narrow, and irregular

C. Dilated and smooth

D. Absent

Q13. Which organ is the appendix most similar to in function?

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Spleen

D. Gallbladder

Q14. What covers the appendix externally?

A. Muscularis mucosae

B. Peritoneum (serosa)

C. Adventitia

D. Omentum

Q15. What is not found in the wall of the appendix?

A. Abundant lymphoid follicles

B. Circular lymphoid tissue

C. Teniae coli

D. Goblet cells

Answers:

B. Small, narrow, and irregular

C. Spleen

B. Peritoneum (serosa)

C. Teniae coli

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5. Cell Renewal in the GIT

Q16. Where are the stem cells located in the stomach?

A. Surface epithelium

B. Gastric pits

C. Neck of gastric glands

D. Fundic region

Q17. What is the renewal time for small intestinal epithelium?

A. 1–2 days

B. 3–6 days

C. 7–10 days

D. 14 days

Q18. Migration direction in the large intestine is:

A. Downward

B. Lateral

C. Upward

D. Bidirectional

Answers:

C. Neck of gastric glands

B. 3–6 days

C. Upward

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6. Histological Features of the Liver

Q19. What are the two main blood sources of the liver sinusoids?

A. Inferior vena cava and portal vein

B. Portal vein and hepatic artery

C. Bile duct and central vein

D. Hepatic vein and gastric vein

Q20. Which of the following is not part of the portal triad?

A. Hepatic artery branch

B. Central vein

C. Portal vein branch

D. Bile duct

Q21. What type of arrangement do hepatocytes have?

A. Circular around bile ducts

B. Radial from portal triad to lobule periphery

C. Radial from lobule periphery to central vein

D. Randomized plates

Answers:

B. Portal vein and hepatic artery

B. Central vein

C. Radial from lobule periphery to central vein

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7. Liver Lobules & Capsule

Q22. The liver is divided into lobules by:

A. Kupffer cells

B. Sinusoids

C. Glisson's capsule

D. Space of Disse

Q23. The classical lobule is:

A. Square

B. Circular

C. Hexagonal

D. Diamond

Q24. Which lobule type is diamond-shaped and includes 3 classic lobules?

A. Classical

B. Portal

C. Acinus

D. Hexalobule

Answers:

C. Glisson's capsule

C. Hexagonal

C. Acinus

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8. Hepatocytes, Sinusoids, and the Space of Disse

Q25. Which of the following is not found in the Space of Disse?

A. Kupffer cells

B. Reticular fibers

C. Ito cells

D. Microvilli

Q26. Which liver cell is responsible for phagocytosing aged RBCs and recycling iron?

A. Ito cell

B. Hepatocyte

C. Kupffer cell

D. Stellate cell

Q27. What is the first structure that collects bile from hepatocytes?

A. Hering's canal

B. Gallbladder

C. Bile canaliculi

D. Central vein

Answers:

A. Kupffer cells

C. Kupffer cell

C. Bile canaliculi

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9. Histological Features of the Gallbladder

Q28. The gallbladder's main function is:

A. Enzyme secretion

B. Acid production

C. Concentration of bile

D. Vitamin A storage

Q29. Which layer is absent in the gallbladder wall?

A. Muscularis externa

B. Mucosa

C. Submucosa

D. Adventitia

Q30. What stimulates contraction of the gallbladder?

A. Gastrin

B. Somatostatin

C. CCK

D. Secretin

Answers:

C. Concentration of bile

C. Submucosa

C. CCK

10. Histological Features of the Pancreas

Q31. What type of gland is the pancreas?

A. Exocrine only

B. Endocrine only

C. Mixed gland

D. Neuroendocrine

Q32. What are centroacinar cells?

A. Goblet cells in the gallbladder

B. Stem cells in the liver

C. Cuboidal cells in pancreatic intercalated ducts

D. Hepatocytes in the bile canaliculi

Answers:

C. Mixed gland

C. Cuboidal cells in pancreatic intercalated ducts

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11. Differences Between Parotid and Pancreas

Q34. Which of the following is present in the pancreas but absent in the parotid gland?

A. Striated ducts

B. Centroacinar cells

C. Acini

D. Intercalated ducts

Q35. Zymogen granules are found in which part of the pancreatic acinar cell?

A. Base

B. Center

C. Apex

D. Nucleus

Answers:

B. Centroacinar cells

C. Apex