

GA Level 3 Certificate in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology

Sample Examination Questions

1. The outer layer of a cell is the:

- a) nucleus
- b) membrane
- c) centriole
- d) valve

2. Cells grow and repair through cell division. Another name for this process is:

- a) metabolism
- b) osmosis
- c) mitosis
- d) homeostasis

3. In the nail, the *lunula* refers to:

- a) the area of nail protruding over the finger
- b) the dead cells surrounding the base of the nail
- c) the half moon shape at the base of the nail
- d) the track which guides the nail as it grows

4. The thin outer layer of the skin is called the:

- a) dermis
- b) epidermis
- c) hypodermis
- d) exodermis

5. Which of the following best describes a *synovial* joint?

- a) there is limited movement between bones
- b) there is no movement between bones
- c) there is too much movement between bones
- d) there is free movement between bones

6. Which bones can be found in the foot?

- a) the metatarsals and phalanges
- b) the tarsals and metacarpals
- c) the carpals and metatarsals
- d) the phalanges and metacarpals

7. Which types of muscular tissue allow voluntary body movement?

- a) smooth visceral muscle tissue
- b) cardiac muscle tissue
- c) striated skeletal muscle tissue
- d) all of the above

8. Which of the following is an example of an involuntary muscle?

- a) the small intestine
- b) the brain
- c) the latissimus dorsi
- d) the triceps

9. The network of nerves which supply the body with information to prepare the body for rest is called:

- a) the parasympathetic system
- b) the sympathetic system
- c) the meninges
- d) the cerebellum

10. *Sclera* can be described as the:

- a) tough, outer layer of the eyeball
- b) layer containing cells that detect light
- c) part of the retina containing colour-detecting cones
- d) thick fluid that fills the back of the eye

11. The parts of the middle ear are:

- a) pinna, ear canal and incus
- b) vestibular nerve, cochlea and eustachian tube
- c) vitreous body, concha and malleus
- d) malleus, incus and stapes

12. The nervous and endocrine systems work together to maintain:

- a) homeostasis
- b) homeopathy
- c) osmosis
- d) respiration

13. The muscles of respiration are the:

- a) sternum and intercostal muscles.
- b) brachialis and sternum.
- c) brachialis and diaphragm.
- d) diaphragm and intercostal muscles.

14. What stops blood loss following an injury?

- a) vasodilation and coagulation
- b) thrombocytes and clotting
- c) leucocytes and clotting
- d) respiration

15. Which part of the heart pumps blood to the lungs?

- a) the left atrium
- b) the left ventricle
- c) the right atrium
- d) the right ventricle

16. What is the name of the C-shaped structure which curves around the head of the pancreas and receives secretions from the bile duct?

- a) the duodenum
- b) the jejunum
- c) the ileum
- d) the spleen

17. Chyme is formed in the:

- a) stomach
- b) duodenum
- c) liver
- d) large intestine

18. Identify the correct order in which urine passes through the excretory system:

- a) kidneys, ureter, bladder, urethra
- b) kidneys, urethra, bladder, ureter
- c) urethra, kidneys, bladder, ureter
- d) bladder, ureter, kidneys, urethra

19. Through the process of fertilization, an ovum and a sperm join to make a zygote, how many pairs of chromosomes does a zygote have?

- a) 23
- b) 46
- c) 12
- d) 52

20. Examples of bacterial skin diseases include:

- a) impetigo, warts, moles
- b) warts, eczema, acne rosacea
- c) acne vulgaris, impetigo, boils
- d) acne rosacea, herpes simplex, vitiligo

Sample Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology Exam V2

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	b	11	d
2	c	12	a
3	c	13	d
4	b	14	b
5	d	15	d
6	a	16	a
7	c	17	a
8	a	18	a
9	a	19	a
10	a	20	c