

((بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم))

هذا العمل خالصا لوجه الله تعالى

* أضع بين ايديكم أرشيف مادة ال final دفعة شغف مادة ال

embryology (علم الأجنة) مرتبا حسب محاضرات دفعة شغف lec x

والأجابات الموجودة نهاية الملف .

* ربما تختلف صياغة بعض الأسئلة عن صيغة ورودها بالامتحان لكنها
مشابهة لها بنسبة 85%



* لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم



* لا يغركو حجم الملف كل صفحة فيها بس 3 أسئلة

* اهم شي (اللهم صل وسلم وبارك على نبينا محمد) وأبدأوا....



Lecture 7



1-One of the following is from the neural tube derivations:

- a. Urethra except its terminal part
 - b. The middle ear cavity
 - c. Eustachian tube
 - d. Brain
-

2-Most of the respiratory tract developed from :

- a. Ectoderm
 - b. Paraxial mesoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. endoderm
 - e. lateral plate mesoderm
-

3-Parietal layers of serous membrane developed from :

- a. The splanchnic mesoderm
 - b. Paraxial mesoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. Ectoderm
 - e. Somatic mesoderm
-

4-Cardiac muscles developed from :

- a. The splanchnic mesoderm
 - b. Paraxial mesoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. Ectoderm
 - e. Somatic mesoderm
-

5-Central part of lateral plate mesoderm form :

- a. buccopharyngeal membrane
 - b. pericardial cavity
 - c. septum transversum
 - d. peritoneal cavity
 - e. pleural cavity.
-

6-Later on will form the diaphragm:

- a. buccopharyngeal membrane
 - b. pericardial cavity
 - c. peritoneal cavity
 - d. pleural cavity
 - e. septum transversum
-

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7-Child with issue in development of her kidneys and parts of her genital system what's from those maybe the reason:

- a. The splanchnic mesoderm
 - b. Paraxial mesoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. Ectoderm
 - e. Somatic mesoderm
-

8-Dermis of the skin from:

- a. dermo-myotome
 - b. sclerotome
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. Ectoderm
 - e. Endoderm
-

9-First pair of the somites appear at:

- a. 7th day
 - b. 30th day
 - c. 44th day
 - d. 14th day
 - e. 20th day
-

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10-One of the following from the neural crest derivation:

- a. anterior part of oral cavity lower ½ of anal canal
 - b. liver & pancreas
 - c. Pineal body
 - d. Eustachian tube
 - e. Suparenal medulla
-

11-(-----)Form the floor of the amniotic cavity:

- a. Paraxial mesoderm
 - b. Ectoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. endoderm
 - e. lateral plate mesoderm
-

12-One of the following epithilum lining of the endoderm :

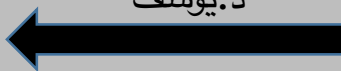
- a. anterior part of oral cavity lower ½ of anal canal
 - b. liver & pancreas
 - c. Pineal body
 - d. Eustachian tube
 - e. Suparenal medulla
-

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13-One of the following have the same origin as the Schwan cells:

- a. suprarenal medulla
- b. anterior part of oral cavity lower ½ of anal canal
- c. liver & pancreas
- d. Pineal body
- e. Eustachian tube

Lecture 8



14-Present of the urachus it leads to discharge of urine from the umbilicus of the fetus:

- a. Urachal cyst
- b. Vitelline fistula
- c. Urachal fistula
- d. Urachal sinus
- e. Viteline cyst

15-present of the proximal end of the vid:

- a. Vitelline sinus
- b. Meckel's diverticulum
- c. Viteline cyst
- d. Vitelline fistula
- e. Urachal sinus

16-The following (vid) congenital anomaly cause and odor to be released from the umbilicas:

- a. Vitelline sinus
 - b. Fibrous band
 - c. Meckel's diverticulum
 - d. Viteline cyst
 - e. Vitelline fistula
-

17-False nothing of the umbilical cord because of the:

- a. Umbilical artery is longer than the umbilical vein
 - b. Umbilical vein has a bigger diameter than the umbilical artery
 - c. Umbilical vein has the same long of the umbilical artery
 - d. Umbilical vein is longer than the umbilical artery
 - e. Loops of intestine return to abdominal cavity
-

18-Urachus obliterated and form:

- a. ligamentum teres of the liver
 - b. medial umbilical ligaments of the urinary bladder
 - c. obliterated and degenerated
 - d. Median umbilical ligament of urinary bladder
 - e. Lateral umbilical ligaments of the urinary bladder
-

19-One of the following not sharing in formation of the primitive umbilical cord:

- a. amniotic cavity
 - b. 2 umbilical veins
 - c. extra embryonic coelom
 - d. urachus
 - e. 2 umbilical arteries
-

20-One of the following is not from the folding of the embryo results:

- a. The intermediate mesoderm becomes dorsal to the peritoneal cavity.
 - b. Connecting stalk become dorsal to the embryo
 - c. cloaca connected to umbilical ring throw urachus
 - d. The heart tube lies ventral to foregut and dorsal to the pericardial cavity
 - e. None of the above
-

21-Stars of the embryo folding in :

- a. Third day
 - b. Second week
 - c. Third week
 - d. 4th week
 - e. 5th week
-

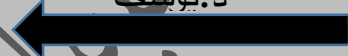
22-The Main reason of the embryo folding is :

- a. development of the somites.
- b. Rapid increase in the amount of amniotic fluid around the embryo.
- c. Rapid growth of the cranial part of the neural tube than its caudal part.
- d. Unequal rate of growth and development of the internal organs.
- e. Other reason.

23-The oxygenated blood retainers to the fetus by:

- a. Left umbilical artery
 - b. Right umbilical artery
 - c. Umbilical capillaries
 - d. Left umbilical vein
 - e. Right umbilical vein
-

Lecture 9



24-What is cotyledons:

- a. Placental barrier
 - b. Placenta stalk
 - c. placenta lobulation
 - d. placenta smooth and covered by amniotic membrane
-

25-Cytotrophoblast covers:

- a. VID
 - b. Syncytiotrophoblast
 - c. Fetal blood vessels
 - d. Foregut
-

26-The part of the decidua that surrounding the uterine wall:

- a. All of the three deciduas
 - b. Decidua Paritales
 - c. Decidua capsularis
 - d. Decidua basalis
 - e. None
-

27-The primary chorionic villi consists of:

- a. 1layer
 - b. 3 layers
 - c. 2 layers
 - d. 4 layers
-

28-Lacuna is a:

- a. Primary chorionic villi
 - b. Secondary chorionic villi
 - c. intervillous space
 - d. Tertiary chorionic villi
-

29-The extra embryonic Mesoderm give rise to fetal blood vessels in:

- a. Primary chorionic villi
 - b. Secondary chorionic villi
 - c. intervillous space
 - d. Tertiary chorionic villi
-

30-The second layer of the placenta barrier in the middle trimesters:

- a. Cytotrophoblast
 - b. Extraembryonic mesoderm
 - c. endothelium of fetal blood vessels
 - d. Syncytiotrophoblast
-

31-The second layer of placenta barrier during first trimester is:

- a. Cytotrophoblast
 - b. Extraembryonic mesoderm
 - c. Endothelium of fetal blood vessels
 - d. Syncytiotrophoblast
-

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32-One of the following is not from the function of the placenta:

- a. Gases Exchange
 - b. Excretion
 - c. Digestion
 - d. passive immunity
 - e. Nutrition
-

33-One of the following placenta barrier does not allow passage of it:

- a. Vitamin B12
 - b. AIDS
 - c. Carbohydrates
 - d. Ig D
 - e. urea and uric
-

34-One of the following hormones helps development of the gonads:

- a. Human Chorionic thyrotrophin hormone
 - b. Human Chorionic corticotrophin hormone
 - c. Human chorionic gonadotrophic hormone (HCGH)
 - d. Estrogen and progesterone hormones
 - e. Human Chorionic somatomammotrophin hormone
-

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35-Increase of(.....) Lead to diabetic pregnancy:

- a. Human Chorionic thyrotrophin hormone
 - b. Human Chorionic somatomammotrophin hormone
 - c. Human Chorionic corticotrophin hormone
 - d. Human chorionic gonadotrophic hormone (HCGH)
 - e. Estrogen and progesterone hormones
-

36-Weight of the placenta is:

- a. 500cm
 - b. 500kg
 - c. 300gm
 - d. 500ml
 - e. 500gm
-

37-Fetal part developed from:

- a. Decidua Paritales
 - b. Decidua capsularis
 - c. chorion frondosum
 - d. Decidua basalis
 - e. None
-

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38-Which part of placenta is the irreversible irregular part :

- a. Fetal part
 - b. The whole placenta
 - c. maternal part
 - d. both parts
 - e. none
-

39-Placenta composed of:

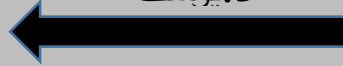
- a. 2 parts
 - b. 4 parts
 - c. 3 parts
 - d. 1 part
-

40-Where does gas exchange occur in the fetus?:

- a. RS of the mother
- b. Umbilical cord
- c. Uterine wall
- d. placenta barrier
- e. RS of the fetus

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Lecture 10



41-Placenta previa centrales is :

- a. The placenta penetrates the myometrium
 - b. The placenta lies in the lower segment of the uterus
 - c. The placenta reaches margin of the internal Os of the cervix.
 - d. The placenta completely covers the internal Os of the cervix.
 - e. The placenta consists of two lobes
-

42-The placenta is attached to the lower half of the uterus:

- a. placenta previa marginalis
 - b. placenta previa centralis
 - c. placenta percreta
 - d. Placenta accrete
 - e. Placenta previa paraitalis
-

43-Anomalies in a placenta due to the delayed rupture of zona pellucida:

- a. Placenta previa
- b. Circumvallate placenta
- c. placenta succenturiate

d. bidiscoidal placenta

44-Anomalies is any placenta due to delay of formation of the cytotrophoblastic shell:

- a. placenta previa marginalis
 - b. placenta previa centralis
 - c. placenta previa paraitalis
 - d. Placenta accrete
 - e. Multilobular placenta
-

45-It precise myometrium of uterine wall and attached to the rectum:

- a. Placenta increta
 - b. Placenta accrete
 - c. placenta paraitalis
 - d. Placenta percreta
 - e. Multilobular placenta
-

46-Abnormal attachment of the umbilical cord in margins of the placenta:

- a. Velamentous placenta
 - b. Placenta succenturiate
 - c. Circumvallate placenta
 - d. battledore placenta
 - e. Multilobular placenta
-

47-Small part of the placenta separated from the main part but remains connected through blood vessels and placental membranes:

- a. Velamentous placenta
 - b. Placenta succenturiate
 - c. Circumvallate placenta
 - d. battledore placenta
 - e. Multilobular placenta
-

48-Window on the placenta:

- a. Velamentous placenta
 - b. Circumvallate placenta
 - c. Diffuse placenta
 - d. Fenestreted placenta
-

49-Multiluber placenta mean:

- a. The placenta consists of more than two loops
 - b. The placenta consists of one loops
 - c. The placenta consists of two loops
 - d. None
-

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50-Malignant tumor in the placenta:

- a. chorion epithelioma
 - b. vesicular mole
 - c. under weight
 - d. over weight
-

51-Identical twins separate within 3 - 4 days is:

- a. monoamniotic / monochorionic
 - b. diamniotic / monochorionic
 - c. diamniotic/dichorionic
 - d. monoamniotic/ dichorionic
 - e. none
-

52-Diamniotic/monochorionic mean:

- a. two amniotic cavities & two placentas
 - b. Two amniotic cavity & one placenta
 - c. one amniotic cavity & one placenta
 - d. three amniotic cavity & one placenta
-

53-Pygopagus twins :

- a. twins fused at their thoracic wall.
 - b. twins fused at their heads
 - c. twins fused legs
 - d. fused in their gluteal region
 - e. twins fused arms
-

54-Placenta penetrate myometrium:

- a. placenta increeata
 - b. Placenta accrete
 - c. placenta paraitalis
 - d. Placenta percreta
 - e. Multilobular placenta
-

مادة الميكروبيولوجيا L5+L4+L1

د. يوسف

Lecture 1

55-The Primitive germ cells migrate to the primitive gonads through the:

- a. Ventral mesentery of hind gut
 - b. dorsal mesentery of hind gut
 - c. Medial mesentery of hind gut
 - d. Lateral mesentery of hind gut
-

د. أبو المعاطي

Lecture 4

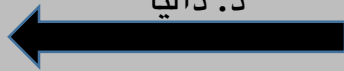
56-One of the following happened during the first week after fertilization :

- a. Implantation completed
 - b. Complete of gastrulation
 - c. Starts of cleavage
 - d. Complete formation of umbilical cord
 - e. Complete of placenta formation
-

57-Morula is the stage between:

- a. Blastocoele and zygote
 - b. Zygote and blastocyte
 - c. Trophoblast and embryoblast
 - d. Zygote and birth
 - e. None
-

Lecture 5



58-Gastrulation starts in (-----) after fertilization:

- a. Third day
 - b. First week
 - c. Second week
 - d. third week
 - e. forth week
-

59-Gastrulation cause:

- a. Nose bleeding
 - b. Chorioncarcinoma
 - c. hydatidiform mole
 - d. sacrococcegeal teratoma
 - e. fever
-

60-Floor of amionitic cavity formed by :

- a. Cytotrophoblast
- b. Epiplast
- c. Primitive yolk sac
- d. Syncytiotrophoblast
- e. Hypoblast



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Questions	-	answers
1.	D	
2.	D	
3.	E	
4.	A	
5.	B	
6.	E	
7.	C	
8.	A	
9.	E	
10.	E	
11.	B	
12.	D	
13.	A	

14.	C
15.	B
16.	A
17.	D
18.	D
19.	C
20.	B
21.	C
22.	A
23.	D
24.	C
25.	B
26.	B
27.	C
28.	C
29.	D
30.	C
31.	A
32.	C
33.	D
34.	C
35.	B
36.	E
37.	C
38.	C

39.	A
40.	C
41.	D
42.	E
43.	A
44.	B
45.	D
46.	D
47.	B
48.	D
49.	A
50.	A
51.	C
52.	B
53.	D
54.	A
55.	B
56.	C
57.	B
58.	D
59.	D
60.	B

اللهم صل وسلم وبارك على نبيينا محمد

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