امتحانات الفرقة الاولى

(الترم الثانى)

سنوات سابقة

MENOUFIA UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Veterinary

2nd Semester Final exam | 1st Year Computer | Date: 9/6/2021

Time: 2 Hours | Marks: 30 | pages: 2

Select the correct answer for the following questions

1. The first computers were programmed using
   a. machine language b. source code c. assembly language d. object code
2. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
   a. Printer b. Arithmetic & Logic unit. c. Key board. d. Mouse
3. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the
   a. Compiler b. Loader. C. Operating System. d. Assembler
4. Where are data and program stored when the processor uses them?
   a. Programmed memory b. Secondary memory c. Disk memory d. Main memory
5. . ..... Represents raw facts, where-as..... is data made meaningful.
   a. Information, reporting b. Records, bytes c. Information, bits d. Data, information
6. Which of the following is a storage device?
   a. Tape b. Hard Disk c. Floppy Disk d. All of the above
7. Flash Memory is a modified type of
   a. RAM b. ROM c. Cache memory d. EEPROM
8. The output quality of a printer is measured by
   a. Dots per inch b. All of above. c. Dots per sq. inch d. Dots printed per unit time
9. Which of the following are input devices?
   a. Keyboard b. Any of these c. Mouse. d. Card reader
10. Examples of output devices are
    a. All of these b. Printer c. Screen. d. Speaker
11. Which of the following is also known as brain of computer?
    a. Control unit b. Monitor c. Arithmetic and language unit d. Central Processing unit
12. The decimal equivalent of (0.101)2 will be _____
    a. 0.5 b. 0.875 c. 0.625 d. 0.25
13. What kind of memory is static and non -volatile?
    a. RAM b. ROM c. BIOS d. CACHE
14. ALU and Control Unit jointly known as
    a. CPU b. ROM c. RAM d. PC
15. Hard Disk is an example of
    a. Secondary memory b. Primary memory c. Main memory d. RAM
16. The CPU and memory are located on the:
    a. motherboard b. expansion board. c. storage device d. output device
17. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called.....
    a. processing. b. upgrading c. batching d. utilizing
18. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy?
    a. ROM b. RAM c. BIOS d. CACHE

19. . ..... is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
a. Tracking b. Allocating c. Formatting d. Crashing

20. Which is not a basic function of a computer?
a. Store data b. Accept input c. Process data d. Copy text

21. Which of the following is not an octal number?
a. 101 b. 102 c. 001 d. 10c

22. Which of the following does not store data permanently?
a. CD b. ROM c. RAM d. Hard Disk

23. Which of the following is the smallest storage?
a. Gigabyte b. Kilobyte c. Terabyte d. None of these

24. In a computer, most processing takes place in
a. CPU b. RAM c. motherboard d. Memory

25. The Byte is a storage unit for
a. all of these b. character c. any key d. number

26. Touch Screen is.....
a. Both b & c b. Input device. c. Output device d. None of these

27. A(B+1) =
a. A b. $\overline{A}$ c. AB d. B

28. Physical structure of computer is called:
a. Software b. Hardware c. Human ware d. All of these

39. In world today, most of the computers are:
a. Hybrid. b. Analog c. Digital d. Complex

30. A(B*0) =
a. AB b. A c. B d. 0

31. 1 yottabyte = _____
a. 1024 ZB b. 1024 EB c. 1024 TB d. 1024 PB

32. The octal equivalent of 1100101.001010 is _____
a. 145.21 b. 145.12 c. 154.12 d. 624.12

33. Components that provide internal storage to the CPU are _____
a. Control unit b. Program Counter c. Registers d. Internal chips

34. Subtract 1111 from 10000 is
a. 00000 b. 11110 c. All of these d. 00001

35. The 'heart' of the processor which performs many different operations
a. Memory b. Motherboard c. Control Unit d. Arithmetic and logic unit

36. The 2's complement of 0 is _____
a. 0100 b. 0001 c. 0010 d. 0000

37. The ALU gives the output of the operations and the output is stored in the _____
a. Output Unit b. Memory Devices c. Flags d. Registers

38. The value of base in an octal number system is _____
a. 10 b. 2 c. 8 d. 16

39. The 2's complement of 15 is _____
a. 0000 b. 0001 c. 0010 d. 0100

40. The decimal equivalent of (0.010)16 will be _____
a. 0. 5 b. 0.2 c. 0.25 d. 0.125

Best Regards

حاسب آلى فرقة (١)

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a) organic b) rinonucleoprotein c) inorganic d) protein

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انتهت الاسئلة

Best wishes

Pro. Dr. Mabrouk Abd Eldaim

Undergraduate Final Examination			
Course code & name	123 Biochemistry and Chemistry of Nutrition		
Department	Biochemistry and Chemistry of Nutrition		
Prog.	BVSc	No of Ex. papers	200
Date	6/6/2021	Time	2h
Marks	25 marks (50% of Total Marks)		

Faculty of Vet. Med.

Menoufia University

All Questions Should be Answered

Choose the correct answer for all of the following:

1. Lactose is composed of ……..
a) Glucose and Glucose b) Glucose and Fructose
c) Glucose and Galactose d) Fructose and Galactose

2. Which of the following represent aldo triose?
a) Glyceraldehyde b) Dihydroxyacetone c) Erythrose d) Arabinose

3. Fructose and glucose are ……..
a) Epimers b) Anomers c) Ketoses d) Ketose- Aldose isomers

4. Hydrolytic product of Sucrose in bee honey is …….
a) Starch b) Fructose c) Glucose d) Invert sugar

5. Which of the following is a heteropolysaccharide?
a) Starch b) Heparin c) Glycogen d) Cellulose

6. ……. is called a fructosan?
a) Glycogen b) Agar c) Inulin d) Cellulose

7. α –D-Glucose and β-D- Glucose are ……..
a) Stereo isomers b) Anomers c) Keto- Aldose Isomers d) Optical isomers

8. …… is a carbohydrate with 6 carbon atoms and the Aldehyde group is the functional group.
a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) Ribolouse

9. Sorbitol is a …….
a) Sugar acid b) Amino sugar acid c) Amino sugar d) Sugar alcohol

10. Which of the following sugars is dextrorotatory predominantly?
a) Starch b) Sucrose c) Fructose d) Glucose

11. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a polymer of glucose
a) Glycogen b) Starch c) Cellulose d) Inulin

12. A Polysaccharide formed by $\alpha 1 \rightarrow 4$ and $\alpha 1 \rightarrow 6$ Glycosidic linkages is ……..
a) Starch b) Heparin c) Glycogen d) Cellulose

13. Which of the following is heteropolyscharide?
a) Hyaluronic acid b) Maltose c) Lactose d) Sucrose

14. β D-Glucose is stored in plants in the form of ……..
a) Starch b) Dextrin c) Glycogen d) Cellulose

15. l-Glucose and d- Glucose are
a) Stereo isomers b) Anomers c) Keto- Aldose Isomers d) Optical isomers

16. Non sulfated glucosamine glycan (GAG) present in animal tissue is ……..
a) Hyaluronic acid b) Chonderetin sulphate A c) Heparin d) Chonderetin sulphate C

17. ……. is a none reducing sugar.
a) Galactose b) Maltose c) Trehalose d) Sucrose

18. The optical activity of monosaccharaides is due to the presence of ……..
a) Aldehyde group b) Ketone group c) Hydroxyl group d) Asymmetric carbon atom

19. ……. is a structural homopolysaccharide in insects.
a) Hyaluronic acid b) Chitin c) Inulin d) Starch

20. ..... is NOT a standard amino acid?
a) Lysine b) Beta Alanine c) Glycine d) Arginine

21. All of following are conjugated proteins EXCEPT?
a) Albumin b) Lipoprotein c) Glycoprotein d) Flavoprotein

22. Sulfur test is used to detect ....amino acids.
a) Cysteine b) Tryptophan c) Alpha amino acids d) Arginine

23. All of the following amino acids are both glucogenic and ketogenic EXCEPT
a) Leucine b) Isoleucine c) Tyrosine d) Phenyl alanine

24. Sakaguchi test is used to detect ..... amino acid.
a) Hydroxy b) Guanido containing c) Acidic d) Sulfur containing

25. The highest concentration of cystine can be found in .....
a) Melanin b) Collagen c) Keratin d) Myosin

26. Histone protein is rich in ..... amino acids.
a) basic b) acidic d) hydroxy d) branched chain

27. Branched chain amino acids include all of the following EXCEPT.....
a) leucine b) isoleucine c) glycine d) valine

28. ..... is responsible for primary structure of protein.
a) disulfide bond b) Hydrogen bond c) Ionic bond d) Peptide bond

29. Nucleoprotein is rich in .....
a) Globulin b) Gliadins c) Histone d) Albumin

30. ..... is a covalent bond.
a) hydrophobic bond b) hydrogen bond c) ionic bond d) disulphid bond

31. ..... is indol containing amino acid.
a) Glycine b) Tryptophan c) Therionine d) Methionine

32. ..... is acidic amino acid.
a) Aspartic acid b) Lysine c) Arginine d) Histidine

33. All of the following are responsible for secondary structure of protein EXCEPT.
a) disulfide bond b) Hydrogen bond c) Ionic bond d) Peptide bond

34. ..... is NOT a metalloprotein
a) Carbonic anhydrase b) Xanthine oxidase
c) Lactate dehydrogenase d) Superoxide dismutase

35. ..... is a semi essential amino acid.
a) Glycine b) Tyrosine c) Tryptophan d) Phenyl alanine

36. ..... is a lipid related alcohol.
a) Cholesterol b) Glycerol c) Cetyl Alcohol d) Sphingosine

37. ..... is NOT a Glycerophospholipid?
a) Cardiolipin b) Plasmalogen c) Sphingomyelin d) Lecithin

38. ..... is an essential fatty acid
a) Palmitic acid b) Linolenic c) Oleic acid d) Stearic acid

39. ..... is a plant sterol?
a) Ergo sterol b) Stigma sterol c) Sitosterol d) Cholesterol

40. ..... is an intermediate for the synthesis of phospholipids and Triacylglycerols?
a) Diacyl glycerol b) Cholesterol c) Choline d) Inositol

41. ..... a fatty acid contains 16 carbon atoms .....
a) Oleic acid b) Linolenic c) Palmitic acid d) Stearic acid

42. Glycerol is required for the formation of all of the following EXCEPT.....
a) Sphingomyelin b) Triacyl glycerol c) Lecithin d) Plasminogen

43. The number of mg of KOH required to neutralize free fatty acids in one gram of fat is called .....
a) Acid number b) Polenske number c) Saponification number d) Iodine number

44. Sphingosine is NOT present in
a) Cerebrosides b) Gangliosides c) sphigomyelin d) Plasmalogen

45. ..... is present in cephalin.
a) Choline b) Adenine c) Ethanolamine d) all of the above

46. Ceramide contains……..

a) Sphingosine and fatty acid b) Glycerol, Fatty acids and Phosphoric acid

c) Glycerol, Fatty acids, Phosphoric acid and Nitrogenous base

d) Sphingosine, fatty acids and Phosphoric acid

47. The parent compound of sphingophospholipids is……

a) glucose b) ceramide c) phosphatidic acid d) Diacylglycerol

48. ……. Is a glycerophospholipid presents in abundant amount in cell membranes.

a) Cerebrosides b) lecithin c) Sphigomyelin d) Plasmalogen

49. ……. is a sphingophospholipid plays a role in blood clotting.

a) Cerebrosides b) lecithin c) Sphigomyelin d) Cephalin

50.. ……. is the parent compound of glycerophospholipids.

a) Glycogen b) Ceramide c) Phosphatidic acid d) Diacylglycerol

51. The deoxyribonucleotids of DNA include all of the following <u>EXCEPT</u>….

a) ATP b) GTP c) CTP d) UTP

52. The polynucleotides of RNA linked together by ……

a) Hydrogen bonds c) Hydrophobic interactions

c) 5'-3' Phosphodiester linkages d) 3'-5' Phosphodiester linkages

53. RNA contains all of the following nitrogenous base <u>EXCEPT</u>

a) Adenine b) Guanine c) thiamine d) cytosine

54. The main sugar of DNA is ……

a) Keto pentose b) Deoxy aldo pentose c) Aldo pentose d) Deoxy Keto pentose

55. DNA is present in the ……..

a) cytoplasm b) golgi apparatus c) nucleus d) lysosome

56. RNA is present in the ……..

a) cytoplasm b) golgi apparatus c) nucleus d) lysosome

57. The number of genetic codon for all amino acids is ……

a) 4 b) 3 c) 20 d) 64

58…… is the most commons and ordinary form of DNA in cells.

a) B DNA b) Z DNA c) A DNA d) H DNA

59. ……. carry the genetic code for one protein.

a) DNA b) rRNA c) mRNA d) tRNA

60. …….. read the genetic code for protein synthesis.

a) DNA b) rRNA c) mRNA d) tRNA

61. ……. carry the amino acids for protein synthesis.

a) DNA b) rRNA c) mRNA d) tRNA

62. The number of the genetic codon for each amino acid is……

a) 1 b) 2 c) more than 1 d) 3

63. The largest type of RNA is ……

a) DNA b) rRNA c) mRNA d) tRNA

64. The two strands of DNA are held together by ……. bond

a) hydrogen b) hydrostatic c) Phosphodiester d) peptide

65. ……. contains two attachment site one for amino acid and other contains the anticodon.

a) DNA b) rRNA c) mRNA d) tRNA

66. Nucleotide without phosphate group called ……

a) nucleotide b) nucleoside d) pentose sugar d) nitrogenous base

67. The main component of the enzyme is ……

a) Carbohydrate b) RNA c) Proteins d) Fats

68. The protein part of the conjugate enzyme is called ……

a) enzyme b) enzymogen c) isoenzyme d) apoenzyme

69. The inactive form of enzyme termed ……..

a) enzyme b) enzymogen c) isoenzyme d) apoenzyme

70. Enzymes ……

a) Do not require activation energy b) has no effect on activation energy

c) Increase the activation energy d) decrease the activation energy

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Best wishes

Pro. Dr. Mabrouk Abd Eldaim

اسم الطالب:.....

رقم الجلوس:.....

كلية الطب البيطرى
جامعة المنوفية
امتحان مادة حقوق الإنسان
الفصل الدراسى الثانى
الزمن: ساعة واحدة

السؤال الأول (١٢ درجة):

ضع علامة ✓ او × أمام العبارات التالية

١- من أهم خصائص ومبادىء فكرة حقوق الإنسان يمكن التنازل عنها أو انتزاعها. ( )

٢- يعتبر الحق فى التنمية أحد حقوق الانسان الجماعية فى ضوء الإعلان العالمى لحقوق الانسان. ( )

٣- عرفت منظمة الشفافية الفساد بأنه إساءة استخدام السلطة أو سوء استعمال المرء للسلطة الذى اؤتمن عليها لتحقيق مكاسب خاصة أوشخصية ( )

٤- كان أرسطو فى جمهوريته الفاضلة يقضى بحرمان العبيد من حق المواطنة وإجبارهم على الطاعة والخضوع للأحرار سادتهم. ( )

٥- عرف البنك الدولى الفساد بأنه لا يشمل استعمال الوظيفة العامة للكسب الخاص ( )

٦- تجاوزت انتهاكات حقوق الانسان فى العصرين الإغريقى والرومانى كل أشكال الظلم والقهر التى شهدها الانسان فى تلك الفترة من الزمان. ( )

٧- إن مشروعية الدولة الوطنية أمر غير قابل للجدل أو التشكيك بل هوأصل راسخ لا غنى عنه فى واقعنا المعاصر وأن الدفاع عن الاوطان أمر دينى وشرعى فى المقام الأول. ( )

٨- الحقوق الفردية هى تلك الحقوق التى يجب أن تتوفر لكل فرد وهى ترتيب للفرد باعتباره شخصا. ( )

٩- تعتبر الشفافية عنصرا أساسيا للتنمية الشاملة والمستدامة فى المجال الاقتصادى والاجتماعى سواء فى الشئون والانشطة العامة التى تتعلق بأجهزة الدولة ومرافقها. ( )

١٠- لا يعتبر التشريع الدستورى من المصادر الوطنية. ( )

١١- الفساد يلعب دورا إيجابيا على حقوق الانسان فى الامن والطمأنينة وعلى حقوقه السياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية وعلى حقه فى الحماية القانونية وحقه فى التقاضى والدفاع الشخصى والقانونى. ( )

١٢- تعرف المصادر التاريخية بأنها المصادر التى جائت بها الأديان السماوية والمصادر الفلسفية التى جاء بها فقهاء وفلاسفة المدنيات القديمة أمثال كونفوشيوس فى الصين ومانو وبوذا فى الهند وأرسطو وأفلاطون فى اليونان وشيشرون فى رما. ( )

السؤال الثانى (ثمان درجات): اختر الإجابة المناسبة لكل عبارة:

١- تعتبر .....بين الأنشطة الإقتصادية أو الانتاجية أو الخدمية عنصرا لأساسيا للتنمية والتطور فإذا كان هناك نشاط معين يتم احتكاره من قبل الدولة أو من قبل هيئات يكون لها وحدها القيام به دون غيرها.

أ- الشفافية ب- المنافسة ج- التنمية د- جميع ما سبق

٢- تعتبر ثورة .....من أهم الثورات التى جاءت لتجسيد معايير ومفاهيم حقوق الانسان فى تلك الفترة حيث دعا إلى السلام والرحمة والتسامح ونبذ الحروب ونشر المساواة بين الناس فى شئونهم الدينية

أ- الرومان ب- إخناتون ج- أرسطو د- لا توجد إجابة

٣- تتمثل الحقوق بالنسبة للمواطنين فيما يلى:

أ- الحق فى الأمن والأمان والحرية والكرامة ب- الحق فى حرمة الخصوصيات.

ج- الحق فى سلامة الحسم د- جميع ما سبق

٤- الفساد ..... يرتبط بالإنسان لما يختص به من طباع وقدرة على عقلية وذكاء عن سائر الكائنات الأخرى.

أ- كظاهرة قديمة ب- كسلوك اجتماعى ج- فى الديانات السماوية د- لا توجد إجابة

٥- تنص المادة .....من دستور ٢٠١٣ بالتزام الدولة بوضع خطة شاملة للقضاء على الأمية بين المواطنين ووضع آليات تنفيذها بمشاركة مؤسسات المجتمع المدنى وفق خطة زمنية محددة.

أ- ٢٥ ب- ٢٩ ج- ٢٦ د- ٢٨

٦- فى إطار قانون ٨ لسنة ١٩٩١ م والمعدل بالقانون ١٣١ لسنة ٢٠٠٩ م أكدت المادة ..... على أهمية المشاركة المجتمعية فى مجال محو الامية وتعليم الكبار.

أ- الثانية ب- الرابعة ج- الخامسة د- الثالثة

٧- تصل نسبة الأمية فى محافظة المنوفيةفى ٣١-١٢-٢٠١٨ إلى ٦٥٧٠٣٤ أمى بنسبة تصل إلى .....% من عدد سكان المحافظة.

أ- ١٥,٥ ب- ٣٤,٦ ج- ٢٣,٤ د- ٢٠,٣

٨- خصص دستور مصر الجديد سبع مواد من المادة ..... إلى المادة ..... لكى يجعل التعليم حقا لكل المواطنين

أ- ٢٩ إلى ٣٥ ب- ١٩ إلى ٢٥ ج- ١٨ إلى ٢٤ د- ٢٧ إلى ٣٣

Menoufia University
Fac. Vet. Med.
Dept. Physiol.

1st year, 2nd semester exam,
General Physiology,
(23 June, 2021)
Time: 2 hrs (25 Marks)

Please choose the correct answer:

1- The function of mitochondria is……
a) selective permeability
b) oxidative phosphorylation
c) protein synthesis
d) store DNA (hereditary materials)

2- ……..contains digestive enzymes for lysis of the waste products of the cell & bacteria
a) Golgi apparatus
b) ribosome
c) lysosome
d) smooth endoplasmic reticulum

3- ……all the following are true about microtubules except:
a) they are responsible for cell division
b) they are responsible for formation of cilia and flagella
c) they are responsible for maintenance of the cell shape
d) they are called the muscle of the cell

4- All the following are types of passive transport except:
a) diffusion b) osmosis c) cytosis d) filtration

5- Movement of molecules against concentration gradient, from low concentration to high concentration, needs energy and needs a carrier protein, that is called……
a) active transport
b) passive transport
c) facilitated diffusion
d) filtration

6- ……..is called cellular drinking
a) pinocytosis b) phagocytosis c) exocytosis d) cytosis

7- ……..is a carrier moves substances in the opposite directions
a) uniport b) symport c) antiport d) none of them

8- Na^+- K^+ pump is an example of……..
a) simple diffusion
b) facilitated diffusion
c) primary active transport
d) secondary active transport

9- Exocytosis of waste products is called……
a) pinocytosis b) phagocytosis c) secretion d) excretion

10- The rate of diffusion of a compound is directly proportional with the following except:
a) thickness of cell membrane
b) lipid solubility
c) number of protein channels
d) temperature

11- keeping the internal environment constant for optimal functions of the cells is called…
a) hemostasis b) homeostasis c) glucostates d) thrombocytosis

12- All types of plasma proteins are synthesized in liver except……
a) Albumin b) α - globulins c) β- globulins d) γ- globulins

13- Function of albumin is:
a) maintains colloidal osmotic pressure of the blood
b) blood coagulation
c) production of antibodies
d) fibrinolysis

14- About the red blood cells, all the followings are true except:
a) They are biconcave discs
b) They have large surface area
c) They can change their shape
d) They contain nucleus and organelles specially mitochondria

15- In animals, the life span of RBCs is:
a) 90-140 days (mean, 120 days)
b) 90 -140 days (mean, 125 days)
c) 90-140 days (mean, 115 days)
d) 90 – 140 (mean, 130 days)

16- Erythrocytes are nucleated in:
a) Camel and birds
b) Birds and fish
c) Human and birds
d) Camel and fish

17- High altitudes increase the red cells because of that; low oxygen tension stimulates .....secretion which causes polycythemia.
a) Thyroid hormone
b) androgens
c) erythropoietin
d) growth hormone

18- The normal adult human blood containing the following:
a) 85% HbA, 10% HbA2 and 5% HbF
b) 97% HbA, 2.5% HbA2 and 0.5% HbF
c) 68% HbA, 2.0% HbA2 and 30% HbF
d) 80% HbA, 10% HbA2 and 10% HbF

19- Myoglobin is the primary oxygen carrying pigment of the .....
a) erythrocytes b) blood c) brain d) muscles

20- About HbS, all are true except:
a) It is an abnormal type of Hb
b) It contains normal alpha polypeptide chains
c) It causes sickle cell anemia
d) It presents in fetus

21- .....is the end product of hemoglobin degradation which excreted in stool resulting in its brown color
a) urobilinogen b) stercobilinogen c) bilirubin d) biliverdin

22- ..... is the ability of RBCs to change shape
a) Anisocytosis b) Deformability c) Poikilocytosis d) Crenation

23- Iron is stored in the body in the form of.....
a) Transferrin b) ferritin c) bilirubin d) biliverdin

24- Ceruloplasmin is a transporter for:
a) Iron b) Cobalt c) Folic acid d) copper

25- All of the following are true about Vitamin B_{12} except:
a) The intrinsic factor is required for its absorption
b) Never stored in the body
c) It is important for DNA synthesis during erythropoiesis
d) Its deficiency causes failure of nuclear maturation

26- About 90% of erythropoietin hormone is secreted from:

a) Spleen b) liver c) Kidney d) bone marrow

27- The first non-nucleated stage in erythrocytic development is called:

a) proerythroblast
b) late normoblast
c) early normoblast
d) Reticulocyte

28- Erythropoiesis is characterized by:

a) Appearance of hemoglobin
b) Decreases in cell size
c) Disappearance of the nucleus.
d) All of the above.

29- Testosterone hormone increases erythropoiesis by

a) Increase erythrocyte degradation
b) Stimulating the erythropoietin production
c) Contraction of the splenic capsule
d) Release of stored RBCs

30- ..... Is the structural and functional unit of the nervous system

a) Nucleus b) ganglia c) neuron d) receptors

31- The brain stem consists of midbrain, pons and.....

a) Spinal cord b) medulla oblongata c) cerebral cortex d) cerebellum

32- The neuron cannot divide due to absence of.....

a) Mitochondria b) lysosome c) ribosome d) centrosome

33-.....are specialized excitable structures at the peripheral end of sensory neurons.

a) Nucleus b) ganglia c) neuron d) receptors

34- All types of receptors obey Muller's law except .....which can be stimulated by various types of stimuli:

a) Stretch receptors
b) free nerve endings
c) cold receptors
d) chemoreceptors

35- .....is the time needed for transmission of an impulse through a synapse

a) synaptic transmission
b) central delay
c) after discharge
d) divergence

36- .....is the involuntary response of an organ to a stimulus

a) receptor b) reflex arc c) reflex d) synapse

37- .....is the pathway of the reflex action

a) response b) stimulus c) reflex arc d) nucleus

38- all the following are excitatory neurotransmitters except.....

a) Ach b) noradrenaline c) dopamine d) GABA

39- normally the feeding center of hypothalamus is continuously active and inhibited only when the.....is activated.

a) thirst center
b) cooling center
c) satiety center
d) warming center

Please choose a (true) or b (False):

40. Blood is a part of the intracellular fluid, circulates in blood vessels throughout the cardiovascular system by the pumping action of the heart.
41. The cellular part of blood includes erythrocytes, leukocytes and thrombocytes that constitute about 45% of blood.
42. Human erythrocytes are capable of cell division.
43. The biconcave shape of the red cells is produced by 2 proteins in their membranes called *actin and myosin* (their defects causes spherocytosis)
44. The number of RBCs is low in newborn infants & high in old individuals.
45. During pregnancy, the increase in blood volume is mainly due to increased plasma volume. This causes a relative decrease of the Hb content leading to what may be called physiological anemia.
46. Hypoxia causes secondary polycythemia in which erythropoietin hormone increased to stimulate erythropoiesis
47. HbA presents in normal adult human, its normal amount is about 15 gm % and contains 2 alpha polypeptide chains & 2 beta polypeptide chains ($\alpha_2\beta_2$)
48. Renshaw cells are small excitatory interneurons found in the grey matter of the spinal cord
49. Parkinson's disease is caused by damage of basal ganglia
50. The membrane of rough endoplasmic reticulum carries granules (ribosomes) for synthesis of protein.

Best wishes,
Abeer
Prof. Dr. Abeer

جامعة المنوفية

إمتحان مادة حقوق الإنسان

الفصل الدراسى الثانى

الزمن ساعة واحدة

التاريخ : ٢٠١٨/٥/٢٩م

الكلية : كلية الطب البيطرى الفرقة : الثانية

أجب عن جميع الأسئلة :

السؤال الأول (١٢ درجة) :

ضع علامة (√) أو علامة (×) أمام العبارات التالية :

١. من أهم خصائص ومبادئ فكرة حقوق الإنسان يمكن التنازل عنها أو إنتزاعها. (×)

٢. يعتبر الحق في التنمية أحد حقوق الإنسان الجماعية في ضوء الإعلان العالمى لحقوق الإنسان والدستور المصرى لعام ٢٠١٤م. (√)

٣. عرفت منظمة الشفافية الفساد بأنه إساءة إستعمال السلطة ، أو سوء إستعمال المرء للسلطة الذى أؤتمن عليها لتحقيق مكاسب خاصة أو شخصية. (√)

٤. كان أرسطو في جمهوريته الفاضلة يقضى بحرمان العبيد من حق المواطنة ، وإجبارهم على الطاعة والخضوع للأحرار سادتهم. (×)

٥. عرف البنك الدولى الفساد بأنه لا يشمل إستعمال الوظيفة العامة للكسب الخاص. (×)

٦. تجاوزت إنتهاكات حقوق الإنسان في العصرين الإغريقي والرومانى كل أشكال الظلم والقهر التى شهدها الإنسان في تلك الفترة من الزمان. (√)

٧. إن مشروعية الدولة الوطنية أمر غير قابل للجدل أو التشكيك بل هو أصل راسخ لا غنى عنه في واقعنا المعاصر ، وأن الدفاع عن الأوطان أمر دينى وشرعى في المقام الأول. (√)

٨. الحقوق الفردية وهى تلك الحقوق التى يجب أن تتوافر لكل فرد ، وهى ترتيب للفرد بإعتباره شخصاً. (√)

٩. تعتبر الشفافية عنصراً أساسياً للتنمية الشاملة والمستدامة في المجال الإقتصادى والإجتماعى ، سواء فى الشئون والأنشطة العامة التى تتعلق بأجهزة الدولة ومرافقها. (√)

١٠. لا يعتبر التشريع الدستورى (الدستور) من المصادر الوطنية. (×)

١١. الفساد يلعب دوراً إيجابياً على حقوق الإنسان في الأمن والطمأنينة ، وعلى حقوقه السياسية والإقتصادية والإجتماعية ، وعلى حقه في الحماية القانونية وحقه في التقاضى والدفاع الشخصى والقانونى. (×)

١٢. تعرف المصادر التاريخية بأنها المصادر التى جاءت بها الأديان السماوية ، والمصادر الفلسفية ، التى جاء بها فقهاء وفلسفة المدنيات القديمة ، أمثال كونفوشيوس في الصين ، ومانو وبوذا في الهند ، وأرسطو وأفلاطون في اليونان وشيشرون في روما. (√)

السؤال الثانى (٤ درجات) :

اختر الإجابة المناسبة لكل عبارة :

١- تعتبر ..... بين الأنشطة الإقتصادية أو الإنتاجية أو الخدمية عنصراً أساسياً للتنمية والتطور ، فذا كان هناك نشاط معين يتم إحتكاره من قبل الدولة أو من قبل هيئات يكون لها وحدها القيام به دون غيرها.

أ-الشفافية ب- المنافسة ج- التنمية ء- لا توجد إجابة

٢- تعتبر ثورة ..... من أهم الثورات التى جاءت لتجسيد معايير ومفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في تلك الفترة ، حيث دعا إلى السلام والرحمة والتسامح ، ونبذ الحروب ونشر المساواة بين الناس في شئونهم الدينية.

أ-الرومان ب- إخناتون ج- أرسطو ء- لا توجد إجابة

٣- تتمثل الحقوق بالنسبة للمواطنين فيما يلى :

أ-الحق في الأمن والآمان ، والحرية والكرامة ب- الحق في حرمة الخصوصيات

ج- الحق في سلامة الجسم ء- جميع ما سبق

٤- الفساد ..... يرتبط بالإنسان ، لما يختص به من طباع وقدرة عقلية وذكاء عن سائر الكائنات الأخرى.

أ-كظاهرة قديمة ب- كسلوك إجتماعى ج- في الديانات السماوية

ء- لا توجد إجابة

السؤال الثالث (٤ درجات) :

١- ماهى أهم خصائص ومبادئ فكرة حقوق الإنسان ؟

إن فكرة حقوق الإنسان تقوم على أن كل فرد من أفراد المجتمع يمتلك حقوق كاملة كفرد فعلى الدولة واجبات من كل الحقوق واحترام وتقدير يمتلك أيضا الحق في حرمة الخصوصيات والحق في سلامة الجسم والحق في الحرية والأمن

٢- إذكر مثال يوضح معنى الفساد الإدارى ؟

من أهم الأمثلة التي توضح الفساد الإداري فمثلاً إذا كان مدير عام لشركة أو لمؤسسة حكومية معينة واستخدم مكانته في الدولة كوسيلة لقضاء حاجاته وحاجات أسرته فهذا من أكبر الأمثلة التي توضح الفساد الإداري

Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Anatomy and Embryology First Year Exam, 2020/2021

Date: 16.6.2021

time allowed: 2 Hours

Please answer the all of following question

Entire objective questions (75questions/25 points) الاجابة فى نموذج الاجابة الالكترونى

Choose the correct answer			
1- The ischiatic tuberosity is formed from two parts except in..... is trisided			
A. Ox	B. Dog	C. Horse	D. Camel
2- Tibial tuberosity is grooved in			
A. Ox	B. Dog	C. Horse	D. Sheep
3- Distal to tarsal joint the term caudal is replaced by			
A. Dorsal	B. Plantar	C. Proximal	D. Axial
4- The .....joint connects femur bone and tibia and fibula			
A. Hip	B. Stifle	C. Tarsal	D. Fetlock
5- The hepatorenal ligament is absent in.....			
A. Horse	B. Pig	C. Ox	D. Camel
6- The medial border of kindey is featured by the presence of renal			
A. Sinus	B. Hilus	C. Crest	D. Papilla
7- The cortical tissues of kidney extend between renal pyramid forming renal.....			
A. Lobe	B. Lobule	C. Column	D. Crest
8- The .....is absent and replaced by major and minor calyces in ox			
A. Renal pelvis	B. Renal sinus	C. Renal column	D. Renal lobule
9- The renal papillae of horse join and formed.....			
A. Renal crest	B. Renal pelvis	C. Renal lobe	D. Renal lobule
10- The smooth unipapillary kidney is observed in.....			
A. Horse	B. Dog	C. Sheep	D. All of them
11- The smooth multipapillary kidney is observed in.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Pig	D. Sheep
12- The kidney is located retroperitoneally in the			
A. Thoracic region	B. Sublumabr region	C. Pelvic cavity	D. Peritoneal cavity
13- In domestic animal except .....the right kidney is located more cranial			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig
14- In domestic animal except.....the right kidney come in contact with liver			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig
15- The irregular oval shaped kidney can be observed in.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig
16- The flattened dorsoventral oval kidney can be observed in.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig
17- The valentine heart shape can be observed in.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig

18- The perirenal fat is well developed in			
E. Horse	F. Ox	G. Dog	H. Cat
19- The renosplenic ligament connect left kidney to spleen in.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Dog	D. Pig
20- The ureter, nerves vessels enter and leave kidney through			
A. Renal hilus	B. Renal cortex	C. Renal pelvis	D. Renal sinus
21- The..... formed mainly of collecting tubules and loops henle			
A. Cortex of kidney	B. Subcortical zone	C. Medulla of kidney	D. All of them
22- It is a part of renal cortex only			
A. Renal lobe	B. Renal lobule	C. Renal pelvis	D. Renal sinus
23- It is a part of both cortex and medulla of kidney			
A. Renal lobe	B. Renal lobule	C. Renal pelvis	D. Renal sinus
24- It is a part of cortex extend between renal pyramid			
A. Renal lobe	B. Renal lobule	C. Renal column	D. Renal sinus
25- Unilobar kidney can be observed in.....of domestic animal			
A. Horse	B. Dog	C. Pig	D. None of them
26- multilobar kidney can be observed in.....of domestic animal			
A. Horse	B. Dog	C. Pig	D. All of them
27- The dorsally located epididymal border is observed in testis of.....			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Small ruminant	D. Camel
28- The tail of epididymis can easily be palpated externally in.....			
A. Camel	B. Small ruminant	C. Horse	D. Cat
29- The seminal gland is absent in.....			
A. Ox	B. Horse	C. Dog	D. Pig
30- The number of tarsal bones of ox is.....			
A. 5	B. 6	C. 7	D. 8
31- The ejaculatory duct is a common duct between vas deferens and seminal gland in.....			
A. Ox	B. Pig	C. Camel	D. Dog
32- In.....the weight of testis is vary between breeding and non-breeding season			
A. Dog	B. Pig	C. Camel	D. None of them
33- In .....the testis is located in perineal region			
A. Horse	B. Ram	C. Dog	D. Ox
34- In .....the testis is easily observed just ventral to anus			
A. Dog	B. Pig	C. Camel	D. All of them
35- The efferent ductules piercing the tunica albugenia of testis forming.....			
A. Rete testis	B. Head of epididymis	C. Body of epididymis	D. Tail of epididymis
36- The pampiniform plexus of testis is formed by.....			

A. Testicular artery	B. Testicular vein	C. Ductus deferens	D. Spermatic cord
37- In .....the mediastinum testis is ill-developed at head of testis			
A. Horse	B. Dog	C. Ox	D. Camel
38- The proper ligament connect the testis to the.....of epididymis			
A. Head	B. Body	C. Tail	D. All of them
39- The body of epididymis is sperated from the border of testis by.....			
A. Rete testis	B. Mediastinum	C. Testicular bursa	D. Spermatic cord
40- The ovulation fossa is a feature of the ovary of			
A. Cow	B. Mare	C. Sheep	D. She camel
41- The follicles can easily be observed in the surface of the ovary of.....			
A. Cow	B. Sheep	C. Sow	D. All of them
42- The portio vaginalis and annular fornix is present in.....			
A. Cow	B. Mare	C. Pig	D. Dog
43- The ovary is the largest among domestic animals in			
A. Mare	B. Cow	C. Sow	D. She camel
44- The ovary is bean-shape in.....			
A. Mare	B. Cow	C. Sow	D. She camel
45- The free border of the ovary in mare is characterized by the presence of.....			
A. Mesovarium	B. Ovulation fossa	C. Ovarian bursa	D. None of the
46- The ovulation fossa is present only in.....			
A. Small ruminant	B. Cow	C. Mare	D. She camel
47- The uterine end of ovary is attached to.....			
A. Proper ligament	B. Mesovarium	C. Suspensory ligament	D. Broad ligament
48- The germinal epithelium cover all the ovarian surface except			
A. Tubal end	B. Uterine end	C. Mesovarium border	D. Free border
49- The germinal epithelium cover only .....of the ovarian surface in mare			
A. Tubal end	B. Ovulation fossa	C. Ovarian bursa	D. Uterine end
50- The structures lies within the ovary are easily observed in the ovary of.....			
A. Small ruminant	B. Cow	C. Sow	D. All of them
51- Gall bladder is absent in.....			
A. Chicken	B. Duck	C. Goose	D. Pigeon
52- The shoulder girdle of birds includes			
A. Scapula	B. Clavicle	C. Coracoid bone	D. All of them
53- The cervix of..... is hard rigid and used as a guide during rectal palpation			
A. Mare	B. Sow	C. Cow	D. She camel
54- The uterine papilla of uterine tube is absent in			
A. She camel	B. Mare	C. Bitch	D. Cow

55- The site of fertilization is .....of uterine tube			
A. Infundibulum	B. Ampulla	C. Isthmus	D. Uterine papilla

Identify the true (A) or false (B) sentences

56- Pes region is similar to the foot in man and consisted of, carpus, metatarsal and digits
57- Ischium formed the caudal part of pelvic cavity
58- Acetabulum is the articular surface of tibia and articulate with the head of femur
59- Isthmus is the The more flexous and narrowest part of uterine tube
60- The endometrium of mare characterized by the presence of elevated prominences (carucles)
61- Reno-splenic ligament extend between the right kidney and spleen in horse.
62- The mesosalpinx is part of the broad ligament and fix the ovary
63- Renal lobule is a part of cortex and lies between two interlobular arteries
64- The kidney of sheep appeared fissured and the kidney is formed of visible lobes.
65- The renal pelvis of the horse consists of a central cavity and two large recesses directed towards the poles of the kidney
66- The Kidneys of dog are multilobar, simple, smooth and unipapillary.
67- The ox has a central renal pelvis and two separate major calices
68- The penis of horse is musculocavernous type depend on sigmoid flexure for erection
69- The intramural part of ureter acts as sphincter, prevents reflux of urine into the ureter
70- In male the urinary bladder is in contact with rectum and is therefore easily palpated rectally
71- The tail of the testis of horse localized ventrally
72- In ox all the types of the accessory genital gland are present
73- The proper vagina is separated from the vaginal vestibule the fornix and portio vaginalis
74- In the length and diameter of ox penis is the same in erection and resting period
75- The erection of fibroelastic penis depend on the filling of cavernous spaces with blood

Good luck
Prof. Dr. Ahmed Saber Elfayoumy

Veterinary Biostatistics			
Course name			
Prog.	B.V.Sc.	No of Ex. papers	1
Date	30/6/2021	Time	2 hrs
Marks	40 degree		

All Questions Should be Answered

Q1: Choose the correct answer (20 marks)

1. The mean of a distribution is 14 and the standard deviation is 5. What is the value of the coefficient of variation?

a. 60.4% b. 48.3% c. 35.7%. d. 37.8%

2. The mean of a distribution is 23, the median is 24, and the mode is 25.5. It is most likely that this distribution is:

a. Positively Skewed b. Symmetrical c. Negatively Skewed d. Normal

3. Sum of deviations will be zero if it is taken from

a. Median b. Mode c. Mean d. Standard Deviation

4. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?

a. Mode b. Median c. Range d. Mean

5. If the standard deviation of a population is 9, the population variance is:

a. 3 b. 9 c. 81 d. 18

6. The weights of sheep in a farm is ..... variable

a. Discrete b. Ordinal c. Qualitative d. Ordinal

7. The sum of values divided by their number is called

a. Median b. Standard error. C. Mean. d. Mode

8. The mean of 10 numbers is 9, then sum of these numbers will be

a. 9 b. 70 c. 90 d. 0.9

9. A data set has values -5, -5, -5, -5, -5, -5, then the mean and SD are:

a. -5, -5 b. -5, 0 c. 5, 0 d. 0, -5

10. A list of pulse rates of dog is: 70, 64, 80, 74, 92. What is the median for this list?

a. 76 b. 74 c. 77 d. 80

11. What is the mode in the following distribution? 25, 17, 23, 23, 24, 25, 23

a. 25 b. 24 c. 23 d. 17

12. The square root of the variance is called

a. Empirical b .Mean. c. Standard deviation d. Standard error

13. Part of the population in which every member has an equal chance of being included in the sample is

a. Systematic b. Stratified c. Random d. Cluster

14. Variables whose measurement is done in terms such as weight, height and length are classified as

a. Nominal b. Ordinal c. Continuous. d. Discontinues

15. The degree of error decreases when sample size is:

a. Decreased b. Constant. c. Increased d. Both (a) and (b)

16. Number of students in the class is a good example of ---------- variable.

a. Continuous b. Nominal c. discontinues d. Quantitative

17. The best type of sample chosen from un-uniform population is

a. Random b. Cluster. c. Stratified d. Specific

18- Variables that arranged in some meaningful manner is

a. Nominal b. continuous c. ordinal d. Discontinues

19- All of these are measures of location except

a .Mode . b. Mean c. Range D. Median

20- Breed of animal is a good example of ---------- variable.

a. Continuous b. Discontinuous c. Qualitative d. Quantitative

Q2: Shadow A if (√) or B if (X) for the following sentences (20 marks)

1. Coefficient of variance is one of measures of dispersion.

2. The mean of the following data (10, 15, 20, 8, 12) is 13.

3. The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is the MidPoint.

4. In a normal distribution curve, the true statement is: Mean higher than Mode.

5. Population is part of sample

6. Qualitative data is data which can be measured

7. Ordinal variable is on of numerical data.

8. The higher the variance the less spread of the data around the mean.

9. Number of dead animal is continuous variable

10. Breed of sheep is good example of discreet data.

Best wishes

Y/c

جامعة المنوفية

كلية الطب البيطرى

امتحان الفصل الدراسي الثانى للعام الجامعى ٢٠١٨/٢٠١٩

المادة :حاسب ألى　　الفرقة: الاولى　　الشعبة:جميع الشعب

الزمن :ساعتان　　التاريخ:٢٠١٩/٦/١٩　　الدرجة:٣٠

Answer all the following questions:

Question 1:6 Marks

1- Write a program to add two numbers?
2- Explain the working principle of CPU with an example?
3- Describe in detail the various units of the Central Processing Unit?

Question 2: 6 Marks

1- Hard disk contains number of layers and each layer contains 1024 tracks and each track have 2 kilo sectors and each sector size is 2 kilo bytes. If the size of the hard disk is 50 Giga bytes, calculate the number of layers?
2- Convert F5BA to Decimal, Octal, and binary systems?
3- Simplify the following $\overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + \overline{A}\,\overline{B}\,C + A\,\overline{B}\,\overline{C} + A\,\overline{B}\,C$

Question 3: 6 Marks

1- Convert the numbers 111111111 and 110101100 to decimal, Octal, hexadecimal numbers?
2- Write the word of **Betari** by using ASCII code?
3- What are the main functions of the operating systems?

Question 4: 6 Marks

1- What are the networks types and draw the networks topology?
2- Describe breifly the functions of Modem in the networks?
3- Perform 1000 – 111 using 4-bit

Question 5: 6 Marks

1- Prove that $(A + B) \cdot (A + C) = A + (B \cdot C)$
2- Write the specifications for a new personal computer to guide our faculty for buying it.
3- Write the largest positive and negative numbers for an 8-bit signed number in decimal and 2's complement notation.

Best Regards
Dr. Arabi Keshk

أعضاء اللجنة

إمتحان مادة حقوق الإنسان ومكافحة الفساد (متطلب جامعة)
الفرقة الأولى – جميع كليات جامعة المنوفية
يونيو ٢٠١٩ – زمن الامتحان (ساعة)
(فترة صباحية)

جامعة المنوفية

اسم الطالب : .....
رقم الجلوس : .....

الكلية : ..... الفرقة : .....

أجب عن جميع الأسئلة الآتية من رقم ١ إلى ٢٠ بالتظليل للإجابة وفقاً للإختيار صح أو خطأ بين (a,b) والإختيار من إجابات متعددة بين (a,b,c,d) في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

علماً بأن كل إجابة لها درجة واحدة والمجموع الكلى للدرجات ٢٠ درجة

(أولاً) العبارات التالية منها الصحيح ومنها الخطأ إقرأ كل عبارة ثم سجل إجابتك بالتظليل للدائرة في نموذج الإجابة حيث (a) للعبارة الصحيحة و (b) للعبارة الخاطئة :

١. الحقوق الجماعية هى حقوق لصيقة بمجموعات بشرية مختلفة ، ولقد ظهر البعض من هذه الحقوق منذ مدة طويلة ، كما هو الشأن بالنسبة لحقوق الأقليات ، فالمجموعات البشرية التى ترتبط بها هذه الحقوق تتراوح من الأسرة إلى الشعب بكامله إنطلاقاً من إنتمائه السياسى أو الثقافى.

٢. يعتبر الحق في التنمية أحد حقوق الإنسان الجماعية في ضوء الإعلان العالمى لحقوق الإنسان والدستور المصرى لعام ٢٠١٤م.

٣. عرف البنك الدولى الفساد بأنه لا يشمل إستعمال الوظيفة العامة للكسب الخاص.

٤. عرفت منظمة الشفافية الفساد بأنه إساءة إستعمال السلطة ، أو سوء إستعمال المرء للسلطة التى اؤتمن عليها لتحقيق مكاسب خاصة أو شخصية.

٥. كان أفلاطون في جمهوريته الفاضلة يقضى بحرمان العبيد من حق المواطنة ، وإجبارهم على الطاعة والخضوع للأحرار سادتهم.

٦. قواعد حقوق الإنسان هى: نتاج تطور طبيعى ، وتلقائى لقواعد الحرية والمساواة.

٧. من أهم خصائص ومبادئ فكرة حقوق الإنسان أنها لا تشترى وتكتسب وتورث.

٨. الحقوق الفردية وهى تلك الحقوق التى يجب أن تتوافر لكل فرد، وهى تترتب للفرد بإعتباره شخصاً.

٩. تعتبر الشفافية عنصراً أساسياً للتنمية الشاملة والمستدامة في المجال الإقتصادى والإجتماعى ، سواء في الشؤون والأنشطة العامة التى تتعلق بأجهزة الدولة ومرافقها.

١٠. الفساد يلعب دوراً إيجابياً على حقوق الإنسان في الأمن والطمأنينة ، وعلى حقوقه السياسية والإقتصادية والإجتماعية ، وعلى حقه في الحماية القانونية وحقه في التقاضى والدفاع الشخصى والقانونى.

تابع باقى أسئلة الإمتحان فى الصفحة التالية

(ثانياً) تخير إجابة واحدة مناسبة مكان النقاط من (a,b,c,d) وظلل إجابتك فى نموذج الإجابة وفقاً لرقم السؤال:

١١. تعتبر ..... بين الأنشطة الإقتصادية أو الإنتاجية أو الخدمية عنصراً أساسياً للتنمية والتطور ، فإذا كان هناك نشاط معين يتم إحتكاره من قبل الدولة أو من قبل هيئات يكون لها وحدها القيام به دون غيرها.

a-الشفافية b-المنافسة c-التنمية d-لا توجد إجابة

١٢. تعتبر ثورة ..... من أهم الثورات التى جاءت لتجسيد معايير ومفاهيم حقوق الإنسان في تلك الفترة ، حيث دعا إلى السلام والرحمة والتسامح ، ونبذ الحروب ونشر المساواة بين الناس في شئونهم الدينية.

a-الرومان b-اخناتون c-أرسطو d-لا توجد إجابة

١٣. تميزت حقوق الإنسان بفكرة الحاكم الفيلسوف وبناء المدينة الفاضلة في العصر.

a-الفرنسى b-الرومانى c-الحديث d-لا توجد إجابة

١٤. يعتبر ..... أو الماجناكارتا الصادر في إنجلترا في ١٢ يونيو عام ١٢١٥م من المصادر التاريخية المكتوبة.

a-الميثاق الأعظم b-لاتوجد إجابة c-الإجابة صحيحة d-الإجابة خاطئة

١٥. الفساد ..... يرتبط بالإنسان ، لما يختص به من طباع وقدرة عقلية وذكاء عن سائر الكائنات الأخرى.

a-كظاهرة قديمة b-كسلوك إجتماعى c-فى الديانات السموية d-لا توجد إجابة

(ثالثاً) تخير إجابة واحدة مناسبة مكان النقاط من (a,b,c,d) وظلل إجابتك فى نموذج الإجابة وفقاً لرقم السؤال:

١٦. تنص المادة ..... من دستور عام ٢٠١٣ بإلتزام الدولة بوضع خطة شاملة للقضاء على الأمية الهجائية والرقمية بين المواطنين ، ووضع آليات تنفيذها بمشاركة مؤسسات المجتمع المدنى – وفق خطة زمنية محددة.

a-٢٥ b-٢٩ c-٢٦ d-٢٨

١٧. في إطار قانون ٨ لسنة ١٩٩١م والمعدل بالقانون رقم (١٣١) لسنة ٢٠٠٩م أكدت المادة ..... منه على أهمية المشاركة المجتمعية في مجال محو الأمية وتعليم الكبار.

a-الثانية b-الرابعة c-الخامسة d-الثالثة

١٨. تصل نسبة الأمية في محافظة المنوفية في ٢٠١٨/١٢/٣١م إلى ٦٥٧٠٣٤ أمى بنسبة تصل إلى .....% من عدد سكان محافظة المنوفية.

a-١٥.٥% b-٣٤.٦% c-٢٣.٤% d-٢٠.٣%

١٩. خصص دستور مصر الجديد سبع مواد من المادة ..... حتى المادة ..... لكى يجعل التعليم حقاً لكل المواطنين.

a-المادة ٢٩حتى المادة ٣٥ b-المادة ١٩ حتى المادة ٢٥

c-المادة ١٨ حتى المادة ٢٤ d-المادة ٢٧ حتى المادة ٣٣

٢٠. صدر القانون رقم ٨ في شأن محو الأمية وتعليم الكبار .....

a-فى ١٤ إبريل سنة ١٩٩٣م b-فى ٢٤ مارس سنة ١٩٩٦م

c-فى ١٤ مارس ١٩٩١م d-فى ١٤ فبراير سنة ١٩٩٤م

الفرقة الاولى تشريح وأجنة د/ أحمد الصغير

Menoufia University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Anatomy and Embryology First Year Exam, 2018/2019

Date: 26.5.2019 **time allowed: 2 Hours**

Please answer the all of following questions

First part the objective questions (60 questions/15 points) الاجابة فى نموذج الاجابة الالكترونى

Choose the correct answer			
1- The ischiatic tuberosity is trisided in……………………..			
A. Ox	B. Dog	C. Horse	D. Camel
2- Tibial tuberosity is grooved in ……………………			
A. Ox	B. Dog	C. Horse	D. Sheep
3- Distal to ……………joint the term caudal is replaced by plantar			
A. Hip	B. Stifle	C. Tarsal	D. Fetlock
4- The …………joint connects hip bone and femur			
A. Hip	B. Stifle	C. Tarsal	D. Fetlock
5- The hepatorenal ligament is absent in…………….			
A. Horse	B. Pig	C. Ox	D. Camel
6- The medial border of kindey is featured by the presence of renal …………….			
A. Sinus	B. Hilus	C. Crest	D. Papilla
7- The cortical tissues of kidney extend between renal pyramid forming renal…………..			
A. Lobe	B. Lobule	C. Column	D. Crest
8- The ………………………is absent and replaced by major and minor calyces in ox			
A. Renal pelvis	B. Renal sinus	C. Renal column	D. Renal lobule
9- The renal papillae of horse join and formed……………			
A. Renal crest	B. Renal pelvis	C. Renal lobe	D. Renal lobule
10- The smooth unipapillary kidney is observed in……………………			
A. Horse	B. Dog	C. Sheep	D. All of them
11- The smooth multipapillary kidney is observed in……………			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Pig	D. Sheep
12- In mammal embryo we can see ……………………			
A. Pronephros	B. Mesonephros	C. Metanephros	D. All of them
13- The fates of urogenital sinus of female			
A. Urinary bladder	B. Urethra	C. Vestibule	D. All of them
14- The dorsally located epididymal border is observed in testis of………………..			
A. Horse	B. Ox	C. Small ruminant	D. Camel
15- The tail of epididymis can easily be palpated externally in………….			
A. Camel	B. Small ruminant	C. Horse	D. Cat
16- The seminal gland is absent in……………			
A. Ox	B. Horse	C. Dog	D. Pig
17- The number of tarsal bones of ox is…………………..			

Menoufia University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Anatomy and Embryology First Year Exam, 2018/2019

Date: 26.5.2019 **time allowed: 2 Hours**

A. 5	B. 6	C. 7	D. 8
18- The ejaculatory duct is a common duct between vas deferens and seminal gland in……			
A. Ox	B. Pig	C. Camel	D. Dog
19- The ovulation fossa is a feature of the ovary of ……			
A. Cow	B. Mare	C. Sheep	D. She camel
20- The follicles can easily be observed in the surface of the ovary of……..			
A. Cow	B. Sheep	C. Sow	D. All of them
21- The portio vaginalis and annular fornix is present in……..			
A. Cow	B. Mare	C. Pig	D. Dog
22- Gall bladder is absent in……			
A. Chicken	B. Duck	C. Goose	D. Pigeon
23- The shoulder girdle of birds includes			
A. Scapula	B. Clavicle	C. Coracoid bone	D. All of them
24- The fused thoracic vertebrae of birds known as……..			
A. Notorium	B. Synsacrum	C. Pigostyle	D. None of them
25- The cervix of…….. is hard rigid and used as a guide during rectal palpation			
A. Mare	B. Sow	C. Cow	D. She camel

Identify the true (A) or false (B) sentences

26- Pes region is similar to the foot in man and consisted of, tarsus, metatarsal and digits

27- Ilium formed the floor of pelvic cavity

28- Acetabulum is the articular surface of tibia and articulate with the head of femur

29- The trochlea of femur articulate with patella

30- Fibula of horse extend only till the half of tibial length

31- Reno-splenic ligament extend between the right kidney and spleen in horse.

32- Subcortex of the kidney is dark brownish color as it contains arcuate arteries

33- Renal lobule is a part of medulla and lies between two interlobular arteries

34- The kidney of horse appeared fissured and the kidney is formed of visible lobes.

35- The renal pelvis of the horse consists of a central cavity and two large recesses directed towards the poles of the kidney

36- The Kidneysof dog are multilobar, simple, smooth and unipapillary.

37- The ox has a central renal pelvis and two separate major calices

38- The left kidney of ox has 3 surfaces

39- The intramural part of ureter acts as sphincter, prevents reflux of urine into the ureter

40- In male the urinary bladder is in contact with rectum and is therefore easily palpated rectally

El Menofia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Physiology

First year exam,
Second semesters (may, 2019)
Time: 2 hour, 25 marks

I- Please choose the correct answer (15 marks):

1) **The function of mitochondria is** a- selective permeability
b- Oxidative phosphorylation c- protein synthesis d - cell division

2) **..... contains digestive enzymes for lysis of the waste products of the cell and Bacteria**
a- mitochondria b- lysosome c- Golgi apparatus d- ribosome

3) **Concerning facilitated diffusion, all the following are true except**
a- Diffusion of too large molecules (e.g. glucose and amino acids)
b- From high concentration to low concentration area
c- Needs energy
d- Molecules move across cell membrane binned to a carrier protein

4) **Types of endocytosis are**
a- Phagocytosis b- Pinocytosis c- none of them d- all of them

5) **Rate of diffusion of a compound is indirectly related to**
a- Lipid solubility b- thickness of cell membrane c- temperature
d- number of protein channels

6) **Ceruloplasmin is a type of globulins responsible for transport of**
a- Iron b- cupper c- penicillin d- free fatty acids

7) **Maturation of reticulocyte occurs in**
a- bone marrow b- liver c- circulation d- none of the above

8) **Erythropoietin is stimulated by**
a- Bleeding b- Hypoxia c- androgen hormone d- all of them

9) **Vitamin K dependent coagulation factors are**
a- II, VII, IX, and X b- III, VII, IX, and X c- II, VIII, IX, and X
d- II, VII, X, and XII

10) **.....occurs due to consuming toxic quantities of spoiled sweet clover hay**
a- Hemophilia b- Horner's syndrome c- Sweat clover disease d- anemia

11) **In case of primary polycythemia (polycythemia Vera), there is:**
a- decreased hematocrit b- normocytic and normochromic RBCs
c- leukopenia d- thrombocytopenia

12) **All the following are normal types of Hb except:**
a- Hb A b- Hb A_2 c- HbF d- HbS

13) **Anemia caused by acute or chronic blood loss is called.....anemia**
a- Nutritional b- hemorrhagic c- aplastic d- megaloblastic

14) **The largest leukocyte which enters tissues & become the macrophage**
a- neutrophil b- monocyte c- lymphocyte d- basophil

15) Damage to superior cervical ganglia causes

a- Hematoposis b-Hemostasis c- Horner's syndrome d-None of them

16) Stimulation of the beta 3 receptors causes: a- breakdown of fat

b-relaxation of urinary bladder c- generation of body heat d- all of the above

17) Thoracic division of sympathetic nervous system causes

a- increase force and rate of heart contraction b- Broncho constriction

c- Broncho dilation & decrease glands secretion d- A & C

18) ..... is a ganglionic blocker

a- Large dose of nicotine b- Curare c- Atropine d- All of the above

19) Motor fiber of autonomic nervous system is

a- Single myelinated fiber b- Preganglionic myelinated

c-post ganglionic unmyelinated fiber d- B &C

20) Types of autonomic ganglia are:

a- Lateral b- collateral c- terminal d- all of them

21) The .....neurons carry information from sense organs to CNS

a- Sensory b- motor c- efferent d- none of them

22) .....are rapidly adapting receptors

a- Pain receptors b- touch receptors c- proprioceptors d- smell receptors

23) Small inhibitory interneurons found in the grey matter of the spinal cord

a- Renshaw cells b- Schwann cells c- both of them d- none of them

24) Properties of reflex action are

a- Forward direction b- localization c- central delay d- all of them

25) The site of contact between neurons is called.....

a- Action potential b- synapse c- thalamus d- ganglia

26) .....forms a watery cushion to protect the brain and spinal cord

a- CSF b- brain ventricles c- grey matter d- white matter

27) Parkinson's disease caused by damage of

a- Thalamus b- hypothalamus c- basal ganglia d- midbrain

28) The occipital lobe of cerebral cortex controls .....

a- Hearing b- vision c- motor activity d- sensation

29) ..... reflex is the only monosynaptic reflex in the body

a- Flexion b- scratch c- stretch d- positive supporting

30) Vital centers of the medulla oblongata are

a- cardiac centers b- respiratory centers c- vasomotor centers d- all of them

II- ***Please answer the following questions (10 marks):***

1) Explain simple diffusion (one mark)

2) Describe functions of Albumin (one mark)

3) Clarify role of hypothalamus in regulation of appetite (2 marks)

4) Explain frontal lobe of cerebral cortex (2 marks)

5) Illustrate with figure extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation (2 marks)

6) Compare between muscarinic and nicotinic receptors of Ach (2 marks)

Good Luck,

Dr/Abeer

Menufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Cytology and Histology Department

Exam of HISTOLOGY
First year – Second semester

12 June 2019 **Time Allowed: - 2 hours**

I- Describe the histological structure of the followings:- (10 Marks)

1- *Different blood capillaries.*
2- Adrenal cortex of camel.
3- Larynx.
4- Blood thymus barrier.

II- In the Table, How can you differentiate the followings: (12 Marks)

1- Pars nervosa and pars distalis.
2- Esophagus and duodenum of cow.
3- Rumen and Reticulum.
4- Renal cortex and renal medulla.

III- Draw (ONLY) with complete data the following:- (3 Marks)

1- JGA.
2- Islets of Langerhans.
3- Fungiform papilla.

****

With Best Wishes

27.Which of the following is an animal sterol?

a) Ergo sterol b) Stigma sterol c) Sitosterol d) Cholesterol

28. Which out of the following is an inter mediate for the synthesis of phospholipids and Triacylglycerols?

a) Diacyl glycerol b) Cholesterol c) Choline d) Inositol

29. All except one are fatty acids with 18 carbon atoms .....

a) Oleic acid b) Linolenic c) Palmitic acid d) Stearic acid

30. Glycerol is required for the formation of all of the following except.....

a) Glucose b) Triacyl glycerol c) Phospholipids d) Glycolipids

31. The number of mgms of KOH required to neutralize the free and combined fatty acids in one gram of a given fat is called .....

a) Acid number b) Polenske number c) Saponification number d) Iodine number

32. Sphingosine is NOT present in

a) Cerebrosides b) Gangliosides c) sphigomyelin d) Plasmalogen

33. Which nitrogenous base out of the following is present in lecithin ?

a) Choline b) Adenine c) Ethanolamine d) all of the above

34. The monomeric deoxyribonucleotide units of DNA include all EXCEPT....

a) Deoxyadenylate b) Deoxyguanylate c) Deoxycytidylate d) Deoxyuridylate

35. Ribonucleic acid (RNA) is a polymer of purine and pyrimidine ribonucleotides linked together by .....

a) Hydrogen bonds c) Hydrophobic interactions

c) 5'-3' Phosphodiester linkages d) 3'-5' Phosphodiester linkages

36. Enzymes are composed mainly of .....

a) Carbohydrate b) RNA c) Proteins d) Fats

37. The term apoenzyme is applicable to .....

a) Simple enzyme b) Protein part of conjugate enzyme

c) Organic cofactor of a conjugate enzyme

d) Inorganic cofactor of a conjugate enzyme

38. Enzymes

a) Do not require activation energy

b) Do not change requirement of activation energy

c) Increase requirement of activation energy

d) Lowest requirement of activation energy

39. Zymogen is ……..

a) Enzyme poison

b) Enzyme modulator

c) Enzyme precursor

d) Enzyme inhibitor

40. Enzyme generally have……

a) Same pH and temperature optima

b) Same pH but different temperature optima

c) Different pH but same temperature optima

d) Different pH and different temperature optima

Q2] Discuss all of the following with diagram and chemical formula whenever possible: **10 Marks**

a. Isomerism of monoscharides — 2 mark
b. Secondary structure of protein — 2 mark
c. Types and causes of rancidity — 2 mark
d. Enzymes specificity — 2 mark
e. Free radicals (Def., sources, importance and harmful effects) — 2 mark

Q3] Illustrate the chemical formula all of the following: **5 marks**

a. Phosphatedic acid — 1 mark
b. Indol containing amino acid — 1 mark
c. Ceramide — 1 mark
d. Hydroxy glucogenic amino acid — 1 mark
e. Condratine sulphate C — 1 mark

انتهت الاسئلة

Best wishes

Dr. Mabrouk Abd Eldaim