**1. Which of the following cellular changes is considered to be pre-cancerous:**

1. apoptosis
2. dysplasia
3. metaplasia
4. hyperplasia
5. hypertrophy

**2. Which of the following statements is true about endometrial hyperplasia:**

1. it is the most common in females using contraceptive pills
2. the type known as cystic hyperplasia is strongly precancerous
3. the condition predisposes to endometriosis
4. the condition predisposes to endometritis
5. can be caused by ovarian tumors

**3. Which of the following viruses is related to carcinoma of cervix:**

1. Epstein-Barr virus
2. cytomegalovirus
3. human papilloma virus
4. herpes virus
5. HIV

**4. Which of the following are the malignant tumor features:**

1. invasive growth
2. cellular atypia
3. no metastasis
4. slow growth
5. recurrence

**5. Which of the following are the ways of malignant tumors metastasis:**

1. relapsing way
2. hematogenous way
3. localized and way
4. lymphogenous way
5. generalized way

**6. Where is adenoma usually localized:**

1. urinary bladder mucosa
2. esophageal mucosa
3. lymph nodes
4. mammary gland
5. adrenal glands

**7. Tick the types of atypia, which are usually distinguished in tumor cells:**

1. antigenic atypia
2. physical atypia
3. morphological atypia
4. clinical atypia
5. dystrophic atypia

**8. Choose the microscopic types of carcinoma:**

1. glandular
2. fibros
3. fibrinous
4. nodular
5. squamous

**9. Which of the following is the feature papilloma:**

1. tissue atypia
2. cellular atypia
3. metastasis
4. invasive grow
5. keratin pearls

**10. Which of the following are malignant tumor features:**

1. exophytic growth
2. tissue atypia only
3. metastasis
4. rapid growth
5. recurrence

**11. Which of the following are the types of adenoma:**

1. alveolar adenoma
2. squamous adenoma
3. tubular adenoma
4. papillary adenoma
5. medullary adenoma

**12. Which are the features of squamous cell carcinoma:**

1. expansive growth
2. predominance of stroma over parenchyma
3. predominance of parenchyma over stroma
4. keratin pearls can occur
5. it is differentiated cancer

**13. Papilloma can be complicated by:**

1. hemorrhage
2. inflammation
3. resorbtion
4. malignancy with the development of squamous cell carcinoma
5. malignancy with the development of adenocarcinoma

**14. Which types of tumor growth are distinguished in relation to the lumen of the hollow organ:**

1. expansive growth
2. exophytic growth
3. endophytic growth
4. diffuse growth
5. appositional growth

**15. Which of the following are microscopic types of carcinoma:**

1. mesenchymal
2. fibrinous
3. squamous
4. glandular
5. medullar

**16. Which organs and tissues may develop carcinoma:**

1. lymph nodes
2. stomach
3. pancreas
4. spleen
5. bones

**17. Tick the variety of histological atypia of tumor:**

1. cellular atypia
2. tissular atypia
3. organ atypia
4. biochemical atypia
5. mixed atypia

**18. Which of the following organs may develop adenoma:**

1. thyroid gland
2. hypophysis
3. white matter of the brain
4. spleen
5. bones

**19. Which of the following tumors originate in the glandular epithelium:**

1. papiloma
2. adenomatous polyp
3. mucinous carcinoma
4. medullary carcinoma
5. squamous carcinoma

**20. Choose the features of mucinous carcinoma:**

1. it originates in glandular epithelium
2. it is a differentiated carcinoma
3. invasive growth
4. stroma prevail over parenchyma
5. cellular atypia

**21. Which of the following tumors are benign:**

1. adenoma
2. papilloma
3. fibroadenoma
4. lymphoma
5. melanoma

**22. Carcinoma “in situ” is characterized by:**

1. invasive growth
2. exophytic growth
3. cellular atypia
4. infiltrative growth
5. it usually affects bones

**23. Which of the following are metastases routes of malignant neoplasms:**

1. invasive route
2. implantation route
3. lymphogenous route
4. morphologic route
5. expansive route

**24. Which of the following tumor are benign:**

1. fibroadenoma
2. papilloma
3. lymphoma
4. disgerminoma
5. seminoma

**25. A malignant epithelial cell neoplasm derived from any of the three germ layers is referred to as:**

1. sarcoma
2. carcinoma
3. teratoma
4. mixed cell tumor
5. adenoma

**26. A benign epithelial cell neoplasm derived from non-glandular surfaces is referred to as:**

1. papilloma
2. sarcoma
3. adenoma
4. hamartoma
5. squamous cell carcinoma
6. presence of abundant chromatin in cytoplasmic organelles

**27. Which of the following features is more characteristic of a benign neoplasm:**

1. it grows infiltratively with implantation in adjacent organs
2. it metastasizes if the primary tumor is at brain level
3. the tumor has no capsule
4. it recurs after surgical removal
5. as a rule, it is a nodule that does not recur

**28. Which of the following is considered to be the hallmark of malignancy:**

1. anaplasia and the rate of growth of neoplastic mass
2. metastasis and the degree of encapsulation of neoplastic mass
3. formation of giant cells and cellular anaplasia within and around the neoplastic mass
4. presence of undifferentiated cells and evidence of metastasis
5. cellular anaplasia and growth by expansion of neoplastic mass

**29. The process of neoplastic cells moving through the circulatory system and obstruction of vessel is referred to as:**

1. anaplasia
2. neoplasia
3. thrombosis
4. transplantation
5. embolism

**30. A neoplasm characterized by the presence of "keratin pearls" and intercellular bridges is most likely:**

1. basal cell epithelioma
2. pheochromocytoma
3. squamous cell carcinoma
4. histocytoma
5. adenoma

**31. What does pleomorphism mean:**

1. uncontrolled mitosis
2. multiple nuclei
3. variability in shape and size
4. the presence of cells of other tissues in the affected tissue
5. all of the listed

**32. The process when cells move from one site to another is called:**

1. transportation
2. biotransformation
3. metastasis
4. stasis

e. flagellation

**33. If a tumor is benign and of squamous origin, it is called:**

1. malignant tumor
2. Krukenburg tumor
3. adenoma
4. papilloma
5. carcinoma

**34. If a tumor is benign and glandular in origin, it is called:**

1. malignant tumor
2. Krukenburg tumor
3. adenoma
4. carcinoma
5. papilloma

**35. Fibroma is characterized by:**

1. invasive growth
2. expansive growth
3. cellular atypia
4. tissue atypia
5. cellular and tissue atypia

**36. Which of the following are malignant muscular tumors:**

1. fibrosarcoma
2. rabdomyoma
3. leiomyosarcoma
4. rhabdomyosarcoma
5. myxoma

**37. Lipoma is characterized by:**

1. hematogenous metastasis
2. lymphogenous metastasis
3. cellular atypia
4. tissue atypia
5. slow growth

**38. Which of the following tumors metastasize:**

1. fibroma
2. osteosarcoma
3. chondroma
4. angiosarcoma
5. melanoma

**39. Choose malignat tumor of mesenchymal origin:**

1. fibroma
2. sarcoma
3. lipoma
4. leiomyoma
5. carcinoma

**40. Distinctive features of sarcoma are:**

1. prevalence of lymphogenous metastasis
2. prevalence of hematogenous metastasis
3. recurrence
4. epithelial origin
5. mesenchymal origin