

Multiple choice:

1. Lymphatic vessels
 - a. carry both blood and lymph.
 - b. cannot be distinguished from blood vessels from their external appearance.
 - c. transport leaked plasma proteins and fluids to the cardiovascular system.
 - d. have no valves
 - e. both a and c
2. The sac-like initial portion of the thoracic duct is called the _____.
 - a. lacteal
 - b. right lymphatic duct
 - c. lymphatic sac
 - d. cisterna chyli
3. Lymph capillaries
 - a. are open-ended like drinking straws.
 - b. have continuous tight junctions like capillaries of the blood-brain barrier.
 - c. contain endothelial cells separated by flap-like valves.
 - d. have special barriers that stop cancer cells from entering.
 - e. all of these are correct
4. Lymph nodes cluster in all the following body areas except the _____.
 - a. brain
 - b. axillae
 - c. groin
 - d. neck
5. The germinal centers of lymph nodes are sites that contain _____.
 - a. lymph sinuses
 - b. proliferating lymphocytes
 - c. both a and b
 - d. none of these is correct
6. The red pulp of the spleen
 - a. contains venous sinuses and macrophage-rich connective tissue.
 - b. is another name for the fibrous capsule
 - c. is lymphoid tissue.
 - d. is the part of the spleen that destroys worn-out erythrocytes.
 - e. both a and d
7. Where do T lymphocytes gain immunocompetence?
 - a. bone marrow
 - b. bursa equivalent
 - c. cisterna chyli
 - d. spleen
 - e. thymus
8. Which of the following is the correct name for the “true” vocal cords?
 - a. laryngeal folds
 - b. lingual folds
 - c. tracheal folds
 - d. vestibular folds
 - e. vocal folds

Match the proper type of lining epithelium with each respiratory structure listed below (choices can be used more than once):

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 9. nasal cavity | a. stratified squamous |
| 10. nasopharynx | b. pseudostratified columnar |
| 11. laryngopharynx | c. simple squamous |
| 12. trachea and bronchi | d. stratified columnar |
| 13. alveoli (type I cells) | e. transitional epithelium |

Multiple Choice: choose the best answer.

14. Which of the following is not part of the conducting zone (the place where no gas diffusion takes place) of the respiratory system?
- respiratory bronchioles
 - segmental bronchi
 - terminal bronchioles
 - trachea
 - all of these are part of the conducting zone
15. Which lung is larger?
- left
 - right
 - middle
 - neither – they are the same size
16. Which of the following is not a structure or landmark on each lung?
- apex
 - base
 - hilus
 - lobule
 - all of these are lung structures
17. True or false? Cartilage is replaced by smooth muscle as segmental bronchi divide into bronchioles.
- True
 - False
18. The lobes of the lungs are broken down into several
- apical carinae
 - bronchopulmonary segments
 - follicles
 - pulmonary sacs
19. Choose the correct sequence of air movement during an inspiration through the following components of the respiratory conducting zone.
- lobar bronchus
 - nasopharynx
 - oropharynx
 - primary bronchus
 - respiratory bronchiole
 - segmental bronchus
 - trachea
- 2,3,7,4,1,6,5
 - 3,2,1,7,4,5,6
 - 2,3,6,1,5,4,7
 - 3,2,7,1,5,4,6

20. Which of the following muscle(s) group(s) are contracted in order to effect a forced expiration?
- internal intercostals
 - external intercostals
 - diaphragm
 - sternocleidomastoid
 - thyrohyoid
21. The portion of the lung closest to the diaphragm is the
- apex.
 - base.
 - mediastinal surface.
 - costal surface.
 - oblique fissure.
22. Puncture of the parietal pleura can cause
- pleurisy (pleuritis).
 - hyaline membrane disease.
 - emphysema.
 - pneumothorax.
 - cardiac tamponade.
23. If an incision/had to be made in the small intestine to remove an obstruction, which layer of tissue would be cut first?
- serosa
 - submucosa
 - muscularis
 - mucosa
 - adventitia
24. To free the small intestine from the posterior abdominal wall, which of the following would have to be cut?
- lesser omentum
 - falciform ligament
 - frenulum
 - mesentery
 - mesocolon
25. To free the stomach from the liver, which of the following would have to be cut?
- falciform ligament
 - greater omentum
 - lesser omentum
 - mesocolon
 - none of these – the stomach and liver are not connected to each other
26. Which of the following organs is not retroperitoneal?
- ascending colon
 - liver
 - pancreas
 - rectum

Mach each of the following organs at the left with the type of epithelium that they contain. Answers can be used more than once:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 27. oral cavity | a. simple squamous |
| 28. esophagus | b. simple cuboidal |
| 29. stomach | c. simple columnar |
| 30. small intestine | d. stratified squamous |
| 31. rectum | e. stratified cuboidal |

Multiple Choice: choose the best answer.

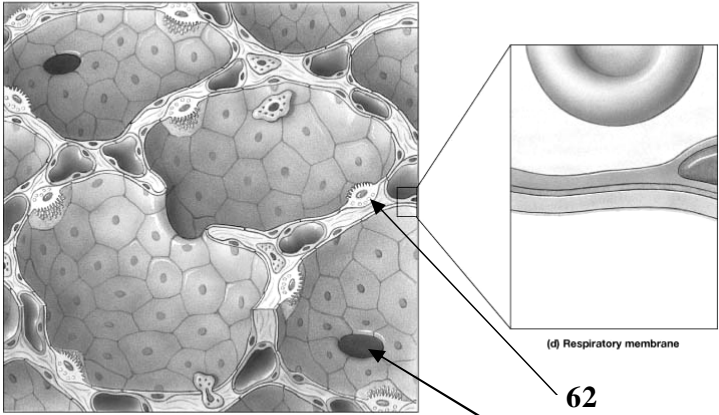
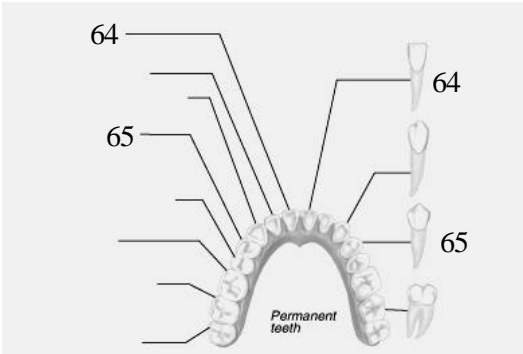
32. What is the most superior part of the stomach?
 - a. body
 - b. cardia
 - c. fundus
 - d. pylorus
33. Chief (zymogenic) cells contained within gastric glands of the stomach secrete
 - a. gastrin
 - b. hydrochloric acid
 - c. mucus
 - d. pepsinogen
 - e. none of these
34. Which of the following is not a function performed by the small intestine?
 - a. chemical digestion
 - b. mechanical digestion
 - c. absorption
 - d. all of these are performed by the small intestine
35. Which part of the pancreas is located farthest away from the duodenum?
 - a. body
 - b. head
 - c. tail
36. Which of the following structures is devoid of (doesn't have any) rugae?
 - a. esophagus
 - b. gall bladder
 - c. stomach
 - d. urinary bladder
37. The tissue immediately surrounding the pulp cavity of a tooth
 - a. contains the blood vessels and nerves to the tooth.
 - b. is called tooth enamel.
 - c. is called dentin.
 - d. is the cementum.
38. Which of the following teeth are most anterior?
 - a. bicuspid
 - b. canines
 - c. incisors
 - d. molars
39. The stomach differs from other digestive organs in that it
 - a. secretes digestive juices.
 - b. has three layers of muscle in its walls.
 - c. has a lower internal temperature.
 - d. moves by peristalsis.
40. Teeth are anchored in the mandibular and maxillary alveoli by the
 - a. dentin.
 - b. apical foramen.
 - c. pulp cavity.
 - d. periodontal ligament.

41. The gall bladder
- produces bile.
 - is attached to the inferior aspect of the pancreas.
 - stores bile produced in the liver.
 - empties bile into the jejunum.
42. The liver secretes _____ which is used to _____ in the small intestine.
- cholesterol; emulsify lipids
 - bicarbonate; neutralize acid
 - enzymes; digest foodstuffs
 - bile; emulsify lipids
43. An obstruction in the glomerulus would affect the flow of blood into the
- intralobular artery.
 - renal artery.
 - efferent arteriole.
 - afferent arteriole.
44. The visceral layer of Bowman's capsule is composed of _____.
- adipocytes
 - glomerulocytes
 - nephrocytes
 - podocytes
 - simple cuboidal cells
45. A major function of the collecting ducts in the kidney is
- secretion
 - filtration
 - reabsorbing water
 - lubrication with mucus
 - stretching and support
46. The renal columns transmit _____ from the medulla to the cortex of the kidney.
- juxtamedullary nephrons
 - collecting ducts
 - interlobar arteries and veins
 - interlobular arteries and veins
47. The main waste products excreted in urine is(are) _____.
- bilirubin
 - glucose
 - nitrogenous compounds
 - sodium
 - worn-out erythrocytes
48. Which of the following is not a venous vessel that drains the kidney?
- arcuate vein
 - interlobular vein
 - renal vein
 - segmental vein
 - all of these drain the kidney
49. What is the major function of the glomerulus?
- concentration of urine
 - filtration of the plasma
 - reabsorption of solutes
 - secretion of solutes
 - all of these are functions of the glomerulus

50. The three portions of the male urethra, listed proximal to distal, are:
- membranous, prostatic, spongy
 - mucosal, prostatic, spongy
 - prostatic, membranous, spongy
 - prostatic, spongy, mucosal
51. Which of the following produces the male sex hormones?
- Cowper's gland
 - prostate
 - seminal vesicles
 - seminiferous tubules
 - testes
52. If the uterine tube is a trumpet ("salpinx"), what part of it represents the wide, open end of the trumpet?
- Isthmus
 - Ampulla
 - Infundibulum
 - flagellum.
53. Trace the route that a sperm would take from the testes to the penis
- rete testis
 - epididymis
 - ejaculatory duct
 - prostatic urethra
 - ductus deferens
 - membranous urethra
- 2,1,5,4,6,3
 - 5,1,2,4,6,3
 - 5,1,2,4,3,6
 - 1,2,5,4,3,6
54. What is the major secretion of the seminal vesicles?
- fructose
 - testosterone
 - sperm
 - urea
 - none of these is correct
55. Which of the following structures houses the penile urethra?
- corpus spongiosum
 - corpus cavernosum
 - habeus corpus
 - bulbourethral gland
 - none of these
56. What structure do all of the following have in common: small intestine, ureters, gall bladder.
- adventitia
 - mucosa
 - serosa
 - submucosa
 - both b & d
57. Which of the following histological layers does not belong in this group?
- mucosa
 - muscularis externa
 - serosa
 - submucosa
 - all of these are histological layers

58. Of what tissue type is the mucosa of the buccal cavity constructed?
- a. simple columnar epithelium
 - b. simple cuboidal epithelium
 - c. stratified squamous epithelium
 - d. stratified cuboidal epithelium
 - e. transitional epithelium
59. The pouch-like enlargements of the large intestine are called _____.
- a. epiploic appendages
 - b. haustrae
 - c. taenia coli
 - d. none of these is correct
60. The renal pelvis _____.
- a. is part of the true pelvis
 - b. receives urine from the calyces
 - c. receives urine from the ureters
 - d. none of these is true
61. The functional unit of the kidney is called the _____.
- a. alanon
 - b. collecting duct
 - c. limb of Henle
 - d. nephron
 - e. urethra

Figure Matching: match the numbered items in the figures with their names:

<p>a. Alveolar pore b. Capillary c. Macrophage d. Type I alveolar cell e. Type II alveolar cell</p>	 <p>(c) Alveoli, sectional view</p> <p>(d) Respiratory membrane</p> <p>62</p> <p>63</p>
<p>a. Canine b. Incisor c. Molar (tricuspid) d. Premolar (bicuspid)</p>	 <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>Permanent teeth</p> <p>Copyright © 2001 Benjamin Cummings, an imprint of Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.</p>