



7. How long is the pharynx?
- 2 inches
  - 6 inches
  - 10 inches
  - 12 inches
8. The oropharynx extends from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_
- hyoid bone -- esophagus
  - soft palate -- hyoid bone
  - larynx -- esophagus
  - base of skull to soft palate
9. Which tissue is not found in the wall of the trachea?
- skeletal muscle
  - smooth muscle
  - hyaline cartilage
  - pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium with goblet cells
10. What structure does not enter the lungs at the hilum?
- primary bronchi
  - bronchial artery
  - pulmonary artery
  - trachea
11. The functional respiratory epithelium in the alveoli is
- stratified squamous
  - simple squamous
  - cuboidal
  - stratified columnar
12. The potential space between the parietal and visceral pleura is called
- pericardial cavity
  - pleural cavity
  - thoracic cavity
  - pulmonary cavity
13. Which is not true about surfactant?
- produced by goblet cells
  - covers simple squamous epithelium
  - found in the alveoli
  - prevents adhesion of the cells lining the respiratory bronchiole

14. The cells normally found in lymph are called
- erythrocytes
  - thrombocytes
  - leuthrocytes
  - lymphocytes
15. Contraction of the external intercostal muscles
- increases the thoracic cavity
  - decreases the thoracic cavity
  - decreases alveolar size
  - decreases the number of dust cells
16. Fat is absorbed through the intestinal wall directly into the
- blood capillaries
  - cisterna chyli
  - lacteals
  - thoracic duct
17. The largest mass of lymphoid tissue in the body is
- tonsils
  - adenoids
  - Peyer's patches
  - spleen
18. The spleen filters
- only lymph
  - only plasma
  - only blood
  - only fat
19. Lymph nodes filter
- only lymph
  - only plasma
  - only blood
  - only fat
20. The thoracic duct carries lymph into the
- thoracic aorta
  - abdominal aorta
  - junction of the left subclavian and internal jugular vein
  - junction of the right subclavian and brachiocephalic vein

21. The right lymphatic duct does not drain the
- right leg
  - right arm
  - right head
  - right neck
22. Metastasis means
- growth of long bones
  - stunted growth
  - spread of cancer cells to other parts of the body
  - embryonic connective tissue
23. What two organs are about 5 by 3 inches long?
- lungs and trachea
  - pharynx and larynx
  - spleen and heart
  - spleen and larynx
24. The thymus is a mass of lymphatic tissue that
- produces monocytes
  - produces T-lymphocytes
  - produces dust cells
  - produces goblet cells
25. How does the splenic capsule differ from the lymph node capsule?
- presence of smooth muscle
  - presence of hyaline cartilage
  - presence of skeletal muscle
  - presence of elastic cartilage
26. Lymph nodes found along the sternocleidomastoid muscles are called
- plasma nodes
  - inguinal nodes
  - cervical nodes
  - axillary nodes
27. Masses of lymphatic tissue in the nasopharynx are called
- adenoids
  - Peyer's patches
  - lingual tonsils
  - palatine tonsils

28. A derivative of the diencephalon includes the
- cerebral cortex
  - basal ganglia
  - thalamus
  - superior colliculus
29. The neural crest cells form the
- posterior horn
  - anterior horn
  - dorsal root ganglia
  - nasal olfactory cells
30. Incomplete closure of the head end of the neural tube causes a condition known as
- spina bifida
  - anencephaly
  - encephalitis
  - meningitis
31. The polio virus attacks the
- Meissner's corpuscle
  - free nerve endings
  - posterior horn cells
  - anterior horn cells
32. In the disease Herpes Zoster, the virus attacks the dorsal root ganglia cells. What kind of neurons are these?
- bipolar
  - pseudounipolar
  - multipolar
  - unipolar
33. The substantia nigral cells in the midbrain degenerate in the disease called
- myxedema
  - shingles
  - Parkinson's
  - Alzheimer's
34. The cerebral cortex is thrown into folds called
- gyri
  - sulci
  - fissures
  - plexi

35. In the adult brain the central canal of the embryonic neural tube form the
- Eustachian tube
  - canals of Schlemm
  - ventricles
  - amygdala
36. Fibers connecting the cerebral cortex with the cerebellar cortex are found in the
- medulla oblongata
  - pons
  - colliculi
  - thalamus
37. Myelin, whether in the CNS or PNS, is formed by
- collaterals
  - nodes of Ranvier
  - glial cells
  - initial segments
38. One purpose of myelin is to
- slow the impulse conduction
  - speed the impulse conduction and help maintain the axon
  - speed the impulse conduction and help maintain the epineurium
  - cover the axon hillock
39. Nissl substance, rough endoplasmic reticulum, is not found in the
- dendrites
  - soma or perikaryon
  - axons
  - cell body
40. Microtubules and neurofilaments play a role in
- forming the nucleus
  - transporting substances in the axon
  - forming the neurilemma
  - forming Nissl
41. Stimulation of the parasympathetic nervous system cause the iris to
- dilate
  - relax
  - constrict
  - none of the above

42. Astrocytes, a type of glial cell,
- form myelin
  - form neurons in the embryo
  - become phagocytic after injury to the CNS
  - are a type of microglia
43. Some nerve cells can divide after birth. They might be found in the
- nasal epithelium
  - cerebral cortex
  - spinal cord
  - conus medullaris
44. The visceral nervous system does not supply
- smooth muscle
  - cardiac muscle
  - skeletal muscle
  - glands
45. Lissauer's fasciculus carries what sensory modality?
- pain
  - touch
  - kinesthesia
  - pressure
46. Cerebrospinal fluid in the central nervous system flows in the
- subdural space
  - subarachnoid space
  - subpial space
  - subterminal space
47. Most neurons in the CNS are
- motor
  - sensory
  - interneurons
  - intercolated neurons
48. The pineal gland
- is part of the mesencephalon
  - produces melatonin to inhibit the gonads
  - produces serotonin to stimulate the mesencephalon
  - is part of the telencephalon

49. The brachial and lumbosacral plexi supplying the extremities consist only of
- anterior rami of spinal nerves
  - posterior rami of spinal nerves
  - anterior roots of spinal nerves
  - posterior roots of spinal nerves
50. The median nerve innervates the
- posterior forearm
  - only the thumb
  - only the little finger
  - anterior forearm
51. Specific fiber tracts in the white matter of the cord arranged according to origin and destination are called
- funiculi
  - fasciculi
  - visceral fibers
  - commissures
52. A sensory relay station to the cerebral cortex is called the
- hypothalamus
  - thalamus
  - epithalamus
  - cerebral peduncle
53. The inferior colliculus is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ pathway
- visual
  - olfactory
  - auditory
  - proprioceptive
54. The part of your brain which regulates your temperature is called the
- thalamus
  - epithalamus
  - hypothalamus
  - hippocampus
55. The III cranial nerve serves to
- assist you in tasting your cheese cake
  - roll your eyes, raise your eyelid and constrict your pupil
  - feel dust in your eye
  - hear



56. The masses of the nerve cells in the base of the cerebral hemispheres

- a. are called substantia nigra and secrete dopamine
- b. control thirst
- c. control pituitary hormones
- d. are called the basal ganglia and influence motor functions

57. The 7th cranial nerve

- a. innervates your extraocular eye muscles
- b. supplies your skin on the cheek with sensory innervation
- c. allows you to wrinkle your forehead and smile
- d. innervates your tongue muscles

58. The 8th cranial nerve

- a. arises from the forebrain
- b. arises from the midbrain
- c. is concerned with vision and taste
- d. is concerned with hearing and balance

59. The 2nd cranial nerve

- a. arises from the diencephalon
- b. stimulates a muscle that moves the eyeball
- c. causes tears to flow
- d. innervates the sternocleidomastoid muscle

60. The 10th cranial nerve

- a. innervates the heart
- b. innervates the tongue muscles
- c. innervates the nasal mucosa
- d. innervates the oral mucosa

Knowing anatomy today provides the foundation for embryology, physiology, biochemistry, human biodynamics, bioengineering, pathology, pharmacology, and you tomorrow.