

Part I. Please mark the best answer.

1. The receptor for hearing is called the
 - a. bipolar cells
 - b. spiral ganglion
 - c. organ of Corti
 - d. auricle

2. The external auditory meatus is lined with
 - a. simple squamous epithelium
 - b. stratified squamous epithelium
 - c. simple columnar epithelium
 - d. simple cuboidal epithelium

3. The tympanic membrane consists of
 - a. only a mucous membrane
 - b. only of stratified squamous epithelium
 - c. of a. + b. + collagenous fibers
 - d. only of collagenous fibers

4. The germinal epithelium in the _____ produce thousands of sperm through out life.
 - a. scrotum
 - b. vas deferens
 - c. prostate gland
 - d. testis

5. The Eustachian tube connects the nasopharynx with the
 - a. mastoid sinus
 - b. inner ear
 - c. middle ear
 - d. external ear

6. The membranous labyrinth follows the outline of the bony labyrinth except for the
 - a. semicircular canals
 - b. ampulla
 - c. scala vestibuli
 - d. utricle and saccule

7. The _____ cells form a blood-testis barrier
 - a. spermatids
 - b. spermatogonia
 - c. Sertoli
 - d. bulbourethral gland

8. The pH of semen is about _____ to neutralize the acid in the vagina
 - a. 10
 - b. 4
 - c. 7
 - d. 13

9. The parotid salivary gland
 - a. secretes saliva into the floor of the mouth
 - b. is found on the medial surface of the ramus of the mandible
 - c. lies inferior and anterior to the external auditory meatus
 - d. is the smallest salivary gland

10. The hardest, most stable tissue in the body is
 - a. cementum
 - b. dentine
 - c. enamel
 - d. bone

11. Cementum, the periodontal membrane and _____ support the teeth in the socket.
 - a. columnar epithelium
 - b. gingiva
 - c. dentine
 - d. enamel

12. Which cranial nerve does not supply the tongue?
 - a. III
 - b. V
 - c. VII
 - d. XII

13. Taste buds are found on the
 - a. sides of the papillae
 - b. top of the papillae
 - c. tip of the tongue only
 - d. in the epithelium of the oral pharynx

14. The esophagus begins at the same vertebral level (C6) as the
 - a. thyroid cartilage
 - b. vocal cords
 - c. trachea
 - d. primary bronchi

15. Which is not a principle layer of the skin?
- hyperdermis
 - hypodermis
 - dermis
 - epidermis
16. The abdominal wall is lined with
- stratified squamous epithelium
 - the parietal peritoneum
 - simple cuboidal epithelium
 - stratified columnar epithelium
17. The condition called “heart burn” is caused by
- chyme entering the esophagus
 - massive contraction of the myocardium
 - ischemic condition of the myocardium
 - abnormal contraction of the pyloric sphincter
18. The mucous membrane of the stomach consists of mucous cells, chief cells and _____.
- paneth cells
 - parietal or oxyntic cells
 - cardiac cells
 - coeliac cells
19. Rennin produced by the infant comes from the
- stomach
 - kidney
 - liver
 - gall bladder
20. Protein digestion taking place in the stomach comes primarily from what cells?
- mucous cells
 - chief cells
 - goblet cells
 - stratified columnar cells
21. The Fallopian tube is about 4.5 inches long and the ovum travels through in about _____ days.
- 10
 - 4
 - 2
 - 14

22. The thickest part of the uterus is the _____.
- pelvis
 - body
 - cervix
 - fundus
23. The Paps smear, a test for uterine cancer, is taken from the cervix, which is the _____ part of the uterus.
- thickest
 - thinnest and inferior
 - superior
 - posterior
24. After ovulation, during the secretory stage of the endometrial development, which sex steroid hormone is high?
- estrogen
 - follicle stimulating hormone
 - progesterone
 - aldosterone
25. Sperm are viable for three days. What day of the cycle does ovulation usually occur?
- 5th
 - 10th
 - 14-15th
 - 20th
26. What function is not associated with the vagina?
- serves as lower part of birth canal
 - receives seminal fluid from male
 - provides many secretions
 - has stratified squamous epithelium to resist abrasion and infection
27. The counterpart of the erectile tissue in the penis of the male is the _____ in the female.
- mons pubis
 - labia majora
 - labia minora
 - clitoris
28. The easiest approach to the vas deferens for a vasectomy is through the _____.
- scrotum
 - prostate
 - seminal vesicle
 - ejaculatory duct

29. Which glands found in the duodenum neutralize the acid in the chyme?
- Tien's glands
 - Atkinson's glands
 - Brunner's glands
 - Berdahl's glands
30. Most absorption of digested products takes place in the
- cecum and ascending colon
 - ileum
 - ilium
 - duodenum and jejunum
31. The crypts of Lieberkuhn are found in the
- gastric pits
 - Brunner's glands
 - base of the villi
 - at the tips of the villi
32. Peyer's patches are masses of lymphoid tissue found in the
- pharynx
 - larynx
 - cecum
 - ileum
33. Alcohol and aspirin are first absorbed in the
- esophagus
 - stomach
 - duodenum
 - jejunum
34. What function is not associated with the large intestine?
- receives unabsorbed food
 - absorbs water
 - lubricates feces with mucus
 - produces most digestive enzymes
35. What function is not associated with the skin?
- regulates body temperature
 - produces hair
 - acts as a physical barrier to microorganisms
 - can completely replace the function of the kidneys

36. The kidneys lie on the psoas major and quadratus lumborum and are considered to be
- in the peritoneal cavity
 - anteperitoneal
 - superiorperitoneal
 - retroperitoneal
37. The left kidney lies between which vertebrae
- T5-T7
 - T6-T12
 - T12-L3
 - L4-S5
38. Which structure is not part of the nephron?
- calyx
 - Bowman's capsule
 - loop of Henle
 - distal convoluted tubule
39. Which substance is not reabsorbed in the proximal convoluted tubule.
- Na⁺
 - glucose
 - water
 - PO₄
40. What is the crucial structure involved in forming the glomerular filtrate?
- podocytes
 - simple squamous epithelium
 - basement membrane between endothelium of capillary and podocytes
 - proximal convoluted tubule
41. From 1200 cc of blood flowing through the kidneys each minute, how much urine is formed?
- five quarts
 - 1 cc
 - 125 ml
 - 124 ml
42. Antidiuretic hormone formed in the hypothalamus acts on what part of the kidney tubular system?
- Bowman's capsule
 - proximal convoluted tubule
 - collecting ducts
 - major calyces

43. Diabetes insipidus refers to a deficiency in
- sugar
 - water
 - ADH (antidiuretic hormone)
 - Aldosterone
44. Aldosterone comes from the
- liver
 - kidney
 - adrenal cortex
 - adrenal medulla
45. The juxtaglomerular apparatus in the wall of the afferent arteriole produces
- Aldosterone
 - renin
 - Hydrochloric acid
 - calcium acetate
46. Both the brain and the kidneys receive a _____ of the cardiac output.
- $\frac{1}{4}$
 - $\frac{1}{2}$
 - $\frac{1}{3}$
 - $\frac{1}{8}$
47. The trigone of the bladder is formed by “imaginary lines” connecting the
- openings of the two urethras and the ureter
 - the openings of the pelvis and the two ureters
 - the openings of the two ureters and the urethra
 - the openings of the three ureters
48. The type of epithelium from the calyces through the urinary bladder is called
- urinary
 - transitional
 - simple squamous
 - unadaptable
49. The urinary bladder lies _____ to the nonpregnant uterus.
- anterior
 - posterior
 - superior
 - inferior

50. Why is the relationship of the ureters to the uterus of concern during hysterectomy?
- ureters enter bladder on superior, anterior surface
 - ureters enter bladder on inferior, posterior surface
 - uterus lies anterior to bladder
 - ureters lie posterior to rectum

Part II. Mark "a" if true; mark "b" if false

51. The movement of urine down the ureter is passive.
52. The name of the muscle forming the urinary bladder is the distensor muscle.
53. Incontinence means lack of control of the urinary bladder.
54. The internal sphincter of the male urethra is between the bladder and the prostate gland.
55. The external sphincter of the male urethra is the urogenital diaphragm.
56. The ejaculatory duct enters the urethra below the internal sphincter and above the external sphincter.
57. Therefore, from the correct answer to #56, the internal sphincter can prevent urination during ejaculation.
58. Micturition is another name for urination.
59. The female urethra is an inch long; whereas the male urethra is 12 inches long.
60. Hypophysis means "to grow" in Greek.
61. Excessive growth hormone in the adult causes gigantism.
62. Prolactin receptors can be found in the cerebral cortex.
63. Releasing factors from the pituitary act through the hypophyseal portal system on the hypothalamus.
64. Thyroglobulin is the name for the thyroid hormone circulating in the blood stream.
65. Both the posterior pituitary and the thyroid gland are hormone storage glands.
66. The thyroid shrinks during menstruation and pregnancy.
67. Protein and glucose are normally found in the urine.

68. Oxytocin means “swift birth” and acts primarily on the vagina.
69. ADH (also called vasopressin) is formed in the pancreas.
70. The gall bladder produces bile.
71. The liver stores bile.
72. The fetal liver produces red blood cells.
73. The adult liver stores glycogen so when alcoholics destroy their liver, the brain suffers indirectly because it “burns” glucose.
74. The isthmus of the thyroid gland crosses directly anterior to the cricoid cartilage.
75. The islets of Langerhans secrete pancreatic digestive juices which enter the duodenum.
76. A goiter is caused by too much iodine in the blood.
77. Catecholamines include the hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex.
78. Myxedema refers to lowered mineralocorticoids from the adrenal medulla.
79. The epididymus produces sperm and then stores them.
80. The prepuce is the foreskin removed during an operation called circumcision.

ENJOY YOUR UNIQUENESS BY DEVELOPING YOURSELVES AS YOU PROMOTE THE WELL BEING OF OTHERS.