

Anatomy Final Review 2017

Thibodeau and Patton

The eye is part of the _____ nervous system.

- central
- peripheral
- autonomic
- sympathetic

peripheral

Axons

- are usually branched
- carry nerve impulses toward cell body
- carry nerve impulses away from cell body
- both 1 and 2
 - carry impulses away from cell body

Dendrites _____

- are usually highly branched
- carry impulses away from cell body
- are usually surrounded by myelin
- all of the above

are usually highly branched

Sensory neurons are also called

- interneurons
- efferent neurons
- afferent neurons
- glia cells

afferent neurons

Motor neurons are also called

- interneurons
- efferent neurons
- afferent neurons
- glia cells

efferent neurons

Another name for connecting neurons is _____

- interneurons
- efferent neurons
- afferent neurons
- motor neurons

interneurons

The most simple nervous system pathway ___

- is a single neuron path
- is a two neuron path
- is a three neuron path
- contains at least one interneuron

is a two neuron path

During a nerve impulse _____

- the interior of the neuron becomes more negative
- sodium ions are pumped out of the neuron
- sodium ions are allowed into the neuron
- the entire neuron becomes positively charged

sodium ions are allowed into the neuron

Which of the following structures is NOT part of a synapse?

- synaptic knob
 - synaptic cleft
 - neurotransmitter
 - plasma membrane of the postsynaptic cell
- neurotransmitter

Which of the following is NOT a function of the hypothalamus?

- produces antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- helps regulate body temperature
- plays a part in the so-called arousal mechanism
- helps regulate water balance
 - plays a part in the arousal mechanism

Which of the following is NOT a function of the thalamus?

- controls appetite
- relays impulses to the cerebral cortex from sense organs
- associates sensations with emotion
- plays a part in the so-called arousal mechanism

controls appetite

Which of the following statements is NOT true of the cerebellum?

- it is the second largest part of the brain
- it is under the occipital lobe of the cerebrum
- it is responsible for muscle coordination
- it helps regulate water balance and sleep cycles

it helps regulate water balance and sleep cycles

Which of the following statements is **not** true of the spinal cord?

- it is the primary reflex center
- it contains both gray and white matter
- it extends from the occipital bone to the third sacral vertebrae
- it transmits nerve impulses to and from the brain

it extends from the occipital bone to the third sacral vertebrae

If a person never had chickenpox, it is less likely that he or she will ever have _____

- sciatica
- shingles
- Bell palsy
- trigeminal neuralgia

shingles

The indentations between Schwann cells are called _____

- neurolemmas
- myelin
- the nodes of Ranvier
- glias

the nodes of Ranvier

A nerve is _____

- also called a tract
- a group of peripheral axons
- considered gray matter
- both 1 and 3

a group of peripheral axons

A reflex arc may not have which of the following?

- a sensory neuron
- an interneuron
- a motor neuron
- all reflex arcs must have all of the above.

an interneuron

Which of the following is NOT considered part of the brainstem?

- medulla oblongata
- cerebellum
- pons
- midbrain

cerebellum

Which of the following is NOT part of the peripheral nervous system?

- cranial nerves
- spinal nerves
- the autonomic nervous system
- all of the above are part of the PNS

all of the above are part of the PNS

The dendrite of a motor neuron _____ impulses from an interneuron.

- receives

Nodes of Ranvier are found only
on _____

- axons

_____ surrounds the axons of both afferent and efferent neurons.

- myelin

Nerves are composed mostly of

- bundles of neurons

Gray matter is gray because

- it doesn't have myelin.

Fissures are deep _____

- sulci

The right half of the brain talks to the left half of the brain through the

- corpus callosum

Alzheimers disease is a type of

- dementia

The apex of the heart lies _____,
pointing toward the _____ lung.

- Just below the clavicle; right
 - Touching the diaphragm; left
 - Just below the clavicle; left
 - Touching the diaphragm; right
- touching the diaphragm,
left

The bicuspid or mitral valve is the valve _____

- between the left atrium and left ventricle
- that opens from the right ventricle into the artery
- between the right atrium and right ventricle
- that opens from the left ventricle into the artery

between the left atrium and left ventricle

The aortic semilunar valve is the valve ___

- between the left atrium and left ventricle
- that opens from the right ventricle into the artery
- between the right atrium and right ventricle
- that opens from the left ventricle into the artery

that opens from the left ventricle into the artery

The pulmonary semilunar valve is the valve ____

- between the left atrium and left ventricle
- that opens from the right ventricle into the artery
- between the right atrium and right ventricle
- that opens from the left ventricle into the artery

The tricuspid valve is the valve ____

- between the left atrium and left ventricle
- that opens from the right ventricle into the artery
- between the right atrium and right ventricle
- that opens from the left ventricle into the artery

between the right atrium and right ventricle

The first heart sound is caused by the closing of the _____ valve(s).

- mitral
- semilunar
- tricuspid
- both mitral and tricuspid

both mitral and tricuspid

The second heart sound is caused by the closing of the _____ valve(s)

- mitral
- semilunar
- tricuspid
- both mitral and tricuspid

semilunar

Another name for “hardening of the arteries” is _____

- angina pectoris
- myocardial infarction
- atherosclerosis
- embolism

atherosclerosis

Which structure is known as the “pacemaker” of the heart?

- Purkinje fibers
- sinoatrial node
- atrioventricular node
- bundle of His

sinoatrial node

Which structure is the part of the conduction system that actually makes the ventricles contract? ___

- Purkinje fibers
- sinoatrial node
- atrioventricular node
- bundle of His

Purkinje Fibers

A heartbeat of less than 60 beats per minute is called _____

- tachycardia
- bradycardia
- sinus dysrhythmia
- fibrillation

bradycardia

Which of the following is **not** true of atria?

- they are the upper chambers of the heart
 - they are called the discharging chambers
 - they have thinner walls than the ventricles
 - all of the above are true of atria
- they are called the discharging chambers

Which of the following is NOT true of ventricles?

- they are the lower chambers of the heart
 - they are called the discharging chambers
 - they have thicker walls than the ventricles
 - all of the above are true of ventricles
- they are called the discharging chambers

Blood passing through the tricuspid valve has just left which heart chamber? _____

- left atrium
- left ventricle
- right atrium
- right ventricle

right atrium

Blood entering an artery has just left which heart chamber? _____

- left ventricle
- left atrium
- right ventricle
- either left ventricle or right ventricle

either left ventricle or right ventricle

Blood returning from the lung enters which heart chamber?

- left atrium
- left ventricle
- right atrium
- right ventricle

left atrium

Blood leaving the superior vena cava enters which heart chamber?

- left atrium
- left ventricle
- right atrium
- right ventricle

right atrium

The heart is located in the _____

- mediastinum

The apex of the heart is the most _____ part of the heart located just above the _____

- inferior; diaphragm

The _____
is the working part of the heart.

- myocardium

The apex of the heart is the most
_____ part of the heart
located just _____

- inferior; above the diaphragm

The ventricles are the _____
chambers of the heart.

- pumping

The heart is doing the most work during (systole/diastole)

- systole

The semilunar valves separate the _____ from the _____

- ventricles from the arteries (both pulmonary and aorta)

A mitral valve prolapse might cause
an unusual _____ of the
heart

- first sound

Both the _____ and
_____ venae cavae enter
the right atrium of the heart.

- superior and inferior

The pulmonary arteries carry blood that is _____ in oxygen.

- low

The aorta is an _____ and carries blood that is _____ in oxygen.

- artery; rich or high

The pulmonary veins carry blood that is _____ in oxygen.

- rich or high

Which of the following types of food processing occurs only in the digestive system?

- absorption
- metabolism
- digestion
- both absorption and digestion

both absorption and digestion

The cone shaped structure hanging down from the soft palate is called the

- frenulum
- papillae
- uvula
- palantine tonsil

uvula

Which structure prevents food and liquid from entering the nasal cavities when a person swallows?

- the frenulum
- the uvula
- the hard palate
- both the uvula and the hard palate

the uvula

Which bone is not part of the hard palate?

- mandibular bone
- maxillary bone
- palantine bone
- all of the above

mandibular bone

Which substance is the outer covering of the shell of the tooth in the crown?

- cementum
- enamel
- dentin
- pulp

enamel

Which is one of the most common diseases of the mouth and teeth in the developed world?

- periodontitis
- dental caries
- gingivitis
- thrush

dental caries

Which of the following is not a salivary gland?

- sublingual gland
- submaxillary gland
- submandibular gland
- parotid gland

submaxillary gland

. Which enzyme is produced by the salivary glands and begins the chemical digestion of carbohydrates?

- salivary amylase
- salivary maltase
- salivary sucrose
- salivary lactase

salivary amylase

Which layer of the wall of the digestive tract is responsible for peristalsis?

- serosa
- submucosa
- muscularis
- mucosa

muscularis

In the abdominal cavity, which part of the wall of the digestive tract is made of the visceral peritoneum?

- serosa
- submucosa
- muscularis
- mucosa

serosa

If you have eaten a big meal, which part of the stomach may prevent the diaphragm from moving down and possibly cause you to have trouble taking a deep breath?

- body
- pylorus
- fundus
- rugae

fundus

The order of the segments of the small intestine from the stomach to the large intestine is which of the following?

- ileum, jejunum, duodenum
 - duodenum, ileum, jejunum
 - jejunum, duodenum, ileum
 - duodenum, jejunum, ileum
- duodenum, jejunum, ileum

Which structure does not increase the surface area of the lining of the small intestine?

- microvilli
- lacteals
- villi
- plicae

lacteals

The effect of cholecystokinin is to

- stimulate the liver to produce bile
- stimulate the liver to release bile
- cause contraction of gallbladder to release bile
- inhibit the production of bile in the liver

Pancreatic juice contains enzymes that help digest

- carbohydrates
- fats
- proteins
- all of the above

all of the above

The order in which material passes through the large intestine is

- descending colon, transverse colon, ascending colon, cecum
- ascending colon, cecum, transverse colon, descending colon
- cecum, descending colon, transverse colon, ascending colon
- cecum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon

The splenic flexure joins the _____ colon to the _____ colon

- ascending: descending
- ascending: transverse
- transverse: descending
- descending: sigmoid

transverse: descending

Which of the following is an autoimmune disease of the large intestine?

- Crohn's Disease
- diverticulitis
- dysentery
- none of the above

Crohn's disease

The process of carbohydrate digestion begins in the

- mouth
- stomach
- small intestine
- large intestine

mouth

Which is the end product of protein digestion?

- amino acids
- glycerol
- simple sugars
- fatty acids

amino acids

Protein digestion begins in the

- mouth
- stomach
- small intestine
- large intestine

stomach

Which of the following is the end product of fat digestion?

- fatty acids
- glycerol
- simple sugars
- both fatty acids and glycerol

both fatty acids and glycerol

Fat digestion begins in the _____

- mouth
- stomach
- small intestine
- large intestine

small intestine

Which of the following is a general term for inflammation or infection of the gums?

- periodontitis
- gingivitis
- caries
- candidiasis

gingivitis

Mumps is a viral infection of which salivary gland?

- sublingual gland
- parotid gland
- submandibular gland
- submaxillary gland

parotid gland

The stomach wall has how many layers of muscle?

- one
- two
- three
- four

three

Pyloric stenosis is _____

- an obstructive narrowing of the pyloric sphincter
- a condition where the pyloric sphincter muscles don't relax and food can't leave the stomach
- caused by the bacterium *Helicobacter pylori*
- both 1 and 3

Which duct drains bile *from* the gallbladder?

- hepatic duct
- common bile duct
- cystic duct
- papillary duct

cystic duct

Which of the following is not true of the pancreas?

- it is an endocrine gland
- it is an exocrine gland
- it secretes enzymes that help digest the three major kinds of food
- all of the above

all of the above

Another name for the gastrointestinal tract is the

- alimentary canal

_____ have cusps.

- Molars

The salivary glands begin the process of

- chemical digestion

The _____ separates the stomach from the esophagus.

- lower esophageal sphincter

The primary cause of ulcers is _____

- *Helicobacter pylori*

Carbohydrate digestion begins in
the _

- mouth

_____ are the end product of carbohydrate digestion.

- simple sugars

. Protein digestion begins in the _____ and is completed in the _____

•stomach; small intestine

Amino acids are the end products
of _____ digestion

- protein

_____ causes mechanical digestion of fats.

- Bile

The end products of fat digestion
are

- fatty acids and glycerol

The hollow space in a tube is called the _____

- lumen

The semi solid mixture of food and gastric juice in the stomach is called _

- chyme