

Final Exam Review.

Neruon Physiology and Structure

1) What is the function of a neurotransmitter?

- A ___ transmit messages across an axon
- B ___ send messages across a brain cell
- C ___ transmit messages across a synpase
- D ___ send messages from a dendrite

2) In what state is the axon immediately prior to sending a nerve impulse (action potential)?

- A ___ Depolarized
- B ___ Atrophied
- C ___ Polarized.
- D ___ At equilibrium

3) Describe the axon at resting potential?

- A ___ depolarized
- B ___ propigating
- C ___ polarized
- D ___ refracting

4) What does the threshold stimulus open in axon hillock?

- A ___ Na channels
- B ___ K channels
- C ___ both Na and K channels

D ___ Na - K pumps

5) Which ways do nerve impulses go within one neuron?

- A ___ one way
- B ___ two ways
- C ___ three ways
- D ___ four ways

6) What is the name of the stimulus that is the minimum to send a message

- A ___ Threshold Stimulus
- B ___ Maximum Stimulus
- C ___ Subtle Stimulus
- D ___ Stimuli Stimulus

7) What is the reason that nerve impulses only travel one way (one direction)?

- A ___ A synapse carries an impluse in two directions
- B ___ Axons can only depolarize in one direction, but not the other.
- C ___ Synapse can only carry an impulse in one direction
- D ___ Impulses spread throughout the soma (body) of the cell.

8) Nerve impulses can travel in which direction(s) on a nerve cell?

- A ___ from the soma through the axon
- B ___ from the soma through the dendrites

C ____ from the axon through the soma

D ____ through the axon only

9) The electrical charges of the impulse transmission can be compared to what part of our "Wave" analogy?

A ____ The people

B ____ people sitting back down

C ____ people standing up

D ____ people who are seated

10) Which of these lists the 3 steps of an impulse transmission in order without skipping over one in the middle? (it can be missing one from the beginning or the end, just not from between two.)

A ____ resting potential, depolarization, propagation

B ____ resting potential, propagation, refractory period

C ____ depolarization, repolarization and resting potential

D ____ depolarization, resting potential, propagation

11) What specific type of neuron can carry messages like "jumping down the axon"?

A ____ Myelinated (w/ Schwann cells)

B ____ Sarcolemma

C ____ Neuroglia

D ____ Non-myelinated (w/o Schwann Cells)

12) What happens during the propagation period?

A ____ the cell allows Na back into the cell

B ____ the Na channels close, stopping further repolarization

C ____ The threshold stimulus will trigger another contraction

D ____ a wave begins causing neighboring segments to depolarize all the way down the axon

13) What is the refractory period?

A ____ the time it takes to answer this question

B ____ the time between repolarization and hyperpolarization

C ____ the time in between nerve impulses

D ____ the time it takes to sit down

14) If an impulse transmission was a crowd of fans in a stadium doing the wave, what would the refractory period be?

A ____ the time it takes to leave

B ____ the people standing

C ____ the time it takes to stand up from sitting

D ____ the time it takes to sit back down from standing

15) During Repolarization

A ____ Hillock K⁺ channels close, Na⁺ channels open, and Na⁺ rushes out restoring a - charge outside

B ____ Hillock K⁺ channels open, Na⁺ channels open, and Na⁺ & K⁺ rushes out restoring a + charge outside

C ____ Hillock Na⁺ channels open, K⁺ channels close, and K⁺ rushes in restoring a - charge outside

D ____ Na⁺ channels close, K⁺ channels open, and K⁺ rushes out restoring a + charge outside

16) Which type of neuron is used to control motor units because they send 1 message to many places?

A ____ Multipolar Neuron

B ____ Bipolar Neuron

C ____ Unipolar Neuron

D ____ Pyrimidal Neuron

17) Which type of neuron summerizes a lot of information into 1 averaged message?

A ____ Unipolar Neuron

B ____ Bipolar Neuron

C ____ Pyrimidal Neuron

D ____ Multipolar Neuron

18) What part of a cell sometimes requires myelin?

A ____ myelin

B ____ the axon

C ____ the soma

D ____ the dendrites

19) What do the dendrites of the neuron do?

A ____ they detect change and bring in information

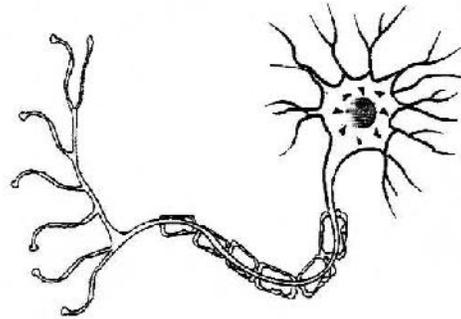
B ____ all parts are located

C ____ sends information to places

D ____ make equilibrium possible

20) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the media button to see the image.

Be able to label all the parts.



The Circulatory System

(12) Blood Vessle Anatomy

331) What is the purpose of an anastamosis in your body?

A ____ allows small blood vessels to expand during emergencies

B ____ adds a protective membrane to superficial arteries

C ____ increases a vessles ability to heal if damaged

D ____ provide an alternate way for blood to get to a body part.

332) _____ have the largest diameter lumen (hollow space) of any of the vessles.

- A _____ Arterioles
- B _____ Veins
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ venules

333) _____ have valves that help bring blood back uphill from your lower body.

- A _____ Arterioles
- B _____ Veins
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Venules

334) The walls of _____ are made of only Simple squamous tissue.

- A _____ Arterioles
- B _____ Veins
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Venules

335) _____ have muscular sphincters that help control where blood flows.

- A _____ Arterioles
- B _____ Veins
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Venules

336) Which type of blood vessel is only found close to the heart?

- A _____ Veins
- B _____ artery
- C _____ arteriole
- D _____ capillary

337) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels have the Tunica Intima as one of their layers?

- A _____ Elastic Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

338) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels have the Tunica Media as one of their layers?

- A _____ Muscular Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Venules

339) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels have the Tunica Adventitia as one of their layers?

- A _____ Venules
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

340) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels have no muscle tissue in their walls?

- A _____ Elastic Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

341) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels carry only oxygenated blood?

- A _____ Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

342) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels allow oxygen and nutrients into surrounding tissues?

- A _____ Elastic Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

343) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels carry blood that has already been through a capillary bed?

- A _____ Venules
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Muscular Arteries

- D _____ Veins

344) This is a CheckBoxes question. It can have MORE THAN 1 answer. Check the box of ALL that apply.

Which of the following types of blood vessels DO have muscle tissue in their walls?

- A _____ Elastic Arteries
- B _____ Arterioles
- C _____ Capillaries
- D _____ Veins

345) Which part of the circulatory system circulates a fluid that is not blood?

- A _____ Pulmonary
- B _____ lymphatic
- C _____ Hepatic / portal

346) Which blood vessels allow the exchange of materials between the blood and tissues?

- A _____ lymphatic vessels
- B _____ Arteries
- C _____ veins
- D _____ capillaries

347) What is the term that refers to an artery getting larger in diameter to allow more blood to flow?

- A _____ volumization
- B _____ dialation
- C _____ confluence
- D _____ constriction

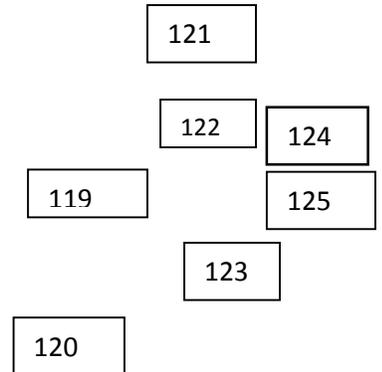
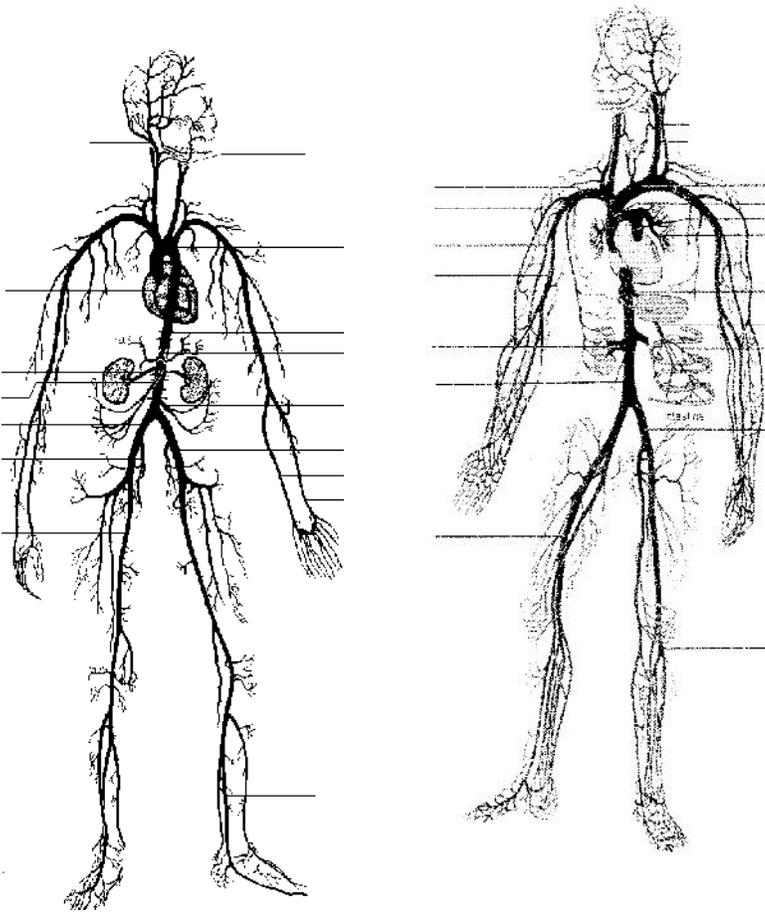
348) Which type of vessel carries a small volume of blood under very low pressure?

- A _____ Vein
- B _____ venule
- C _____ arteriole
- D _____ capillary

(10) Blood Vessels

Human Venous System

Human Arterial System



Be able to identify any of these blood vessels:

Arteries:

Veins:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| A. Common Carotid, | B. Subclavian, | C. Axillary, |
| D. Brachial, | E. Coronary, | |
| ab. Aortic Arch, | ac. Coeliac, | |
| ad. Superior mesenteric, | ae. Inferior | |
| mesenteric, | bc. Renal, | bd. |
| Common Iliac, | be. External Iliac, | cd. Internal |
| iliac, | ce. Femoral | |

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----|
| A. External Jugular, | B. Subclavian, | C. |
| Axillary, | D. Brachial, | |
| E. Superior vena cava, | | |
| ab. Inferior vena cava | ac. Renal, | |
| ad. Common Iliac, | ae. External Iliac, | |
| bc. Internal iliac, | bd. Femoral, | |
| be. Portal, | cd. Pulmonary | |
| cd. Mesenteric | de. Hepatic | |

349) Mitral valve prolapse is a disorder of the heart in which the mitral valve

- A _____ does not open all the way
- B _____ is missing as a result of abnormal development
- C _____ leaks during ventricular relaxation
- D _____ leaks during ventricular contraction

350) The term used to describe an abnormally slow heart rate

- A _____ tachycardia
- B _____ bradycardia
- C _____ fibrillation
- D _____ cardioversion

(8) Heart Structures

- 351)** Identify the Left Atrioventricular Valve.
- 352)** Identify the Left Pulmonary Veins.
- 353)** Identify the Right Pulmonary Veins.
- 354)** Identify the Left Pulmonary Artery.
- 355)** Identify the Right Pulmonary Artery.
- 356)** Identify the Brachiocephalic Artery.
- 357)** Identify the Subclavian Artery.
- 358)** Identify the Right Atrioventricular Valve.

359) Identify the Aortic Semilunar Valve.

360) Identify the Pulmonary Semilunar Valve.

361) Identify the Left Atrium.

362) Identify the Right Atrium.

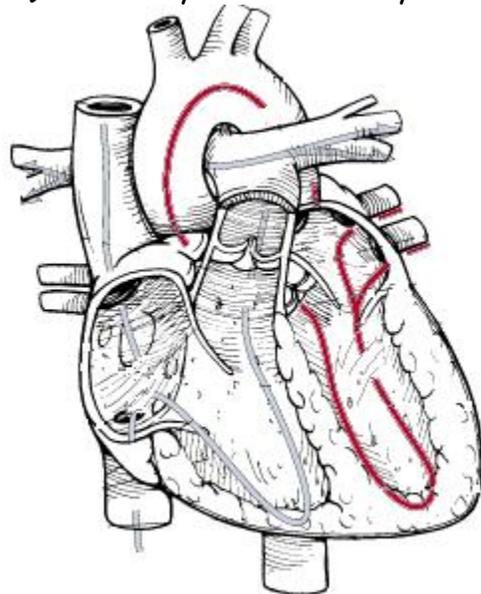
363) Identify the Left Ventricle.

364) Identify the Right Ventricle.

365) Identify the Aortic Arch.

366) Identify the Superior Vena Cava.

367) Identify the Pulmonary Trunk.



368) What is the approximate size of your heart?

- A _____ The size of your foot
- B _____ The size of Two Fists
- C _____ The Size of your head
- D _____ the size of your fist

Pericardium

369) The loose-fitting, tough sac around the heart is the

- A _____ parietal pericardium
- B _____ visceral pericardium
- C _____ fibrous pericardium
- D _____ endocardium

370) Which of the following is not a branch of the aorta?

- A _____ the right coronary artery
- B _____ the pulmonary artery
- C _____ the brachiocephalic artery
- D _____ the left subclavian artery

371) The general name for the loose fitting sac around the heart is the

- A _____ myocardium
- B _____ pericardium
- C _____ epicardium
- D _____ endocardium

372) Type the number of valves found in your heart (use digits (10), not words (ten))

(5) Intrinsic (Cardiac) Conduction System

373) In an EKG pattern, the P-Q interval indicates how long it takes for the cardiac impulse to travel from the

- A _____ S-A node to the AV node
- B _____ S-A node to the atrial muscle fibers
- C _____ S-A node to the ventricular muscle fibers
- D _____ A-V node to the atrial muscle fibers

374) Which of the following is considered a secondary pacemaker for the heart?

- A _____ A-V node
- B _____ Purkinje fibers
- C _____ both A-V node and Purkinje fibers
- D _____ neither A-V node nor Purkinje fibers

375) Which chambers of the heart does the A-V node send impulses directly to?

- A _____ Atria only
- B _____ Atria and Ventricles
- C _____ Ventricles only
- D _____ None of these

376) What is happening during the T wave?

- A _____ Atria contract
- B _____ Ventricles contract
- C _____ Ventricles recharge
- D _____ Heart does no activities at all

377) Which of the following is considered a secondary pacemaker for the heart?

- A _____ A-V node
- B _____ Purkinje fibers
- C _____ both A-V node and Purkinje fibers
- D _____ neither A-V node nor Purkinje fibers

378) The primary pacemaker of the heart is the

- A _____ Purkinje fibers
- B _____ bundle of His
- C _____ sinoatrial node
- D _____ atrioventricular node

379) Which chambers of the heart does the A-V node send impulses directly to?

- A _____ Atria only
- B _____ Atria and Ventricles
- C _____ Ventricles only
- D _____ None of these

380) What chambers are contracted

by the R wave?

- A _____ Atria only
- B _____ Atria and Ventricles
- C _____ Ventricles only
- D _____ None of these

381) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the QRS wave.

382) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the T wave.

383) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the P wave.

384) In an EKG pattern, the P-Q interval indicates how long it takes for the cardiac impulse to travel from the

- A _____ S-A node to the AV node
- B _____ S-A node to the atrial muscle fibers
- C _____ S-A node to the ventricular muscle fibers
- D _____ A-V node to the atrial muscle fibers

385) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the line that represents the P - R interval.

386) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the line that represents the QRT interval.

387) This is a Point and Click question. Identify the Media button.

Identify the line that represents the P - R interval.

388) The correct sequence of parts that function to carry the electrical impulses is

- A _____ Brain, S-A node, A-V node
- B _____ Brain, A-V node, S-A node
- C _____ Brain, A-V node, S-A node
- D _____ S-A node, brain, A-V bundle

389) In an EKG pattern, the P wave is related to

- A _____ contraction of atrial muscle fibers

B _____ relaxation of ventricular muscle fibers

C _____ relaxation of atrial muscle fibers

D _____ contraction of ventricular muscle fibers

390) In an EKG pattern, the T wave is caused by

A _____ recharging of atrial muscle fibers

B _____ recharging of ventricular muscle fibers

C _____ contraction of atrial muscle fibers

D _____ contraction of ventricular muscle fibers

391) In an EKG pattern, the P-Q interval indicates how long it takes for the cardiac impulse to travel from the

A _____ A-V node to the ventricular muscle fibers

B _____ S-A node to the atrial muscle fibers

C _____ S-A node to the ventricular muscle fibers

D _____ A-V node to the atrial muscle fibers

392) Which of the following might serve as a secondary pacemaker for the heart?

- A _____ A-V node

- B _____ Purkinje fibers
- C _____ both A-V node and Purkinje fibers
- D _____ neither A-V node nor Purkinje fibers

393) The normal pacemaker of the heart is the

- A _____ Purkinje fibers
- B _____ bundle of His
- C _____ sinoatrial node
- D _____ atrioventricular node

394) What part of the cardiac conduction system controls the atria?

- A _____ SL Node
- B _____ AV node
- C _____ SA Node
- D _____ EIEIO Node

395) Which chambers of the heart does the A-V node send impulses directly to?

- A _____ Atria only
- B _____ Atria and Ventricles
- C _____ Ventricles only
- D _____ None of these

396) What chambers are contracted by the R wave?

- A _____ Atria only
- B _____ Atria and Ventricles
- C _____ Ventricles only
- D _____ None of these

397) What is happening during the T wave?

- A _____ Atria contract
- B _____ Ventricles contract
- C _____ AV node recharges
- D _____ Heart does no activity

398) Impulses carried to the heart by means of the parasympathetic vagus nerve cause

- A _____ the heart rate to increase
- B _____ the heart rate to decrease
- C _____ the BP to increase
- D _____ none of these

(5) Cardiac Physiology

399) Which of the following represents the correct sequence of parts through which blood moves in passing from the vena cava to the lungs?

- A _____ right atrium, pulmonary valve, right ventricle, Rt AV valve
- B _____ right atrium, Rt AV valve, right ventricle, pulmonary SL valve
- C _____ tricuspid valve, right atrium, pulmonary SL valve, right ventricle

D _____ pulmonary valve, right atrium, Rt AV valve, right ventricle

400) When the ventricular walls contract,

A _____ the Right AV valve opens and the Left AV valve closes

B _____ the Left AV valve opens and the Right AV valve closes

C _____ the Right AV and Left AV valves close

D _____ the Right AV and Left AV valves open

401) The blood pressure in the arteries is greatest during

A _____ atrial systole

B _____ ventricular systole

C _____ ventricular diastole

D _____ atrial diastole

402) Which of the following actions would most likely result in a drop in blood pressure?

A _____ vasodilation

B _____ increased viscosity

C _____ physical exertion

D _____ vasoconstriction

403) The work of the heart moves the blood primarily by:

A _____ friction

B _____ peripheral resistance

C _____ anastomoses

D _____ pressure

404) Cardiac muscle cells do not need any instructions from the brain to cause each beat. This is called:

A _____ Involuntary

B _____ spontaneous

C _____ Synchronized

D _____ Independent

405) The name which describes your heart in a state of rest between contractions is:

A _____ diastole

B _____ systern

C _____ diatomaceous

D _____ systole

406) Systolic blood pressure is caused by

A _____ atrial contraction

B _____ ventricular contraction

C _____ atrial relaxation

D _____ ventricular relaxation

(10) Circulatory Physiology

407) Which of the following actions would most likely result in a drop in blood pressure?

- A _____ vasodilation
- B _____ increased viscosity
- C _____ physical exertion
- D _____ vasoconstriction

408) Which of the following is not a normal result of training for endurance-type exercise?

- A _____ decrease in resting heart rate
- B _____ increase in stroke volume
- C _____ increase in resting heart rate
- D _____ Strengthening of myocardium (heart muscle)

409) The right atrium receives blood directly from

- A _____ the superior vena cava and inferior vena cava only
- B _____ the superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, and pulmonary veins
- C _____ the pulmonary and coronary veins only
- D _____ The right ventricle only

410) Cardiac muscle tissue is:

- A _____ Voluntary and spontaneous
- B _____ involuntary and spontaneous
- C _____ synchronized and voluntary

411) Cardiac muscle tissue never fatigues because of:

- A _____ Its large blood supply
- B _____ Its large number of ribosomes
- C _____ the brain limiting your exertion

412) The name which describes your heart in a state of contraction is:

- A _____ diastole
- B _____ systern
- C _____ diatomaceous
- D _____ systole

413) Cardiac muscle tissue is:

- A _____ Voluntary
- B _____ involuntary
- C _____ immobile

414) When a person's pulse is taken by palpation near the thumb on the wrist, what artery is being felt?

- A _____ The popliteal artery
- B _____ the brachial artery
- C _____ the ulnar artery

D _____ the radial artery

415) Which of the following is not a normal response to physical exercise?

A _____ increased blood flow to the heart muscle

B _____ increased blood flow to the skin

C _____ increased blood flow to the skeletal muscle

D _____ increased blood flow to the abdominal organs

416) Which of the following is not a normal result of training for endurance-type exercise?

A _____ decrease in resting heart rate

B _____ increase in stroke volume

C _____ increase in resting heart rate

D _____ Strengthening of myocardium (heart muscle)

417) Name one function of the lymphatic system.

A _____ Transport Oxygen

B _____ Help with immunity

C _____ Internal Lubrication

D _____ Lactation (milk production)

418) Which of the following supplies blood to the lungs?

A _____ pulmonary arteries

B _____ phrenic arteries

C _____ the superior mesenteric artery

D _____ lumbar arteries

419) When a person's pulse is taken by near the thumb on the wrist, what artery is being felt?

A _____ the corodit artery

B _____ the brachial artery

C _____ the ulnar artery

D _____ the radial artery

420) Which part of the circulatory system circulates a fluid that is not blood?

A _____ Pulmonary

B _____ lymphatic

C _____ Hepatic/portal

421) Which blood vessles allow the exchange of materials between the blood and tissues?

A _____ lymphatic vessles

B _____ Arteries

C _____ veins

D _____ capillaries

422) What is the term that refers to an artery getting larger in diameter to allow more blood to flow?

A _____ volumization

B _____ dialation

- C _____ confluence
- D _____ constriction

423) Sounds from the heart that are audible with a stethoscope are caused by

- A _____ The contraction of the atria
- B _____ Opening of the valves
- C _____ closing of the valves
- D _____ contraction of the ventricles

424) Arterial systolic pressure is caused by

- A _____ atrial contraction
- B _____ ventricular contraction
- C _____ atrial relaxation
- D _____ ventricular relaxation

425) Which of the following is not a normal result of training for endurance-type exercise?

- A _____ enlargement of the heart
- B _____ increase in stroke volume
- C _____ increase in resting heart rate
- D _____ decrease in resting heart rate

D _____ Antibodies bind to antigen.

442) This is an Ordering question. Identify the answers in the order that they occur so that the correct numbers appear in the boxes.

Put these in the order that they happen.

- A _____ Monocytes die trying to eat too many antigens.
- B _____ One particular style of B cell receives a recipe for producing antibodies.
- C _____ Two days have passed.
- D _____ Antigens are being destroyed in large numbers.

443) This is an Ordering question. Identify the answers in the order that they occur so that the correct numbers appear in the boxes.

Put these in the order that they happen.

- A _____ Monocytes notice an antigen.
- B _____ Plasma cells enter blood and begin making antibodies.
- C _____ Killer T cells destroy the antigen.
- D _____ Bacterial Proteins are delivered to the thymus.

444) This is an Ordering question.

Identify the answers in the order that they occur so that the correct numbers appear in the boxes.

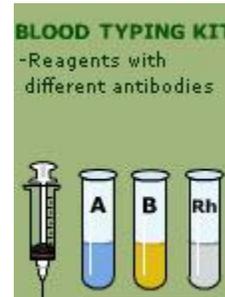
Put these in the order that they happen.

- A _____ Monocytes wear antigen proteins.
- B _____ Plasma cells stop antibody production and begin dying off.
- C _____ Antigen proteins are delivered to the thymus.
- D _____ Plasma cells leave the thymus.

(5) Blood Type and Transfusions

445) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

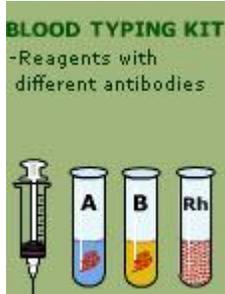
Which tube indicates if the person has a + or a - blood type?



446) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 right answer. Check the box for every correct answer.

Click the media button.

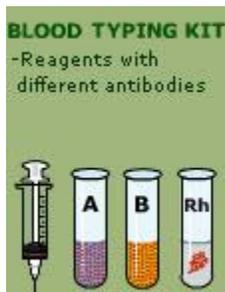
Which proteins does this person have on their blood cells?



- A A
B B
C rh
D O
E None of these

447) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 right answer. Check the box for every correct answer. Click the media button.

Which proteins does this person have on their blood cells?

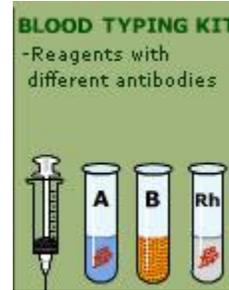


- A A
B B
C rh

- D O
E None of these

448) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 right answer. Check the box for every correct answer. Click the media button.

Which proteins does this person have on their blood cells?

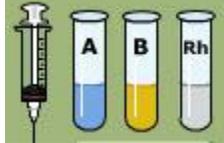


- A A
B B
C rh
D O
E None of these

449) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than 1 right answer. Check the box for every correct answer. Click the media button.

Which proteins does this person have on their blood cells?

BLOOD TYPING KIT
-Reagents with different antibodies



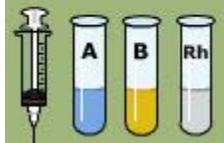
- A _____ A
 B _____ B
 C _____ rh
 D _____ O
 E _____ None of these

450) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Click the Media button.

Check all of the types of blood this person can get.

BLOOD TYPING KIT
-Reagents with different antibodies



- A _____ A+
 B _____ A-
 C _____ B+
 D _____ B-
 E _____ AB+
 F _____ AB-

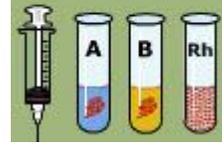
- G _____ O+
 H _____ O-

451) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Click the Media button.

Check all of the types of blood this person can get.

BLOOD TYPING KIT
-Reagents with different antibodies

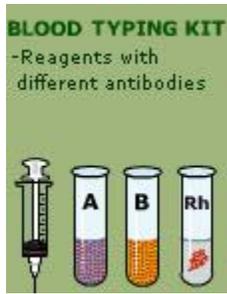


- A _____ A+
 B _____ A-
 C _____ B+
 D _____ B-
 E _____ AB+
 F _____ AB-
 G _____ O+
 H _____ O-

452) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Click the Media button.

Check all of the types of blood this person can get.



A _____ A+

B _____ A-

C _____ B+

D _____ B-

E _____ AB+

F _____ AB-

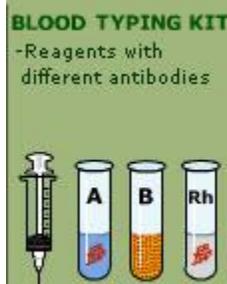
G _____ O+

H _____ O-

453) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Click the Media button.

Check all of the types of blood this person can get.



A _____ A+

B _____ A-

C _____ B+

D _____ B-

E _____ AB+

F _____ AB-

G _____ O+

H _____ O-

454) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Check all of the types of blood than an AB+ person can get.

A _____ A+

B _____ A-

C _____ B+

D _____ B-

E _____ AB+

F _____ AB-

G _____ O+

H _____ O-

455) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one correct answer. Check the box for all correct answers.

Check all of the types of blood than an B+ person can get.

A _____ A+

B _____ A-
C _____ B+
D _____ B-
E _____ AB+
F _____ AB-
G _____ O+
H _____ O-

456) This is a CheckBoxes question.
There can be more than one correct
answer. Check the box for all correct
answers.

Check all of the types of blood than
an A+ person can get.

A _____ A+
B _____ A-
C _____ B+
D _____ B-
E _____ AB+
F _____ AB-
G _____ O+
H _____ O-

457) This is a CheckBoxes question.
There can be more than one correct
answer. Check the box for all correct
answers.

Check all of the types of blood than
an O- person can get.

A _____ A+
B _____ A-
C _____ B+
D _____ B-
E _____ AB+
F _____ AB-
G _____ O+
H _____ O-

458) This is a CheckBoxes question.
There can be more than one correct
answer. Check the box for all correct
answers.

Check all of the types of blood than
an AB+ person can get.

A _____ A+
B _____ A-
C _____ B+
D _____ B-
E _____ AB+
F _____ AB-
G _____ O+
H _____ O-

The Digestive System

(6) Enzymes

459) what is the end product of the digestion done by salivary amylase?

- A _____ protiens
- B _____ casiene
- C _____ disacchardes
- D _____ starch

460) This is a CheckBoxes question. There can be more than one answer.

Check all of the molecues that are small enough to be absorbed into the bloodstream.

- A _____ Peptides
- B _____ Amino Acids
- C _____ Glycogen
- D _____ Fatty Acid

461) Trypsin breaks down proteins into what molecule?

- A _____ Glucose
- B _____ The Loveboat season 1 DVD (I never liked that show.)
- C _____ Nucleic acids
- D _____ Peptides

462) Where is pepsin converted into amino acids so that it can be absorbed?

- A _____ Large Intestine
- B _____ Stomach
- C _____ Small Intestine
- D _____ Pancreas

463) What is the digested product of lipids that are small enough to be absorbed?

- A _____ Fatty Acids & Glycerol
- B _____ Monosaccharides & Peptides
- C _____ Amino Acids & Glycerol
- D _____ Peptides & Amino Acids

464) What is the function of the bile released by the liver?

- A _____ Activating enzymes in the stomach
- B _____ Emulsification
- C _____ Breaking down proteins into peptides
- D _____ Sterilizing food

465) What is the function of bile?

- A _____ Activate enzymes
- B _____ All of the above
- C _____ Sterilize enzymes
- D _____ Break up fat

466) Which of the following are molecules that contribute to blood sugar?

- A _____ Maltose
- B _____ Lactose

- C _____ Glucose
D _____ Sucrose

467) Which of these enzymes all digest protein?

- A _____ amylolytic amylase,
rennin, trypsin
B _____ pepsin, maltase, peptidase
C _____ nuclease, sucrase, gastric
lipase
D _____ carboxypolypeptidase,
pepsin, trypsin

468) Which is the end product made by the actions of lipolytic enzyme from the pancreas?

- A _____ Peptides
B _____ Nucleotides
C _____ Dissacchorides
D _____ Fatty acid and glycerol

469) Which of the following enzymes can break down nutrients completely (small enough to be absorbed) in only one step?

- A _____ Lypolytic Enzyme
B _____ Nuclease
C _____ Amolytic Amylase
D _____ Rennin

(8)Nutrients

470) What makes something organic?

- A _____ Must have both Carbon and Hydrogen atoms.
B _____ Made on a farm with no harmful chemicals.
C _____ Has carbon atoms.
D _____ Is a living organism.

471) What monosaccharide is preferred by our bodies for respiration?

- A _____ Xylose
B _____ Glucose
C _____ Galactose
D _____ Fructose

472) What vitamin is essential for the production of collagen?

- A _____ D
B _____ C
C _____ K
D _____ B-12

473) Where are most minerals stored in your body?

- A _____ kidneys
B _____ stomach
C _____ bones and teeth
D _____ arms

474) Which chemical element is present in proteins that is absent in lipids and carbohydrates?

- A _____ nitrogen
B _____ lipids

- C _____ amino acids
- D _____ glucose

475) Which of these has the most calories?

- A _____ Polysaccharides
- B _____ Water
- C _____ Monosaccharides
- D _____ Disaccharides

476) Why is water considered a nutrient?

- A _____ it quenches your thirst
- B _____ gives you strong bones
- C _____ Water is needed regularly
- D _____ keeps you hydrated

477) All carbohydrates are made up of what units?

- A _____ nucleotides
- B _____ fatty acids / glycerol
- C _____ monosaccharides
- D _____ amino acids

478) This is a CheckBoxes question. There is more than one possible answer.

Which of these are polysaccharides that you CAN digest?

- A _____ Cellulose
- B _____ Glycogen
- C _____ Starch
- D _____ Sucrose

479) How does the body use Iron?

- A _____ production of hemoglobin
- B _____ synthesis of thyroid glands
- C _____ contraction of blood coagulation
- D _____ important role in metabolic reactions

480) How many essential amino acids are there in an adult?

- A _____ 8
- B _____ 6
- C _____ 10
- D _____ 2

481) Based on what you know about digestion, which carbohydrate below would contain the fewest calories?

- A _____ Glucose
- B _____ Starch
- C _____ Fructose
- D _____ Cellulose

482) Scurvy is a lack of which vitamin?

- A _____ Vitamin B12
- B _____ Vitamin Awesome
- C _____ Vitamin A
- D _____ Vitamin C

483) What are the sub units of proteins?

- A _____ disaccharides
- B _____ monosaccharides
- C _____ nitrogen
- D _____ amino acids

484) What are the two uses of lipids in the body?

- A _____ give off oxygen and swallow foods
- B _____ store energy and build cells
- C _____ store fat and destroy cells
- D _____ kill blood cells and store energy

485) What disease does Vitamin K protect you from?

- A _____ Cancer
- B _____ Scurvy
- C _____ Parkinson's Disease
- D _____ Bleeding Disorders

486) What does one of your cells use glucose for?

- A _____ Production of collagen
- B _____ Dancing
- C _____ Carry oxygen
- D _____ Cellular Respiration

487) This is a Checkboxes question. There can be more than 1 correct answer. Check all that apply.

What does Vitamin A help your body build and maintain?

- A _____ bones
- B _____ skin
- C _____ retina
- D _____ teeth

488) This is a Checkboxes question. There can be more than 1 correct answer. Check all that apply.

What does calcium help your body build and maintain?

- A _____ retina
- B _____ teeth
- C _____ skin
- D _____ bones

489) What is an example of a Polysaccharide?

- A _____ Glucose
- B _____ Plant Starch
- C _____ Glycerol
- D _____ Amino Acids

490) Which of these is something that the mineral potassium is used for?

- A _____ Muscle Development
- B _____ Nerve Function
- C _____ Bone Growth
- D _____ Thyroid hormone production

491) Which of these is something

that the mineral iodine used for?

- A _____ Muscle Development
- B _____ Thyroid hormone production
- C _____ Nerve Function
- D _____ Bone Growth

492) Which of these is something that the mineral phosphorus used for?

- A _____ Bone Growth
- B _____ Nerve Function
- C _____ Thyroid hormone production
- D _____ Metabolic reactions

493) What is a natural sources of saturated fats?

- A _____ Plants
- B _____ Veggie Oil
- C _____ Animal Meat
- D _____ Starch

494) What isn't a common disaccharide?

- A _____ maltose
- B _____ fructose
- C _____ lactose
- D _____ sucrose

495) Amyloytic Amylase breaks down what into disaccharide?

- A _____ Starch only
- B _____ Proteins

- C _____ Starch and Glycogen
- D _____ Monosaccharides

(5) Digestive Physiology

496) How is your chewing different from a dogs?

- A _____ We can move our jaws side to side
- B _____ Nothing we chew the same
- C _____ Because we're superior
- D _____ Dogs have bigger mouths and we don't

497) How long does it take food to digest in the small intestine?

- A _____ 3-4 hours
- B _____ 12-24 hours
- C _____ 10-12 hours
- D _____ 5-6 hours

498) In the small intestine, where are the most digestive enzymes secreted?

- A _____ In the jejunum
- B _____ At the Pyloric Sphincter
- C _____ At the Sphincter of Oddi in the Duodenum
- D _____ In the Ileum

499) Peristalsis is...

- A _____ The secretion of bile in the liver and its path through the common bile

duct

- B ____ The best Foreign Film Award winner in 2002
- C ____ The act of chemical digestion in the stomach
- D ____ The forward of motion of food through the digestive system

500) What is rhythmic segmentation?

- A ____ backs up of food in the small intestine
- B ____ pinching movement of chyme back and forth in the small intestine
- C ____ forward movement of food in the small intestine
- D ____ throwing up food from the small intestine

501) What is the correct word for a swallow

- A ____ Bolus
- B ____ Feces
- C ____ Amylase
- D ____ Mastication

502) What is the meaning of Chyme?

- A ____ "a swallow"
- B ____ its another word for Bolus
- C ____ chewing
- D ____ food/gastric juice mixture

503) What protects your esophagus when you are about to vomit?

- A ____ amino acids
- B ____ saliva
- C ____ mucus
- D ____ chyme

504) What is typically the main physical difference between a bolus and chyme?

- A ____ organ placement
- B ____ chime is full of stomach fluids
- C ____ bolus is a solid but chime is a liquid
- D ____ bolus is in the stomach chime is in the colon

505) Which mineral is most widely used for metabolism in your cells?

- A ____ calcium
- B ____ iodine
- C ____ potassium
- D ____ phosphorus

506) which of the following two make the color of poo?

- A ____ bilirubin, biliverdin
- B ____ carb, bilirubin
- C ____ mucus, chyme
- D ____ bile, diarrhea

(10) Digestive Anatomy

507) What serves as a link between the mouth and the stomach?

- A _____ The Esophagus
- B _____ The Common Bile Duct
- C _____ The Larynx
- D _____ The Eppiglottis

508) Which of these is not one of the regions of the pharynx?

- A _____ Senopharynx
- B _____ Laryngiopharynx
- C _____ Oropharynx
- D _____ Nasopharynx

509) Check all of the functions of Goblet Cells.

- A _____ Mucus Production
- B _____ Absorption of Nutrients into the Blood
- C _____ Protection of Stomach from Acids
- D _____ Production of Digestive Enzymes

510) Mastication is the process of what?

- A _____ chewing
- B _____ spitting
- C _____ puking
- D _____ swallowing

511) Name the 3 sections of the small intestine.

- A _____ nasopharynx, pharynx, esophagus
- B _____ goblet cells, circular muscle, mucosa
- C _____ palate, villi, serosa
- D _____ duodenum, jejunum, ilium

512) Name the phase of digestion that reduces food into smaller pieces of the same material.

- A _____ Absorption
- B _____ Mechanical
- C _____ Chemical
- D _____ Egestion

513) This is an Ordering question.

Put these organs in the order that they are used in the digestive process.

- A _____ Stomach
- B _____ Sigmoid Colon
- C _____ Pancreas
- D _____ Esophagus

514) What is another name for the material as you are swallowing it.

- A _____ bolus
- B _____ mastication
- C _____ degulation
- D _____ chyme

515) What is the process that alters the molecules of the food you have eaten?

- A _____ Absorption
- B _____ Egestion
- C _____ Mechanical
- D _____ Chemical

516) What tissue is the mouth lined with?

- A _____ Stratified Squamous
- B _____ Simple Squamous
- C _____ mastication
- D _____ Connection Muscle

517) What tissue is the mucosa of the stomach made out of?

- A _____ simple squamous
- B _____ mucus
- C _____ simple columnar
- D _____ smooth muscle

518) What is the name of the "punching bag" structure that blocks your nose when you swallow?

- A _____ Lips
- B _____ Uvula
- C _____ Palate
- D _____ Ova

519) What is the name of the process of breaking down food with your teeth?

- A _____ Mastication
- B _____ Salivation
- C _____ Deglutation

D _____ Chewing

520) What is the function of the pyloric sphincher?

- A _____ opens when you vomit
- B _____ Produces gastric secretions
- C _____ Produces insulin
- D _____ Opens when food enters duodenum

521) what kind of acid is held in the stomach?

- A _____ Sulfuric
- B _____ amino acid
- C _____ none of they above
- D _____ Hydrochloric

522) What is a function of the acid in your stomach?

- A _____ Block absorption of Alcohol
- B _____ Digest Lipids
- C _____ Activate Enzymes
- D _____ Emulsify Fats

523) Where does your body perform the first digestion of what you eat?

- A _____ Mouth
- B _____ Esophagus
- C _____ Large Intestine
- D _____ Stomach

524) Which of the following phases

of digestion happens first?

- A _____ chemical - enzymes break large molecules into small molecules.
- B _____ Absorption- passage of digested food from lumen to blood in submucosa.
- C _____ Mechanical- breaking large chunks to small ones.
- D _____ egestion- removal of undigested food.

525) Which of these allow your mucosa to stretch?

- A _____ rugae
- B _____ goblet cells
- C _____ submucosa
- D _____ serosa

526) Which of these is a source of unsaturated fat?

- A _____ steak
- B _____ almonds
- C _____ chicken
- D _____ peanuts

(10) Digestive Diagrams

527) Identify the Pharynx.

528) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the esophagus.

529) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the stomach.

530) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the liver.

531) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the common bile duct.

532) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Pancreatic Duct.

533) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the gall bladder.

534) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the pancreas.

535) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the small intestine.

536) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Ascending Colon.

537) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Transverse Colon.

538) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Decending Colon.

539) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Sigmoid Colon.

540) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Rectum.

541) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify a salavary gland.

542) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Cecum.

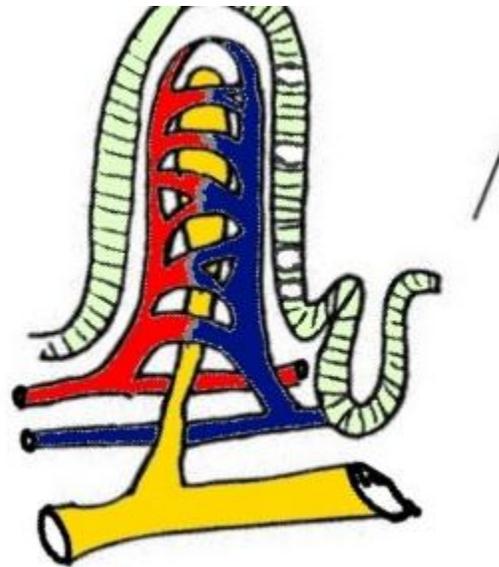
543) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Appendix.



544) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the arteriole.



545) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

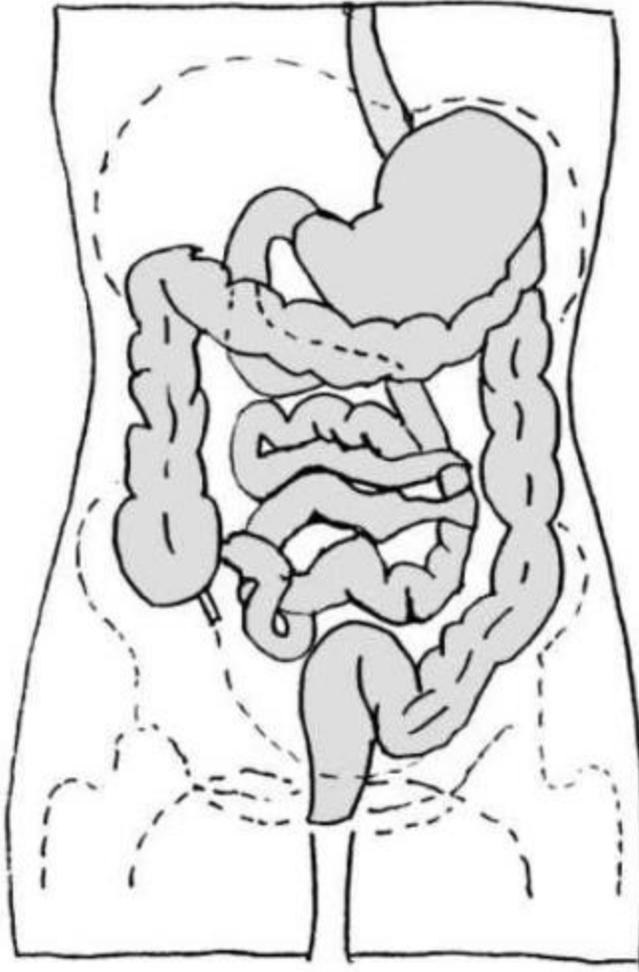
Identify the Duodenum.

546) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Jejunum.

547) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Ilium.



548) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the venule.

549) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

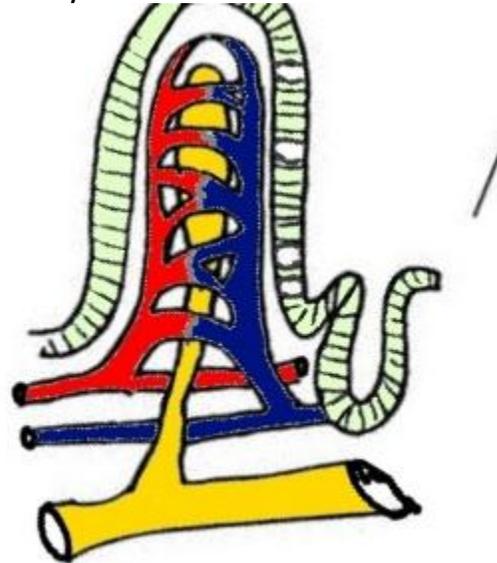
Identify the lacteal.

550) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the lymphatic vessel.

551) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the columnar cells.



552) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

In the "Stairlike region", Identify the Longitudinal Muscle.

553) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

In the "Stairlike region", Identify the Circular Muscle.

554) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

In the "Stairlike region", Identify the Oblique Muscle.

555) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

In the "Stairlike region", Identify the Submucosa.

556) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

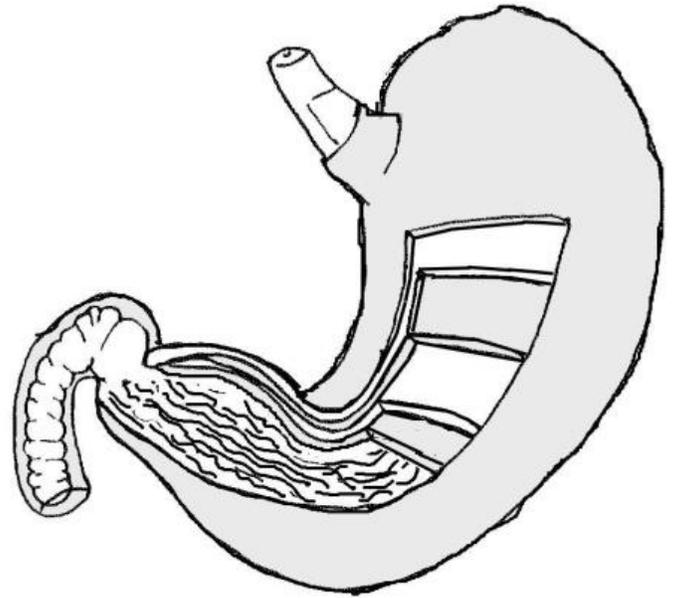
Identify the mucosa.

557) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Pyloric Sphincter.

558) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Identify the Duodenum.



The Endocrine System

(2) The Hypothalamus

81) (Hypothalamus) Which hormone stops the process of lactation?

- A _____ Lutenizing Hormone (LH)
- B _____ Vasopressin (ADH)
- C _____ LOL
- D _____ Prolactin Inhibiting Hormone (PIH)

82) (Hypothalamus) Where are the gonads located?

- A _____ In the pelvic cavity
- B _____ In the thoracic cavity.
- C _____ In your brain
- D _____ In the abdominal cavity

83) (Hypothalamus) What is the main purpose of the hypothalamus?

- A _____ it tells the other endocrine organs when to do what they were made to do
- B _____ makes hair grow
- C _____ increases blood pressure
- D _____ determines whether you're a boy or girl

84) (Hypothalamus) What does the vasopressin do?

- A _____ increases energy level
- B _____ all of the above
- C _____ body temp control
- D _____ regulates blood pressure

85) (Hypothalamus) What does Oxytocin cause?

- A _____ Ovulation
- B _____ Sex drive
- C _____ urerine contractions, lactation
- D _____ menstruation

86) (Hypothalamus) what does Prolactin Inhibiting Hormone (PIH) cause?

- A _____ stimulates production of sperm
- B _____ stimulates testosterone production by the testes
- C _____ stimulates lactation
- D _____ prevents lactation in new mothers

87) (Hypothalamus) What is the effect does Prolactin Inhibiting Hormone (PIH) cause in the body?

- A _____ Removes excess water

from blood

- B _____ increase metabolic rate
- C _____ Stops Lactation
- D _____ Uterine contractions

88) (Hypothalamus) What is a term that best describes the hypothalamus?

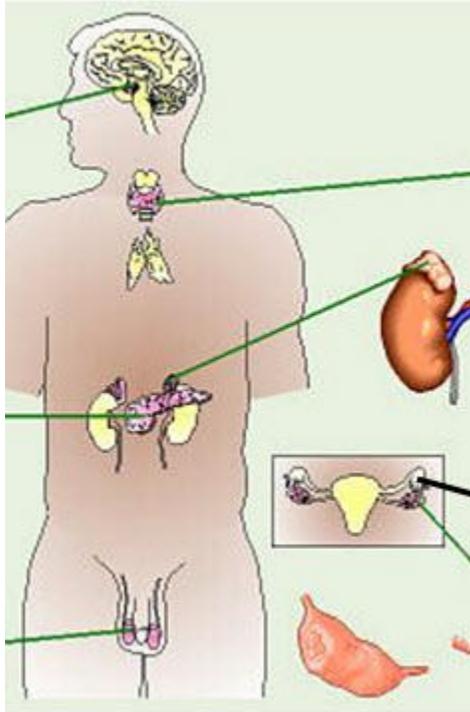
- A _____ Pituitary
- B _____ sugar regulator
- C _____ reproductive control
- D _____ Master control

89) (Hypothalamus) Check the box with the hormone that is NOT made by the hypothalamus.

- A _____ Lutenizing Hormone (LH)-
Lutenizing Horomone
- B _____ Vasopressin (ADH)-
Vasopression
- C _____ Prolactin Inhibiting
Hormone (PIH)- Prolactic
Inhibiting Horomone
- D _____ Corticotropin Releasing
Hormone (CRH)-
Corticotropin Releasasing
Horomone

90) (Hypothalamus) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "Media" button.

Where is the Hypothalamus?



(2) The Ovaries

91) (ovaries) What are the primary sex characteristics of a female?

- A _____ ovaries, uterus, and vagina
- B _____ penis and testes
- C _____ toes, and fingers
- D _____ low blood pressure

92) (ovaries) What are the secondary sex characteristics of a female?

- A _____ high pitch voice, less body hair, more feminine features
- B _____ more body hair, lower pitch voice, more muscle mass
- C _____ fingers and toes

D _____ england

93) (ovaries) What effect does the hormone progesterone have on the female body?

- A _____ causes secondary and primary sex characteristics in females
- B _____ creates the sex drive
- C _____ causes primary and secondary sex characteristics in males
- D _____ Causes changes involved with the menstrual cycle.

94) (ovaries) estrogen causes which of the following primary sex characteristics in females?

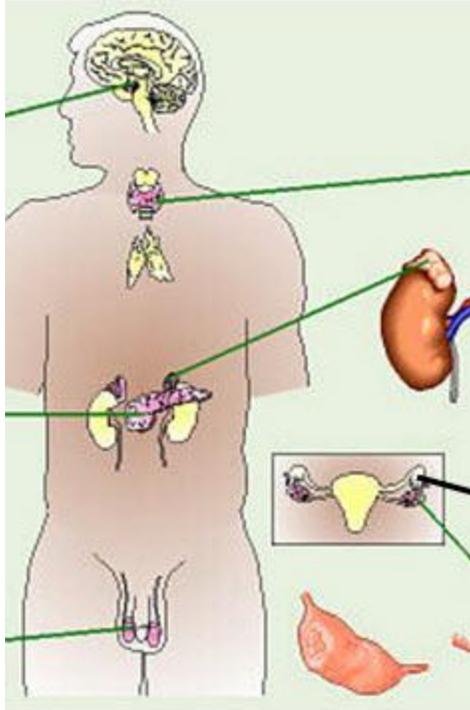
- A _____ ovaries
- B _____ breast development
- C _____ lack of hair
- D _____ thicker body fat under the skin

95) (ovaries) Estrogen causes what?

- A _____ Estrogen causes primary and secondary sex char. in females.
- B _____ Estrogen causes women to be completely insane.
- C _____ Estrogen causes primary and secondary sex char. in males
- D _____ Estrogen causes a raise in glucagon.

96) (ovaries) This is a Point and Click question. You must Identify "Media".

Identify the ovaries.



(2) The Pancreas

97) (Pancreas) How would your levels of insulin or glucagon change in the hours after pancakes and bacon?

- A _____ Increased insulin
- B _____ Decreased glucagon
- C _____ decreased insulin
- D _____ No change in either

98) (Pancreas) If a person is diagnosed with diabetes, their body has trouble producing which hormone?

- A _____ thyroxin
- B _____ glucagon
- C _____ insulin
- D _____ melatonin

99) (Pancreas) What effect of the pancreas increases the use of blood sugar by cells (how they spend it)?

- A _____ insulin
- B _____ minsulin
- C _____ glucagon
- D _____ rat girl

100) (Pancreas) What is produced in the pancreas?

- A _____ insulin
- B _____ Glucagon
- C _____ Insulin and Glucagon
- D _____ energy

101) (Pancreas) Insulin does which of the following?

- A _____ lowers blood glucose by stimulating glucose uptake cells
- B _____ is a secondary sex characteristic in a female
- C _____ responsible for male libdo
- D _____ increases metabolic rate throughout body

102) (Pancreas) What triggers the hormone release in the Pancreas?

- A _____ Blood Sugar Level

- B _____ Hypothalamus
- C _____ Fear, Surprise
- D _____ Blood Calcium Level

103) (Pancreas) What is the function of Glucagon?

- A _____ Increases release of blood sugar from glycogen in liver
- B _____ Decreases storage of blood sugar as fat
- C _____ The same thing insulin does
- D _____ It doesn't involve blood sugar.

104) (Pancreas) Which of the following increases the use of blood sugar by cells?

- A _____ Insulin
- B _____ Glucagon
- C _____ None of the above
- D _____ Both A and B

105) (Pancreas) Which hormone in the Pancreas controls blood calcium levels?

- A _____ calcitonin
- B _____ thyroxin
- C _____ glucagon
- D _____ none of these do

106) (Pancreas) Which of the following pairs of hormones work together to increase and lower blood

sugar levels in the pancreas?

- A _____ insulin and glucagon
- B _____ melatonin and aldosterone
- C _____ estrogen and testosterone
- D _____ glucagon and insulin

107) (Pancreas) Insulin controls the blood sugar level by

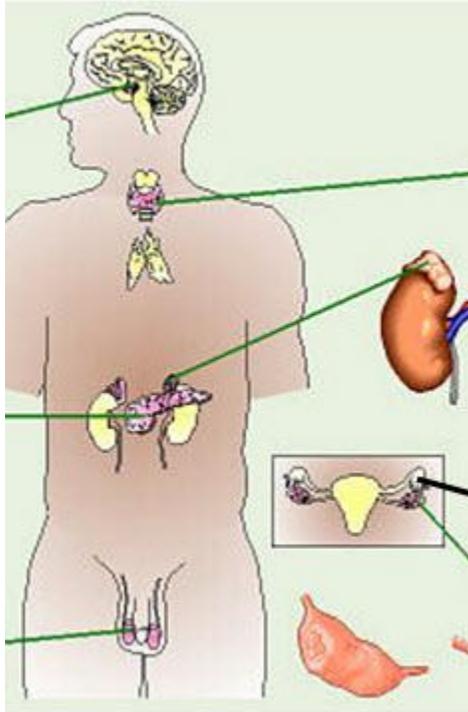
- A _____ Taking glucose out of the blood.
- B _____ storing glucose.
- C _____ cockroaches
- D _____ making calcium

108) (Pancreas) what triggers glucagon

- A _____ decrease in blood pressure
- B _____ blood calcium
- C _____ fear
- D _____ stress
- E _____ low blood sugar levels

109) (Pancreas) This is a Point and Click question. You must Identify "Media".

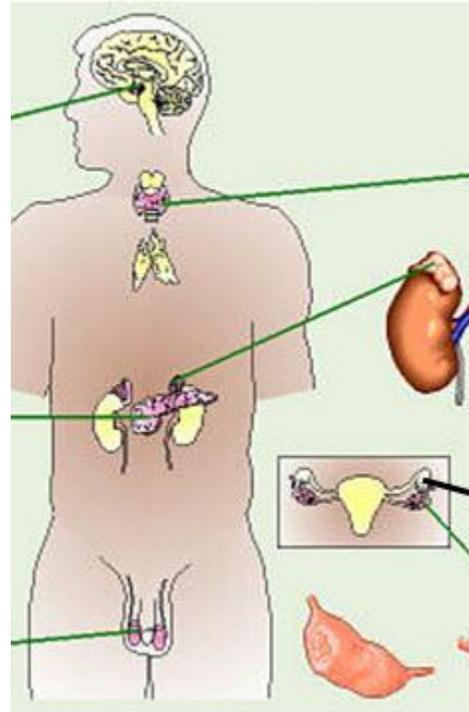
Identify the pancreas.



- A _____ causes more Ca to be removed from bones to blood
- B _____ increase use of blood sugar
- C _____ increase metabolic rate throughout body
- D _____ causes more Ca to be removed from blood to bones

113) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "Media" button.

Where is the Parathyroid?



(2) The Parathyroid

110) (Parathyroid) Your parathyroid regulates and works with which substance?

- A _____ Phosphorus
- B _____ Iron
- C _____ Potassium
- D _____ Calcium

111) (Parathyroid) Parathyroid Hormone (PTH) causes what element to be stored from blood into bones

- A _____ Potassium
- B _____ Phosphorus
- C _____ Calcium
- D _____ Carbon

112) (Parathyroid) What is the effect of Parathyroid in the body?

(2) The Pineal Gland

114) (Pineal) If you are feeling tired or sleepy, you are experiencing the effects of what hormone?

- A _____ insulin
- B _____ melatonin

- C _____ calcitonin
- D _____ estrogen

115) (Pineal) Melatonin causes the feeling of....

- A _____ Stress
- B _____ Sleepiness
- C _____ Anger
- D _____ Joy

116) (Pineal) In the Pineal what hormone causes the feeling of sleep

- A _____ insulin
- B _____ melatonin
- C _____ cortisol
- D _____ estrogen

117) (Pineal) You body temperature is increased by which hormone

- A _____ Thyrotropin (TSH)
- B _____ Prolactin Inhibiting Hormone (PIH)
- C _____ Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone (TRH)
- D _____ Vasopressin (ADH)

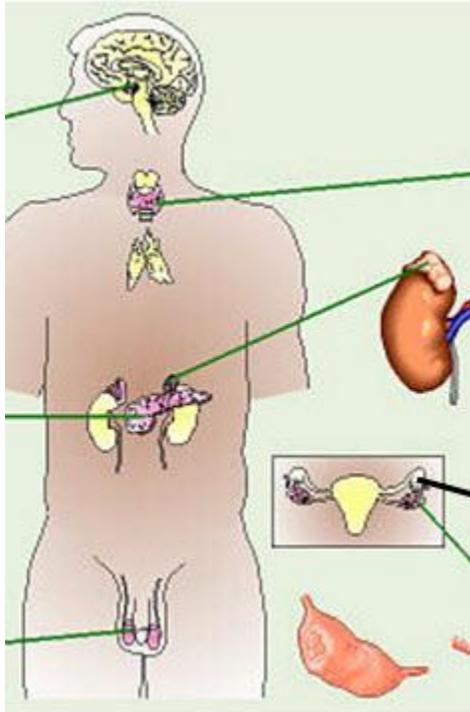
118) (Pineal) Circadian Rhythm is caused by which of the following hormone?

- A _____ Cortisole
- B _____ Norman E. Pinephrine
- C _____ Thyrotropin
- D _____ Melatonin

119) (Pineal) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "Media" button.

Where is the Pineal Gland?

(4) The Pituitary



120) (Pituitary) Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) stimulates the production of what?

- A _____ Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (ACTH)
- B _____ Female Egg
- C _____ Males muscle
- D _____ Prolactin

121) (Pituitary) Changes in light levels triggers the release of what?

- A _____ Adrenaline
- B _____ Melatonin
- C _____ The dogs
- D _____ Melanin

122) (Pituitary) Feelin frisky? What

do you suppose just got released into your system?

- A _____ Melatonin
- B _____ Antigens
- C _____ Insulin
- D _____ Androgens

123) (Pituitary) What does Thyrtropin do?

- A _____ controls your metabolism and body tempature
- B _____ testorone
- C _____ blood pressure
- D _____ energy level

124) (Pituitary) What is the effect of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) in females?

- A _____ Increased metabolic rate and body temperature
- B _____ Egg Production
- C _____ Ovulation
- D _____ Sperm Maturation

125) (Pituitary) Which of the following hormones is NOT used in the Pituitary?

- A _____ Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (ACTH)
- B _____ Lutenizing Hormone (LH)
- C _____ Thyrotropin (TSH)
- D _____ CRB

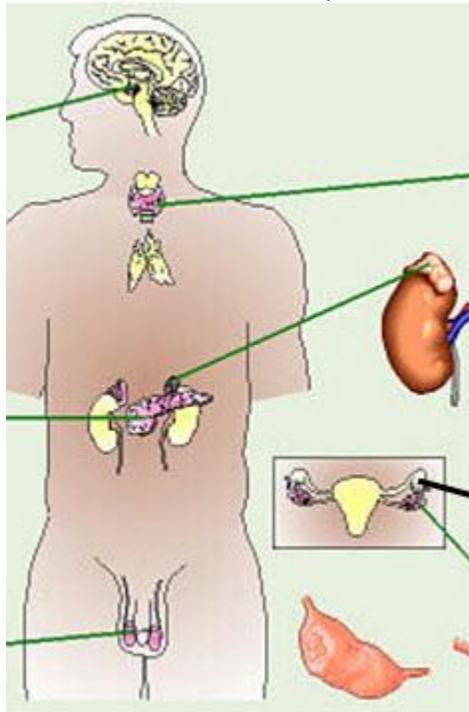
126) (Pituitary) Which one(s) are not

Pituitary hormones?

- A _____ Vasopressin (ADH)
- B _____ Lutenizing Hormone (LH)
- C _____ Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
- D _____ Thyrotropin (TSH)

127) (Pituitary) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "Media" button.

Where is the Pituitary?



(2) The Testes

128) (Testes) Testosterone is present in _____.

- A _____ males
- B _____ females
- C _____ neither

D _____ both, but is dominant in males.

129) (Testes) What causes the primary and secondary sex characteristics in males?

- A _____ TESTOSTERONE
- B _____ RICKY
- C _____ PROGESTERONE
- D _____ SUGAR

130) (Testes) How many testes are there in the body?

- A _____ 2
- B _____ 1
- C _____ 3
- D _____ 0

131) (Testes) What triggers the release of the hormones in the Testes?

- A _____ Instructions from the pituitary and hypothalamus
- B _____ Instructions from the hypothalamus
- C _____ Instructions from the pituitary
- D _____ Fear, surprise

132) (Testes) What are secondary effects of testosterone?

- A _____ Muscle growth, hair growth and deep voice
- B _____ High pitched voice

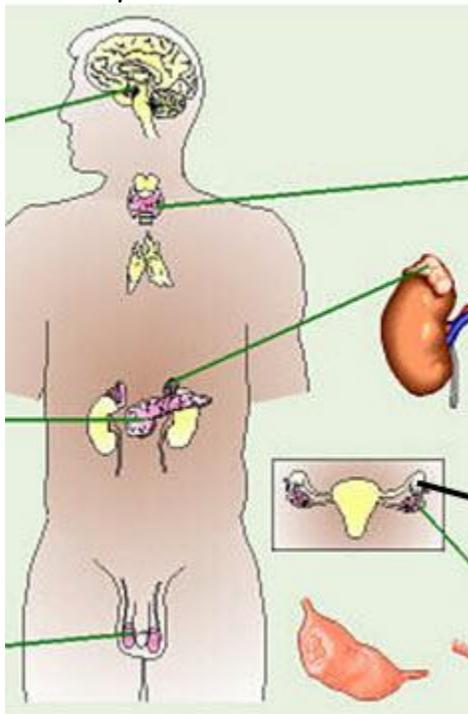
- C _____ Less body hair
 D _____ Penis

133) (Testes) What effect does testosterone have on the body?

- A _____ Causes primary and secondary sex characteristics in males
 B _____ increases metabolic rates throughout the body
 C _____ triggers puberty and increases sex drive
 D _____ Both A and C
 E _____ 0

134) (Testes) This is a Point and Click question. You must Identify "Media".

Identify the testes.



(3) The Thyroid

135) (thyroid) The release of calcitonin causes which effect on the body?

- A _____ causes more CA to be removed from bones into blood
 B _____ increases use of blood sugar by cells
 C _____ causes more CA to be stored from blood into the bones
 D _____ increase of metabolic rate throughout the body

136) (thyroid) What does thyroxin do throughout your body?

- A _____ Helps your eyesight
 B _____ Increases your metabolism
 C _____ Increases the absorption rate of nutrients through villi.
 D _____ Increases efficiency of digestive system

137) (thyroid) What causes the increase in the metabolic rate throughout the body

- A _____ THYROXIN
 B _____ CORTISOL
 C _____ CALCITONIN
 D _____ Thallium

138) (thyroid) What effect does the hormone Thyroxin have?

- A _____ Causes more calcium to be stroed from blood into bones
- B _____ Increases the metabolic rate throughout the body
- C _____ Decreases the metabolic rate throughout the body
- D _____ Does not effect the metabolic rate throughout the body

139) (thyroid) What are the hormones that are secreted from the thyroid?

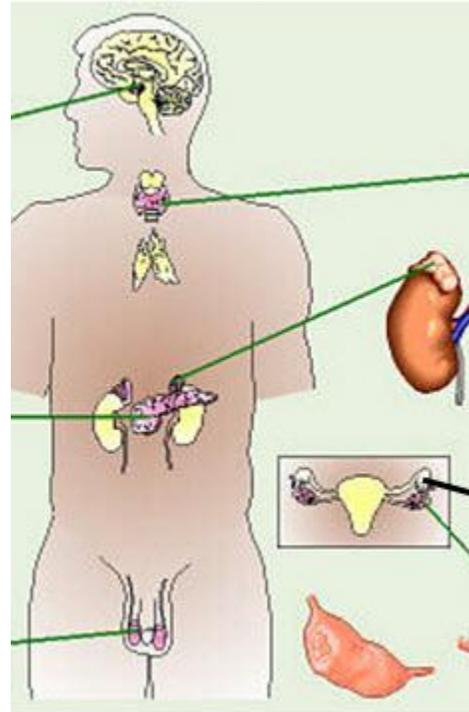
- A _____ both Calcitonin and Thyroxin
- B _____ none of these
- C _____ thyroxin
- D _____ Calcitonin

140) (thyroid) Which hormone causes more calcium to be stored from blood to bones?

- A _____ thyroxin
- B _____ calcitonin
- C _____ Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (CRH)
- D _____ insulin

141) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "Media" button.

Where is the Thyroid?



142) (thyroid) The release of calcitonin causes which effect on the body?

- A _____ causes more CA to be stored from blood into the bones
- B _____ increases use of blood sugar by cells
- C _____ increase of metabolic rate throughout the body
- D _____ causes more CA to be removed from bones into blood

143) (thyroid) What does thyroxin do throughout your body?

- A _____ Increases efficiency of digestive system

- B _____ Increases your metabolism
- C _____ Increases the absorption rate of nutrients through villi.
- D _____ Helps your eyesight

144) (thyroid) What causes the increase in the metabolic rate throughout the body

- A _____ CORTISOL
- B _____ THYROXIN
- C _____ CALCITONIN
- D _____ Thallium

145) (thyroid) What effect does the hormone Thyroxin have?

- A _____ Causes more calcium to be stored from blood into bones
- B _____ Increases the metabolic rate throughout the body
- C _____ Decreases the metabolic rate throughout the body
- D _____ Does not effect the metabolic rate throughout the body

146) (thyroid) What are the hormones that are secreted from the thyroid?

- A _____ none of these
- B _____ thyroxin
- C _____ Calcitonin
- D _____ both Calcitonin and

Thyroxin

147) (thyroid) Which hormone causes more calcium to be stored from blood to bones?

- A _____ thyroxin
- B _____ insulin
- C _____ calcitonin
- D _____ Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (CRH)

(2) The Adrenal

148) (Adrenal) One of the effects of the adrenal gland are ?

- A _____ Alterness
- B _____ Increased energy levels in muscles. "fight or flight"
- C _____ Increases sex drive
- D _____ all of theses

149) (Adrenal) The adrenal gland is controlled by which of the following?

- A _____ Pituitary
- B _____ Hypothalmus
- C _____ Pineal gland
- D _____ Brain

150) (Adrenal) What is the primary fight or flight hormone?

- A _____ cortasol
- B _____ epinephrine
- C _____ aldodron
- D _____ androgens

151) (Adrenal) Androgens do which of the following?

- A _____ Triggers puberty and increases your sex drive
- B _____ increases alertness and contributes to anger in high levels
- C _____ causes feelings of sleep
- D _____ causes primary and secondary female sex characteristics

152) (Adrenal) Which of these hormones is secreted from the adrenal gland?

- A _____ cortisol
- B _____ melatonin
- C _____ estrogen
- D _____ calcitonin

153) (Adrenal) What is the function of the epinephrine hormone?

- A _____ "fight or flight" response
- B _____ increased cell growth and repair
- C _____ increased use of blood sugar by cells
- D _____ triggering puberty

154) (Adrenal) What does androstenedione do?

- A _____ Both responsible for female secondary

characteristics and an increase in cell growth.

- B _____ Increase in cell growth & repair
- C _____ Triggers puberty
- D _____ Causes primary and secondary sex characteristics in females.

155) (Adrenal) Out of all the hormones in the adrenal gland, which one wakes you up?

- A _____ Androgens
- B _____ Epinephrine
- C _____ Cortisol
- D _____ Epinephrine

156) (Adrenal) cortisol increases...

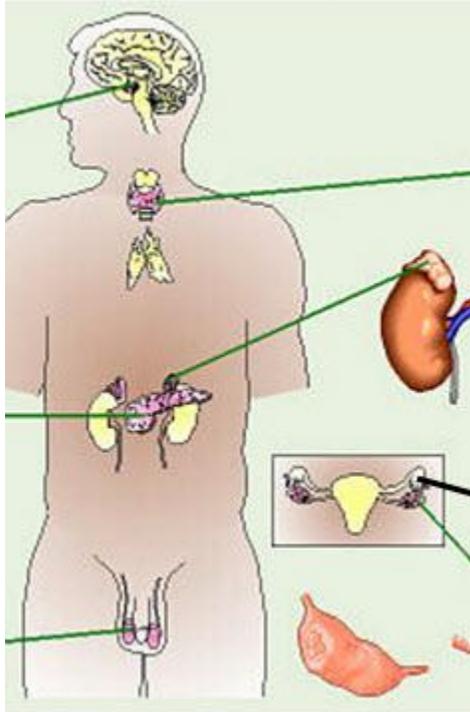
- A _____ alertness
- B _____ anger levels
- C _____ energy
- D _____ hunger

157) (Adrenal) What triggers epinephrine?

- A _____ fear and surprise
- B _____ Instructions from pituitary and hypothalamus
- C _____ light level stress
- D _____ Increase in blood calcium level

158) (Adrenal)This is a Point and Click question. You must Identify "Media".

Identify the Adrenal glands.



- A _____ The kidneys regulate the composition, volume, and pH of body fluids.
- B _____ The kidneys deactivate vitamin D and stimulate the activity of osteoclasts.
- C _____ The kidneys help to regulate blood pressure.
- D _____ The kidneys help control the rate of red blood cell production.

161) The outermost covering of the kidney is the _____.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ medulla
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ capsule

162) Which structure is the first to collect the urine?

- A _____ ureter
- B _____ calyx
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ urethra

163) The renal pyramids are located within the _____.

- A _____ medulla
- B _____ pelvis
- C _____ cortex
- D _____ column

The Excretory System

(6) Kidney Structure

159) What is the basic functional unit of the kidney?

- A _____ renal pelvis
- B _____ nephron
- C _____ alveolus
- D _____ renal pyramid

160) Which of these is not a function of the kidneys?

164) The striated appearance of the pyramids is caused by _____.

- A _____ parallel blood vessels
- B _____ nerve fibers
- C _____ connective tissue
- D _____ microtubules

165) The pyramids are areas located within the _____ of the kidney.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ medulla
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ capsule

166) The outermost structure of a kidney is the _____.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ capsule
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ medulla

167) Identify the Cortex.

168) Click anywhere within the Medulla.

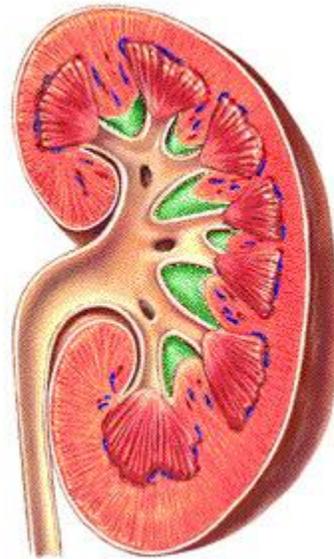
169) Identify the Renal Pelvis.

170) Identify one of the Renal Columns.

171) Identify one of the Ureter.

172) Identify one of the Renal Pyramids.

173) Identify a Pelvic Sinus.



(8) Nephron Structure and Function

174) What is the function of the nephron?

- A _____ regulate blood pressure
- B _____ all of these
- C _____ maintain blood pH
- D _____ control blood concentration

175) Which structure monitors and regulates blood pressure in the Glomerulus?

- A _____ Juxtaglomerular apparatus
- B _____ Golgi apparatus
- C _____ Renal Artery
- D _____ Loop of Henle

176) Which of the following are not found in the fluid filtered in the glomerulus?

- A _____ urea
- B _____ glucose
- C _____ protein
- D _____ hemoglobin

177) Most reabsorption of water back into the blood occurs in the _____.

- A _____ Renal Pelvis
- B _____ Distal Convoluted Tubule (DCT)
- C _____ Descending Loop of Henle
- D _____ Glomerulus

178) Most tubular reabsorption of salt back into the blood occurs at the _____.

- A _____ Ascending Loop of Henle
- B _____ distal convoluted tubule (DCT)
- C _____ proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)
- D _____ glomerulus

179) The reabsorption of which of the following occurs by active transport in the Proximal Convoluted Tubule (PCT)?

- A _____ acids and bases
- B _____ albumin
- C _____ amino acids

D _____ Water

180) Which of these is not usually secreted by the kidneys?

- A _____ glucose
- B _____ salt
- C _____ penicillin
- D _____ H⁺

181) Most small proteins are reabsorbed by _____.

- A _____ osmosis
- B _____ diffusion
- C _____ Ity Bitty Sponges
- D _____ active transport

182) Where does diffusion of H⁺ into the tubules help control blood pH?

- A _____ glomerulus
- B _____ distal convoluted tubule
- C _____ loop of Henle
- D _____ proximal convoluted tubule

183) Which muscle metabolism waste product is eliminated by the kidneys and gives the final excreted fluid it's name?

- A _____ water
- B _____ urea
- C _____ glucose
- D _____ amino acid

184) Which ion is reabsorbed in exchange for sodium (salt)?

- A _____ calcium
- B _____ chloride
- C _____ magnesium
- D _____ potassium

185) Put these in the order that they travel in the kidney.

- A _____ glomerulus
- B _____ collecting tubule
- C _____ descending loop of Henle
- D _____ bloodstream

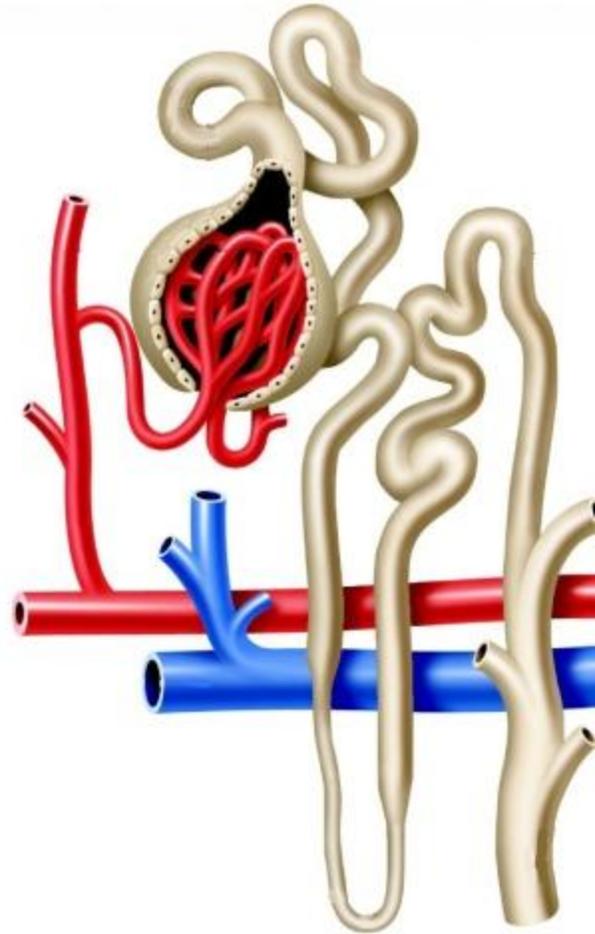
186) Identify the place where the waste leaves your bloodstream.

187) Identify the place where nutrients like glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed into your blood.

188) Identify the tubule where only water is being removed from the filtrate (filtered waste).

189) Identify the region where your kidneys adjust the pH of your blood so that it is not too acidic.

190) Identify the region where nothing but salt is being actively transported back into the blood.



191) Which section of the nephron is after the ascending limb of the loop of Henle?

- A _____ distal convoluted tubule
- B _____ collecting duct
- C _____ descending limb of the loop
- D _____ proximal convoluted tubule

192) The last part of a nephron is the _____.

- A _____ renal papilla
- B _____ glomerulus

- C _____ collecting duct
- D _____ distal convoluted tubule

193) Choose the one trait that does not characterize the structure of a nephron.

- A _____ Blood that will be filtered flows into the glomerular capsule.
- B _____ There are two coiled portions of the renal tubule that filter blood before it enters the Glomerulus.
- C _____ The glomerular blood vessels contain holes and slits to increase filtration.
- D _____ Blood is stripped of both nutrients and waste, then nutrients are reabsorbed.

194) The structure which receives the filtrate from the glomerulus is the _____.

- A _____ distal convoluted tubule
- B _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- C _____ loop of Henle
- D _____ Bowman capsule

195) In which area can the term urine be correctly used?

- A _____ nephron
- B _____ loop of Henle
- C _____ Bowman's capsule
- D _____ collecting duct

196) Identify the Bowman's Capsule.

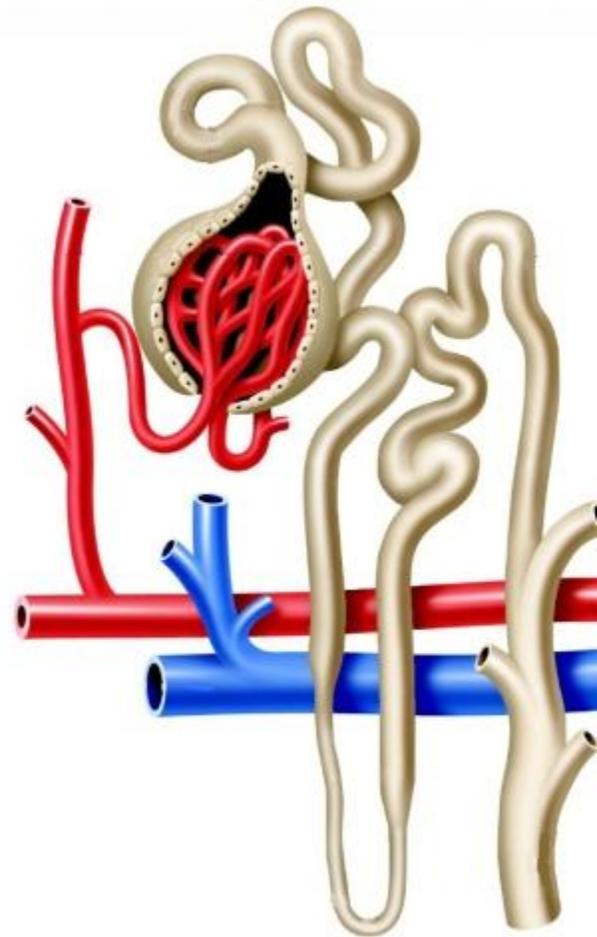
197) Identify the Proximal Convoluted Tubule.

198) Identify the Decending Loop of Henle.

199) Identify the Acending Loop of Henle.

200) Identify the Distal Convoluted Tubule.

201) Identify the Collecting Duct.



202) The mucosa (lining) of the bladder is comprised of _____.

- A _____ squamous epithelium
- B _____ smooth muscle
- C _____ simple columnar epithelium
- D _____ transitional epithelium

203) The ureter directly receives urine from the _____ of the kidney.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ medulla
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ pyramid

- B _____ play simple games
- C _____ roll from stomach to back
- D _____ lift it's head while lying on its stomach

3) They _____ and explore new things in their environment

- A _____ examine things by looking at them
- B _____ put things in their mouths
- C _____ become disinterested in people

4) By the end of the first year, babies _____.

- A _____ are beginning to crawl but almost never walk
- B _____ will often be walking.
- C _____ have been successfully walking for months.
- D _____ are still physically unable to walk.

Embryology

(2) First Year

1) In the first few months, the infant _____ unknown people

- A _____ develops fear of
- B _____ cannot distinguish known from
- C _____ has no concept of
- D _____ is interested and curious about

2) At around 7 months the baby can _____.

- A _____ understand that things exist even when not seen

5) They begin to become self aware and develop object consistency, meaning that _____.

- A _____ things in their surroundings are always disappearing and reappearing
- B _____ that parents can be counted on to provide things like food
- C _____ they recognize

themselves in a mirror.
D _____ they understand that objects exist even when not visible

6) _____ and memory strengthens as a primary method of learning.

- A _____ Drawing
- B _____ Listening
- C _____ Speech
- D _____ Imitation

7) In the 5th month the baby begins teething, which is _____.

- A _____ The growth of teeth through the gums
- B _____ The hardening of the gums into baby teeth

8) Put these skills in the order they occur:

- A _____ Sitting upright unassisted
- B _____ Pulling themselves to a standing position
- C _____ crawling on all 4s
- D _____ Rolling from stomach to back

9) There are _____ stages of Labor & _____ stage of Delivery

- A _____ 1 / 3
- B _____ 1 / 2
- C _____ 3 / 1

D _____ 3 / 3

10) "_____": Contractions Begin. Cervix begins dialating / effacing. Braxton Hicks contractions.

- A _____ Active Labor
- B _____ Delivery
- C _____ Transition Phase
- D _____ Early Labor

11) "_____ " the mother's water breaks, contractions are Stronger. Cervix mostly dialated / effaced.

- A _____ Active Labor
- B _____ Delivery
- C _____ Transition Phase
- D _____ Early Labor

12) Phase three-"_____ " is the most challenging and painful phase. This is when the baby is delivered.

- A _____ Active Labor
- B _____ Transition Phase
- C _____ Delivery
- D _____ Early Labor

13) Signs of the beginning of labor include: The baby drops, more _____ contractions, cervix begins to ripen, pass your mucus plug or notice "bloody show", her _____.

- A _____ Braxton Hicks / water breaks
- B _____ Transitional / cervix fully dilates
- C _____ gentle / morning sickness returns
- D _____ irregular / baby crowns

14) The _____ is the last stage of the entire process of Labor and Delivery. The mother will once again have to push. Bleeding, chills and exhaustion may occur.

- A _____ birth of the baby
- B _____ expulsion of the placenta
- C _____ rupturing of the membranes
- D _____ dilation of the cervix

15) _____ is when the baby is not positioned normally to be delivered.

- A _____ Abruptio
- B _____ Breech
- C _____ Placenta previa
- D _____ Incompetent cervix

16) _____ is when the baby accidentally passes its first bowel movement while still in the womb

- A _____ Amniotic fouling
- B _____ Fetal meconium
- C _____ Vernix caseosa
- D _____ Poops oops

17) _____ is where the placenta blocks the cervix and prevents a normal birth.

- A _____ Placental Abruptio
- B _____ Breech
- C _____ Incompetent cervix
- D _____ Placenta previa

18) _____ is a birth defect that causes incomplete formation of the upper lip (if severe the roof of your mouth)

- A _____ Club palate
- B _____ Binary Folding Syndrome
- C _____ Encephalia
- D _____ Cleft Lip

19) A Fetal Monitor is used to watch the babies _____ during labor.

- A _____ respiration rate
- B _____ moulding of the cranial bones
- C _____ position in the uterus
- D _____ heart rate

20) An _____ is injected into women's _____ during labor which causes a loss of sensation & loss of pain

- A _____ endometrial / Spinal cord
- B _____ epidural / vein
- C _____ Epidural / Spinal cord
- D _____ opiate / vein

21) A C - section is delivery of the baby through surgical incision in the mother's _____.

- A _____ diaphragm
- B _____ ovaries and fallopian tubes
- C _____ abdomen and uterus
- D _____ vagina and cervix

22) One advantage of an epidural is _____.

- A _____ decreases the intensity of labor contractions
- B _____ dilates the cervix more to make birth less painful.
- C _____ speeds up labor making birth happen faster
- D _____ relieves pain without affecting the baby

23) One disadvantage of an epidural is _____.

- A _____ speeds up labor making birth happen faster
- B _____ dilates the cervix more than normal, making birth more painful.
- C _____ it can slow the progress of labor
- D _____ it increases the intensity of labor contractions, possibly harming the baby

24) Zygote implants in _____ of uterus

- A _____ Fallopian Tube
- B _____ Fimbrae
- C _____ Endometrium
- D _____ Myometrium

25) Form into two layers 1. epiblast which becomes the _____ and the amniotic fluid. 2. hypoblast which is the yolk sack.

- A _____ Amniotic sack
- B _____ embryo

26) The _____ forms. Marks the axis of the embryo. Embryonic cells fold over at _____ to form an embryonic disk.

- A _____ Embryonic axis
- B _____ Blastocoele
- C _____ Primitive Streak
- D _____ Central cleft

27) The _____ system is one of the 1st systems to develop.

- A _____ Muscular
- B _____ Digestive
- C _____ Circulatory
- D _____ Nervous

28) Blood cells have already developed. Cardiac muscles _____

- A _____ form into 2 chambers
- B _____ start to contract

C _____ are not yet present

29) In the first trimester, the _____ form(s) the largest structure in the embryo.

- A _____ Heart and Lungs
- B _____ Skeleton
- C _____ Liver
- D _____ Brain and Spinal cord

30) The heart separates into 4 chambers and the _____, which is the master gland for all hormones and other glands, begins to form.

- A _____ pituitary gland
- B _____ Thyroid Gland
- C _____ Adrenal gland

31) The sex of the embryo will be recognizable because of the formation of the _____.

- A _____ gonads
- B _____ Scrotum
- C _____ Penis
- D _____ Uterus

32) Kidneys begin to _____ for the first time.

- A _____ separate from one into two organs
- B _____ migrate from the outside to the inside of the body
- C _____ appear on an ultrasound

D _____ produce urine

33) The brain can _____ and the primary teeth are at cap stage

- A _____ Hear
- B _____ get startled by sudden noises
- C _____ wake and sleep
- D _____ move muscles

34) An disorder that could occur is _____ where the egg implants in the fallopian tube and triess to develop there.

- A _____ ectopic pregnancy
- B _____ Rh incompatability
- C _____ Placenta previa
- D _____ breech birth

35) The egg is released from the _____ and enters the _____ where it is fertilized by a sperm.

- A _____ fimbrae / corpus luteum
- B _____ ovary / uterus
- C _____ ovary / fallopian tube

36) After about _____, the egg makes it to the uterus and implants on the uterine wall.

- A _____ 2 days
- B _____ 12 hours
- C _____ 4 days
- D _____ 6 hours

37)

_____ in the mother normally supplies the fetus with nutrients.

- A _____ Larger lungs
- B _____ Increased blood supply
- C _____ Pica
- D _____ increased kidney function

38) The uterus physically _____ so its not pressing on your bladder.

- A _____ becomes more narrow
- B _____ shifts upward
- C _____ enlarges
- D _____ gets smaller

39) The hormone _____ relaxes the stomach and intestines, which leads to excess acids not being pushed out of the digestive tract - causes morning sickness.

- A _____ oxytocin
- B _____ progesterone
- C _____ estrogen

40) Sense of _____ becomes sensitive, things that used to be acceptable may now bother the mother.

- A _____ touch
- B _____ hearing
- C _____ smell
- D _____ sight

41) _____ tend to swell due to higher levels of progesterone and estrogen, which helps cervix stay closed but can cause allergic type symptoms.

- A _____ capillaries
- B _____ Lungs
- C _____ Mucus membranes

42) _____ has increased which may make the mother feel warmer.

- A _____ Heart rate
- B _____ Appetite
- C _____ Blood volume
- D _____ Lung capacity

43) A disorder called _____ can cause strange cravings are: metal, coins, ash, coal, clay, soil, feces, chalk, paper, soap, kerosene, gum, etc. Usually caused by an iron deficiency

- A _____ Pica
- B _____ Pata
- C _____ Pica
- D _____ Para

44) For boys, the testes are beginning to _____.

- A _____ separate
- B _____ enlarge
- C _____ form
- D _____ descend

45) In girls, the uterus is in place _____.

A _____ and the ovaries make a lifetime of eggs.

B _____ but the ovaries won't produce eggs until the 3rd trimester.

C _____ but the ovaries have not developed yet.

D _____ but is not connected to the ovaries by fallopian tubes.

46) The fetus' lungs are beginning to produce surfactant- which _____

A _____ stimulates faster lung growth

B _____ prevents lungs from collapsing after birth

C _____ prevents amniotic fluid from entering the lungs while in uterus

47) _____ starts making fetal blood cells

A _____ The umbilical cord

B _____ The fetuses bone marrow

C _____ The mothers blood cells

48) The developing fetus can now _____.

A _____ hear the mothers

heartbeat

B _____ survive outside the womb

C _____ see the light through the abdomen

49) Baby now has phases of _____.

A _____ audible heartbeats between periods where the heart stops.

B _____ growth between periods of no growth

C _____ sleeping between brief periods of waking

50) _____ is when the placenta grows in the lowest part of the uterus and covers all or part of the opening to cervix.

A _____ Incompetent cervix

B _____ Ectopic pregnancy

C _____ Placenta Previa

51) Begins in the _____ week and ends in the _____ week of pregnancy. (range varies)

A _____ 28th - 36th

B _____ 11th / 16th

C _____ 10th / 27th

D _____ 17 / 35th

52) The baby's heartbeat becomes audible using a specific type of _____.

- A _____ ultrasound.
- B _____ CAT scan
- C _____ X-ray
- D _____ MRI

53) The fetus' skin is protected with a greasy, cheese-like coating called _____.

- A _____ mycomium
- B _____ vibrio cholera
- C _____ fetal fontainellus
- D _____ vernix caseosa

54) Tissue that will become _____ is also developing around the fetus' head and within the arms and legs

- A _____ skin
- B _____ hair
- C _____ muscle
- D _____ bone

55) The fetus' _____ have begun to face forward and slowly move.

- A _____ fingers / toes
- B _____ eyes
- C _____ lips

56) _____ begins to develop under the fetus' skin to provide energy and help keep the fetus warm after birth.

- A _____ vernix
- B _____ body hair

- C _____ collagen
- D _____ Fat storages

57) The mother no longer experiences frequent _____.

- A _____ weight gain
- B _____ fetal movements
- C _____ stretch marks
- D _____ morning sickness

58) The mother can start to feel the first _____.

- A _____ morning sickness
- B _____ fetal movements
- C _____ loss of weight

59) The mother may start to have _____ in the areas of the belly, butt, thighs, hips and breast

- A _____ stretch marks
- B _____ bruising
- C _____ unusual sensitivity to temperature

60) During the second Trimester the pregnant woman starts to _____.

- A _____ have Braxton Hicks contractions
- B _____ have the highest risk of miscarriage
- C _____ increase in weight
- D _____ experience morning sickness

61) The mother begins to _____.

- A _____ notice smells more strongly
- B _____ feel the kicks, twists and turns of the baby
- C _____ lose weight
- D _____ hear the babies heartbeat in a quiet room

62) _____ are being transferred from the mother's blood to the baby.

- A _____ Immunities
- B _____ amniotic fluids
- C _____ Blood cells

63) The risk of _____ is much less common in the second trimester

- A _____ Miscarriage
- B _____ Preeclampsia
- C _____ Placenta previa
- D _____ Placental abruption

64) Symptoms of _____ include high BP, sudden weight gain, swelling

- A _____ Preeclampsia:
- B _____ Placenta previa
- C _____ Miscarriage
- D _____ Placental abruption

65) A _____ is when the placenta pulls away from uterus. Cuts off nourishment. Endangers baby.

- A _____ Placenta previa
- B _____ placental abruption:
- C _____ Miscarriage
- D _____ Preeclampsia

66) Incompetent cervix is when the _____ before the baby is ready to be born.

- A _____ placenta pulls away from the uterine wall
- B _____ cervix begins to open
- C _____ placenta blocks the opening to the cervix

67) Treatment for _____ includes BP medication and bed rest.

- A _____ Preeclampsia
- B _____ Miscarriage
- C _____ Placental abruption
- D _____ Placenta previa

68) 3rd Trimester is the time period from _____ weeks.

- A _____ 14 to 30
- B _____ 36 - 40
- C _____ 24 to 40
- D _____ 10 to 24

69) The babys _____ is (are)

fully developed, but still flexible.

- A _____ bones
- B _____ brain
- C _____ skin
- D _____ lungs

70) The most rapid _____ growth occurs in the middle of this trimester.

- A _____ hair
- B _____ brain
- C _____ reproductive organ
- D _____ muscle and bone

71) Near the end of the trimester, the baby's internal organs are complex and developed enough to _____

- A _____ be seen on ultrasound
- B _____ function outside the uterus
- C _____ be repaired surgically
- D _____ be felt through the mother's abdomen

72) By Week 40, the baby is "_____" and ready to be delivered.

- A _____ "embryonically fertile"
- B _____ "full term"
- C _____ "metabolically manageable"
- D _____ "Encephalic"

73) by the end of the 3rd trimester,

testes of male fetuses are _____.

- A _____ still inside the pelvic cavity.
- B _____ still not formed
- C _____ fully descended into the scrotum
- D _____ fused into 1 gonad which will separate after birth

74) Fetus begins _____ immune system.

- A _____ to use its mother's immune system
- B _____ to develop its own
- C _____ to no longer require an

75) In the middle of the trimester, the baby is _____ breathing.

- A _____ no longer practicing
- B _____ able to obtain oxygen with its own
- C _____ starting to practice
- D _____ still unable to attempt

76) The baby's pupils _____.

- A _____ are present but cannot detect light.
- B _____ still have not formed yet.
- C _____ can see right through the uterus and watch TV.
- D _____ can now constrict, dilate and detect light.

77) _____ is a serious medical condition in which the placenta partially or completely peels away from the uterine wall, which can deprive the baby of oxygen and nutrients.

- A _____ Placenta previa
- B _____ Placenta Abruptio
- C _____ Preeclampsia:
- D _____ Rh incompatibility

78) _____ is a complication where the antibodies of the mother can cross the placenta and harm the baby.

- A _____ Rh Incompatibility
- B _____ Preeclampsia:
- C _____ Placenta previa
- D _____ Placenta Abruptio

79) _____ is a disorder where the mother has high blood pressure and protein in her urine, which can lead to premature birth.

- A _____ Rh incompatibility
- B _____ Ectopic Pregnancy
- C _____ Preeclampsia
- D _____ Placenta previa

80) The _____ of the baby can finally be determined during the 3rd trimester.

- A _____ size

- B _____ Neural tube disorders
- C _____ Blood type
- D _____ Gender