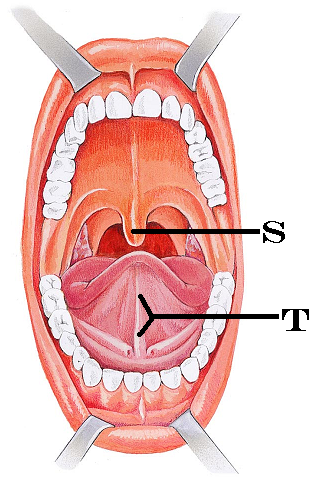
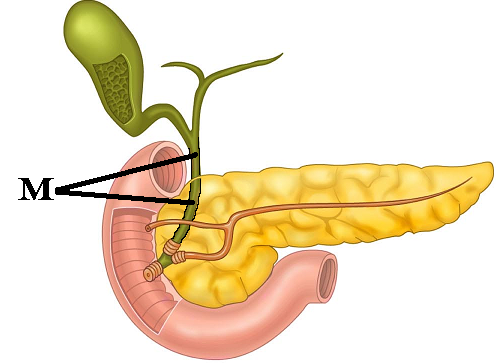
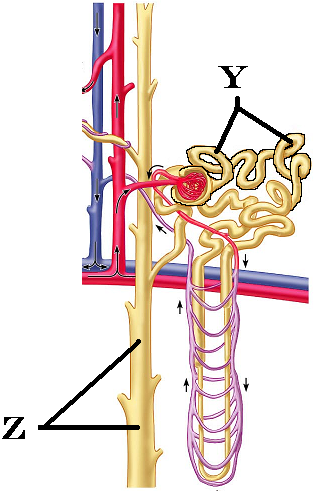
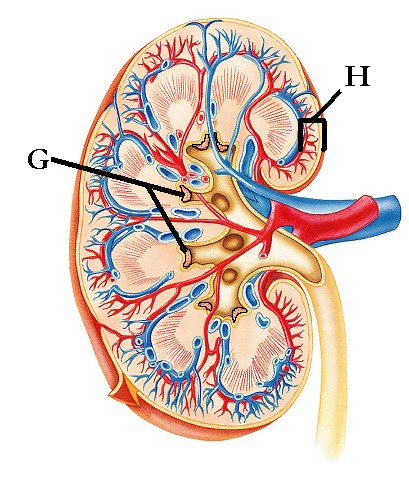
**BSC 182**

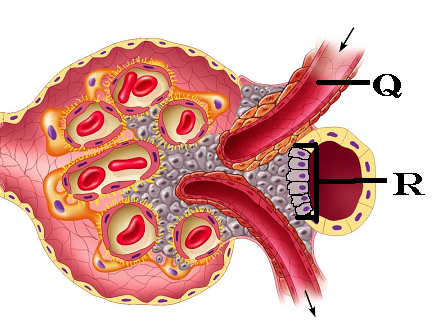
**Exam Five**

Reminder: There is one correct answer for each question. All questions are weighted equally. Please read and consider each question carefully.

1. **Simple columnar epithelium** can be found in which layer of the alimentary canal?
2. Submucosa
3. Serosa
4. Mucosa
5. Adventitia
6. Muscularis
7. Which layer of the alimentary canal is also known as the **visceral peritoneum?**
8. Muscularis
9. Serosa
10. Submucosa
11. Mucosa
12. Myomal
13. The cells that secrete **pepsinogen** are the:
14. parietal cells
15. mucous neck cells
16. chief cells
17. enteroendocrine cells
18. acinal cells
19. Identify “S”
    1. Palatine tonsils
    2. Epiglottis
    3. Uvula
    4. Hard palate
    5. Labial frenulum
20. Identify “T”
    1. Lingual frenulum
    2. Submandibular gland
    3. Labial frenulum
    4. Hypoglossal septum
    5. Stensen’s duct
21. The *lamina propria* is a member of which layer in the digestive tract?
    1. Submucosa
    2. Serosa
    3. Adventitia
    4. Mucosa
    5. Laminaria
22. Within the structure of the tooth, where are the nerves and blood vessels located?
    1. Dentin
    2. Crown
    3. Neck
    4. Pulp cavity
    5. Enamel
23. The **calcified plaque** that builds up on teeth and contributes to gingivitis is called tartar or
    1. Caries
    2. Calculus
    3. Calmodulin
    4. Calcitonin
    5. Calcaneous
24. This **hormone** triggers the release of **enzyme rich** pancreatic juice.
25. Gastrin
26. Digestin
27. Bile
28. Renin
29. Cholecystokinin
30. What are the three phases of **Gastric Secretion**?
31. Ileal, cecal, and haustric
32. Primary, secondary, tertiary
33. Gastric phase, parietal phase, chief phase
34. Cephalic phase, gastric phase, and intestinal phase
35. Duodenal phase, jejunal phase, ileal phase
36. Pepsinogen is an inactive protein-digesting enzyme. What **two** things will change it from pepsinogen into pepsin?
    * 1. Pepsinogen
      2. Pepsin
      3. Hydrochloric acid
      4. Gastric lipase
      5. Intrinsic factor
    1. 1, 4
    2. 2, 3
    3. 4, 5
    4. 1, 3
    5. 3, 5
37. Where is the pancreas located
38. Immediately inferior to the esophageal hiatus
39. Nestled within the C shaped curve of the duodenum
40. Inferior to the hepatic flexure
41. Nestled under the liver
42. A retroperitoneal structure near the appendix
43. Pancreatic amylase
44. Will have a similar function as salivary amylase
45. Will help to change the pH of the small intestine
46. Will assist in the emulsification of fats
47. Will split starch into simple sugars
48. Will split triglycerides into fatty acids
49. 2, 4, 5
50. 2, 5
51. 3
52. 1, 2, 4
53. 1, 4
54. Which organ’s secretion result in a **decrease of acidity** in the small intestine?
55. Gall bladder
56. Pancreas
57. Large intestine
58. Stomach
59. Liver
60. Identify “M”
    1. Common hepatic duct
    2. Hepatopancreatic duct
    3. Bile duct
    4. Right hepatic duct
    5. Cystic duct
61. The function of the gallbladder is to
62. Concentrate bile
63. Store bile
64. Release bile
65. Manufacture bile
66. None of the above are correct
    1. 1, 3
    2. 1, 2, 3
    3. 5
    4. 2, 4
    5. 2, 3
67. During the **gastroileal** reflex, presence of food in the stomach
68. Causes the chyme in the large intestine to be released
69. Causes the chyme in the ileum to be moved into the cecum
70. Causes the stomach to release chyme slowly into the small intestine
71. Causes the chyme in the duodenum to be moved into the ileum
72. Causes the chyme in the esophagus to be moved into the stomach
73. The large intestine is
74. Responsible for digesting fats
75. Responsible for removal of all bacteria
76. Responsible for absorbing fats
77. Responsible for water reabsorption
78. Responsible for waste storage
    1. 1, 4, 5
    2. 4, 5
    3. 3
    4. 2, 4
    5. 2, 4, 5
79. Identify the **incorrect** pairing of food type and the region in which it gets **digested**
    1. Fats; small intestine
    2. Nucleic acids; small intestine
    3. Proteins; stomach
    4. Carbohydrates; stomach
80. Which materials are **absorbed** into the **lacteals**?
    1. Polypeptides
    2. Lipids
    3. Simple carbohydrates
    4. Cellulose
    5. Nucleic acids
81. What type of **mucus-producing cells** are located within the **crypts** of the large intestine?
    1. MALT
    2. Peyers Patches
    3. Goblet cells
    4. Acinar cells
    5. Chief cells
82. Which of the following reflexes are we able to **voluntarily** control?
83. gastroileal reflex
84. gastrocolic reflex
85. gastroenteral reflex
86. enterogastric reflex
87. defecation reflex
88. Which structures are likely to become hemorrhoids?
89. Superficial anal arteries
90. Superficial rectal veins
91. Superficial sigmoid veins
92. Deep rectal arteries
93. Deep anal arteries
94. In addition to breaking down cellulose, what other function do the bacterial flora provide?
    1. Produce vitamins C and E
    2. Produce vitamin A and K
    3. Produce K and B vitamins
    4. Produce vitamins E and K
    5. Produce vitamins D and B vitamins
95. **Adult celiac disease** is cause by \_\_\_, and results in \_\_\_\_.
    1. Gluten; malabsorption due to microvilli damage
    2. Globulin; autoimmune damage to large intestine
    3. Gluten; decreased mucus formation
    4. Fatty acid sensitivity; perforated intestines
    5. Carbohydrate allergy; inflammation of the serosal linings
96. Which of the following empties urine directly **into the renal pelvis**?
97. Ureter
98. renal papilla
99. major calyx
100. nephron loop
101. minor calyx
102. The \_\_\_\_ is part of the circulatory system, while the \_\_\_ is part of the nephron
     1. Minor calyx; loop of Henle
     2. Glomerulus; proximal convoluted tubule
     3. Distal convoluted tubule; collecting duct
     4. Peritubular capillaries; vas recta
     5. Ascending loop; Descending loop
103. Identify **Y**
     1. nephron loop
     2. Proximal convoluted tubule
     3. Distal convoluted tubule
     4. Glomerulus
     5. Collecting duct
104. Identify **Z**
     1. Descending nephron loop
     2. Proximal convoluted tubule
     3. Distal convoluted tubule
     4. Glomerulus
     5. Collecting duct
105. The **collecting ducts** are \_\_\_\_\_ to water when the hormone \_\_\_\_\_ is **present**.
     1. permeable, ADH
     2. permeable, aldosterone
     3. impermeable, ADH
     4. impermeable, aldosterone
     5. permeable, sodium
106. Which are the two components of the **juxtaglomerular apparatus**?
107. Juxtaglomerular cells and fovea centralis
108. Jejunum and densa deferens
109. Basiar hairs and stereocilia
110. Juxtaglomerular cells and macula densa
111. Cortical and Medullary nephrons
112. Which type of nephrons can extend deep into the medulla?
113. Distal convoluted nephron
114. Macromedullary nephron
115. Cortical nephron
116. Juxtamedullary nephron
117. Pyramidal nephron
118. Which of the following is **true**?
119. As filtration pressure increases, glomerular filtration rate (GFR) increases
120. As filtration pressure decreases, GFR increases
121. As filtration pressure increases, GFR decreases
122. GFR is controlled solely by the vasa recta
123. Filtration pressure has nothing to do with the GFR



1. Identify “G”
   1. Major calyx
   2. Renal pelvis
   3. Renal papilla
   4. Renal column
   5. Renal cortex
2. Identify “H”
   1. Renal cortex
   2. Major calyx
   3. Renal papilla
   4. Renal column
   5. Renal pelvis
3. Atrial natriuretic peptide
4. Stimulates potassium absorption
5. Causes the release of Renin
6. Produced due to changes sensed at the heart
7. Produced due to changes sensed at the kidney
8. Will not affect blood pressure
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term for **swallowing** and \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term for **urination**
10. Mastication; deglutition
11. Deglutition; mastication
12. Micturition; mastication
13. Deglutition; micturition
14. Micturition; deglutition
15. Antidiuretic Hormone
16. Is released from thyroid
17. Is produced in response to increased water volume in body
18. Increases the permeability of the proximal convoluted tubule
19. Increases the permeability of the collecting duct
20. Is responsible, when present, for the production of dilute urine
21. The **trigone** of the bladder is composed of
22. Glomerular capsule, left ureter, right ureter
23. Renal pyramid and transitional epithelium
24. The opening of the left ureter, right ureter, and the urethra
25. The entrances of the left renal pelvis, right renal pelvis, and the calyx
26. Papillae and seminal vesicle
27. What type of specialized epithelium does the bladder have that allows it to stretch?
28. Keratinized squamous
29. Transitional
30. Simple Squamous
31. Pseudostratified columnar
32. Cuboidal
33. Which of the following is true with regards to the **urethra**
34. Male and female urethra pass through the prostate gland
35. Male and female urethra are the same length
36. Male and female urethra have both urinary and reproductive functions
37. Male and female urethra end as external urethral orifice
38. The urethra enters the bladder superiorly
39. Which option reflects the correct sequence for urine formation
    1. Tubular secretion; tubular filtration; capillary filtration
    2. Tubular filtration; tubular secretion; tubular reabsorption
    3. Glomerular filtration; tubular reabsorption; tubular secretion
    4. Glomerular filtration; tubular secretion; tubular reabsorption
    5. Glomerular transmission; tubular relocation; tubular secretion
40. The afferent arteriole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and has a \_\_\_\_\_\_ diameter than the efferent arteriole
    1. Approaches the loop of Henle; larger
    2. Approaches the hilus; smaller
    3. Approaches the vasa recta; smaller
    4. Approaches the glomerulus; larger
    5. Approaches the glomerulus; smaller



1. Identify “Q”
   1. Efferent arteriole
   2. Glomerular capillary
   3. Proximal renal tubule
   4. Distal renal tubule
   5. Afferent arteriole
2. Identify “R”
   1. Macula densa cells
   2. Juxtaglomerular cells
   3. Podocytes
   4. Granular cells
   5. Juxtamedullary cells
3. Consumption of **caffeine** will cause an increase in urinary output because
   1. Na+ reabsorption is stimulated
   2. It pushes glucose into the filtrate which draws water
   3. ADH is stimulated
   4. ADH is inhibited
   5. Na+ reabsorption is inhibited
4. Consumption of **alcohol** will cause an increase in urinary output because
   1. ADH is stimulated
   2. ADH is inhibited
   3. Na+ reabsorption is inhibited
   4. Na+ reabsorption is stimulated
   5. It pushes glucose into the filtrate which draws water
5. Which substance causes the adrenal cortex to release Aldosterone directly?
   1. Renin
   2. Angiotensinogen
   3. Angiotensin I
   4. Angiotensin II
   5. Angiotensin Converting Enzyme
6. **Ureters** link
   1. Aorta to the kidney
   2. Bladder to the outside of the body
   3. Digestive system to urinary system
   4. Kidney to bladder
   5. Urinary bladder to gall bladder
7. The male urethra is named for the regions it passes through. Which region listed below is **not correct**?
   1. Prostatic urethra
   2. Glans urethra
   3. Membranous urethra
   4. Penile urethra
   5. Spongy urethra

Please turn in both your Opscan forms and your exam packet.

If you have comments on a question, set your exam in a separate pile.

Enjoy the rest of your day.

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