Lab Quiz 182\_1a

Instructor Set-up

Station One:

1. Microscope. Place a marker on the scanning lens
2. Question

Station Two

1. Microscope: Thyroid slide showing follicle. (No parathyroid tissue)
2. Question

Station Three

1. Microscope: Posterior pituitary
2. Question

Station Four

1. Microscope: Marker at Neutrophil
2. Question

Station Five

1. Use the blood typing wells show an agglutination reaction: B+ blood type
2. Question

Station Six

1. Image: Megakaryocyte
2. Question

Station Seven

1. Image/Question
2. Question

Station Eight

1. Blood typing wells: O- blood type
2. Question

Station Nine

1. Microscope: Monocyte
2. Question

Station Ten

1. Microscope: Ovary, try to have a mature follicle in the field of view

Station One

1. Which part of the microscope is indicated by the marker?
	1. Ocular lens
	2. Scanning lens
	3. Low power lens
	4. High power lens
	5. Oil immersion lens
2. What is the total magnification when the lens indicated is used?
	1. 1000X
	2. 400X
	3. 100X
	4. 40X
	5. 4X

Station Two

1. Identify the tissue.
2. Indicate one of the three cortical hormones produced at the adrenal cortex. (List ONLY one.)

Station Three

1. The material on the slide is responsible for the release of Oxytocin and which other hormone?
2. Name one hormone produced by the gland indicated below

Station Four

1. Identify the structure indicated in the field of view.
2. What is the function of this cell?
	1. Transportation of gasses
	2. Engulf bacteria
	3. Promote inflammation
	4. Produce antibodies
	5. Fight parasitic worms

Station Five

1. What blood type is this?
2. Which antibodies would be in the plasma of a person with this blood type?

Station Six

1. What is the name of the cell indicated?
	1. Promyeloblast
	2. Megakayrocyte
	3. Thrombocytoblast
	4. Normoblast
	5. Hemacytoblast
2. What does the cell from #11 turn into?

Station Seven



1. The cell line on the far right of the image will produce which type of cell?
	1. Monocyte
	2. Macrophage
	3. Erythrocyte
	4. Lymphocyte
	5. Basophil
2. What is the term for the immature red blood cell that has lost its nucleus, but not some of the membranes in the cytoplasm?

Station Eight

1. What is the blood type?
2. Which blood type(s) could this person safely receive?

Station Nine

1. Identify the cell
2. What name is the antigen given in Rh+ groups?
	1. Rho
	2. B
	3. C
	4. D
	5. There are no antigens in Rh+ groups

Station Ten

1. Identify the image on the slide
	1. Seminiferous tubule
	2. Thymus
	3. Spleen
	4. Thyroid
	5. Ovary
2. In a female, where is testosterone made?
	1. Seminiferous tubules
	2. Hypothalamus
	3. Pineal gland
	4. Adrenal cortex
	5. Ovary

Station Eleven

1. The pancreas is a heterocrine gland. What does heterocrine mean?
	1. Produces more than one type of hormone
	2. Produces local hormones only
	3. Dependent on a third messenger system
	4. Has both acidic and basic secretions
	5. Has both endocrine and exocrine secretions
2. The tissue in the image below belongs to the
	1. Thyroid
	2. Parathyroid
	3. Spleen
	4. Thymus
	5. Adrenal gland

