

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY II - TEST 1

(Chapters 19, 20, 21 and 22)

PART 1 : MULTIPLE CHOICE - SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION! 2 PTS EACH.

1. Which of these is **NOT** a characteristic of Erythrocytes?
 - a. biconcave
 - b. contains hemoglobin
 - c. lives for 120 days
 - d. produced in the spleen
 - e. lacks a mitochondria

2. Which of these is the Most abundant plasma protein?
 - a. albumin
 - b. fibrinogen
 - c. globulin
 - d. hemoglobin
 - e. actin

3. Which of these would be formed by the hormone thrombopoietin?
 - a. basophil
 - b. lymphocyte
 - c. erythrocyte
 - d. macrophage
 - e. platelet

4. Which of these breakdown into bilirubin?
 - a. Fe = iron
 - b. globulin
 - c. perilymph
 - d. heme
 - e. Mg = magnesium

5. Which of these is involved in an antihistamine effect?
 - a. basophil
 - b. lymphocyte
 - c. monocyte
 - d. neutrophil
 - e. eosinophil

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6. Which of these statements is FALSE?
- 700 RBC :1 WBC
 - blood is thicker than water
 - blood pH is 7.35-7.45
 - the majority of plasma is water
 - megakaryoblast are mature cells
7. Which of these blood types has both antibodies?
- A
 - B
 - AB
 - O
 - all the above
8. The left "lubb" sound would be your _____
- aortic semilunar valve
 - pulmonary semilunar valve
 - tricuspid valve
 - bicuspid valve
 - interatrial septum
9. Which of these vessels enters the right ventricle?
- coronary sinus
 - superior vena cava
 - inferior vena cava
 - pulmonary trunk
 - none of the above
10. Which of these is measured as liters/min?
- cardiac output
 - cardiac reserve
 - pulse rate
 - heart rate
 - stroke volume
11. Which of these layers would control blood pressure?
- tunica media
 - tunica interna
 - tunica externa
 - tunica adventitia
 - tunica my ear all the information falling out!!!!

12. Which "step" is the first in platelet plug formation?
- platelet release reaction
 - vascular spasms
 - platelet adhesion
 - coagulation
 - platelet aggregation
13. The inactive form of "clot buster" during fibrolysis is _____
- plasminogen
 - plasmin
 - thrombin
 - prothrombin
 - prothrombinase
14. Which of these cells would be involved in specific resistance?
- basophil
 - lymphocyte
 - monocyte
 - neutrophil
 - eosinophil
15. The layer/covering of your heart that is also known as the epicardium is _____
- myocardium
 - visceral endocardium
 - parietal pleura
 - visceral pericardium
 - parietal pericardium
16. Which of these vessel is the lowest pressure?
- iliac vein
 - inferior vena cava
 - femoral vein
 - popliteal vein
 - pulmonary vein
17. Which of these would contain intercalated?
- myocardium
 - visceral endocardium
 - parietal pleura
 - visceral pericarium
 - none of them

18. Which of these vessels are also conducting?
- distributing arteries
 - conducting arteries
 - arterioles
 - veins
 - venules
19. Renal capillaries would be located in which organ?
- kidneys
 - heart
 - spleen
 - testes
 - liver
20. Which of these serves as a blood reservoir?
- arteries
 - capillaries
 - arterioles
 - lymph vessels
 - tonsils
21. Which of these statements is false about resistance?
- smaller diameter = more resistance
 - increased length = decrease in resistance
 - vasomotor nerve = increased resistance
 - thicker blood = increased resistance
 - lower viscosity = decrease in resistance
22. Osmotic pressure would be greater on the side of the capillaries closest to _____
- arteries
 - lymph vessels
 - arterioles
 - veins
 - venules
23. Which of these leads directly **into** the subclavian vein?
- left common carotid arteries
 - axillary veins
 - jugular veins
 - brachiocephalic vein
 - inferior vena cava

24. Which of these vessels is not located in your lower extremities?
- common iliac
 - popliteal
 - femoral
 - brachial
 - tibial
25. Which of these is not a function of the lymph system?
- transport of lipids
 - immune response
 - prevent edema
 - return excess interstitial fluid to the circulatory system
 - absorption of carbohydrates
26. The lymphatic vessels drain into _____?
- lumbar vein
 - capillaries
 - thoracic aorta
 - trunks
 - subclavian vein
27. Which of these is responsible for transport of dietary lipids?
- spleen
 - thymus
 - lymph node
 - Peyer's patch
 - lacteal
28. Which of these statements is **false** about the lymph system?
- red bone marrow is a secondary lymph organ
 - the spleen is the largest lymphatic organ
 - the Peyer's patch is in the small intestine
 - the nodules are located in the cortex of a lymph node
 - spleen is composed of white and red pulp
29. Which of these defense mechanisms would **not** be part of the first line of defense?
- phagocytes
 - saliva
 - urine, defecation and vomiting
 - cilia
 - gastric juices

30. Which of these is the result of stimulation by pyrogens?
- fever
 - complement system
 - macrophages
 - interferon
 - histamine release
31. Which of these statements is False about antigens?
- plastics and metals are not usually recognized
 - antibodies combine with them and are destroyed by basophils
 - there are a lot of receptor types because of genetic recombination
 - they are substances that are recognized by the immune system
 - blood cells do not have major histocompatibility complexes
32. Which of these is NOT an example of a **sign of inflammation**?
- redness
 - swelling
 - heat
 - convulsions
 - pain
33. Which of these parts of an antibody is only made of heavy chains?
- constant end
 - light chains
 - steal chains
 - variable end
 - all of the above
34. The cell type involved in "Cytolysis" would be a _____ cell.
- memory
 - helper (CD4)
 - cytotoxic (CD8)
 - plasma
 - suppressor
35. Being injected with antibodies like antivenom would be an example of _____
- natural acquired passive immunity
 - artificial acquired active immunity
 - natural acquired active immunity
 - artificial acquired passive immunity

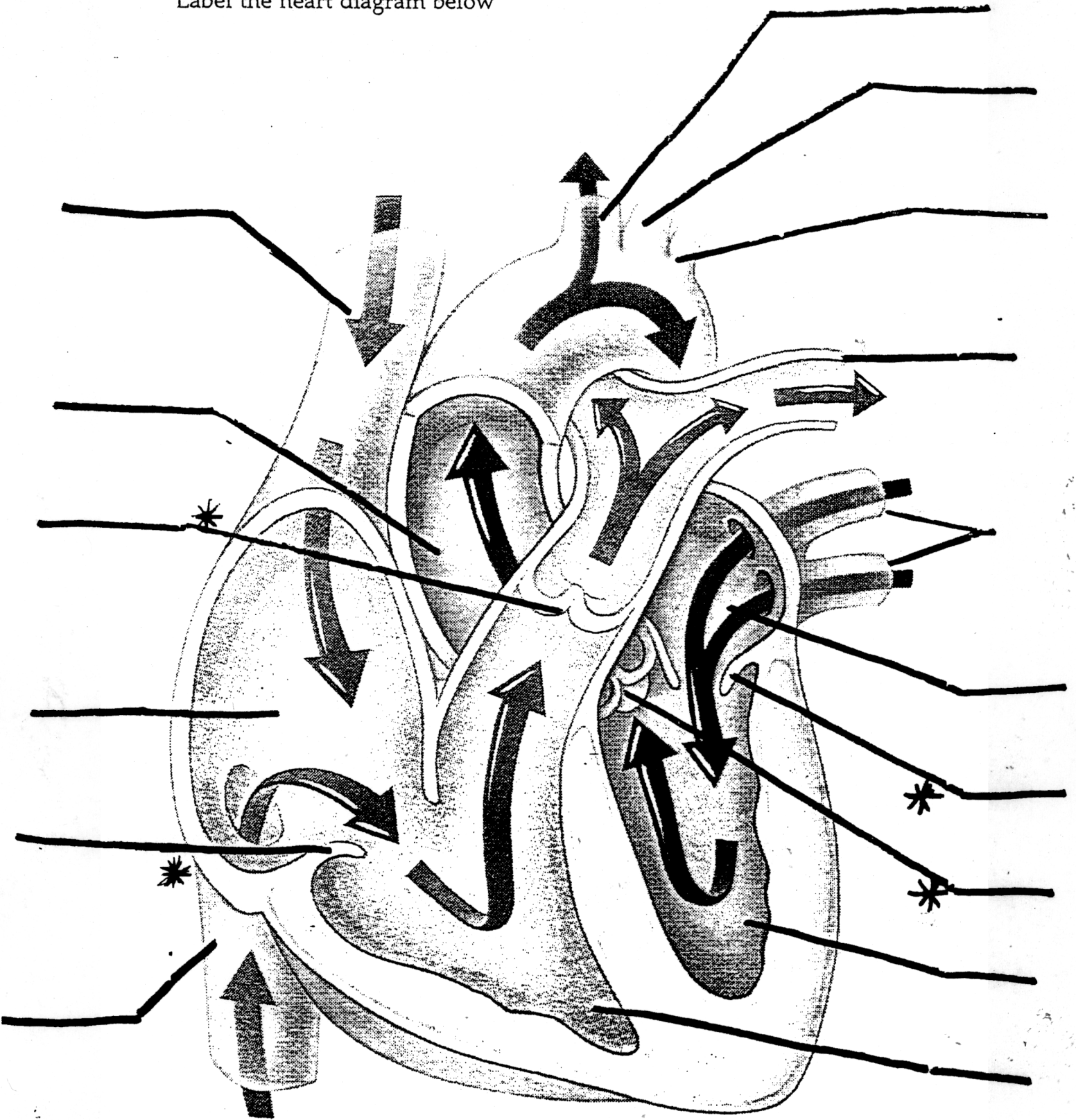
**PART 2. MATCHING SELECT THE BEST NUMBER FOR EACH
2 PTS EACH (20 pts)**

Heart Terms

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 51. semilunar valve | 1. Made of 1/2 moon shaped structures |
| 52. plateau | 2. Also known as parietal pericardium |
| 53. depolarization | 3. 20-40 beats/min |
| 54. repolarization | 4. 90-100 beats/min |
| 55. systole | 5. relaxation |
| 56. diastole | 6. Sodium into cell |
| 57. A-V valve | 7. Anchored by chordinae tendinae |
| 58. Bundle of His | 8. 40-50 beats/min |
| 59. SA node | 9. Calcium moves into cell |
| 60. AV node | 10. potassium out of cell |
| | 11. contraction |

PART 3 DISCUSSION QUESTION 10 PTS

Label the heart diagram below



* = valves