

Gross Anatomy

Practice Questions for the 3rd Lecture Exam

- Chordae tendinae and papillary muscles assist the:
 - pulmonary semilunar valves
 - stabilize the ossicles
 - atrioventricular valves
 - pulmonary veins
 - none of the above
- Starting at the vena cava, blood passes through heart in the following order:

(1) left ventricle	(2) right ventricle	(3) left atrium
(4) right atrium	(5) bicuspid valve	(6) tricuspid valve
(7) pulmonary arteries	(8) pulmonary veins	(9) aorta
(10) lung	(11) left semilunar valve	(12) right semilunar valve

 - 4, 6, 2, 12, 7, 10, 8, 3, 5, 1, 11, 9
 - 3, 6, 1, 11, 7, 10, 8, 4, 5, 2, 12, 9
 - 3, 6, 1, 11, 7, 10, 8, 4, 5, 2, 12, 9
 - 4, 6, 2, 12, 8, 10, 7, 3, 5, 1, 11, 9
- Components of a neuron may include all of the following except:
 - soma
 - one or more dendrites
 - an elongate axon
 - one or more synaptic terminals
 - no exceptions; all of the above are included
- If you were in a horrible automobile accident, and as soon as you regained consciousness, you could taste the blood running into your mouth but could not feel any pain in your face or move your jaw, what cranial nerves were damaged?
 - CN I, II and IV
 - CN VII, X, XI
 - CN V(1), V(2), V(3)
 - CN V(1), V (3), VI
- Name the humor located in the posterior chamber.
 - vitreous
 - leteous
 - postereous
 - aqueous
- Name the nerve that innervates the levator palpebrae superioris.
 - CN II
 - CN III
 - CN II
 - CN X

7. Neurons can be classified according to structure: This includes all of the following except:
 - a. anaxonic
 - b. unipolar
 - c. bipolar
 - d. multipolar
 - e. all of the above are correct
8. The auditory ossicles include the:
 - a. cochlea, saccule, and utricle
 - b. cortical, cuticle, and comical
 - c. stapes, malleus, and incus
 - d. tympanum, stapedius, and tensor tympani
 - e. styloid, malleolus, and talus
9. The auditory tube connects the nasopharynx to the:
 - a. external ear
 - b. cochlea
 - c. middle ear
 - d. inner ear
 - e. all the above
10. The choroid plexus:
 - a. is located on the ventral surface area of each ventricle
 - b. is the site of CSF production
 - c. is the site of CSF drainage from the neural tissues
 - d. is the site where the spinal nerves first enter the medulla
 - e. none of the above
11. The CSF produced by the choroid plexi of the brain circulates through the:
 - a. ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord only
 - b. ventricles of the brain only
 - c. dorsal root ganglia of the spinal nerves
 - d. cervical, brachial, and lumbosacral plexi
 - e. none of the above are correct
12. The epithelium on the inner surface of the eyelids and the outer surface of the eye is the:
 - a. conjunctiva
 - b. lacrimal caruncle
 - c. cornea
 - d. lacrimal gland
 - e. none of the above
13. The functional classifications of neurons do not include:
 - a. sensory neurons
 - b. association neurons (inter-neurons)
 - c. motor neurons
 - d. axoplasmic neurons
 - e. no exceptions; all of the above are correct
14. The groove between the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum is the:
 - a. longitudinal fissure
 - b. central sulcus
 - c. lateral sulcus
 - d. parieto-occipital sulcus
 - e. none of the above

15. The most important function of the soma of a neuron is to:
 - a. allow communication with another neuron
 - b. support neuroglial cells
 - c. generate an electrical charge
 - d. house organelles that produce energy and synthesize organic molecules
 - e. all of the above are correct

16. The parasympathetic division
 - a. has roots in the brain stem and spinal segments S2-S4
 - b. stimulates metabolism
 - c. promotes relaxation
 - d. increases alertness
 - e. a and c only

17. The pia mater:
 - a. covers the brain but not the spinal cord
 - b. is the delicate inner-most meningeal layer
 - c. contains the space in which the CSF circulates
 - d. all of the above are true

18. The primary function of the lens of the eye is to:
 - a. provide the coloring of the eye
 - b. maintain the shape of the eye
 - c. focus the visual image onto the optic disk
 - d. focus the visual image onto the fovea

19. The region of the mesencephalon that is responsible for visual integration is the:
 - a. red nucleus
 - b. substantia nigra
 - c. superior colliculus
 - d. none of the above
 - e. all of the above are involved at some level

20. The semicircular canals include which of the following?
 - a. dorsal and ventral
 - b. lateral, middle, and medial
 - c. anterior, posterior, and lateral
 - d. spiral, upright, and reverse
 - e. none of the above

21. The spinal meninges function to:
 - a. protect the spinal cord
 - b. stabilize the spinal cord
 - c. absorb shocks to the spinal cord
 - d. assist in delivering nutrients to the spinal cord
 - e. do all of the above

22. The tears that moisten and clean the eyes are produced by the:
 - a. conjunctiva
 - b. tarsal glands
 - c. Meibomian glands
 - d. lacrimal glands
 - e. none of the above

23. The termination of the spinal cord is called the:
- filum terminale
 - posterior median fissure
 - synaptic terminals
 - conus medullaris
24. The tympanic cavity contains:
- air
 - the auditory ossicles (malleolus, incus, styloid)
 - fluid
 - cochlea, saccule and utricle
 - none of the above are correct
25. Visceral motor neurons are located in:
- dorsal roots
 - white matter
 - ventral roots
 - ventral ramus
 - none of the above
26. What are the spinal segments of the brachial plexus?
- T1-T10
 - C1-C4
 - C5-T1
 - T5-T9
27. What is the correct path of circulation for CSF?
- Choroid plexus, fourth ventricle, subarachnoid space, median aperture
 - Choroid plexus, fourth ventricle, median aperture, subarachnoid space
 - Choroid plexus, filum terminale, subarachnoid space, superior sagittal sinus
 - Mesencephalic aqueduct, fourth ventricle, subarachnoid space, third ventricle
 - Choroid plexus, fourth ventricle, dura mater, subarachnoid space
28. What is the blood disorder in which there are too many platelets?
- hematuria
 - thrombocytosis
 - anemia
 - thrombopotosis
29. What is the function of the bony hard palate?
- acts as a vertical strut to separate the left and right nasal cavities
 - forms the floor of the nasal cavity and separates the oral and nasal cavities
 - stiffens and reinforces the soft palate
 - none of the above are correct
30. What is the portion of the dura mater that encloses the pituitary gland?
- tentorium cerebelli
 - endosteum
 - diaphragma sellae
 - commissural fibers

31. What region of the brain processes visual and auditory information and generates voluntary somatic motor responses to these stimuli?
- Pons
 - Cerebrum
 - Mesencephalon
 - Cerebellum
 - Medulla Oblongata
32. Which division of the ANS is responsible for the flight or fight response?
- parasympathetic division
 - afferent division
 - efferent division
 - sympathetic division
33. Which of the following cranial nerves does not have both sensory and motor control?
- Trigeminal
 - Vagus
 - Accessory
 - Glossopharyngeal
 - Facial
34. Which of the following do not apply to the CNS neuroglia?
- they form a sheath of myelin to wrap axons
 - they provide a supportive framework for the nervous tissues
 - they transmit electrical signals to the axons
 - they act as phagocytes
35. Which of the following is not a papillae?
- fungiform
 - filiform
 - circumvallate
 - gustiform
36. Which of the following IS NOT a type of receptor used by the general senses?
- Nociceptors
 - Chemoreceptors
 - Mechanoreceptors
 - Thermoreceptor
 - Thermoreceptors
37. Which of the following is true of the dura mater?
- is fused to the endosteum of the cranial bones
 - consists of three layers
 - it contains the subarachnoid spaces
 - it follows precisely the contours of the brain tissue
 - none of the above

1. Chordae tendinae and papillary muscles assist the:
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 - b. stabilize the ossicles
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