

# Gross Anatomy

## Practice Questions for the 4th Lecture Exam

1. The auditory tube connects the nasopharynx to the:
  - a. external ear
  - b. cochlea
  - c. middle ear
  - d. inner ear
  - e. none of the above
2. The most important skeletal muscles involved in making unstressed respiratory movements include the:
  - a. serratus anterior and levator scapulae
  - b. diaphragm and external intercostal muscles
  - c. rectus abdominus, external and internal oblique and the transversus abdominus
  - d. intrinsic back muscles and the scalenus anterior and medius
  - e. all of the above
3. The function of surfactant is to:
  - a. reduce the surface tension in the fluid coating alveolar fluid to prevent alveolar collapse
  - b. phagocytize particulate matter that has eluded the respiratory defenses
  - c. cause capillaries to adhere closely to the alveolar surfaces to promote gas exchange
  - d. cause diffusion
  - e. none of the above
4. What aspect of laryngeal function would be impaired if the arytenoid and corniculate cartilages are damaged?
  - a. the air would not be able to enter
  - b. the larynx would be unable to move during swallowing
  - c. sound production would be impaired
  - d. the person would be likely to choke
  - e. none of the above are true
5. Contraction of the diaphragm:
  - a. decreases the volume of the thoracic cavity
  - b. increases the pressure in the thoracic cavity and pushes air out of the lungs
  - c. tenses and flattens the floor of the thoracic cavity
  - d. depresses the ribs
  - e. does none of the above
6. Pleural fluid is secreted by:
  - a. the parietal pleura only
  - b. both the visceral and parietal pleurae
  - c. the mediastinum
  - d. the visceral pleura only
  - e. the respiratory membrane

7. Secretion of excess amounts of pleural fluid:
  - a. increases the efficiency of gas exchange in the lungs to a greater than normal degree
  - b. is responsible for collapsing the open space of the pleural cavity into a potential space
  - c. is a result of the inflammation of the pleurae
  - d. is only an event that occurs during eupnea
  - e. all of the above are true
8. What is the significance of the "c-shaped" cartilages that reinforce the tracheal rings?
  - a. these cartilages hold the trachea rigidly open at the same diameter at all times
  - b. the incomplete portion of the c-shaped cartilages are located at the posterior of the tracheal cartilages, to permit the esophagus to bulge anteriorly into the tracheal lumen in transient fashion to permit a large bolus to pass
  - c. they form a solid cartilaginous tube
  - d. the open region permits passage of nerves that stimulate laryngeal muscles
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9. What is likely to happen if the epiglottis fails to fold over the glottis during the act of swallowing food or liquid?
  - a. air may enter the trachea
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10. Peristalsis:
  - a. condition where the digestive tract is irritated by the passage of rough, fibrous material
  - b. waves of muscular contractions that move along the length of a tube
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  - a. storage of the bulk of ingested food
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14. The actions involved in the mechanical processing of food include all but which of the following?
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  - squashing foods with the tongue
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  - churning or swirling of the foods by the stomach
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15. A retroperitoneal structure:
- is encased within the lesser omentum
  - is covered by parietal peritoneum and is fused to the posterior body wall
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16. Which of the following is not an accessory digestive organ?
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  - spleen
  - liver
  - pancreas
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17. The pancreas:
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  - acts as a pathway for the transport of digested materials to the small intestine
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18. Which of the following kinds of compounds can be reduced by digestion into organic molecules small enough to be able to be absorbed by the digestive epithelium?
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19. How would damage or removal of parts of the mesentery interfere with normal function of the small intestine?
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24. Blood travels from the right atrium to the right ventricle through the:
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  - a & c
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42. The structure of the female reproductive system that is homologous to the scrotum of the male reproductive system is the:
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  - cervix
  - labia majora
  - uterine tube
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43. What is the importance of the pampiniform plexus in the scrotum?
- it eases the raising and lowering of the testes without pinching of the blood vessels
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44. The vagina:
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  - is lined by a smooth simple epithelium
  - has a mucosal inner layer surrounded by an elastic muscularis layer
  - normally does not contain any bacteria; if these appear, it causes vaginal infection
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45. The testes can be pulled closer to the body by the:
- tunica vaginalis
  - dartos
  - cremaster muscle
  - epididymis
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46. For what additional functions is the female reproductive system responsible in comparison to those of the male?
- none; they both have only similar functions
  - production of gametes
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47. The ovaries are supported by the:
- roof of the pelvic cavity
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  - mesovarium
  - uterus
  - none of the above
48. Which of the following are not components of the reproductive system?
- ureters
  - gonads
  - ducts that receive and transport the gametes
  - accessory glands and organs that secrete fluids into the ducts of the reproductive system or other excretory ducts
  - the external genitalia

49. The main function of the uterus is to:
- a. provide the site of fertilization of the eggs
  - b. store mature eggs until fertilization can occur
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  - d. provide a pathway to the exterior of the body for the female gametes
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50. What sheet of mesentery stretches between the liver and the diaphragm?
- A. Lesser omentum
  - b. Greater omentum
  - c. Mesocolon
  - d. Falciform ligament
  - e. Mesentery
51. Which of the following Male/Female homologous structures is incorrect?
- a. Prostate gland/Paraurethral glands
  - b. Gubernaculum/Round & ovarian ligaments
  - c. Testis/Ovaries
  - d. Labia majora/scrotum
  - e. All of the above are correct

**Key; Correct answers are bold-faced.**

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