KAPLAN Medical/Clinical Laboratory Technician

Anatomy and Physiology
# Table of Contents

Acknowledgements ................................................. AC-1  
Catalog Program Description ..................................... CD-1  
Program Overview .................................................. PO-1  
Syllabus .............................................................. SY-1  
Textbooks and Resources List ...................................... TR-1  
Weekly Calendar .................................................... WC-1  

## Exams/Quizzes and Answers .................................. EX-1  
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam ........................ EX-2  
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers ............ EX-8  
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam ............................ EX-14  
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers ............... EX-25  
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam (Alternate) .......... EX-36  
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers (Alternate) EX-42  
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam (Alternate) ............ EX-48  
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers (Alternate) EX-59
Acknowledgements

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We are grateful for the substantial contributions of the following individuals:

- Wendy Miller, M.A., Program Director, Elgin Community College
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- Juli Melanson
- Donald R. Berthiaume, Andover College
- Sheila Krystofek
- Carolyn Livingston

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Printed in the United States of America.
The Medical/Clinical Laboratory Technician (M/CLT) curriculum is an Associate’s degree program that prepares an individual to perform clinical laboratory procedures under the supervision of a qualified pathologist and medical technologist. Students obtain a background in the basic sciences and an understanding of medical laboratory procedures. This basis of knowledge and skills prepares an individual to perform clinical laboratory procedures. Such procedures as chemistry, hematology, microbiology, and immunohematology are taught by instruction in the classroom and laboratory, and thorough clinical experience. Progressive evaluation of competency attainment occurs in the classroom, in laboratories, and at affiliate clinical sites.

Program Goals:

- **Laboratory Precision:** Provide patient care in a diverse health care setting
- **Knowledge:** Demonstrate efficiency in medical and clinical laboratory tasks and general medical knowledge.
- **Clinical:** Perform patient assessment and clinical laboratory procedures.
- **Critical Thinking:** Apply current technologies in clinical laboratory technology to research and retrieve information, discriminate between sources of information, and take action based upon the acquisition of new information and knowledge.
- **Professionalism:** Promote standards of excellence and career-long learning.
- **Ethics:** Demonstrate ethical behavior.

Upon completion of this program of study with a GPA of 2.0 or better, the student is awarded a Medical/Clinical Laboratory Technician Associate’s degree.

Graduates may seek career opportunities in clinical laboratory science and continue their education to become a medical technologist/clinical laboratory scientist or laboratory manager. Employment opportunities include laboratories in hospitals, medical offices, blood centers, veterinary labs, and research facilities.

This program is designed to lead to entry-level employment in the industry, or to jobs in related fields, the specific job titles of which may not be that specified in the program title. Although the School will assist students with job placement, finding a job is the individual responsibility of the student. The School does not guarantee that any student will be placed in any of the jobs described, or at all.
## Program Overview

### MEDICAL/CLINICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN
1790 HOURS/107 QCR. OCCUPATIONAL ASSOCIATE’S DEGREE

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
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## Medical/Clinical Laboratory Technician Program Overview

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<td>1790</td>
<td>107.0</td>
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Syllabi are updated on a periodic basis to accommodate textbook edition changes and other issues. Please retrieve the syllabus for this module from the Instructor SharePoint site. Please contact your Director of Education for access instructions. Consult the Curriculum Index to ensure that you are using the most recent version.
Textbooks and Resources List

Textbooks and Resources lists are updated on a periodic basis to accommodate textbook edition changes and other issues. Please retrieve the Textbooks and Resources list for this module from the Instructor SharePoint site. Please contact your Director of Education for access instructions. Consult the Curriculum Index to ensure that you are using the most recent version.
# Weekly Calendar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Lab Activities/Exercises</th>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Additional Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Orientation to A &amp; P Basic Chemistry (Marieb Ch.1–2)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Cells &amp; Tissues Integumentary System (Marieb Ch. 3–4)</td>
<td>Microscopic study of tissues</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Skeletal System Muscular System (Marieb Ch.5–6)</td>
<td>Work with anatomical models</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Nervous System Endocrine System (Marieb Ch. 7, 9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blood Lymphatic System (Marieb Ch. 10, 12)</td>
<td>Blood Typing</td>
<td></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Cardiovascular System (Marieb Ch. 11)</td>
<td>Heart dissection Blood pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Week</td>
<td>Topics</td>
<td>Lab Activities/Exercises</td>
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<td>Additional Resources</td>
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</table>
| 7    | **Respiratory System**  
      (Marieb Ch. 13) |                          |              |                     |
| 8    | **Urinary System**  
      (Marieb Ch. 15) | Urinalysis              |              |                     |
| 9    | **Digestive System**  
      **Reproductive System**  
      (Marieb Ch. 14, 16) |                          |              |                     |
| 10   | This week is intended to be used to complete any material remaining for the course. Additionally, all the outcomes from week 1 to week 9 should be reviewed.  
      **Final Exam** |                          |              |                     |
Exams/Quizzes and Answers

- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam (Alternate)
- Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers (Alternate)
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam (Alternate)
- Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers (Alternate)
Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. Which of the following is NOT a ventral cavity:
   a. pelvic cavity
   b. thoracic cavity
   c. abdominal cavity
   d. oral cavity
   e. spinal cavity

2. Which of the following is a dorsal body landmark:
   a. sternal region
   b. patellar region
   c. scapular region
   d. pubic region
   e. thoracic region

3. Which one of the following DNA bases are complementary?
   a. guanine and uracil
   b. thymine and guanine
   c. adenine and guanine
   d. cytosine and adenine
   e. adenine and thymine

4. Which of the following substances below is matched with its correct organic group:
   a. enzymes — proteins
   b. DNA — lipids
   c. steroids — carbohydrates
   d. glycerol — proteins
   e. monosaccharides — nucleic acids
5. The cell connections that allow substances to pass directly from one cell into another are called:
   a. microvilli
   b. tight junctions
   c. desmosomes
   d. gap junctions
   e. inclusions

6. Cholesterol is used in the cell membrane to:
   a. help make the membrane more rigid
   b. allow carbohydrates to pass through the membrane
   c. assist in cell recognition by the immune system
   d. provide the medium in which protein molecules float
   e. help make the membrane more fluid

7. Which of the following do not involve the movement of molecules from an area of greater concentration to an area of lower concentration:
   a. simple diffusion
   b. osmosis
   c. diffusion
   d. facilitated diffusion
   e. filtration

8. Place the four steps in DNA replication in the proper sequence:
   1. DNA separates into its two nucleotide chains
   2. two DNA molecules are formed that are identical to the original DNA helix
   3. DNA helix unwinds
   4. each strand acts as a template for building a new complementary strand
   a. 4, 1, 3, 2
   b. 2, 4, 1, 3
   c. 3, 1, 4, 2
   d. 4, 3, 1, 2
   e. 1, 2, 4, 3

9. Sebaceous glands are important for:
   a. body heat regulation
   b. production of vitamin D
   c. keeping skin and hair cells soft and flexible
   d. production of keratin
   e. production of sweat
10. Examples of cartilaginous joints are the ________, whereas examples of fibrous joints are the ________.  
   a. pubic symphyses; syndesmoses  
   b. sutures; intervertebral joints  
   c. syndesmoses; pubic symphyses  
   d. diarthroses; sutures  
   e. pubic symphyses; diarthroses  

11. The axial skeleton contains:  
   a. the shoulder and pelvic girdles  
   b. only flat bones  
   c. the skull, vertebral column, and pelvis  
   d. the skull, vertebral column, ribs, and sternum  
   e. arms, legs, hands, and feet  

12. There are ________ lumbar vertebra, whereas there are ________ thoracic vertebra.  
   a. 7; 5  
   b. 5; 7  
   c. 5; 12  
   d. 12; 7  
   e. 12; 5  

13. The mechanical force of contraction is generated by:  
   a. shortening of the thick filaments  
   b. the temporary disappearance of thin filaments  
   c. the "accordion-like" folding of thin and thick filaments  
   d. shortening of the thin filaments  
   e. a sliding of thin filaments past thick ones  

14. Which of the following is the correct sequence in a typical reflex arc:  
   a. effector, efferent neuron, integration center, afferent neuron, receptor  
   b. effector, afferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, receptor  
   c. receptor, afferent neuron, efferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, receptor  
   d. receptor, afferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, effector  
   e. receptor, efferent neuron, integration center, afferent neuron, effector
15. The sciatic nerve is the largest nerve in the body resulting from a combination of which two nerves:
   a. femoral and tibial nerves
   b. common fibular and tibial nerves
   c. pudendal and tibial nerves
   d. pudendal and femoral nerves
   e. pudendal and common peroneal nerves

16. Blood cell formation in adults occurs in all of the following EXCEPT the:
   a. the epiphyseal plates
   b. flat bones of the skull
   c. proximal epiphyses of the humerus and femur
   d. flat bones of the pelvis
   e. shaft of the femur

17. The occipital region is the:
   a. shoulder blade region
   b. posterior knee area
   c. curve of the shoulder
   d. buttock
   e. posterior surface of the head

18. The ribs are located in the:
   a. right and left lumbar regions
   b. right and left pubic regions
   c. right and left hypochondriac regions
   d. right and left iliac regions
   e. right and left inguinal regions

19. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the electrical charge of subatomic particles:
   a. protons are neutral, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are positively charged
   b. protons are positively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
   c. protons are negatively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
   d. protons are negatively charged, electrons are positively charged, and neutrons are neutral
   e. protons are positively charged, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are neutral
20. Which of the following is NOT connective tissue:
   a. adipose
   b. blood
   c. skeletal muscle
   d. cartilage
   e. bone

21. Vertebrae are considered _______ bones, whereas ankle bones are considered _______.
   a. flat; short
   b. short; flat
   c. irregular; short
   d. short; irregular
   e. compact; spongy

22. A muscle located on the dorsal side of the body is the:
   a. external intercostals
   b. pectoralis major
   c. rectus abdominis
   d. trapezius
   e. rectus femoris

23. The right lymphatic duct drains lymph from the
   a. left lower quadrant
   b. left upper quadrant
   c. right upper quadrant
   d. right lower quadrant
   e. right upper and lower quadrants

24. Which of the following is found in the dermis:
   a. stratum corneum
   b. melanocytes
   c. adipose cells
   d. keratin
   e. sweat and oil glands
25. Which of the following is NOT a function of the muscular system:
   a. production of movement
   b. stabilization of joints
   c. generation of heat
   d. maintenance of posture
   e. hematopoiesis
Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. Which of the following is NOT a ventral cavity:
   a. pelvic cavity
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   d. **trapezius**
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   b. left upper quadrant
   c. **right upper quadrant**
   d. right lower quadrant
   e. right upper and lower quadrants

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   b. stabilization of joints
   c. generation of heat
   d. maintenance of posture
   e. hematopoiesis
Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. In describing the relationship between the patellar and femoral regions:
   a. the patellar region is lateral to the femoral region
   b. the patellar region is distal to the femoral region
   c. the patellar region is proximal to the femoral region
   d. the patellar region is superior to the femoral region
   e. the patellar region is dorsal to the femoral region

2. The structure that delivers digestive enzymes to the small intestine is/are the:
   a. adrenal glands
   b. liver
   c. pharynx
   d. pancreas
   e. lymphoid organs

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   e. parietal pleura — lines the wall of thoracic cavity

4. Although you get wet while swimming, a tough protein within the skin prevents it from soaking up moisture like a sponge. This substance is:
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   c. the female iliac bones are less flared
   d. the angle of the female pubic arch is smaller
   e. the female pelvis as a whole is deeper, and the bones are heavier and thicker

6. A narrow, slitlike opening on a bone is a:
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   a. is continually formed mostly by the choroid plexuses
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   e. is secreted mostly by the ependymal cells lining the brain ventricles
10. Which one of the following best describes the waxy-appearing material called myelin:
   a. a mass of white lipid material that insulates the axon of a neuron
   b. a lipid-protein (lipoprotein) cell membrane on the outside of axons
   c. a mass of white lipid material that surrounds the dendrites of a neuron
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11. Immediately after an action potential is propagated, which one of the following ions rapidly diffuses out of the cell into the tissue fluid:
   a. calcium
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12. The middle coat of the eyeball that contains pigment which prevents light from scattering in the eyeball is the:
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   b. sclera
   c. cornea
   d. pupil
   e. choroid

13. Tetany resulting from uncontrolled muscle spasms may indicate a malfunction of the:
   a. thymus
   b. pineal gland
   c. parathyroid glands
   d. adrenal cortex
   e. posterior pituitary

14. In men, luteinizing hormone is also called:
   a. interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
   b. adrenocorticotropic hormone
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15. The hormone that triggers ovulation of an egg from the female ovary is:
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   b. luteinizing hormone
   c. progesterone
   d. follicle-stimulating hormone
   e. prolactin

16. The ion essential for blood clotting is:
   a. potassium
   b. calcium
   c. sodium
   d. iodine
   e. hydrogen

17. In ABO blood typing, type B blood would:
   a. clump with anti-A serum
   b. clump with anti-B serum
   c. clump with anti-AB serum
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   a. drains blood from the popliteal vein, then empties that blood into the femoral vein
   b. drains blood from the internal jugular vein, then empties that blood into the superior vena cava
   c. drains blood from the radial and ulnar veins, then empties that blood into the axillary vein
   d. drains blood from the axillary vein, then empties that blood into the superior vena cava
   e. drains blood from the popliteal vein, then empties that blood into the external iliac vein

19. Which of the following blood vessels is a direct branch of the ascending aorta:
   a. carotid artery
   b. both the right and left coronary arteries
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   a. they are produced when blood pressure rises and have no long-term effect on blood volume and blood pressure
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21. Which one of the following blood vessels carries oxygenated blood:
   a. superior vena cava
   b. pulmonary vein
   c. coronary sinus
   d. pulmonary artery
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22. Which one of the following is NOT one of the nonspecific body defenses:
   a. the inflammatory response
   b. natural killer cells
   c. fever
   d. antibody production
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23. Lymph node structure includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. trabeculae that divide the node into compartments
   b. Peyer's patches found within the fibrous capsule
   c. sinuses
   d. an outer cortex
   e. a central medulla

24. The respiratory conducting passageways perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:
   a. humidify air
   b. exchange gases
   c. purify air
   d. warm incoming air
   e. allow air to reach the lungs
25. Which one of the following is NOT true of the lungs:
   a. the right lung has three lobes
   b. the left lung has two lobes
   c. the bases rest on the diaphragm
   d. the narrower portion of each lung is called the apex
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26. Air moving in and out of the lungs is called:
   a. inspiration
   b. pulmonary ventilation
   c. expiration
   d. internal respiration
   e. external respiration

27. Intrinsic factor in digestion is a stomach secretion needed for absorption of __________ from the small intestine.
   a. vitamin D
   b. vitamin B12
   c. vitamin K
   d. vitamin A
   e. vitamin C

28. The primary function of the small intestine is:
   a. absorption of water
   b. waste secretion
   c. absorption of nutrients
   d. mineral secretion
   e. vitamin conversion

29. Of the capillary beds associated with each nephron, the one that is both fed and drained by arterioles is the:
   a. Bowman's capillaries
   b. pyramidal capillaries
   c. peritubular capillaries
   d. glomerulus
   e. Henle capillaries
30. Many home pregnancy tests assay for __________ within a woman's urine.
   a. estrogen
   b. human chorionic gonadotropin
   c. progesterone
   d. testosterone
   e. luteinizing hormone

31. Mucous membranes are located in the:
   a. covering of the brain
   b. lining of the stomach cavity
   c. covering of the heart
   d. lining of the abdominal cavity wall
   e. joint cavities

32. A compound fracture can be described as when:
   a. the bone is crushed
   b. the broken bone is exposed to the outside
   c. the broken bone ends are forced into each other
   d. adjacent bones fracture simultaneously
   e. the bone is broken into many fragments

33. The hypothalamus:
   a. is an important auditory and visual relay center
   b. is the somatic sensory area
   c. mediates sensations
   d. contains reflex centers involved with vision and hearing
   e. is the thermostat of the body since it regulates body temperature

34. A neuron with a cell body located in the CNS whose primary function is connecting other neurons is called a(n):
   a. glial cell
   b. satellite cell
   c. afferent neuron
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   a. tropic effect
   b. hypoglycemic effect
   c. hyperglycemic effect
   d. enzymatic effect
   e. neurologic effect

36. The mitral valve is normally closed:
   a. when the ventricle is contracting
   b. when the ventricle is in systole
   c. when the ventricle is in diastole
   d. by the movement of blood from the atrium to the ventricle
   e. when the atrium is contracting

37. How does the wall of a vein differ when compared to an artery:
   a. it is lined by a thin layer of endothelium
   b. it consists of three coats
   c. it contains smooth muscle
   d. the middle coat is relatively thin
   e. the outer coat is composed largely of collagen fibers

38. Which one of the following is NOT an organ of the alimentary canal:
   a. pharynx
   b. stomach
   c. mouth
   d. teeth
   e. esophagus

39. The nonselective, passive process performed by the glomerulus that forms blood plasma without blood proteins is called:
   a. tubular reabsorption
   b. secretion
   c. absorption
   d. filtration
   e. glomerular reabsorption
40. Which one of the following is NOT true of spermatids:
   a. they are nonmotile
   b. they have no tail
   c. they have large amounts of cytoplasm
   d. they have 23 chromosomes
   e. they are functional sperm

41. The type of tissue that has a matrix that consists of rows of fibroblasts that manufacture collagen fibers is:
   a. dense connective tissue
   b. adipose tissue
   c. osseous tissue
   d. areolar tissue
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42. The point at which an impulse from one nerve cell is communicated to another nerve cell is the:
   a. receptor
   b. collateral branch
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43. The umbilical vein carries:
   a. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the fetus to the placenta
   b. oxygen and nutrients from the placenta to the fetus
   c. oxygen and nutrients from the fetus to the placenta
   d. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the placenta to the fetus
   e. blood from the navel into the inferior vena cava

44. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of COPD:
   a. most patients have a genetic predisposition to COPD
   b. most COPD victims are hypoxic
   c. most patients have a history of smoking
   d. dyspnea becomes progressively more severe
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45. Which one of the following is the middle section of the small intestine:
   a. ascending colon
   b. descending colon
   c. ileum
   d. duodenum
   e. jejunum

46. The most potent of all mechanisms and substances that the body uses to regulate blood pH are:
   a. the respiratory system controls
   b. the buffer system
   c. enzymes
   d. hormones
   e. the kidneys

47. Vitamin D can be described as:
   a. taken in via plant products such as wheat germ and green leafy vegetables; may promote wound healing and contribute to fertility (though not proven in humans)
   b. produced in the skin from a modified cholesterol molecule on exposure to UV radiation; necessary for normal bone growth and function
   c. derivatives of fatty acids found in cell membranes; various functions include the stimulation of uterine contractions, the regulation of blood pressure, and the control of motility of the gastrointestinal tract
   d. made available largely by the action of intestinal bacteria; also prevalent in a wide variety of foods, and necessary for the proper clotting of blood
   e. a constituent of orange-pigmented vegetables (carrots) and fruits (tomatoes), and part of the photoreceptor pigment involved in vision

48. The suture that connects the two parietal bones together is the _______ suture, whereas the suture that connects the parietal bones to the occipital bone is the _______ suture.
   a. sagittal; lambdoid
   b. coronal; sagittal
   c. squamosal; lambdoid
   d. lambdoid; squamosal
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49. The posterior side of the leg and foot is served by which nerve:
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Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. In describing the relationship between the patellar and femoral regions:
   a. the patellar region is lateral to the femoral region
   b. **the patellar region is distal to the femoral region**
   c. the patellar region is proximal to the femoral region
   d. the patellar region is superior to the femoral region
   e. the patellar region is dorsal to the femoral region

2. The structure that delivers digestive enzymes to the small intestine is/are the:
   a. adrenal glands
   b. liver
   c. pharynx
   d. **pancreas**
   e. lymphoid organs

3. Which of the following relationships is incorrect:
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   c. squamosal; lambdoid
   d. lambdoid; squamosal
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   b. arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, veins, venules
   c. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, veins
   d. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, veins, venules
   e. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, veins
Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam (Alternate)

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. Sebaceous glands are important for:
   a. body heat regulation
   b. production of vitamin D
   c. keeping skin and hair cells soft and flexible
   d. production of keratin
   e. production of sweat

2. Place the four steps in DNA replication in the proper sequence:
   1. DNA separates into its two nucleotide chains
   2. two DNA molecules are formed that are identical to the original DNA helix
   3. DNA helix unwinds
   4. each strand acts as a template for building a new complementary strand
   a. 4, 1, 3, 2
   b. 2, 4, 1, 3
   c. 3, 1, 4, 2
   d. 4, 3, 1, 2
   e. 1, 2, 4, 3

3. Cholesterol is used in the cell membrane to:
   a. help make the membrane more rigid
   b. allow carbohydrates to pass through the membrane
   c. assist in cell recognition by the immune system
   d. provide the medium in which protein molecules float
   e. help make the membrane more fluid
4. Which of the following do not involve the movement of molecules from an area of greater concentration to an area of lower concentration:
   a. simple diffusion
   b. osmosis
   c. diffusion
   d. facilitated diffusion
   e. filtration

5. Which of the following substances below is matched with its correct organic group:
   a. enzymes — proteins
   b. DNA — lipids
   c. steroids — carbohydrates
   d. glycerol — proteins
   e. monosaccharides — nucleic acids

6. Which one of the following DNA bases are complementary?
   a. guanine and uracil
   b. thymine and guanine
   c. adenine and guanine
   d. cytosine and adenine
   e. adenine and thymine

7. Which of the following is a dorsal body landmark:
   a. sternal region
   b. patellar region
   c. scapular region
   d. pubic region
   e. thoracic region

8. Which of the following is NOT a ventral cavity:
   a. pelvic cavity
   b. thoracic cavity
   c. abdominal cavity
   d. oral cavity
   e. spinal cavity
9. The cell connections that allow substances to pass directly from one cell into another are called:
   a. microvilli
   b. tight junctions
   c. desmosomes
   d. gap junctions
   e. inclusions

10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the electrical charge of subatomic particles:
    a. protons are neutral, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are positively charged
    b. protons are positively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
    c. protons are negatively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
    d. protons are negatively charged, electrons are positively charged, and neutrons are neutral
    e. protons are positively charged, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are neutral

11. The ribs are located in the:
    a. right and left lumbar regions
    b. right and left pubic regions
    c. right and left hypochondriac regions
    d. right and left iliac regions
    e. right and left inguinal regions

12. The occipital region is the:
    a. shoulder blade region
    b. posterior knee area
    c. curve of the shoulder
    d. buttock
    e. posterior surface of the head

13. Blood cell formation in adults occurs in all of the following EXCEPT the:
    a. the epiphyseal plates
    b. flat bones of the skull
    c. proximal epiphyses of the humerus and femur
    d. flat bones of the pelvis
    e. shaft of the femur
14. The sciatic nerve is the largest nerve in the body resulting from a combination of which two nerves:
   a. femoral and tibial nerves
   b. common fibular and tibial nerves
   c. pudendal and tibial nerves
   d. pudendal and femoral nerves
   e. pudendal and common peroneal nerves

15. Which of the following is the correct sequence in a typical reflex arc:
   a. effector, efferent neuron, integration center, afferent neuron, receptor
   b. effector, afferent neuron, integration center, efferent neuron, receptor
   c. receptor, afferent neuron, efferent neuron, integration center, effector
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16. The mechanical force of contraction is generated by:
   a. shortening of the thick filaments
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17. There are ______ lumbar vertebra, whereas there are ______ thoracic vertebra.
   a. 7; 5
   b. 5; 7
   c. 5; 12
   d. 12; 7
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18. The axial skeleton contains:
   a. the shoulder and pelvic girdles
   b. only flat bones
   c. the skull, vertebral column, and pelvis
   d. the skull, vertebral column, ribs, and sternum
   e. arms, legs, hands, and feet
19. Examples of cartilaginous joints are the ________, whereas examples of fibrous joints are the ________.
   a. pubic symphyses; syndesmoses
   b. sutures; intervertebral joints
   c. syndesmoses; pubic symphyses
   d. diarthroses; sutures
   e. pubic symphyses; diarthroses

20. Which of the following is NOT a function of the muscular system:
   a. production of movement
   b. stabilization of joints
   c. generation of heat
   d. maintenance of posture
   e. hematopoiesis

21. Which of the following is found in the dermis:
   a. stratum corneum
   b. melanocytes
   c. adipose cells
   d. keratin
   e. sweat and oil glands

22. The right lymphatic duct drains lymph from the
   a. left lower quadrant
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23. A muscle located on the dorsal side of the body is the:
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24. Vertebrae are considered ________ bones, whereas ankle bones are considered ________.
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25. Which of the following is NOT connective tissue:
   a. adipose
   b. blood
   c. skeletal muscle
   d. cartilage
   e. bone
Medical/Clinical Laboratory Technology
Anatomy and Physiology

Name____________________________________ Date___________________

Anatomy and Physiology Mid-Term Exam Answers (Alternate)

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer that best answers the question and/or completes the statement.

1. Sebaceous glands are important for:
   a. body heat regulation
   b. production of vitamin D
   c. keeping skin and hair cells soft and flexible
   d. production of keratin
   e. production of sweat

2. Place the four steps in DNA replication in the proper sequence:
   1. DNA separates into its two nucleotide chains
   2. two DNA molecules are formed that are identical to the original DNA helix
   3. DNA helix unwinds
   4. each strand acts as a template for building a new complementary strand
   a. 4, 1, 3, 2
   b. 2, 4, 1, 3
   c. 3, 1, 4, 2
   d. 4, 3, 1, 2
   e. 1, 2, 4, 3

3. Cholesterol is used in the cell membrane to:
   a. help make the membrane more rigid
   b. allow carbohydrates to pass through the membrane
   c. assist in cell recognition by the immune system
   d. provide the medium in which protein molecules float
   e. help make the membrane more fluid
4. Which of the following do not involve the movement of molecules from an area of greater concentration to an area of lower concentration:
   a. simple diffusion
   b. osmosis
   c. diffusion
   d. facilitated diffusion
   e. filtration

5. Which of the following substances below is matched with its correct organic group:
   a. enzymes — proteins
   b. DNA — lipids
   c. steroids — carbohydrates
   d. glycerol — proteins
   e. monosaccharides — nucleic acids

6. Which one of the following DNA bases are complementary?
   a. guanine and uracil
   b. thymine and guanine
   c. adenine and guanine
   d. cytosine and adenine
   e. adenine and thymine

7. Which of the following is a dorsal body landmark:
   a. sternal region
   b. patellar region
   c. scapular region
   d. pubic region
   e. thoracic region

8. Which of the following is NOT a ventral cavity:
   a. pelvic cavity
   b. thoracic cavity
   c. abdominal cavity
   d. oral cavity
   e. spinal cavity
9. The cell connections that allow substances to pass directly from one cell into another are called:
   a. microvilli
   b. tight junctions
   c. desmosomes
   d. gap junctions
   e. inclusions

10. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the electrical charge of subatomic particles:
    a. protons are neutral, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are positively charged
    b. protons are positively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
    c. protons are negatively charged, electrons are neutral, and neutrons are negatively charged
    d. protons are negatively charged, electrons are positively charged, and neutrons are neutral
    e. protons are positively charged, electrons are negatively charged, and neutrons are neutral

11. The ribs are located in the:
    a. right and left lumbar regions
    b. right and left pubic regions
    c. right and left hypochondriac regions
    d. right and left iliac regions
    e. right and left inguinal regions

12. The occipital region is the:
    a. shoulder blade region
    b. posterior knee area
    c. curve of the shoulder
    d. buttock
    e. posterior surface of the head

13. Blood cell formation in adults occurs in all of the following EXCEPT the:
    a. the epiphyseal plates
    b. flat bones of the skull
    c. proximal epiphyses of the humerus and femur
    d. flat bones of the pelvis
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Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam (Alternate)

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1. Although you get wet while swimming, a tough protein within the skin prevents it from soaking up moisture like a sponge. This substance is:
   a. melanin
   b. keratin
   c. carotene
   d. mucus
   e. serous fluid

2. Which of the following relationships is incorrect:
   a. visceral pleura — lines the surface of the lungs
   b. visceral peritoneum — covers the outer surface of the small intestine
   c. parietal peritoneum — lines the wall of the abdominal cavity
   d. parietal pericardium — covers the outer surface of the heart
   e. parietal pleura — lines the wall of thoracic cavity

3. The structure that delivers digestive enzymes to the small intestine is/are the:
   a. adrenal glands
   b. liver
   c. pharynx
   d. pancreas
   e. lymphoid organs

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   a. the patellar region is lateral to the femoral region
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   c. the patellar region is proximal to the femoral region
   d. the patellar region is superior to the femoral region
   e. the patellar region is dorsal to the femoral region
5. Which one of the following best describes the waxy-appearing material called myelin:
   a. a mass of white lipid material that insulates the axon of a neuron
   b. a lipid-protein (lipoprotein) cell membrane on the outside of axons
   c. a mass of white lipid material that surrounds the dendrites of a neuron
   d. an outer membrane on a neuroglial cell
   e. a mass of white lipid material that surrounds the cell body of a neuron

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   d. the angle of the female pubic arch is smaller
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   b. luteinizing hormone
   c. progesterone
   d. follicle-stimulating hormone
   e. prolactin

11. Tetany resulting from uncontrolled muscle spasms may indicate a malfunction of the:
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   b. pineal gland
   c. parathyroid glands
   d. adrenal cortex
   e. posterior pituitary

12. The middle coat of the eyeball that contains pigment which prevents light from scattering in the eyeball is the:
   a. retina
   b. sclera
   c. cornea
   d. pupil
   e. choroid

13. Immediately after an action potential is propagated, which one of the following ions rapidly diffuses out of the cell into the tissue fluid:
   a. calcium
   b. magnesium
   c. chloride
   d. sodium
   e. potassium

14. The cerebrospinal fluid:
   a. is continually formed mostly by the choroid plexuses
   b. is secreted by the arachnoid villi
   c. is identical in composition to whole blood
   d. enters the four ventricles after filling and circulating through the subarachnoid space
   e. is secreted mostly by the ependymal cells lining the brain ventricles
15. Which one of the following is the main function of renin and aldosterone:
   a. they are produced when blood pressure rises and have no long-term effect on blood volume and blood pressure
   b. they are produced whenever blood pressure rises and ultimately cause an increase in blood volume and blood pressure
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   a. drains blood from the popliteal vein, then empties that blood into the femoral vein
   b. drains blood from the internal jugular vein, then empties that blood into the superior vena cava
   c. drains blood from the radial and ulnar veins, then empties that blood into the axillary vein
   d. drains blood from the axillary vein, then empties that blood into the superior vena cava
   e. drains blood from the popliteal vein, then empties that blood into the external iliac vein

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   a. clump with anti-A serum
   b. clump with anti-B serum
   c. clump with anti-AB serum
   d. clump with anti-O serum
   e. never clump with antibody serums

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   a. potassium
   b. calcium
   c. sodium
   d. iodine
   e. hydrogen

19. In men, luteinizing hormone is also called:
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   c. the bases rest on the diaphragm
   d. the narrower portion of each lung is called the apex
   e. both lungs have two lobes

21. Lymph node structure includes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. trabeculae that divide the node into compartments
   b. Peyer's patches found within the fibrous capsule
   c. sinuses
   d. an outer cortex
   e. a central medulla

22. Which one of the following is NOT one of the nonspecific body defenses:
   a. the inflammatory response
   b. natural killer cells
   c. fever
   d. antibody production
   e. intact skin

23. Which one of the following blood vessels carries oxygenated blood:
   a. superior vena cava
   b. pulmonary vein
   c. coronary sinus
   d. pulmonary artery
   e. inferior vena cava

24. Which of the following blood vessels is a direct branch of the ascending aorta:
   a. carotid artery
   b. both the right and left coronary arteries
   c. right coronary artery
   d. left coronary artery
   e. right subclavian artery
25. Many home pregnancy tests assay for __________ within a woman's urine.
   a. estrogen
   b. human chorionic gonadotropin
   c. progesterone
   d. testosterone
   e. luteinizing hormone

26. The primary function of the small intestine is:
   a. absorption of water
   b. waste secretion
   c. absorption of nutrients
   d. mineral secretion
   e. vitamin conversion

27. Intrinsic factor in digestion is a stomach secretion needed for absorption of __________ from the small intestine.
   a. vitamin D
   b. vitamin B12
   c. vitamin K
   d. vitamin A
   e. vitamin C

28. Air moving in and out of the lungs is called:
   a. inspiration
   b. pulmonary ventilation
   c. expiration
   d. internal respiration
   e. external respiration

29. The respiratory conducting passageways perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:
   a. humidify air
   b. exchange gases
   c. purify air
   d. warm incoming air
   e. allow air to reach the lungs
30. Insulin has a(n):
   a. tropic effect
   b. hypoglycemic effect
   c. hyperglycemic effect
   d. enzymatic effect
   e. neurologic effect

31. The hypothalamus:
   a. is an important auditory and visual relay center
   b. is the somatic sensory area
   c. mediates sensations
   d. contains reflex centers involved with vision and hearing
   e. is the thermostat of the body since it regulates body temperature

32. A compound fracture can be described as when:
   a. the bone is crushed
   b. the broken bone is exposed to the outside
   c. the broken bone ends are forced into each other
   d. adjacent bones fracture simultaneously
   e. the bone is broken into many fragments

33. Mucous membranes are located in the:
   a. covering of the brain
   b. lining of the stomach cavity
   c. covering of the heart
   d. lining of the abdominal cavity wall
   e. joint cavities

34. Of the capillary beds associated with each nephron, the one that is both fed and drained by arterioles is the:
   a. Bowman's capillaries
   b. pyramidal capillaries
   c. peritubular capillaries
   d. glomerulus
   e. Henle capillaries
35. Which one of the following is NOT true of spermatids:
   a. they are nonmotile
   b. they have no tail
   c. they have large amounts of cytoplasm
   d. they have 23 chromosomes
   e. they are functional sperm

36. Which one of the following is NOT an organ of the alimentary canal:
   a. pharynx
   b. stomach
   c. mouth
   d. teeth
   e. esophagus

37. How does the wall of a vein differ when compared to an artery:
   a. it is lined by a thin layer of endothelium
   b. it consists of three coats
   c. it contains smooth muscle
   d. the middle coat is relatively thin
   e. the outer coat is composed largely of collagen fibers

38. The mitral valve is normally closed:
   a. when the ventricle is contracting
   b. when the ventricle is in systole
   c. when the ventricle is in diastole
   d. by the movement of blood from the atrium to the ventricle
   e. when the atrium is contracting

39. A neuron with a cell body located in the CNS whose primary function is connecting other neurons is called a(n):
   a. glial cell
   b. satellite cell
   c. afferent neuron
   d. association neuron
   e. efferent neuron
40. Which one of the following is the middle section of the small intestine:
   a. ascending colon
   b. descending colon
   c. ileum
   d. duodenum
   e. jejunum

41. The umbilical vein carries:
   a. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the fetus to the placenta
   b. oxygen and nutrients from the placenta to the fetus
   c. oxygen and nutrients from the fetus to the placenta
   d. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the placenta to the fetus
   e. blood from the navel into the inferior vena cava

42. The point at which an impulse from one nerve cell is communicated to another nerve cell is the:
   a. receptor
   b. collateral branch
   c. synapse
   d. cell body
   e. effector

43. The type of tissue that has a matrix that consists of rows of fibroblasts that manufacture collagen fibers is:
   a. dense connective tissue
   b. adipose tissue
   c. osseous tissue
   d. areolar tissue
   e. loose connective tissue

44. The nonselective, passive process performed by the glomerulus that forms blood plasma without blood proteins is called:
   a. tubular reabsorption
   b. secretion
   c. absorption
   d. filtration
   e. glomerular reabsorption
45. The path of blood flow within the systemic vascular system is:
   a. arterioles, arteries, venules, veins, capillary beds
   b. arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, veins, venules
   c. arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, venules, veins
   d. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, venules
   e. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, veins

46. The posterior side of the leg and foot is served by which nerve:
   a. peroneal
   b. tibial
   c. median
   d. femoral
   e. obturator

47. The suture that connects the two parietal bones together is the ________ suture, whereas the suture that connects the parietal bones to the occipital bone is the ________ suture.
   a. sagittal; lambdoid
   b. coronal; sagittal
   c. squamosal; lambdoid
   d. lambdoid; squamosal
   e. sagittal; coronal

48. Vitamin D can be described as:
   a. taken in via plant products such as wheat germ and green leafy vegetables; may promote wound healing and contribute to fertility (though not proven in humans)
   b. produced in the skin from a modified cholesterol molecule on exposure to UV radiation; necessary for normal bone growth and function
   c. derivatives of fatty acids found in cell membranes; various functions include the stimulation of uterine contractions, the regulation of blood pressure, and the control of motility of the gastrointestinal tract
   d. made available largely by the action of intestinal bacteria; also prevalent in a wide variety of foods, and necessary for the proper clotting of blood
   e. a constituent of orange-pigmented vegetables (carrots) and fruits (tomatoes), and part of the photoreceptor pigment involved in vision

49. The most potent of all mechanisms and substances that the body uses to regulate blood pH are:
   a. the respiratory system controls
   b. the buffer system
   c. enzymes
   d. hormones
   e. the kidneys
50. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of COPD:
   a. most patients have a genetic predisposition to COPD
   b. most COPD victims are hypoxic
   c. most patients have a history of smoking
   d. dyspnea becomes progressively more severe
   e. frequent pulmonary infections are common
Anatomy and Physiology Final Exam Answers (Alternate)

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   d. left coronary artery
   e. right subclavian artery
25. Many home pregnancy tests assay for __________ within a woman's urine.
   a. estrogen  
   b. **human chorionic gonadotropin**  
   c. progesterone  
   d. testosterone  
   e. luteinizing hormone

26. The primary function of the small intestine is:
   a. absorption of water  
   b. waste secretion  
   c. **absorption of nutrients**  
   d. mineral secretion  
   e. vitamin conversion

27. Intrinsic factor in digestion is a stomach secretion needed for absorption of __________ from the small intestine.
   a. vitamin D  
   b. **vitamin B12**  
   c. vitamin K  
   d. vitamin A  
   e. vitamin C

28. Air moving in and out of the lungs is called:
   a. inspiration  
   b. **pulmonary ventilation**  
   c. expiration  
   d. internal respiration  
   e. external respiration

29. The respiratory conducting passageways perform all of the following functions EXCEPT:
   a. humidify air  
   b. **exchange gases**  
   c. purify air  
   d. warm incoming air  
   e. allow air to reach the lungs
30. Insulin has a(n):
   a. tropic effect
   b. hypoglycemic effect
   c. hyperglycemic effect
   d. enzymatic effect
   e. neurologic effect

31. The hypothalamus:
   a. is an important auditory and visual relay center
   b. is the somatic sensory area
   c. mediates sensations
   d. contains reflex centers involved with vision and hearing
   e. is the thermostat of the body since it regulates body temperature

32. A compound fracture can be described as when:
   a. the bone is crushed
   b. the broken bone is exposed to the outside
   c. the broken bone ends are forced into each other
   d. adjacent bones fracture simultaneously
   e. the bone is broken into many fragments

33. Mucous membranes are located in the:
   a. covering of the brain
   b. lining of the stomach cavity
   c. covering of the heart
   d. lining of the abdominal cavity wall
   e. joint cavities

34. Of the capillary beds associated with each nephron, the one that is both fed and drained by arterioles is the:
   a. Bowman's capillaries
   b. pyramidal capillaries
   c. peritubular capillaries
   d. glomerulus
   e. Henle capillaries
35. Which one of the following is NOT true of spermatids:
   a. they are nonmotile
   b. they have no tail
   c. they have large amounts of cytoplasm
   d. they have 23 chromosomes
   e. they are functional sperm

36. Which one of the following is NOT an organ of the alimentary canal:
   a. pharynx
   b. stomach
   c. mouth
   d. teeth
   e. esophagus

37. How does the wall of a vein differ when compared to an artery:
   a. it is lined by a thin layer of endothelium
   b. it consists of three coats
   c. it contains smooth muscle
   d. the middle coat is relatively thin
   e. the outer coat is composed largely of collagen fibers

38. The mitral valve is normally closed:
   a. when the ventricle is contracting
   b. when the ventricle is in systole
   c. when the ventricle is in diastole
   d. by the movement of blood from the atrium to the ventricle
   e. when the atrium is contracting

39. A neuron with a cell body located in the CNS whose primary function is connecting other neurons is called a(n):
   a. glial cell
   b. satellite cell
   c. afferent neuron
   d. association neuron
   e. efferent neuron
40. Which one of the following is the middle section of the small intestine:
   a. ascending colon
   b. descending colon
   c. ileum
   d. duodenum
   e. **jejunum**

41. The umbilical vein carries:
   a. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the fetus to the placenta
   b. **oxygen and nutrients from the placenta to the fetus**
   c. oxygen and nutrients from the fetus to the placenta
   d. metabolic wastes and carbon dioxide from the placenta to the fetus
   e. blood from the navel into the inferior vena cava

42. The point at which an impulse from one nerve cell is communicated to another nerve cell is the:
   a. receptor
   b. collateral branch
   c. **synapse**
   d. cell body
   e. effector

43. The type of tissue that has a matrix that consists of rows of fibroblasts that manufacture collagen fibers is:
   a. **dense connective tissue**
   b. adipose tissue
   c. osseous tissue
   d. areolar tissue
   e. loose connective tissue

44. The nonselective, passive process performed by the glomerulus that forms blood plasma without blood proteins is called:
   a. tubular reabsorption
   b. secretion
   c. absorption
   d. **filtration**
   e. glomerular reabsorption
45. The path of blood flow within the systemic vascular system is:
   a. arterioles, arteries, venules, veins, capillary beds
   b. arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, veins, venules
   c. **arteries, arterioles, capillary beds, venules, veins**
   d. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, veins, venules
   e. arterioles, arteries, capillary beds, venules, veins

46. The posterior side of the leg and foot is served by which nerve:
   a. peroneal
   b. **tibial**
   c. median
   d. femoral
   e. obturator

47. The suture that connects the two parietal bones together is the _______ suture, whereas the suture that connects the parietal bones to the occipital bone is the _______ suture.
   a. sagittal; **lambdoid**
   b. coronal; sagittal
   c. squamosal; lambdoid
   d. lambdoid; squamosal
   e. sagittal; coronal

48. Vitamin D can be described as:
   a. taken in via plant products such as wheat germ and green leafy vegetables; may promote wound healing and contribute to fertility (though not proven in humans)
   b. **produced in the skin from a modified cholesterol molecule on exposure to UV radiation; necessary for normal bone growth and function**
   c. derivatives of fatty acids found in cell membranes; various functions include the stimulation of uterine contractions, the regulation of blood pressure, and the control of motility of the gastrointestinal tract
   d. made available largely by the action of intestinal bacteria; also prevalent in a wide variety of foods, and necessary for the proper clotting of blood
   e. a constituent of orange-pigmented vegetables (carrots) and fruits (tomatoes), and part of the photoreceptor pigment involved in vision

49. The most potent of all mechanisms and substances that the body uses to regulate blood pH are:
   a. the respiratory system controls
   b. the buffer system
   c. enzymes
   d. hormones
   e. **the kidneys**
50. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of COPD:
   a. most patients have a genetic predisposition to COPD
   b. most COPD victims are hypoxic
   c. most patients have a history of smoking
   d. dyspnea becomes progressively more severe
   e. frequent pulmonary infections are common