THE FOLLOWING RESOURCE MAY NOT COVER ALL FINAL EXAM MATERIAL

1. Which of the following is an organ of the gastrointestinal tract?

Department of Natural Sciences SCB-204

Select the best answer.

E. Submandibular glands.

A. Pancreas.B. Esophagus.

	Spleen. Liver.
2.	What is the first process to occur in the digestive system?
В. С.	Ingestion. Defecation. Absorption. Peristalsis.
3.	Which process is affected by damage to the enteric nervous system that innervates the digestive organs?
В. С.	Mastication. Deglutition. Salivation. Motility.
4.	The sphincter muscle located between the small intestine and the large intestine is called:
B. C. D.	Pyloric. Lower esophageal. Hepatopancreatic. Ileocecal. Internal anal.
5.	One of function of the large intestine is to:
В. С.	Secret digestive enzymes. Reabsorb water from chime. Regulate the release of bile. Break down hemoglobin.
6.	The largest pair of salivary glands, which produce mostly watery saliva, are the:
В. С.	Laryngeal glands. Parotid glands. Pharyngeal glands. Sublingual glands.

7.	he cells that produce pancreatic juice are called:
В. С. D.	Chief cells. Slet cells. Delta cells. Parietal cells. Acinar cells.
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11	The synthesizes bile acids by metabolizing
В. С.	Duodenum; neutral fats. Gallbladder; cholesterol. Pancreas; bile salts iver; cholesterol.
12	The organ that stores excess glucose and releases it later into the blood is:
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13. What is accomplished by the enterogastric reflex?
 A. The enterogastric reflex stimulates hydrogen ion release by the stomach. B. The enterogastric reflex decreases vagal activity and acid secretion by the stomach. C. The enterogastric reflex stimulates intestinal gastrin release. D. The enterogastric reflex stimulates histamine secretion by the stomach. E. The enterogastric reflex regurgitates acid from stomach into esophagus.
14. What is the primary effect of gastric-inhibitory peptide (GIP)?
 A. GIP stimulates gastric motility. B. GIP inhibits acid secretion from parietal cells. C. GIP stimulates secretion of pancreatic enzymes from acinar cells. D. GIP causes the gallbladder to contract and release bile. E. GIP stimulates acid secretion from parietal cells.
15. Stimulation of bicarbonate-rich pancreatic secretion is a function of:
 A. Cholecystokinin. B. Secretin. C. Motilin. D. Gastrin. E. Vasoactive intestinal peptide.
16. A deficiency in which of the following can cause anemia?
A. Zinc. B. Calcium. C. Iron. D. Magnesium.
17. Which mineral is found in dairy products and green leafy vegetables?
A. lodine. B. Calcium. C. Selenium. D. Fluoride.
18. Which of the following is required for nerve impulse conduction and is found in foods such as bananas, avocados, apricots, and potatoes?
A. Sodium. B. Copper. C. Chromium.

D. Potassium.

19	. Two FADH2 are produced from the tricarboxylic acid cycle. This will produce ATP's from the electron transport chain.
A. B. C. D.	2.4.
20	. All of the following statements are correct EXCEPT:
B. C.	Oxaloacetate is regenerated at the completion of the citric acid cycle. Glycolysis takes place in the cytosol. The energy yield from oxidative phosphorylation is much greater than the yield from substrate level phosphorylation. The electromotive force directly generates ATP.
21	. Pyruvate is converted into in the absence of oxygen.
В. С.	Lactate. Oxaloacetate. Acetate. None of the above.
22	. Lipolysis of triglycerides produces 3 fatty acids and a
В. С.	Steroid. Glycerol. Amino acid. Carbohydrate.
23	. Which of the following are correct statements?
В. С.	The reactions of beta-oxidation crop fatty acids into three carbon pyruvate units. Most amino acids are converted into products that are oxidized by beta oxidation. Fat oxidation generates more ATP than protein or carbohydrate catabolism. Fat and protein catabolism take place primarily in the cytosol.
24	. During amino acid catabolism two ammonia groups combine with carbon dioxide to form:
В. С.	Glucose. Urea. Fatty acids. Lipids.

25. The kidney has a role in erythropoiesis.
A. True.B. False.26. All are differences between cortical and juxtaglomerular nephrons EXCEPT:
A. Lengths of their nephron loops.B. Structure of the capillaries.C. Structure of their renal corpusclesD. None of the above.
27. Which is the correct order of structures in the formation of urine?
 Ureter. Renal pelvis Papilla. Major calyx Minor calyx Renal pyramid.
A. 6, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1. B. 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1. C. 6, 3, 5, 4, 1, 2. D. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1. E. 3, 6, 5, 4, 2, 1.
28. Which best describes the location of the kidney?
A. Intraperitoneal. B. Retroperitoneal.
29. All will pass through the filtration membrane EXCEPT :
A. Sodium ions.B. Albumin.C. Glucose.D. Amino acids.E. Urea.
30. What is the net filtration pressure in mm Hg if the capsular hydrostatic pressure = 15 mm Hg, glomerular hydrostatic pressure = 55 mm Hg and the glomerular colloid osmotic pressure = 35 mm Hg?
A. 5. B. 10. C. 15. D. 35. E. 105.

- 31. Which is the major contributor to the medullary osmotic gradient?
- A. A counter current exchanger of the peritubular capillaries.
- B. A counter current multiplier of juxtaglomerular nephrons.
- C. Recycling of uric acid.
- 32. All are effects of angiotensin II **EXCEPT**:
- A. Vasoconstriction of efferent arterioles.
- B. Vasoconstriction of systemic arteries.
- C. Reabsorption of Na⁺ and Cl⁻ from distal tubules.
- D. Increased aldosterone secretion.
- 33. What does micturition mean?
- A. A kidney disease.
- B. Pain while urinating.
- C. Discharge of urine from urinary bladder.
- D. Inability to urinate.
- 34. H₂CO₃ dissociates in the proximal tubule cells into H⁺ and HCO₃⁻. What happens to the H⁺ when HCO₃⁻ is reabsorbed in the proximal tubule cells?
- A. It is secreted through a Na⁺ antiporter to react with HCO₃⁻.
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- C. It is secreted through a Na⁺ antiporter to react with H₂O.
- D. It is secreted through a Na⁺ antiporter to react with O₂.
- 35. Spermatogenesis takes place in which part of the testis?
- A. Seminiferous tubules.
- B. Epididymis.
- C. Ductus deferens.
- D. Ejaculatory duct.
- 36. The epididymis can be found in the:
- A. Testes.
- B. Seminal vesicle.
- C. Prostate gland.
- D. Cowper's gland.

A.	Sustentacular cells.
В.	Primordial germ cells.
	Interstitial cells.
D.	Androgenous cells.
38	The vascular layer of the uterus is the:
	Endometrium.
	Perimetrium.
	Myometrium. Epimetrium.
39	Three of the following terms can be used to name the gamete pathway within the female. Which one does not belong?
	Oviduct.
	Ovarian duct.
	Uterine tube. Fallopian tube.
40	Stratified non-keratinized squamous will line the:
	Ovary.
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41	A young couple is having trouble conceiving and decides to undergo in vitro fertilization. The woman begins treatment to stimulate ovulation prior to ova collection and fertilization. Which of the following hormones is most directly responsible for ovulation?
	Estrogen.
	Progesterone.
	Follicle-stimulating hormone. Luteinizing hormone.
	Human chorionic gonadotropin.
42	The hormone that peaks during the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle is:
Α.	Luteinizing hormone.
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7

37. Testosterone is produced by which cells in the testis?

43. The proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle occurs during the cycle.	of the ovariar
A. Ischemic.B. Climacteric.C. Follicular.D. Luteal.E. Postovulatory.	
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A. By both males and females.B. Only by males.C. Only by females.D. By sexual intercourse.	
48. Height, skin color, and eye color are examples of traits with	inheritance.
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49. The main purpose of amniocentesis is to determine whether a fetus:
A. Has reach adequate size.
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Department of Natural Sciences SCB-204 Final Exam Ans Key

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