

Quiz IIIA January 27, 2006

Choose the best answer!

1. A collection of specialized cell types that perform a limited number of functions is known as:
 - a. A tissue.
 - b. An organ.
 - c. An organ system.
 - d. An organism.
 - e. None of the above.

2. Which of the following is a false statement regarding epithelial tissues?
 - a. Polarity of cell ends.
 - b. Attachment to a basement membrane.
 - c. The ability to regenerate new cells.
 - d. Highly vascularized.
 - e. Cells communicate by interconnections or cell junctions.

3. Which of the following are functions of epithelial tissues:
 - a. Provide physical protection.
 - b. Control permeability.
 - c. Provide sensation.
 - d. Produce specialized secretions.
 - e. All of the above.

4. The type of glandular secretion in which cytoplasm is lost by shedding of vesicles but does not destroy the cell is:
 - a. Endocrine secretion.
 - b. Exocrine secretion.
 - c. Holocrine secretion.
 - d. Apocrine secretion.
 - e. Merocrine secretion.

5. Epithelial tissues are attached to the connective tissue beneath by:
 - a. Smooth muscle.
 - b. Elastic tissue.
 - c. A basal lamina.
 - d. Skin.
 - e. Connective tissue.

6. Cell types of the connective tissue proper include:
 - a. Adipocytes.
 - b. Macrophages.
 - c. Mast cells.
 - d. Fibroblasts.
 - e. All of the above.

7. All connective tissues contain:
 - a. Specialized cells.
 - b. Extracellular protein fibers.
 - c. Ground substance.
 - d. Matrix.
 - e. All of the above.

8. The 3 major types of cartilage are:
 - a. Hyaline, areolar and fibrocartilage.
 - b. Hyaline, elastic and fibrocartilage.
 - c. Hyaline, elastic and tendons.
 - d. Ligaments, areolar and collagen.
 - e. Tendons, elastic and reticular cartilage.

9. The major function of serous membranes in the body is to:
 - a. Minimize friction between opposing surfaces.
 - b. Line cavities that communicate to the exterior.
 - c. Perform absorptive and secretory functions.
 - c. Cover the surface of the body.
 - d. Protect the organelles of a cell.

10. The repair process necessary to restore normal function in damaged tissues is:
 - a. Isolation.
 - b. Reconstruction.
 - c. Regeneration.
 - d. Inflammation.
 - e. Blood clot.

11. In the thick skin of the palms and soles you would find this “glass” flattened, densely packed layer of cells:
 - a. Stratum lucidum.
 - b. Stratum corneum.
 - c. Stratum granulosum.
 - d. Stratum spinosum.
 - e. Stratum germinativum.

12. Each of the following is a function of the integumentary system except:
 - a. Protection.
 - b. Excretion of salts.
 - c. Maintenance of body temperature.
 - d. Synthesis of Vitamin C.
 - e. Storage of lipids.

13. Beginning at the basal lamina and traveling toward the free surface, the epidermis includes the following layers:
 - a. Corneum, lucidum, spinosum, germinativum, corneum.
 - b. Granulosum, lucidum, spinosum, granulosum, lucidum, corneum.
 - c. Germinativum, spinosum, granulosum, lucidum, corneum.
 - d. Lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, germinativum, corneum.
 - e. Germinativum, lucidum, spinosum, granulosum, corneum.

14. The 2 major components of the dermis are the:
 - a. Papillary layer and reticular layer.
 - b. Hypodermis and epidermis.
 - c. Papillary layer and hypodermis.
 - d. Epidermis and reticular layer.
 - e. Reticular layer and hypodermis.

15. Lighter skin colour is due to:
 - a. Not eating enough carrots to obtain carotene.
 - b. Not enough melanocytes.
 - c. A lower rate of melanin production than in darker skinned individuals.
 - d. The concentration of melanin in the form of freckles.
 - e. None of the above.

16. Burns that destroy the epidermis, dermis and extending into the subcutaneous tissues is called:
- First degree burns.
 - Second degree burns.
 - Third degree burns.
 - Fourth degree burns.
 - Fifth degree burns.
17. A subcutaneous injection is a useful method because:
- It is highly vascularized.
 - It is highly innervated.
 - It contains a limited number of capillaries.
 - It contains a lot of fat.
 - Drugs are metabolized faster.
18. The major protein found in the outer layers of the epidermis is:
- Melanin.
 - Collagen.
 - Elastin.
 - Keratin.
 - Cartilage.
19. The primary function of sensible perspiration is to:
- Maintain electrolyte balance.
 - Reduce body temperature.
 - Protect the skin from dryness.
 - Get rid of wastes.
 - None of the above.
20. The 2 major components of the integumentary system are:
- The cutaneous membrane and the accessory structures.
 - The epidermis and the hypodermis.
 - The skin and the subcutaneous layer.
 - The dermis and the subcutaneous layer.
 - The epidermis and dermis.

21. The layers of a hair follicle from the most internal to the most external are:
- Medulla, cortex, cuticle, internal root sheath, external root sheath, glassy membrane, connective tissue sheath.
 - Internal root sheath, external root sheath, glass membrane, medulla, cortex, connective tissue sheath.
 - Glassy membrane, cuticle, medulla, cortex, internal root sheath, external root sheath, connective tissue sheath.
 - Connective tissue sheath, glass membrane, internal root sheath, external root sheath, cuticle, cortex, medulla.
 - Cuticle, glassy membrane, medullam cortex, connective tissue sheath, internal root sheath, external root sheath.
22. The 2 major types of exocrine glands in the skin are:
- Merocrine and sudoriferous glands.
 - Sebaceous and sudoriferous glands.
 - Apocrine and sudoriferous glands.
 - Ecocrine and sudoriferous glands.
 - Ceruminous and sudoriferous glands.
23. The visible portion of the nail is called the:
- Lunula.
 - Eponychium.
 - Nail body.
 - Hyponychium.
 - Nail root.
24. Ear wax is produced by specialized sweat glands called:
- Sebaceous glands.
 - Ceruminous glands.
 - Mammary glands.
 - Sudoriferous glands.
 - Ecocrine glands.
25. Epidermal ridges form patterns on thick skin provide us with fingerprints and are part of the:
- Stratum germinativum.
 - Stratum spinosum.
 - Stratum granulosum.
 - Stratum lucidum.
 - Stratum corneum.