Essentials of Oral Histology and Embryology A Clinical Approach 4th Edition Chiego Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Structure and Function of Cells, Tissues, and Organs Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1. Simple squamous epithelium functions as a lining in which location?
 - a. Mouth
 - b. Vagina
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Pharynx

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	The mouth is lined with stratified squamous epithelium.
В	The vagina is lined with stratified squamous epithelium.
С	Correct. The kidney is lined with simple squamous epithelium.
D	The pharynx is lined with stratified squamous epithelium.

REF: Table 2.1, page 20 OBJ: 1

- 2. Which cell supports the nervous system?
 - a. Myoblast
 - b. Neuroglia
 - c. Leukocyte
 - d. Melanocyte

ANS: B

	Feedback
Α	Neuroglial cells, not myoblasts, support the nervous system.
В	Correct. Liver tissue is produced by endodermal cells.
С	Neuroglial cells, not leukocytes, support the nervous system.
D	Neuroglial cells, not melanocytes, support the nervous system.

REF: Neural Tissue, page 20 OBJ: 1

- 3. Connective tissue is classified as _____.
 - a. dense, striated, or smooth
 - b. simple, stratified, or squamous
 - c. dense, loose, or loose with special properties
 - d. dense, elastic, or elastic with special properties

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	Connective tissue is classified as dense, loose, or loose with special properties.
В	Connective tissue is classified as dense, loose, or loose with special properties.
С	Correct. Connective tissue is loose, dense, or loose with special properties.
D	Connective tissue is classified as dense, loose, or loose with special properties.

- 4. What are the three types of muscle tissue?
 - a. Cardiac, skeletal, smooth
 - b. Striated, voluntary, smooth
 - c. Cardiac, skeletal, voluntary
 - d. Voluntary, involuntary, striated

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. There are three types of muscle tissue—cardiac, skeletal, and smooth.
В	Muscle tissue is classified as cardiac, skeletal, or smooth.
С	Muscle tissue is classified as cardiac, skeletal, or smooth.
D	Muscle tissue is classified as cardiac, skeletal, or smooth.

REF: Muscle Tissue, page 24 OBJ: 1

- 5. How does epithelial tissue renew itself?
 - a. Mitosis of the basal cells
 - b. Mitosis of the granular layer of cells
 - c. By shedding or sloughing the surface cells
 - d. Through nourishment of nearby blood vessels

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. Epithelium regenerates through mitosis of the basal cells.
В	Epithelial cells regenerate through basal cell mitosis.
С	Epithelial cells regenerate through basal cell mitosis.
D	Epithelial cells regenerate through basal cell mitosis.

REF: Epithelial Tissue, page 19 OBJ: 1

- 6. Buccal mucosa renews itself in <u>days</u>.
 - a. 1 to 2
 - b. 3 to 4
 - c. 5 to 9
 - d. 10 to 14

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Buccal mucosa is replenished every 10 to 14 days, as opposed to 1 to 2 days.
В	Buccal mucosa is replenished every 10 to 14 days, as opposed to 3 to 4 days.
С	Buccal mucosa is replenished every 10 to 14 days, as opposed to 5 to 9 days.
D	Correct. Buccal mucosa is replenished every 10 to 14 days.

REF: Epithelial Tissue, page 19 OBJ: 1

7. The junctional epithelium of gingiva is replenished every _____ days.

- a. 1 to 3
- b. 4 to 6
- c. 7 to 9
- d. 10 to 13

ANS: B

	Feedback
Α	Junctional epithelium renews every 4 to 6 days, rather than 1 to 3 days.
В	Correct. The junctional epithelium of the gingiva is renewed every 4 to 6 days.
С	Junctional epithelium renews every 4 to 6 days, rather than 7 to 9 days.
D	Junctional epithelium renews every 4 to 6 days, rather than 10 to 13 days.

REF: Epithelial Tissue, page 19 OBJ: 1

- 8. Which term represents a single layer of cells?
 - a. Simple
 - b. Stratified
 - c. Cuboidal
 - d. Columnar

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. The term <i>simple</i> describes a single layer of cells.
В	The term <i>stratified</i> describes several layers of cells.
С	The term <i>cuboidal</i> describes a cube-shaped cell.
D	The term <i>columnar</i> describes a column-shaped cell.

REF: Epithelial Tissue, page 19 OBJ: 2

- 9. Which epithelium consists of several layers, with only the basal cell layer in contact with the basal lamina?
 - a. Simple
 - b. Stratified
 - c. Squamous
 - d. Pseudostratified

ANS: B

	Feedback
Α	Simple epithelium has only one layer of cells.
В	Correct. Stratified epithelium consists of several layers, but only the basal cell
	layer is in contact with the basal lamina.
С	Squamous epithelial cells are characterized as flat, scale-shaped cells.
D	Pseudostratified epithelial cells contact the basal lamina, but not the surface.

REF: Epithelial Tissue, page 19 OBJ: 1

10. All body sensations are relayed to the _____and the _____.

- a. brain, spinal cord
- b. afferent, efferent systems
- c. voluntary, involuntary muscles
- d. sympathetic, parasympathetic divisions

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. Sensations received anywhere in the body are relayed to the brain and
	the spinal cord.
В	The brain and spinal cord relay all sensations transmitted within the body.
С	The brain and spinal cord relay all sensations transmitted within the body.
D	The brain and spinal cord relay all sensations transmitted within the body.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 2

- 11. Impulses conducted from the periphery of the body (e.g., muscles, glands) to the central nervous system (CNS) are conducted through which system?
 - a. Motor
 - b. Somatic
 - c. Afferent
 - d. Autonomic

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	Nerve impulses conducted from the periphery to the CNS travel via afferent, not
	motor, neurons.
В	Nerve impulses conducted from the periphery to the CNS travel via afferent, not
	somatic, pathways.
С	Correct. The afferent (or sensory) system conducts neural impulses from the
	periphery to the CNS.
D	Nerve impulses conducted from the periphery to the CNS travel thorough
	afferent, not autonomic, pathways.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 2

- 12. Impulses pass from the CNS to involuntary muscles via the _____ system.
 - a. sensory
 - b. afferent
 - c. somatic
 - d. autonomic

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Afferent (sensory) nerve processes carry impulses from the peripheral muscles to
	the CNS.
В	Afferent (sensory) nerve processes carry impulses from the peripheral muscles to
	the CNS.
С	Somatic pathways relay neural impulses to voluntary muscles.

D Correct. Autonomic pathways relay neural impulses to involuntary muscles.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 3

- 13. Which body system relies on neural stimuli to function?
 - a. Vascular
 - b. Digestive
 - c. Endocrine
 - d. Respiratory

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	The endocrine, not vascular, system depends on neural stimuli to function.
В	The endocrine, not digestive, system depends on neural stimuli to function.
С	Correct. The endocrine system depends heavily on neural stimuli to function.
D	The endocrine, not respiratory, system depends on neural stimuli to function.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 2

- 14. The absorption of nutrients occurs in which location?
 - a. Mouth
 - b. Stomach
 - c. Small intestine
 - d. Large intestine

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Nutrient absorption takes place in the large intestine, not the mouth.
В	Nutrient absorption takes place in the large intestine, not the stomach.
С	Nutrient absorption takes place in the large intestine, not the small intestine.
D	Correct. Nutrient absorption takes place in the large intestine.

REF: Digestive System, page 29 OBJ: 2

- 15. Internal organs (viscera) receive most of their neural impulses from which nervous system?
 - a. Somatic
 - b. Sensory
 - c. Afferent
 - d. Autonomic

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Somatic pathways relay neural impulses to voluntary muscles.
В	Afferent (sensory) nerve processes carry impulses from the peripheral muscles to
	the CNS.
С	Afferent (sensory) nerve processes carry impulses from the peripheral muscles to
	the CNS.
D	Correct. Internal organs receive most of their neural impulses from the

autonomic nervous system.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 3

- 16. Each is part of a neuron, except one. Which is the exception?
 - a. Axon
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Dendrite
 - d. Perikaryon

ANS: B

	Feedback
Α	The axon conducts the nerve impulse away from the perikaryon.
В	Correct. Plasma, the fluid part of blood, is not a component of the neuron.
С	The dendrite receives nerve impulses.
D	The perikaryon is the cell body of the neuron.

REF: Neural Tissue, pages 20 - 22 OBJ: 2

- 17. Which of the following insulates axons located outside the CNS?
 - a. Bone
 - b. Endomysium
 - c. Myelin sheath
 - d. Connective tissue

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	A myelin sheath protects and insulates axons located outside the CNS; bone does
	not.
В	A myelin sheath protects and insulates axons located outside the CNS;
	endomysium does not.
С	Correct. A myelin sheath protects and insulates axons located outside the CNS.
D	A myelin sheath protects and insulates axons located outside the CNS;
	connective tissue does not.

REF: Neural Tissue, page 22 OBJ: 2

- 18. Neuroglia cells are _____ numerous than neurons.
 - a. slightly less
 - b. slightly more
 - c. significantly less
 - d. significantly more

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Neuroglia cells are significantly more, not slightly less, numerous than neurons.
В	Neuroglia cells are significantly, not slightly, more numerous than neurons.
С	Neuroglia cells are significantly more, not less, numerous than neurons.

D Correct. Neuroglia cells are 5- to 50-fold more numerous than neurons.

REF: Neural Tissue, page 22 OBJ: 2

- 19. The spinal cord consists of how many segments?
 - a. 21
 - b. 22
 - c. 30
 - d. 31

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	The spinal cord consists of 31, not 21, segments.
В	The spinal cord consists of 31, not 22, segments.
С	The spinal cord consists of 31, not 30, segments.
D	Correct. The spinal cord consists of 31 segments.

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 3

- 20. Ligaments and tendons are composed of which tissue?
 - a. Neural
 - b. Muscle
 - c. Epithelial
 - d. Connective

ANS: D

	Feedback
Α	Ligaments and tendons are made of dense connective, not neural, tissue.
В	Ligaments and tendons are made of dense connective, not muscle, tissue.
С	Ligaments and tendons are made of dense connective, not epithelial, tissue.
D	Correct. Ligaments and tendons are made of dense connective tissue.

REF: Connective Tissue, page 22 OBJ: 2

- 21. Which of the following is not a type of cartilage?
 - a. Dense
 - b. Elastic
 - c. Fibrous
 - d. Hyaline

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. There are three types of cartilage—hyaline, elastic, and fibrous.
В	Elastic cartilage can be found in the epiglottis.
С	Fibrous cartilage can be found in the vertebral disks.
D	Hyaline cartilage can be found in the nose.

REF: Cartilage, page 23 OBJ: 2

- 22. Which organ is part of the lymphatic system?
 - a. Thyroid
 - b. Thymus
 - c. Pancreas
 - d. Parathyroid

ANS: B

	Feedback
Α	The thyroid is part of the endocrine, not lymphatic, system.
В	Correct. The lymphoid organs include the thymus, spleen, and lymph nodes.
С	The pancreas is part of the endocrine, not lymphatic, system.
D	The parathyroid is part of the endocrine, not lymphatic, system.

REF: Lymphatic System, page 30 OBJ: 2

- 23. Which of the following is not a major function of the urinary system?
 - a. Controls blood volume
 - b. Controls blood pressure
 - c. Controls testosterone levels
 - d. Controls urine composition

ANS: C

	Feedback
Α	Blood volume control is a major function of the urinary system.
В	Blood pressure control is a major function of the urinary system.
С	Correct. Testosterone levels are controlled by the reproductive system, not the
	urinary system.
D	Urine composition is a major function of the urinary system.

REF: Urinary System, page 33 OBJ: 3

- 24. Which function is associated with the skin?
 - a. Excretes waste products
 - b. Absorbs nutrients from ingested food
 - c. Supplies a framework for muscle and ligament attachments
 - d. Relays information from the glands to the central nervous system

ANS: A

	Feedback
Α	Correct. A major function of the skin is excretion of waste products (e.g., carbon
	dioxide, water, salts, urea).
В	Absorption of nutrients is a function of the digestive system.
С	The skeletal system supplies the framework for muscle and ligament
	attachments.
D	The nervous system relays information from the glands to the central nervous
	system.

25. Which organ system is the largest?

- a. Digestive
- b. Endocrine
- c. Respiratory
- d. Integumentary

ANS: D

		Feedback				
	Α	The integumentary (skin) system is larger than the digestive system.				
	В	The integumentary (skin) system is larger than the endocrine system.				
	С	The integumentary (skin) system is larger than the respiratory system.				
	D	Correct. The integumentary (skin) system is the largest organ system in the				
		human body.				
	REF: Intagumentary or Skin System, page 28 OBJ: 3				3	
TRUI	E/FAI	LSE				
1.	Blood provides protection from bacteria.					
	ANS	: T REF: Blo	ood, page 23	OBJ:	2	
2.	Bone is calcified connective tissue.					
	ANS	E: T REF: Bo	one, page 23	OBJ:	2	
3.	Oste	Osteoporosis affects men at an earlier age than women.				
	ANS	: F REF: Co	onsider the Patient, page 28	OBJ:	2	
4.	Equ	Equilibrium is controlled by tiny organs, which are located in the middle ear.				
	ANS	: F REF: Spe	ecial Senses, page 35	OBJ:	3	
СОМ	PLE	ΓΙΟΝ				
1.	The three functions of the are to absorb nutrition, dehydrate food, and compress food into solid waste.					
	ANS: large intestine					
	REF: Digestive System, page 29 OBJ: 2					
2.	line the respiratory tract to move foreign particles out of the respiratory system.				ne respiratory system.	
	ANS: Cilia					

OBJ: 2

REF: Respiratory System, page 29

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3. _____ return blood to the heart.

ANS: Veins

REF: Vascular System, page 29 OBJ: 2

SHORT ANSWER

1. Identify the four primary types of tissue.

ANS: Neural, epithelial, connective, muscle

REF: Cells and Tissues, pages 19 - 24 OBJ: 1

2. List the components of the central nervous system.

ANS: Brain, spinal cord

REF: Neural System, page 29 OBJ: 2

3. Which two layers compose the skin?

ANS: Epidermis, dermis

REF: Intagumentary or Skin System, page 28 OBJ: 2

4. Which organ system secretes and regulates hormones in the blood?

ANS: Endocrine system

REF: Endocrine System, page 33 OBJ: 3