MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The median cubital vein connects the __________ and __________ veins.
   A) basilic; cephalic  B) ulnar; radial  C) brachial; radial  D) brachial; ulnar

2) Gas exchange occurs in all the below EXCEPT:
   A) alveolar sac  B) respiratory bronchioles
   C) alveolar ducts  D) terminal bronchioles

3) The coronary sulcus is the ________________ between the atria and ventricles.
   A) flap  B) wall  C) groove  D) artery

4) All the bones below are proximal carpal bones except:
   A) scaphoid  B) lunate  C) hamate  D) pisiform

5) Within the capillary beds there are:
   A) metarterioles  B) arteriovenous anastomoses
   C) precapillary sphincters  D) all the above

6) The common hepatic artery supplies blood to the:
   A) duodenum  B) gall bladder  C) liver  D) all the above

7) The _______________ is(are) found within the ventricles.
   A) sinoatrial node  B) fossa ovalis
   C) trabeculae carneae  D) pectinate muscles

8) The __________ sinus leaves the cranium as the internal jugular vein.
   A) straight  B) superior sagittal  C) transverse  D) sigmoid

9) The type of plasma protein that forms antibodies is:
   A) globulin  B) albumin  C) thrombin  D) fibrinogen

10) Lacteals are lymphatics found in the:
    A) mammary glands  B) small intestines  C) thymus  D) spleen

11) The thymus is the organ where the _______________ matures.
    A) plasma cell  B) T lymphocyte  C) monocyte  D) B lymphocyte

12) The tonsils are best characterized as:
    A) lymphoid nodules  B) lymph nodes
    C) lymphatic trunks  D) primary lymphoid organs

13) The hematocrit is the:
    A) concentration of protein in the blood
    B) percent of whole blood contributed by the formed elements
    C) percent of whole blood contributed by the plasma
    D) concentration of iron in the blood
14) Intercalated discs of cardiac muscle cells contain numerous:
   A) desmosomes  B) gap junctions  C) tight junctions  D) both A and B

15) The mucosa of the trachea has _____________ epithelium.
   A) pseudostratified ciliated columnar  B) simple ciliated columnar
   C) stratified ciliated columnar  D) stratified squamous

16) The right lymphatic duct collects lymph from:
   A) the right side of the body superior to the diaphragm
   B) the entire right side of the body
   C) the entire body superior to the diaphragm
   D) the left side of the body superior to the diaphragm

17) The intercondylar eminence is a feature of the:
   A) tibia  B) talus  C) calcaneus  D) fibula

18) Select the cell that lasts about 120 days:
   A) monocyte  B) neutrophil  C) erythrocyte  D) lymphocyte

19) Select the tarsal bone that has a smooth superior articular surface called a trochlear:
   A) talus  B) calcaneus  C) cuboid  D) navicular

20) The _____________ artery comes off the right coronary artery.
    A) anterior interventricular  B) posterior interventricular
    C) small cardiac  D) circumflex

21) The aorta is an example of a _________ artery which is also know as a(n) _________ artery
    A) distributing; elastic  B) conducting; muscular
    C) conducting; elastic  D) distributing; muscular

22) The internal nares is the opening between the _________ and the _________.
    A) nasal cavity; nasopharynx  B) vestibule; nasal cavity
    C) pharynx; trachea  D) nasopharynx; orapharynx

23) The surface of the os coxa that articulates with the sacrum is called the _________ surface.
    A) auricular  B) condylar  C) popliteal  D) lunate

24) One way valves are found in:
    A) veins  B) capillaries  C) venules  D) all of the above

25) The right ventricle of the heart forms the _____________ border of the heart.
    A) left  B) right  C) superior  D) inferior

26) During an allergic reaction or a parasitic infection the number of _____________ should increase.
    A) basophils  B) monocytes  C) lymphocytes  D) eosinophils

27) In the pelvis, the _________ foramen is encircled by the _______ and ischial rami.
    A) obturator; public  B) sciatic; iliac  C) sciatic; pubic  D) obturator; iliac

28) The liquid matrix of blood is called the:
    A) lymph  B) serum  C) plasma  D) hematocrit
29) The _________ is a primary organ of the lymphatic system.
   A) tonsil  B) spleen  C) thymus  D) lymph node

30) The _________ is the first cell to arrive at an injury site from the circulation.
   A) lymphocyte  B) eosinophil  C) monocyte  D) neutrophil

31) In humans, the brachiocephalic artery divides into the:
   A) left common carotid and left subclavian arteries
   B) right common carotid and right subclavian arteries
   C) left and right subclavian arteries
   D) left and right common carotid arteries

32) The epicardium is formed by the:
   A) visceral pericardium  B) parietal pericardium
   C) fibrous pericardium  D) visceral peritoneum

33) The _________ is the largest piece of cartilage composing the larynx.
   A) thyroid  B) cricoid  C) arytenoid  D) epiglottis

34) Select the cell that lacks DNA:
   A) monocyte  B) erythrocyte  C) lymphocyte  D) eosinophil

35) Oxygenated blood flows over the surface of the:
   A) moderator band  B) pulmonary semilunar valve
   C) bicuspid valve  D) tricuspid valve

36) The pacemaker of the heart’s conduction system is the ________ node that is located in the wall of the _________ atrium.
   A) sinoatrial; right  B) atrioventricular; right
   C) sinoatrial; left  D) atrioventricular; left

37) The P wave of the ECG trace is associated with:
   A) atrial depolarization  B) ventricular depolarization
   C) atrial repolarization  D) ventricular repolarization

38) The fovea is a feature of the:
   A) femur  B) tibia  C) ilium  D) fibula

39) The ulna notch is a feature of the:
   A) radius  B) femur  C) ulna  D) humerus

40) Megakaryocytes produce _________ in the blood.
   A) lymphocytes  B) coagulation factors
   C) platelets  D) antibodies

41) The most abundant constituent of the plasma by weight after water is:
   A) electrolytes  B) nutrients  C) protein  D) organic wastes

42) The _________ artery supplies blood to the descending and sigmoid colon and rectum.
   A) inferior mesenteric  B) superior mesenteric
   C) celiac  D) internal iliac
43) The elevation that runs along the center of the posterior surface of the femoral shaft is the:
   A) intertrochanteric crest  B) linea aspera
   C) anterior crest  D) arcuate line

44) The circumflex branch of the __________ coronary artery is found in the __________ sulcus.
   A) left; coronary  B) right; coronary
   C) left; anterior interventricular  D) right; anterior interventricular

45) Surfactant is secreted by:
   A) respiratory epitheliocytes  B) septal cells
   C) alveolar macrophages  D) all the above

46) The feature that can be found along the posterior margin of the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus is the:
   A) greater tubercle  B) lateral epicondyle  C) head  D) radial groove

47) The femur has a(n) __________ and the fibula has a(n) __________.
   A) styloid process; intercondylar fossa  B) fibular notch; medial malleolus
   C) popliteal surface; intertrochanteric line  D) patellar surface; lateral malleolus

48) When the monocytes leave the circulation they become:
   A) macrophages  B) plasma cells  C) large lymphocytes  D) mast cells

49) The brachial artery is found next to the:
   A) clavicle  B) radius  C) humerus  D) ulna

50) The azygos vein drains blood into the:
   A) coronary sinus  B) superior vena cava
   C) hemiazygos vein  D) inferior vena cava
1) A
2) D
3) C
4) C
5) D
6) D
7) C
8) D
9) A
10) B
11) B
12) A
13) B
14) D
15) A
16) A
17) A
18) C
19) A
20) B
21) C
22) A
23) A
24) A
25) D
26) D
27) A
28) C
29) C
30) D
31) B
32) A
33) A
34) B
35) C
36) A
37) A
38) A
39) A
40) C
41) C
42) A
43) B
44) A
45) B
46) D
47) D
48) A
49) C
50) B