Practice Questions – Respiratory, Digestive, Urinary Systems

Note: choices may be used more than once or not at all.

1-5. Matching

A) High oxygen
B) Low oxygen

systemic veins	1) __B__
pulmonary veins	2) __A__
pulmonary arteries	3) __B__
air in trachea during inhalation	4) __A__
air in trachea during exhalation	5) __B__

6-10. Matching

A) Normal inspiration
B) Normal expiration
C) Forced inspiration
D) Forced expiration
E) None of these

involves abdominal oblique muscles	6) __D__
involves internal intercostals muscles	7) __D__
involves a small negative pulmonary pressure	8) __A__
depends mainly on contraction of diaphragm muscles	9) __A__
depends mainly on recoil of elastic tissue in the lungs	10) __B__

11-15. Matching

A) Visceral pleura
B) Parietal pleura
C) A and B
D) None of these

covers the lungs	11) __A__
lines the pleural cavities	12) __B__
surrounds the pleural fluid	13) __C__
covers the outside of the pericardial sac	14) __B__
composed of simple squamous epithelium	15) __C__

16-20. Matching

A) Inhalation
B) Exhalation

involves a negative pulmonary pressure	16) __A__
involves recoil of elastic tissue in the lungs	17) __B__
involves contraction of diaphragm muscles	18) __A__
visceral pleura of the lungs pulls on the parietal pleura	19) __B__
parietal pleura pulls on the visceral pleura of the lungs	20) __A__

21-25. Matching

A) Contains "C" rings of cartilage
B) Contains plates of cartilage
C) Contains no cartilage

trachea	21) __A__
alveolar duct	22) __C__
terminal bronchioles	23) __C__
respiratory bronchioles	24) __C__
intrapulmonary (segmental) bronchi	25) __B__

26-30. Matching

A) Contains pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium (PCCE)
B) Contains stratified squamous epithelium
C) Contains simple columnar epithelium
D) Contains simple squamous epithelium

alveoli	26) __D__
trachea	27) __A__
stomach	28) __C__
intestines	29) __C__
esophagus	30) __B__

31-35. Place the following in the order that air moves through the airways; starting in the mouth.

A)	Alveoli	first	31) __D__
B)	Trachea	second	32) __B__
C)	Bronchioles	third	33) __E__
D)	Glottis of larynx	fourth	34) __C__
E)	Intrapulmonary (segmental) bronchi	fifth	35) __A__

36-40. Matching

A)	Pulmonary capillaries	fluid leaks out of the blood	36) __C__
B)	Systemic capillaries	oxygen moves from the blood into cells	37) __B__
C)	A and B	oxygen moves from alveoli into the blood	38) __A__
D)	None of these	carbon dioxide moves from cells into the blood	39) __B__
		carbon dioxide moves from the blood into the alveoli	40) __A__

41-45. Place in order the structures through which food pass.

A)	Jejunum	first	41) __C__
B)	Ileocecal valve	second	42) __D__
C)	Cardiac sphincter	third	43) __A__
D)	Pyloric sphincter	fourth	44) __B__
E)	Internal anal sphincter	fifth	45) __E__

46-50. Place in order the structures through which food pass.

A)	Ileum	first	46) __C__
B)	Cecum	second	47) __E__
C)	Pyloris	third	48) __D__
D)	Jejunum	fourth	49) __A__
E)	Duodenum	fifth	50) __B__

51-55. Matching

A)	Small intestine	produces bile	51) __E__
B)	Parotid gland	contains the haustrae	52) __D__
C)	Pancreas	contains the taenia coli	53) __D__
D)	Colon	contains the plicae circularis	54) __A__
E)	Liver	major source of digestive enzymes	55) __C__

56-60. Matching

A)	Produce pepsinogen	pancreas	56) __B__
B)	Produce enzymes	chief cells of stomach	57) __A__
C)	Produce mucus	parietal cells of stomach	58) __D__
D)	Produce HCl	duodenal glands	59) __C__
E)	None of the above	intestinal glands	60) __B__

61-65. Matching

A)	Peptidase	emulsifies fats	61) __E__
B)	Amylase	breaks down fats in intestine	62) __D__
C)	Pepsin	breaks down protein in stomach	63) __C__
D)	Lipase	breaks down carbohydrates in mouth and intestine	64) __B__
E)	Bile	breaks down small proteins to amino acids in intestine	65) __A__

66-70. Matching

A)	Chief cells	produce mucus in the small intestine	66) __C__
B)	Parietal cells	produce mucus in the stomach	67) __D__
C)	Duodenal glands	produce hydrochloric acid	68) __B__
D)	Mucus neck cells	are in the submucosa	69) __C__
E)	A, B, and D	produce pepsinogen	70) __A__

71-75. Matching

A)	Outer longitudinal smooth muscle	responsible for producing mucus	71) __E__
B)	Inner circular smooth muscle	responsible for absorbing nutrients	72) __C__
C)	Digestive epithelium	responsible for shortening of GI tract	73) __A__
D)	Lamina propria	responsible for connecting epithelium	74) __D__
E)	Goblet cells	responsible for constriction of GI tract	75) __B__

76-80. Matching

A)	Elastic connective tissue	found in intestinal villi	76) __B__
B)	Smooth muscle	found around the alveoli	77) __A__
C)	None of the above	found under the visceral pleura of the lungs	78) __A__
		found in the submucosa of the digestive tract	79) __C__
		found in the submucosa of the respiratory airways	80) __B__

81-85. Matching

A)	Epithelium is pseudostratified ciliated columnar (PCCE)	stomach	81) __D__
B)	Epithelium is stratified squamous	duodenum	82) __D__
C)	Epithelium is simple squamous	esophagus	83) __B__
D)	Epithelium is simple columnar	Thin loop of Henle	84) __C__
E)	Epithelium is simple cuboidal	Thick loop of Henle	85) __E__

86-90. Matching

A)	Found in renal medulla	renal columns	86) __A__
B)	Found in renal cortex	renal corpuscles	87) __B__
C)	Found in renal hilus	~~*renal pelvis /*~~ ureter	88) __C__
D)	None of the above	interlobular arteries	89) __B__
		papillae of pyramids	90) __A__

91-95. Place in order the vessels through which renal blood passes.

A)	Efferent arteriole	first	91) __C__
B)	Afferent arteriole	second	92) __B__
C)	Interlobular arteries	third	93) __E__
D)	Peritubular capillaries	fourth	94) __A__
E)	Glomerular capillaries	fifth	95) __D__

96-100. Place in order the structures through which urinary filtrate passes.

A)	Descending limb of the loop of Henle	first	96) __C__
B)	Ascending limb of the loop of Henle	second	97) __A__
C)	Proximal convoluted tubule	third	98) __B__
D)	Distal convoluted tubule	fourth	99) __D__
E)	Collecting tubule	fifth	100) __E__

101-105. Matching

A)	Simple cuboidal epithelium with microvilli	ureter	101) __D__
B)	Simple squamous epithelium	capsular epithelium	102) __B__
C)	Simple cuboidal epithelium	glomerular epithelium	103) __B__
D)	Transitional epithelium	proximal convoluted tubules	104) __A__
		thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle	105) __C__

106-110. Matching

A)	Water	absorbed into capillaries around Proximal Convoluted Tubules	106) __D__
B)	Sodium	absorbed into capillaries around loop of Henle	107) __D__
C)	Blood cells	filtered out of capillaries of renal corpuscles	108) __D__
D)	A and B	absorbed into capillaries of intestinal villi	109) __D__
E)	None of the above	usually kept in glomerular capillaries	110) __C__

111-115. Matching

A)	Collecting tubules and ducts	produce a renal hormone	111) __C__
B)	Distal convoluted tubule	detect sodium in the distal convoluted tubules	112) __D__
C)	Juxtaglomerular cells	located in the tunica media of the afferent arteriole	113) __C__
D)	Macula densa	water is reabsorbed into capillaries in response to vasopressin	114) __A__
E)	None of these	sodium is reabsorbed into capillaries in response to aldosterone	115) __B__

116-120. Matching

A)	Filtrate is reabsorbed into capillaries from the _____	glomerulus	116) __B__
B)	Filters blood in kidney	loop of Henle	117) __A__
C)	None of the above	distal convoluted tubule	118) __A__
		proximal convoluted tubule	119) __A__
		collecting tubules and ducts	120) __A__