Mnstrviola's SSSS Anatomy Practice Test 2014-2015 (Cardiovascular, Integumentary, and Immune System)

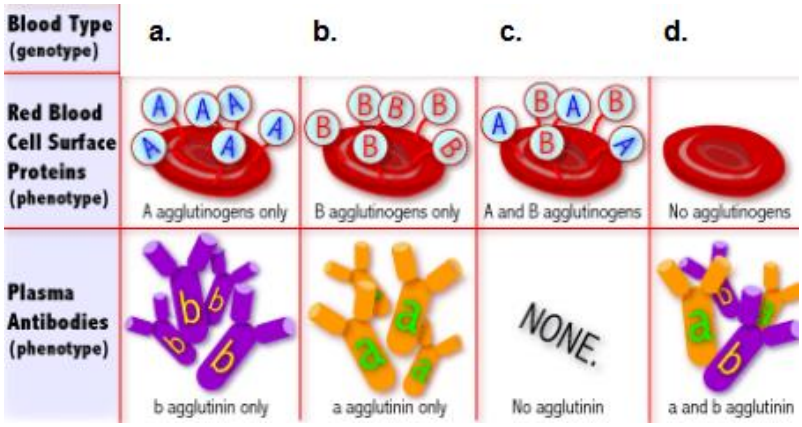
Fill in the Blank (2 points each, each question all or nothing, 60 points total)

1. _____ is the ability of cells to move toward microorganisms or sites of tissue damage.
2. The _____ processes lymphocytes that move to other lymphatic tissue to respond to foreign substances.
3. Receiving a vaccine exemplifies _____, _____ immunity.
4. _____ circulation involves the transfer of blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
5. The _____ valve separates the right atrium from the right ventricle.
6. The tough, outermost covering of the arterial walls is called the _____.
7. In a heartbeat, the relaxation of the ventricles is called the _____.
8. _____ is the disease that involves the weakening of heart muscle.
9. _____ is another name for high blood pressure.
10. The site of oxygen binding on hemoglobin is _____.
11. The epidermis is primarily made up of cells called _____.
12. The part of the dermis that borders the epidermis is called _____.
13. The nail bed is pink due to the presence of _____.
14. _____ is a skin secretion that lubricates the skin and increases its elasticity.
15. The _____ and _____ layers of the epidermis are involved in the synthesis of vitamin D.
16. Skin color in humans is controlled by three pigments: _____, _____, and _____.
17. Substances that induce fevers are called _____.
18. The process of the capillary walls widening and becoming more porous is called _____.
19. _____, one of the components of the inflammatory response, is the dysfunction of organs involved in inflammation.
20. Any molecule that is identified as foreign to the body is referred to as a(n) _____.
21. The pacemaker of the heart is the _____.
22. The device that can measure and monitor the heart's electrical activity through skin is the _____.
23. Clonal selection involves what kind of cells?
24. Arterial blood usually has a _____ pH than venous blood.
25. About 55% of blood is _____.
26. The deficiency of melanin is called _____.
27. The form of melanin that causes red to pink color is known as _____.
28. _____ make up about 90% of epidermal cells.
29. Jaundice is caused by the buildup of the pigment _____.
30. Grey hair is caused by a decline in the enzyme _____.

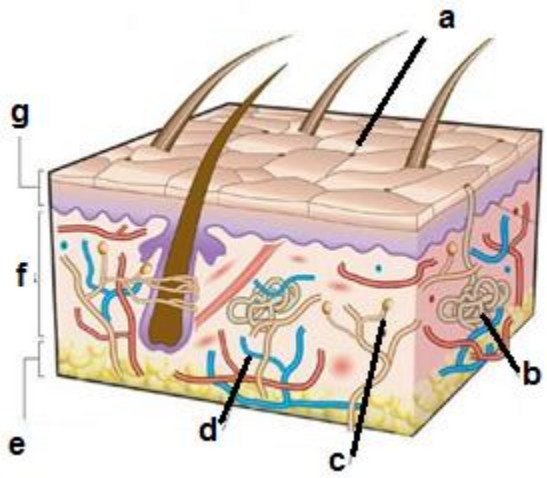
Short Answer (2 points each, keep them short!, 20 points total)

31. Differentiate between the functions of the red pulp and the white pulp of the spleen.
32. What is the purpose of lamellar corpuscles located in the skin?
33. Identify the vitamin synthesized by the skin, and name the two organs that convert it into its active form.
34. How is the number of epidermal dendritic cells affected by aging, and what does this cause?
35. Identify and briefly describe the three phases of the hair growth cycle.
36. Identify and briefly describe a general type of contact dermatitis.
37. Distinguish between nonspecific and specific defense systems.
38. Identify and briefly describe the most abundant antibody class.
39. Distinguish between primary and secondary immunity.
40. Distinguish between inborn and acquired immunity.

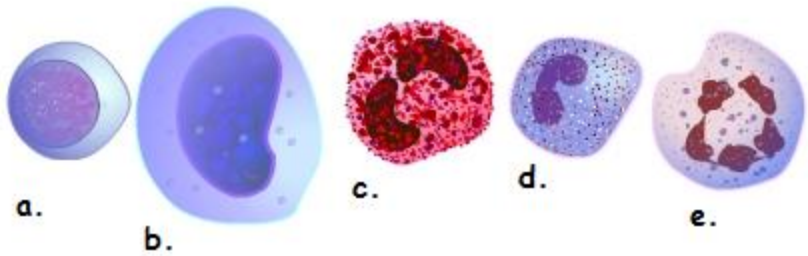
Diagram Analysis (1 point each, 25 points total): Answer using the letters given in each corresponding diagram. Multiple OR single letters can be used in an answer



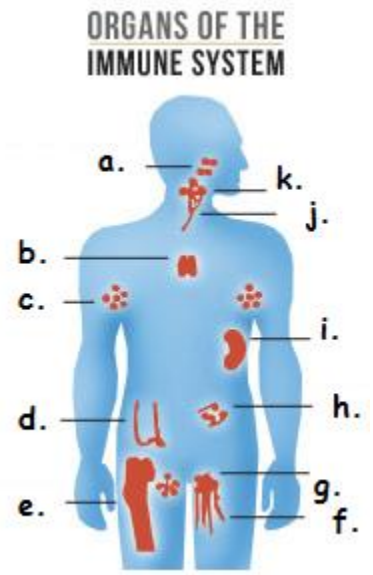
41. the blood type O.
42. have fucose-containing glycan structures.
43. known as the “universal donor”
44. the most common
45. have N-acetylgalactosamine.



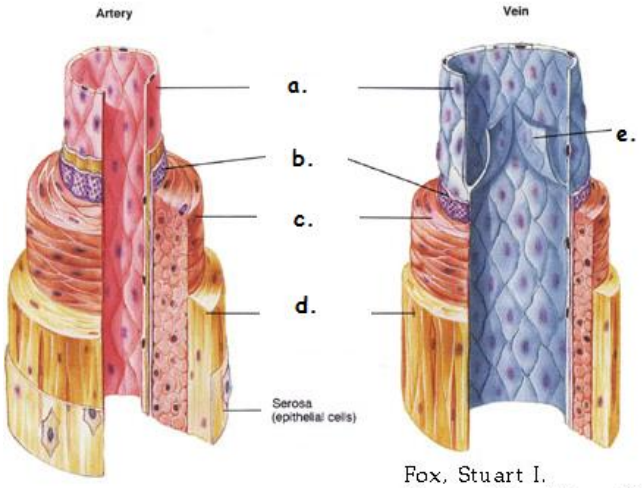
46. the subcutaneous layer
47. the epidermis
48. directly responds to a rise in body temperature level
49. responsible for nutrient and waste transport
50. cells formed through mitosis in this/these layer(s)



51. monocyte
52. phagocyte
53. granulocyte
54. B and T cells are this/these type of cell(s)
55. secretes histamine



56. has yellow tissue in its center responsible for creating white blood cells that eventually become lymphocytes
57. spleen
58. site of T-cell maturation
59. regulates and filters blood
60. Peyer's patches



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61. contains elastic and collagenous fibers
62. layer(s) with varying thickness
63. tunica intima
64. stretches with each heartbeat
65. layer(s) involved in a true aneurysm

The Heart (.5 points each, 20 points total): fill in the blanks

The heart is located between the lungs in a location called the _____. It is surrounded by a set of membranes called the _____. The two innermost layers, the _____ and _____, are thin and delicate. The outer layer, the _____, is denser and attaches to surrounding structures. The space between the innermost membrane and the heart is called the _____. The visceral and parietal membranes secrete serous fluid which acts as a _____for the heart's movement.

In the _____circuit, blood travels between the heart and the lungs. Blood moves from the right ventricle, through the _____valve, into the _____ arteries and then to a lung. The site of gas exchange between the alveoli in the lungs and the bloodstream are the _____. From the lungs, blood moves from the _____ veins into the _____ atrium back into the heart.

In the _____circuit, blood travels from the left atrium through the _____ valve into the _____ ventricle. It then goes through the _____ valve, into the _____ and then to various parts of the body. When blood returns from the body, it enters from the _____ into the _____ atrium. It then goes through the _____ valve to enter the _____ ventricle.

A cardiac cycle involves a _____, or contraction, and a _____, or relaxation. During the systole, the _____valves are relaxed and the _____valves are contracted. Blood moves from the _____into the _____. During the diastole, the _____ valves are contracted and the _____ valves are relaxed. Blood moves from the _____ into either the pulmonary trunk or the aorta.

Cardiac cells called _____ cells are responsible for maintaining the electrical impulses that regulate _____. The _____node is a bundle of these cells that has the fastest rhythm. It is located in the upper corner of the right atrium. It is responsible for beginning each cardiac cycle, and is therefore known as the _____ of the heart. It directly triggers the _____ systole. Another node, called the _____ node, triggers the _____ systole. Two other groups of cells, the _____ and the _____, spread the signal throughout the ventricle.

Total Points: 125