Tissues Test

1) Which of the following is NOT classified as one of the four basic (primary) types of tissues?

A) epithelial

B) blood

C) connective

D) muscle

E) nervous

2) Which tissue forms coverings, linings, and glands?

A) adipose

B) connective

C) epithelial

D) muscular

E) nervous

3) Which of the primary tissue types detects and responds to changes in the environment in order to maintain homeostasis?

A) dense irregular

B) connective

C) epithelial

D) muscular

E) nervous

4) Epithelial tissues are classified based on

A) The arrangement of cells in layers.

B) The shapes of the cells

C) The size of the cells in the deepest layer.

D) A and B are correct.

E) A, B and C are correct.

5) Which connective tissue stores triglycerides and provides cushioning and support for organs?

A) adipose tissue

B) areolar connective tissue

C) dense regular

D) dense irregular

E) elastic

6) Which is NOT a true statement about ALL Muscle tissue

A) function is to move or transport

B) contracts or shortens

C) is voluntary

D) consists of elongated cells called muscle fibers.

E) All of these are correct.

7) Skeletal muscle tissue

A) consists of muscle fibers lying perpendicular ( similar to a T shape) to each other.

B) consists of branched cells with a single nucleus.

C) is found in the iris.

D) is characterized by the presence of intercalated discs.

E) is striated and under voluntary control.

8) Cardiac muscle

A) can divide

B) is found attached to the skeleton.

C) is involuntary.

D) pumps blood to all parts of the body.

E) is nonstriated.

9) How are the types of muscle tissue alike?

A) Both cardiac and skeletal muscle are striated.

B) Both cardiac and smooth muscle are under involuntary control.

C) Both smooth muscle and cardiac muscle are found attached to bones.

D) A and B are correct.

E) A, B and C are correct.

**Choose the answer A-E that best matches the description or term in numbers 10-12**

10) group of cells with common origin, similar structure and specific function

11) forms glands, coverings and linings; high degree of cellularity; avascular

12) contractile tissue; cells called fibers; 2 forms striated; 2 under involuntary control

A) connective tissue

B) epithelial tissue

C) muscle tissue

D) nervous tissue

E) tissue

**Looking at the following pictures, identify which type of tissue you are looking at**

13

A) Simple cuboidal

B) dense fibrous tissue

C) skeletal muscle

D) simple squamous

14

A) simple squamous

B) cardiac muscle

C) Skeletal muscle

D) smooth mucle

15

A) simple squamous

B) Cardiac muscle

C) skeletal muscle

D) bone

16

A) nervous tissue

B) cardiac muscle

C) dense fibrous tissue

D) Smooth muscle

17

A) nervous

B) hyaline cartilage

C) stratified squamous

D) Adipose Tissue

18 Which type/ mode of secretion causes the cell to die off?

A) Halocrine

B) Merocrine

C) Apocrine

D) Eccrine

19 Which is not a type of connective tissue that we learned about?

A) Fluid

B) Connective tissue proper

C) Supporting

D) Exocrine

20 What is one difference between exocrine and endocrine glands

A) the location/organ they are located in the body

B) one is located in males the other in females

C) if the product is secreted into the duct

D) Endocrine secretes into a duct and exocrine secretes into the blood stream

21 What function do the neuroglia have?

A) They conduct the impulses

B) they are the supporting cells

C) they transmit the information

D) they sense the information from the external stimuli

22

A)

B)
C)
D)

23

A)

B)
C)
D)

24

A)

B)
C)
D)

25

A)

B)
C)
D)

TEST part two

13) Which of the following is present in thick skin but not in thin skin?

A) stratum germinativum

B) stratum lucidum

C) stratum corneum

D) stratum granulosum

E) dermal papillae

Answer: B

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

14) Fingerprints

A) appear during the 3rd and 4th week of fetal development.

B) are formed as the dermis conforms to the underlying subcutaneous layer.

C) are unique to each individual and maintain a constant pattern throughout life.

D) decrease friction between the skin and smooth surfaces.

E) are studied by a field of science called dermatology.

Answer: C

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

15) The dermis

A) is superficial to the epidermis.

B) is deep to the subcutaneous layer.

C) contains fibroblasts, macrophages, and a few adipocytes.

D) is avascular and poorly innervated.

E) is divided into aerolar and dense regular layers.

Answer: C

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

16) The superficial portion of the dermis

A) is called the papillary region.

B) includes touch receptors called Meissner’s corpuscles.

C) has decreased surface area due to the presence of dermal papillae.

D) A and B are correct.

E) A, B and C are correct.

Answer: D

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Easy

19) Which of the following is a benign, localized overgrowth of melanocytes that usually appears during childhood or adolescence?

A) a lentigo (age spot)

B) a freckle

C) a melanoma

D) a nevus (mole)

E) either C or D

Answer: D

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

20) A patient with liver disease has elevated level of bilirubin in his blood. How may the presence of bilirubin affect his skin color?

A) He may have erythema (reddened skin).

B) He may have jaundiced (or yellowed) skin.

C) He may have pallor (or very pale) skin.

D) He may have cyanotic (or blue-tinted) skin.

E) He may have vitiligo (or irregular white spots) on his skin.

Answer: B

Reference: Page 145, Structure of Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

21) An obstetrician has just delivered a baby boy and is concerned because he is cyanotic. Which of the following statements explains the term cyanotic and why the doctor is concerned?

A) Cyanotic means that the skin and mucous membranes have an abnormal bluish tint.

B) Cyanotic means that the skin has an abnormal yellowish tint.

C) Cyanotic skin and mucous membranes reflect a lack of adequate oxygen circulation.

D) A and C are correct.

E) A and B are correct.

Answer: D

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

23) Tattooing

A) is the coloring the skin by applying natural dyes to the epidermis.

B) inserts ink particles into the dermis.

C) inserts ink particles into the subcutaneous region.

D) can only be removed by cutting away the tattooed skin.

E) can be removed by repetitive washing with soap and water.

Answer: B

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

24) Body piercing

A) is the insertion of jewelry through an artificial opening.

B) may take up to a year for complete healing to occur.

C) may result in cartilage deformation or nerve damage.

D) may interfere with medical procedures.

E) All of the above are correct.

Answer: E

Reference: Page 145, Structure of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

27) What is the function of hair?

A) protect the scalp from UV radiation and heat loss

B) help detect light touch

C) protect the nostrils, ear canals and eyes from foreign particles

D) A and B are correct.

E) A, B and C are correct.

Answer: E

Reference: Page 151, Accessory Structures of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

40) Which of the following is NOT a function of the skin?

A) regulates body temperature

B) participates in synthesis of vitamin A

C) serves as the first and foremost barrier to disease

D) excretes some waste products

E) house sensory receptors

Answer: B

Reference: Page 157, Functions of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

43) Each of the following is a protection provided by the skin EXCEPT:

A) It promotes dehydration.

B) It protects underlying tissues from abrasions and chemicals.

C) It prevents UV radiation from reaching underlying tissues.

D) It secretes substances that kill microbes.

E) It contains cells that trigger immune responses to microbes.

Answer: A

Reference: Page 157, Functions of the Skin

Level of Difficulty: Medium

53) All of the following are true of skin cancer EXCEPT:

A) Individuals over 50 years of age are more likely to have skin cancer than those under 30.

B) Basal cell carcinomas are least likely to metastasize.

C) Melanoma is characterized by lesions with irregular borders and abnormal colorations.

D) Squamous cell carcinoma is a nonmelanoma carcinoma.

E) Melanoma is the most common but least dangerous form of skin cancer.

Answer: E

Reference: Page 164, Disorders: Homeostatic Imbalances

Level of Difficulty: Medium

54) Which of the following is true of burns?

A) Systemic effects of burns are a greater threat to life than local effects.

B) Burn patients may go into shock due to large losses of fluids.

C) Minor burns have major effects on the urinary system.

D) A and B are correct.

E) A, B and C are correct.

Answer: D

Reference: Page 164, Disorders: Homeostatic Imbalances

Level of Difficulty: Medium