

**BIOLOGY 224**  
**HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY II**  
**Spring 2005**

**FINAL EXAMINATION STUDY GUIDE AND SUGGESTIONS**

Don't forget to **print your LAST NAME and then FIRST NAME in the name section on the computerized answer form.**

**Be sure to print your student number on your computerized answer form.**

**On the section marked "Grade or Education", mark 1.** If you do not do this, the exam cannot be graded.

**EXAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**These are examples only. Many other topics will be on the exam.**

**Correct answers marked in red.**

1. Which of the following hormones function to reduce or inhibit the secretion of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)?
  - A. High levels of inhibin
  - B. High levels of gonadotropin releasing hormone
  - C. High levels of estrogen
  - D. all of the above
  - E. (A) and (C)
  
2. Nutritive material is supplied to the sperm by:
  - A. Vaginal mucous.
  - B. Prostaglandins
  - C. A structure that develops in the dorsal mesentery.
  - D. epididymis
  - E. Seminal vesicle
  
3. Preganglionic cell bodies of the sympathetic innervation to the testis and the sigmoid colon are both located in what spinal levels?
  - A. C3,4,5
  - B. T12
  - C. T5-9
  - D. T10,11
  - E. S2,3,4
  
4. Throxin and growth hormone could both be considered to be:
  - A. Morphogenetic hormones.
  - B. Juxtglomerular hormones

- C. Kinetic hormones.
  - D. Metabolic hormones.
  - E. Both (A) and (D).
5. What of the following do not fuse during the early development of erectile tissue?
- A. Bulbs of the penis in the male.
  - B. Trigone of the bladder
  - C. Paramesonephric ducts of the female
  - D. Clitoris of the female.**
  - E. Tunica albuginea of the male.
6. Sperm storage in a human female allows sperm to remain alive and available for fertilization for up to:
- A. approximately two days.
  - B. approximately four days.**
  - C. approximately ten days.
  - D. approximately two hours.
  - E. none of the above.
7. Human chorionic gonadotropin is a secretion of:
- A. Testis
  - B. Ovary
  - C. Corpus luteum
  - D. Placenta.**
  - E. Godzilla
8. The paramesonephric duct ultimately gives rise to:
- A. The male ductus deferens.
  - B. The female fallopian tubes and uterus.**
  - C. The female fallopian tubes only.
  - D. The male seminal vesicle.
  - E. The ureter in both males and females.
9. Which of the following hormones produces its effects in females only?
- A. Leutinizing hormone.
  - B. Follicle stimulating hormone.
  - C. Fibrinolysin.**
  - D. Oxytocin.
  - E. Gastrin.
10. The external oblique muscle of the lateral abdominal wall is equivalent to (serially homologous to) which of the following?
- A. pelvic diaphragm
  - B. deep perineal space
  - C. transversus abdominus
  - D. urogenital diaphragm**
  - E. transversalis fascia
11. Stimulation of the kidneys from spinal levels T12 to L2 will result in:

- A. Vasodilation of renal arterioles.
  - B. Higher renal blood pressure.
  - C. Constriction of renal arterioles
  - D. Relaxation of sphincters of the bladder.
  - E. None of the above.
12. The pineal gland secretes
- A. Melatonin.
  - B. Melanocyte stimulating hormone.
  - C. Melanocyte inhibiting hormone
  - D. Both releasing and inhibiting hormones.
  - E. None of the above.
13. Oxytocin:
- A. Is manufactured in the anterior pituitary but released by the hypothalamus.
  - B. Is manufactured in the hypothalamus but released by the anterior pituitary.
  - C. Is a releasing hormone.
  - D. Stimulates uterine contractions during childbirth and other activities.
  - E. Is manufactured in the posterior pituitary but released by the hypothalamus.
14. Which of the following structures acts as both an endocrine and exocrine gland?
- A. Pancreas.
  - B. Liver.
  - C. Kidney.
  - D. All of the above.
  - E. (A) and (B).
15. Which of the following groups include correctly equivalent (“serially homologous”) structures?
- A. External oblique, urogenital diaphragm, bulbospongiosus
  - B. External oblique, urogenital diaphragm, internal spermatic fascia
  - C. Internal oblique, urogenital diaphragm, cremaster muscle
  - D. Internal oblique, pelvic diaphragm, internal spermatic fascia
  - E. Internal oblique, urogenital diaphragm, bulbospongiosus

## SHORT ANSWER OR ESSAY TOPICS.

These are examples only, not an inclusive or exclusive list.

On illustrations, be sure to be able to identify components of the:

Kidney

Bladder

Female reproductive organs, ducts, and glands

Male reproductive organs, ducts, and glands

Understand functions of all glands contributing to functions of male and female reproductive systems (e.g. secretions of glands, etc.)

Know parts of the male penis in longitudinal and cross section.

Be able to label completely sagittal section of male pelvis & perineum.

Be able to label completely sagittal section of female pelvis & perineum.