True/False: Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

____ 1. Another name for tooth decay is dental caries.
____ 2. Ingestion is the taking in of food by the body.
____ 3. Digestion is the passage of food from the digestive tract into the bloodstream.
____ 4. Another name for the gastrointestinal tract is the alimentary canal.
____ 5. Hanging from the posterior border of the soft palate is a cone-shaped muscular structure called the villi.
____ 6. The tongue and its associated muscles form the floor of the oral cavity.
____ 7. Saliva is 99.5% water, which provides a medium for dissolving foods.
____ 8. Forty temporary, or deciduous, teeth form in infants between the ages of six months to two years.
____ 9. The function of the esophagus is to produce digestive enzymes and absorb food.
____ 10. The zymogenic, or chief cells, within the mucosa of the stomach secrete the principal gastric enzyme pepsinogen.
____ 11. The main chemical activity of the stomach is to begin the digestion of proteins with the enzyme pepsin.
____ 12. The beta cells of the islets of Langerhans in the pancreas secrete the hormone insulin.
____ 13. The Kupffer’s cells of the liver phagocytose certain bacteria and old, worn-out white and red blood cells.
____ 14. The liver is one of the smallest organs of the digestive system.
____ 15. Taste buds are found on the filiform papillae.
____ 16. Mumps is caused by a bacterial infection of the salivary glands.
____ 17. The overall exchange of gases between the atmosphere, the blood, and the cells is called respiration.
____ 18. The vertical partition that divides the nose into left and right nasal cavities is the cricoid cartilage.
____ 19. The cardiovascular system and the respiratory system share the responsibility of supplying oxygen and eliminating carbon dioxide gas.
____ 20. The nostrils are also called the external nasal septa.
____ 21. The anterior portions of the nasal cavities just inside the nostrils are known as the vestibules.
____ 22. The thyroid cartilage is the largest piece of cartilage and is also known as the Adam’s apple.
23. The larynx is closed off when we swallow so that foods and liquids are routed posteriorly into the esophagus and are kept out of the trachea anteriorly.

24. The vestibular folds of the larynx are also known as the false vocal cords.

25. Pitch is caused by tension on the nasal septum.

26. Sound originates from the vibrations of the true vocal cords.

27. The trachea terminates just below the diaphragm by dividing into a right primary bronchus and a left primary bronchus.

28. The fluid within the pleural cavity prevents friction between the pleural membranes and allows them to slide past each other during respiration.

29. The actual exchange of the respiratory gases between the lungs and blood takes place by diffusion across the alveoli and the walls of the capillary network that surrounds the alveoli.

30. The movement of air into the lungs is known as inhalation or inspiration.

31. Inhalation is an active process, while expiration is a passive process.

1. Urine is expelled from the body by a process called micturition, commonly known as voiding or urination.

2. The nephrons are the functional microscopic units of the kidney.

3. The renal artery transports approximately one-quarter of the total cardiac output (oxygenated blood) directly to the kidney.

4. The renal arteries branch off the abdominal aorta, carrying blood to the kidneys.

5. The urinary system consists of two kidneys, one ureter, and a bladder.

6. The nephrons regulate the composition and volume of blood and form the urine.

7. Approximately 200 ml of blood passes through the kidneys every minute.

8. The nerve supply to the kidneys comes from the renal plexus of the autonomic nervous system.

9. Each ureter is basically an extension of a glomerulus.

10. The bladder wall contains three layers of smooth muscle collectively known as the detrusor muscle.

11. The average capacity of the bladder is 100 to 300 ml.

12. The urethra is approximately the same length in the male and the female.

13. Chronic renal failure is caused by damage to so many nephrons that the remaining ones cannot accommodate normal kidney function.
14. The kidneys are the major excretory organs of the body, filtering large amounts of fluids from the bloodstream, including nitrogenous wastes, drugs, and toxins.

15. The broad ligament, which is a fold of the peritoneum, encloses and helps hold the ovary in place in the pelvic cavity.

16. The ovaries produce the sperm and the male sex hormones.

17. When fertilization occurs, the resulting zygote will possess the full complement of 46 chromosomes.

18. Once ejaculated, the spermatozoa have a life expectancy of about 96 hours in the female reproductive tract.

19. The sperm cells continue to mature in the epididymis.

20. The male urethra serves as a common passageway for both spermatozoa from the testes and urine from the bladder.

21. Seminal fluid is sticky due to the presence of the sugar fructose, which provides energy for the beating flagellum of each sperm cell.

22. The primary sex organs of the female reproductive system are the fallopian tubes.

23. The female sex hormones are estrogen and testosterone.

24. After the egg ruptures from the mature graafian follicle, the follicle changes into the corpus luteum, or yellow body, which produces estrogen and progesterone.

25. Oogenesis occurs in the testes.

26. The narrow inferior portion of the uterus that opens into the vagina is called the cervix.

27. During days 1 through 5 of the menstrual cycle, the thick endometrial lining of the uterus is shed along with tissue, fluid, blood, mucus, and epithelial cells.

28. The mons pubis, also called the veneris, is the collective term for the structures of the external genitalia.

Multiple Choice: Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

32. The folds of the mucosa on the internal surface of the stomach are called ____.
   a. gingivae  c. plicae
   b. rugae   d. gyri

33. An inflammation of the liver caused by a viral infection or by excessive alcohol consumption is known as ____.
   a. hepatitis  c. appendicitis
   b. pancreatitis  d. gingivitis
34. A long-term degenerative disease of the liver in which the lobes are covered with fibrous connective tissue is called ____.
   a. Crohn’s disease   c. cirrhosis
   b. Conn’s disease   d. hepatitis

35. An inflammation of the vermiform appendix, caused by an obstruction, is known as ____.
   a. hepatitis   c. appendicitis
   b. pancreatitis   d. gingivitis

36. A chronic, inflammatory bowel disease of unknown origin with symptoms of diarrhea, severe abdominal pain, fever, chills, nausea, weakness, anorexia, and weight loss is known as ____.
   a. Crohn’s disease   c. cirrhosis
   b. Conn’s disease   d. hepatitis

37. A soft mass of chewed food ready to be swallowed is known as (a) ____.
   a. plicae   c. chyle
   b. chyme   d. bolus

38. Approximately 80% of all absorption of nutrients occurs in the ____.
   a. stomach   c. large intestine
   b. small intestine   d. mouth

39. The folds of the mucosa of the small intestine, which increase the surface area for absorption of nutrients, are called ____.
   a. plicae   c. chyle
   b. chyme   d. bolus

40. A bacterium associated with the development of stomach or peptic ulcers is ____.
   a. Helicobacter pylori   c. Escherichia coli
   b. Entamoeba histolytica   d. trichomoniasis

41. The portion of the tooth above the level of the gums that is covered with enamel is the ____.
   a. root   c. crown
   b. neck   d. pulp

42. A condition caused by the protrusion of a portion of the stomach through the opening in the diaphragm is known as ____.
   a. hiatal hernia   c. umbilical hernia
   b. inguinal hernia   d. gastric ulcer

43. The pear-shaped sac about three to four inches long that stores and concentrates bile until it is needed in the small intestine is the ____.
   a. pancreas   c. liver
   b. spleen   d. gallbladder

44. The physical movement or pushing of food along the digestive tract in wave-like movements is known as ____.
   a. peristalsis   c. reabsorption
   b. absorption   d. digestion
45. The digested, viscous, semi-fluid contents of the small intestine are known as ____.
   a. plicae  c. chyle
   b. chyme  d. bolus

46. The presence of pouch-like herniations through the muscular layer of the colon, particularly the sigmoid colon, is known as ____.
   a. piles  c. plicae
   b. hemorrhoids  d. diverticulosis

47. The term used for swallowing is ____.
   a. peristalsis  c. eructation
   b. deglutition  d. mastication

48. The dentin of the tooth is covered by the hardest substance in the body, which is ____.
   a. enamel  c. keratin
   b. pulp  d. cementum

49. The term for chewing is ____.
   a. peristalsis  c. eructation
   b. deglutition  d. mastication

50. An anatomical structure that is part of both the digestive and respiratory systems is the ____.
   a. larynx  c. pharynx
   b. bronchus  d. trachea

51. The breakdown of food by both mechanical and chemical mechanisms is known as ____.
   a. digestion  c. peristalsis
   b. deglutition  d. absorption

52. The elimination from the body of indigestible substances that cannot be absorbed is known as ____.
   a. mastication  c. defecation
   b. deglutition  d. peristalsis

53. Excess glucose and other monosaccharides can be stored in the liver as animal starch, which is called ____.
   a. glycogen  c. amylase
   b. lipase  d. bile

54. The organ that produces bile salts that break down fats is the ____.
   a. pancreas  c. gallbladder
   b. stomach  d. liver

55. Cancer of the large intestine and rectum is known as ____.
   a. duodenal cancer  c. sarcoidosis
   b. gastrointestinal cancer  d. colorectal cancer

56. A condition of inflammation and enlargement of the rectal veins is known as ____.
   a. hemorrhoids  c. duodenitis
   b. diverticulosis  d. sigmoiditis
57. When the mucosa of the colon is unable to maintain its usual levels of water absorption and secretes larger than normal amounts of water, ions, and mucus in the feces, the condition is known as ____.
   a. constipation  c. enteritis
   b. diarrhea  d. diverticulosis

58. The excessive loss of water caused by bouts of diarrhea can lead to a serious condition known as ____.
   a. constipation  c. dehydration
   b. appendicitis  d. diverticulosis

59. The pharynx is divided into three portions, the nasopharynx, the oropharynx, and the ____.
   a. rhinopharynx  c. tracheopharynx
   b. laryngopharynx  d. bronchopharynx

60. The mouth or oral cavity can also be called the ____.
   a. buccal cavity  c. lingual cavity
   b. oropharynx  d. gingival cavity

61. The projections on the tongue that produce its rough surface are known as ____.
   a. fungiform  c. villi
   b. papillae  d. haustra

62. The anterior part of the roof of the mouth is called the ____.
   a. hard palate  c. uvula
   b. soft palate  d. mesentery

63. Salivary amylase breaks down which of the following?
   a. protein  c. carbohydrates
   b. fats  d. lipid

64. A progressively degenerative disease characterized by the destruction of elasticity of the alveolar walls, resulting in decreased ability of the lungs to expel air, is known as ____.
   a. pneumonitis  c. emphysema
   b. bronchitis  d. alveolitis

65. Hyaline membrane disease, common in premature infants and characterized by inadequate ventilation and tiring of the respiratory muscles, is also known as ____.
   a. whooping cough  c. bronchiectasis
   b. respiratory distress syndrome  d. pulmonary fibrosis

66. Pneumonitis, an infection of the lungs characterized by fever, chest pain, fluid in the lungs, and difficulty in breathing, is also called ____.
   a. pneumonia  c. pulmonary fibrosis
   b. cystic fibrosis  d. bronchiectasis

67. An inherited disease affecting the secretory cells of the lungs, which leads to obstruction of the airway due to thick mucus accumulating in the lungs, is known as ____.
   a. pneumonia  c. pulmonary fibrosis
   b. cystic fibrosis  d. bronchiectasis

68. Black lung disease is also known as ____.
   a. pulmonary fibrosis  c. cystic fibrosis
   b. pneumonia  d. bronchiectasis
69. Inflammation of the bronchi, which causes swelling of the mucous membrane lining of the bronchial tubes, is called ____.
a. emphysema  c. bronchiectasis  
b. pneumonitis   d. bronchitis

70. The overall exchange of gases between the atmosphere, the blood, and the cells is known as ____.
a. inhalation  c. expiration  
b. respiration   d. exhalation

71. The exchange of gases between the lungs and the blood is known as ____.
a. external respiration  c. cellular respiration  
b. internal respiration   d. deglutition

72. The exchange of gases between the blood and the body cells is known as ____.
a. external respiration  c. arterial respiration  
b. internal respiration   d. deglutition

73. The double-folded serous membrane that encloses and protects the lungs is the ____.
a. alveolar-capillary membrane  c. pleural membrane  
b. vestibular fold   d. peritoneum

74. The grape-like out-pouchings located at the ends of the respiratory bronchioles are called ____.
a. tertiary bronchi  c. primary bronchi  
b. secondary bronchi   d. alveoli

75. The space between the two layers of the pleura, which contains a lubricating fluid that decreases friction between the membranes during the breathing process, is called the ____.
a. pleural cavity  c. serous pleura  
b. visceral pleura   d. parietal pleura

76. Another term for pertussis is ____.
a. bronchitis  c. whooping cough  
b. pneumonia   d. bronchiectasis

77. The vertical partition that divides the nose into right and left nasal cavities is the ____.
a. cricoid cartilage  c. nares  
b. arytenoid cartilage   d. nasal septum

78. The most common form of primary pulmonary cancer is ____.
a. bronchogenic carcinoma  c. pertussis  
b. emphysema   d. malignant melanoma

79. Whooping cough is also known as ____.
a. bronchitis  c. pertussis  
b. pneumonia   d. bronchiectasis

80. Pulmonary fibrosis is also known as ____.
a. black lung disease  c. cystic fibrosis  
b. pneumonia   d. bronchiectasis
81. An incision into the trachea, creating a new opening for air to enter, is known as a(n) ____.
   a. tracheotomy  c. incisional biopsy  
   b. tracheostomy  d. lobar puncture  

82. The movement of air between the atmosphere and the lungs is known as breathing or ____.
   a. ventilation  c. expiration  
   b. exhalation  d. vital capacity  

83. The tubular structure that serves as a passageway for both air and food is the ____.
   a. trachea  c. pharynx  
   b. larynx  d. bronchus  

84. The larynx is also known as the ____.
   a. throat  c. lung  
   b. voice box  d. epiglottis  

85. The trachea is also known as the ____.
   a. windpipe  c. false vocal cord  
   b. larynx  d. bronchus  

86. The inner layer of the pleural membrane that attaches directly to the lung is known as the ____.
   a. visceral pleura  c. serous pleura  
   b. parietal pleura  d. cortical pleura  

87. The percentage of air that is oxygen is ____.
   a. 21%  c. 4%  
   b. 30%  d. 45%  

88. The outer layer of the pleural membrane that attaches the lung to the wall of the thoracic cavity is called the ____.
   a. visceral pleura  c. pleural cavity  
   b. parietal pleura  d. serous pleura  

89. The openings into the external nose, also known as the external nares, are called the ____.
   a. alveoli  c. eustachian tubes  
   b. nostrils  d. adenoids  

90. The U-shaped bone located just above the larynx, serving as points of attachment for muscles of the tongue and throat, is the ____.
   a. pharynx  c. hyoid  
   b. clavicle  d. posterior nasal septum  

91. The smaller air passages that branch out into the segments of each lobe of the lungs are called the ____.
   a. bronchioles  c. arterioles  
   b. alveoli  d. capillaries  

92. Hyaline membrane disease is also known as ____.
   a. respiratory distress syndrome  c. icterus  
   b. erythroblastosis fetalis  d. cystic fibrosis
93. The part of the pharynx that houses the pharyngeal tonsils, the two internal nares, and the openings to
the two eustachian tubes is the ____.
   a. laryngopharynx  c. tracheopharynx
   b. oropharynx     d. nasopharynx

94. Which of the following is true of ambient air?
   a. 78% oxygen, 21% carbon dioxide, and 0.04% oxygen
   b. 78% carbon dioxide, 21% oxygen, and 0.04% nitrogen
   c. 78% nitrogen, 21% carbon dioxide, and 0.04% oxygen
   d. 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, and 0.04% carbon dioxide

95. Which of the following represents the partial pressure of pulmonary artery capillary blood?
   a. PCO2 of 45 mm Hg and PO2 of 40 mm Hg
   b. PCO2 of 40 mm Hg and PO2 of 100 mm Hg
   c. PCO2 of 104 mm Hg and PO2 of 100 mm Hg
   d. PCO2 of 18 mm Hg and PO2 of 200 mm Hg

29. The major role of maintaining homeostasis with respect to the composition and volume of blood and
body fluids is performed by the ____.
   a. kidneys    c. bladder
   b. ureters    d. lungs

30. The functional microscopic units of the kidney are the ____.
   a. renal pelvis  c. bladder
   b. ureters     d. nephrons

31. The notch through which the ureter leaves the kidney and through which the blood vessels, nerves, and
lymph vessels enter and exit the kidney is known as the ____.
   a. trigone      c. renal plexus
   b. hilum       d. nephron

32. A frontal section through the kidney will reveal an outer area called the cortex and an inner area known
as the ____.
   a. medulla      c. trigone
   b. nephron     d. renal plexus

33. The hormone produced by the kidneys that stimulates the production of red blood cells in the red bone
marrow is ____.
   a. calciferol c. erythropoietin
   b. renin      d. vasopressin

34. The enzyme produced by the kidneys that helps regulate blood pressure is ____.
   a. calciferol c. erythropoietin
   b. renin      d. vasopressin

35. A painful condition that results from deposits of uric acid in the joints of the hands and feet is ____.
   a. cystitis c. pyelitis
   b. glomerulonephritis  d. gout
36. An inflammation of the urinary bladder, usually caused by a bacterial infection, is called ____.
   a. cystitis  c. pyelitis
   b. glomerulonephritis  d. gout

37. The thin-walled tube through which urine leaves the bladder and exits to the outside of the body is the ____.
   a. hilum  c. ureter
   b. urethra  d. capillary

38. The tube through which the urine travels from the kidney and enters the bladder is the ____.
   a. hilum  c. ureter
   b. urethra  d. capillary

39. The process that transports substances out of the tubular fluid and back into the blood of the peritubular capillary is known as ____.
   a. tubular reabsorption  c. glomerular filtration
   b. tubular excretion  d. tubular secretion

40. The funnel-shaped structure that surrounds the tip of each renal pyramid and collects urine from the ducts of the pyramids is called the ____.
   a. minor calyx  c. Bowman’s capsule
   b. renal column  d. glomerulus

41. The double-walled globe surrounding the glomerulus of the kidney is called ____.
   a. minor calyx  c. Bowman’s capsule
   b. renal column  d. glomerulus

42. The outermost layer of the tissue surrounding the kidneys that anchors the kidneys to their surrounding structures and to the abdominal wall is known as the ____.
   a. renal column  c. minor calyx
   b. renal fascia  d. renal capsule

43. The smooth triangular region of the bladder outlined by the three openings into the bladder, which consists of the two openings of the ureters and the opening of the urethra, is called the ____.
   a. trigone  c. renal column
   b. loop of Henle  d. hilum

44. The U-shaped bend of the renal tubule is called the ____.
   a. trigone  c. renal column
   b. loop of Henle  d. hilum

45. Kidney stones, composed of the precipitates of uric acid, magnesium or calcium phosphate, or calcium oxalate, are also known as ____.
   a. renal calculi  c. renal columns
   b. podocytes  d. renal fascia

46. The active form of vitamin D is known as ____.
   a. renin  c. calciferol
   b. erythropoietin  d. cyanocobalamin
47. Urine is expelled from the body by a process called ____.
   a. micturition c. mastication
   b. deglutition d. defecation

48. The hollow, muscular organ, located in the pelvic cavity posterior to the pubic symphysis, that serves as a reservoir for urine is the ____.
   a. urinary bladder c. pancreas
   b. gallbladder d. glomerulus

49. Inflammation of the kidneys is known as ____.
   a. pyelitis c. ureteritis
   b. glomerulonephritis d. cystitis

50. The filtering of impurities from the blood through an artificial kidney by passing it from the body through an artery, into the machine, and back into the body through a vein, is known as ____.
   a. hemodialysis c. continuous cyclic dialysis
   b. peritoneal dialysis d. glomerular filtration

51. The process by which the glomerulus filters water and certain dissolved substances from the plasma of the blood is known as ____.
   a. tubular reabsorption c. tubular secretion
   b. glomerular filtration d. glomerular absorption

52. The process by which substances move from the plasma in the peritubular capillary into the fluid of the renal tubule is known as ____.
   a. tubular reabsorption c. tubular secretion
   b. glomerular filtration d. glomerular absorption

53. The kidneys are located just above the waist between the parietal peritoneum and the posterior wall of the abdomen in an area referred to as ____.
   a. retroperitoneal c. retrosternal
   b. abdominopelvic d. hypogastric

54. The cortical material that extends between the pyramids, in the medulla of the kidney, is called the ____.
   a. minor calyx c. Bowman’s capsule
   b. renal column d. glomerulus

55. The approximate amount of blood transported by the left and right renal arteries to the kidneys every minute for filtration is ____.
   a. 100 ml c. 600 ml
   b. 300 ml d. 1,200 ml

56. The percentage of urine that is water is approximately ____.
   a. 95% c. 40%
   b. 50% d. 20%

57. The opening of the urethra is called the ____.
   a. urethral stricture c. internal os
   b. urethral orifice d. clitoris
58. The right kidney is slightly lower than the left because of the large area occupied by the ___.
   a. stomach c. liver
   b. lungs d. duodenum

59. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of blood flow through the kidney?
   a. Renal artery, interlobar artery, afferent arteriole, efferent artery, renal vein
   b. Renal artery, interlobar artery, efferent arteriole, afferent artery, renal vein
   c. Renal vein, interlobar artery, afferent arteriole, efferent artery, renal artery
   d. Renal artery, renal vein, afferent arteriole, efferent artery, interlobar artery

60. Which of the following represents the proper sequence of flow for materials through the kidney?
   a. glomerulus, loop of Henle, proximal tubule, distal tubule, collecting duct
   b. glomerulus, proximal tubule, loop of Henle, distal tubule, collecting duct
   c. proximal tubule, glomerulus, loop of Henle, distal tubule, collecting duct
   d. collecting duct, glomerulus, proximal tubule, loop of Henle, distal tubule

61. The mature sperm cells, produced at a rate of 300 million per day, are also called ____.
   a. spermatozoa c. spermatids
   b. ova d. spermatids

62. The hormone that controls the development, growth, and maintenance of the male sex organs and is also responsible for secondary male sex characteristics is ____.
   a. progesterone c. testosterone
   b. estrogen d. calciferol

63. The rupture of the graafian follicle, with the subsequent release of a mature ovum, is known as ____.
   a. menses c. menarche
   b. ovulation d. climacteric

64. The paired glands found in the upper pelvic cavity, one on each side of the uterus, are known as the female gonads, or ____.
   a. ovaries c. mammary glands
   b. corpus luteum d. graafian follicles

65. The formation of the female sex cells or eggs occurs in the ovaries and is called ____.
   a. oogenesis c. spermatogenesis
   b. ovulation d. menses

66. The first menstrual period is called ____.
   a. menses c. menarche
   b. ovulation d. climacteric

67. The womb, held in position by a series of ligaments and located in the pelvic cavity between the rectum and the urinary bladder, is also known as the ____.
   a. ovary c. cervix
   b. cul-de-sac d. uterus

68. The area of the female reproductive system that is homologous to the male scrotum is the ____.
   a. labia majora c. Bartholin’s glands
   b. labia minora d. clitoris
69. The thin fold of highly vascularized tissue that partially closes the distal end of the vagina is known as the ___.
   a. veneris  c. hymen
   b. fourchette  d. labia minora

70. The diamond-shaped area at the inferior end of the trunk between the buttocks and thighs of both males and females is known as the ___.
   a. peritoneum  c. vestibule
   b. perineum  d. fourchette

71. The modified sweat glands located in the breasts are known as the ___.
   a. mammary glands  c. Bartholin’s glands
   b. Skene’s glands  d. Cowper’s glands

72. The circular pigmented area of skin surrounding the nipple of the breast is called the ___.
   a. ampullae  c. areola
   b. alveoli  d. acrosome

73. By the ninth week of pregnancy, the developing embryo is called a ___.
   a. blastocyte  c. embryo
   b. fetus  d. zygote

74. A bacterial infection of the uterus, uterine tubes, and/or ovaries that can lead to sterility if untreated is known as ___.
   a. pelvic inflammatory disease  c. trichomoniasis
   b. genital warts  d. vaginitis

75. A condition in which the foreskin of the penis fits too tightly over the head of the penis and cannot be retracted is known as ___.
   a. parturition  c. balanitis
   b. prostatitis  d. phimosis

76. The sperm and the male sex hormones are produced by the ___.
   a. testes  c. spleen
   b. ovaries  d. endometrium

77. The comma-shaped structure, located along the posterior border of a testis where the sperm cells continue to mature, is the ___.
   a. prostate gland  c. epididymis
   b. urethra  d. spermatic cord

78. The doughnut-shaped gland that surrounds the superior portion of the male urethra just below the bladder is the ___.
   a. prostate gland  c. epididymis
   b. urethra  d. spermatic cord

79. Seminal fluid, a mixture of sperm cells and the secretions of the seminal vesicles, the prostate, and the bulbourethral glands, is also called ___.
   a. ectoderm  c. spermatogonia
   b. semen  d. raphe
80. The tubes that transport the ova from the ovaries to the uterus are the ____.
   a. fallopian tubes  c. ureteral tubes
   b. eustachian tubes  d. vas deferens tubes

81. The innermost layer of the wall of the uterus is called the ____.
   a. myometrium  c. endometrium
   b. perimetrium  d. epimetrium

82. Another name for the menstrual cycle is ____.
   a. menses  c. menarche
   b. ovulation  d. climacteric

83. The external female genitalia are collectively referred to as the pudendum or the ____.
   a. labia majora  c. perineum
   b. vulva  d. fourchette

84. The procedure that utilizes low-intensity X-rays to detect tumors in the soft tissues of the breast is known as ____.
   a. mammography  c. fluoroscopy
   b. ultrasound  d. breast biopsy

85. The tip, or head, of the penis is called the ____.
   a. fourchette  c. glans penis
   b. urethra  d. fundus

86. The formation of the male sex cells, or sperm, is called ____.
   a. oogenesis  c. spermatolysis
   b. spermatogenesis  d. oogenolysis

87. The opening of the cervix into the vagina is the ____.
   a. external os  c. cul-de-sac
   b. internal os  d. fimbriae

88. The junction of the uterine cavity with the cervical canal is called the ____.
   a. external os  c. cul-de-sac
   b. internal os  d. fimbriae

89. The middle layer of the uterus, which consists of smooth muscle, is the ____.
   a. myometrium  c. endometrium
   b. perimetrium  d. epimetrium

90. The last menstrual cycle is known as ____.
   a. menarche  c. menopause
   b. ovulation  d. parturition

91. Following ovulation, the egg cell must be fertilized within ____.
   a. 3 to 8 hours  c. 12 to 24 hours
   b. 24 to 48 hours  d. 48 to 72 hours
92. Once the sperm penetrates the egg, the fertilized egg is now called a ____.
   a. blastocyte  c. embryo
   b. fetus      d. zygote

**Matching:**

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. pepsinogen   d. secrete hormones
b. hydrochloric acid   e. intestinal glands
c. anticoagulant

96. zymogenic cells
97. pancreatic islets
98. heparin
99. crypts of Lieberkuhn
100. parietal cells

**Match each statement with the correct item below.**

a. phagocytosis   d. absorb fats
b. pancreatic juice   e. neutralizes acid in chyme
c. regulates blood sugar level

101. Brunner's glands
102. lacteals
103. Kupffer's cells
104. acini
105. insulin
Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. auditory/nasopharynx  
   b. false vocal cords  
   c. windpipe

____  106.  eustachian tubes
____  107.  fauces
____  108.  vestibular folds
____  109.  alveoli
____  110.  trachea

Match each item with the correct statement below.

a. breathing  
   b. segmental bronchi  
   c. thyroid cartilage

____  111.  Adam's apple
____  112.  epiglottis
____  113.  tertiary bronchi
____  114.  secondary bronchi
____  115.  Ventilation

Match each statement with the correct item below.

a. glomerulus  
   b. outer layer of the kidney  
   c. epithelial cells in inner wall of Bowman’s capsule  
   d. inner region of the kidney  
   e. notch through which the ureter leaves the kidney

____  93.  podocytes
____  94.  cortex
____  95.  medulla
____  96.  capillary network
____  97.  hilum
Match each statement with the correct item below.

- bladder wall
- sympathetic neurons
- cortical substance in between the renal pyramids
- collects urine
- triangular-shaped area in the bladder

____ 98. trigone
____ 99. renal column
____ 100. detrusor muscle
____ 101. renal plexus
____ 102. minor calyx

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- a condition caused by high concentration of uric acid in the plasma
- renal calculi composed of precipitates of uric acid, magnesium or calcium phosphate, or calcium oxalate
- inflammation of the kidneys
- inability to accommodate normal kidney function
- inflammation of the urinary bladder

____ 103. gout
____ 104. glomerulonephritis
____ 105. renal failure
____ 106. kidney stones
____ 107. cystitis

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- nutrients for spermatozoa
- surrounds part of the urethra in the male
- tip, or head, of the penis
- secretes thick, viscous, alkaline mucus
- alkaline component of semen rich in fructose

____ 108. sertoli cells
____ 109. glans penis
____ 110. seminal vesicles
____ 111. prostate gland
____ 112. Cowper’s gland
Match each statement with the correct item below.

- first menses
- contains adipose tissue and sweat glands
- possesses numerous sebaceous glands
- partially closes the distal end of the vagina
- progesterone and estrogen

   ____   113. hymen
   ____   114. corpus luteum
   ____   115. menarche
   ____   116. labia majora
   ____   117. labia minora

Match each statement with the correct item below.

- caused by the bacterium Neisseria gonorrhea
- caused by a virus and is highly contagious
- an infection with the simplex herpes II virus
- caused by a protozoan flagellate
- caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum
- acquired immune deficiency syndrome

   ____   118. genital warts
   ____   119. trichomonas
   ____   120. genital herpes
   ____   121. syphilis
   ____   122. gonorrhea
   ____   123. AIDS