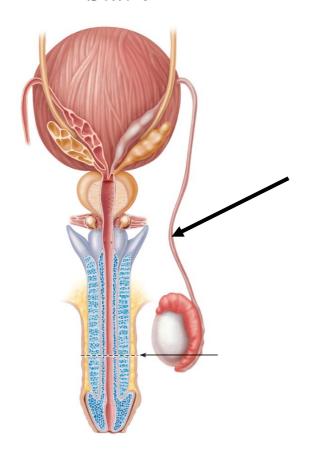
Please bear in mind that these may be models/slides during the actual lab. exam!

Station

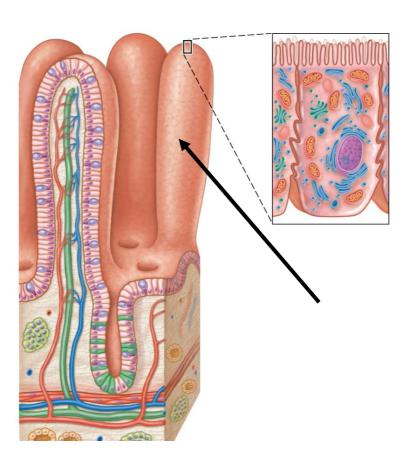


Q1: The thick arrow is pointing to

- A. Epididymis
- B. Testis
- C. Ductus/vas deferens
- D. Seminal vesicle

Q2: What type of cells is found on the mucosal lining of the structure from Q1?

- A. Simple columnar epithelial
- B. Simple squamous epithelial
- C. Pseudostratified columnar epithelial
- D. Stratified cuboidal epithelial

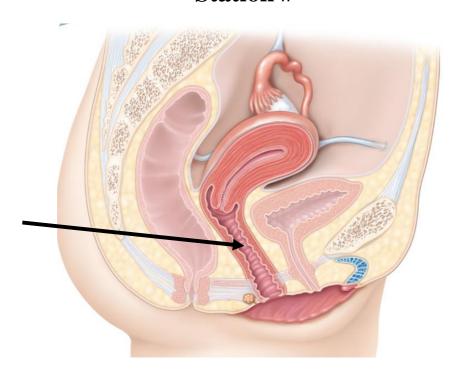


Q3: The above structure is found in the

- A. esophagus
- B. stomach
- C. small intestine
- D. large instestine

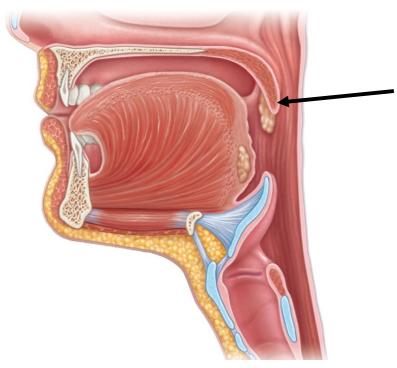
Q4: The arrow is pointing to

- A. microvillus
- B. cilium
- C. ruga
- D. villus



Q5: What structure is the arrow pointing to?

- A. OvaryB. VaginaC. Uterus
- D. Uterine tube



Q6: The arrow is pointing to

- A. Tongue
- B. Hard palate
- C. Uvula
- D. Vestibule

Q7: Where will the food bolus go next after the oral cavity?

- A. Esophagus
- B. Oropharynx
- C. Stomach
- D. Nasopharynx

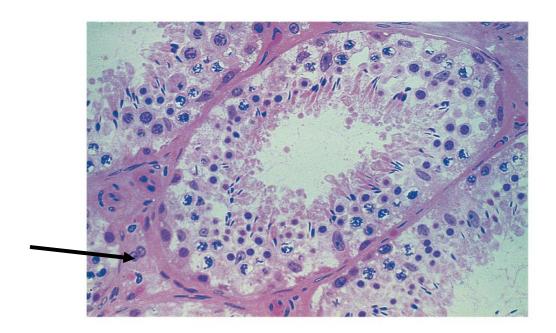


Q8: What type of tooth is the above?

- A. Incisor
- B. Canine
- C. Premolar
- D. Molar

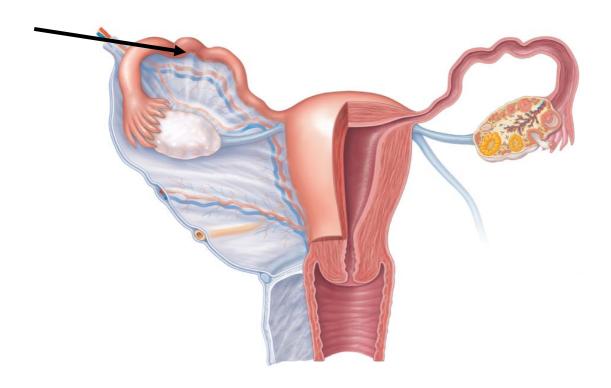
Q9: How many of the above is found on a deciduous set of teeth?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8



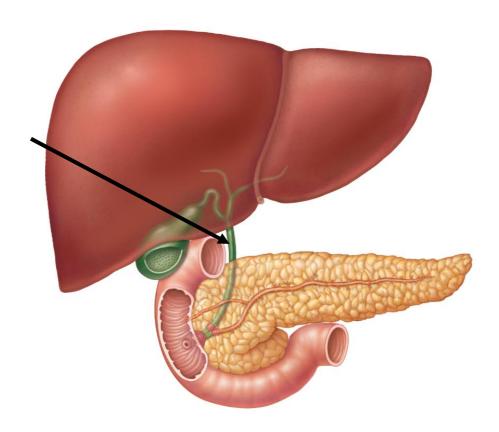
Q10: The arrow is pointing to the ______ that makes

- A. Spermatogenic cell, sperm B. Sertoli cell, testicular fluid
- C. Interstitial cell, testosterone
- D. Stereocilium, mucus



- Q11: What structure is the arrow pointing to?
 - A. Isthmus
 - B. Infundibulum

 - C. AmpullaD. Fimbriae
- Q12: The site of fertilization is usually at the
 - A. Isthmus
 - B. Infundibulum
 - C. Ampulla
 - D. Fimbriae



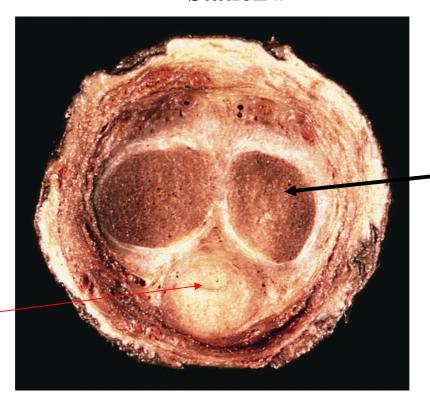
Q13: The arrow is pointing to

- A. Cystic duct
- B. Common hepatic duct
- C. Bile duct
- D. Main pancreatic duct

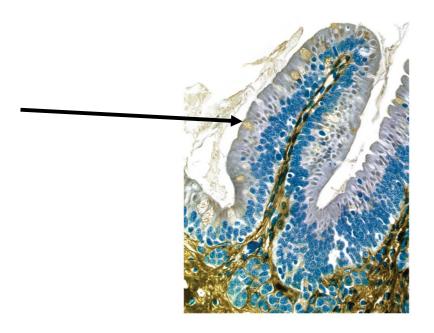
Q14: What goes through the structure from Q14?

- A. Digestive enzymes
- B. Bicarbonate
- C. Bile
- D. Mucus





- Q15: What is the arrow pointing to on the cross section of a penis?
 - A. Corpora cavernosa
 - B. Tunica albuginea
 - C. Urethra
 - D. Corpus spongiosum
- Q16: What goes through the part pointed by red arrow?
 - A. Semen only
 - B. Urine only
 - C. Sperm only
 - D. Semen and urine

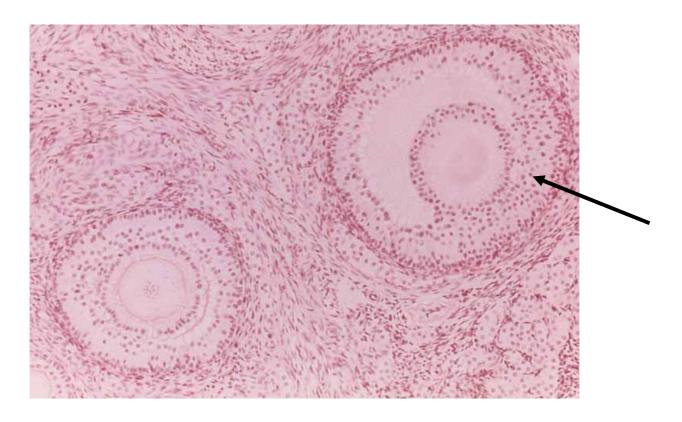


Q17: The above projection is a villus. What type of structure is the arrow pointing to (yellow)?

- A. Absorptive cell
- B. Paneth cell
- C. Goblet cell
- D. Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue

Q18: The structure from Q17 produces

- A. Digestive enzymes
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Mucus
- D. Bacteria-destroying enzymes

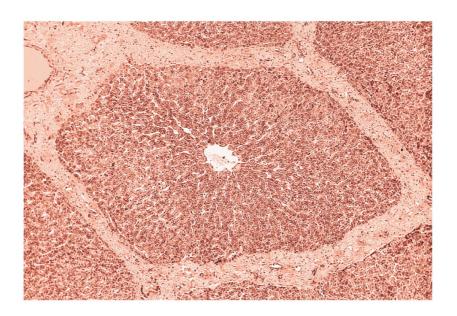


Q19: The arrow is pointing to

- A. Primordial follicle
- B. Primary follicle
- C. Secondary follicle
- D. Graafian follicle

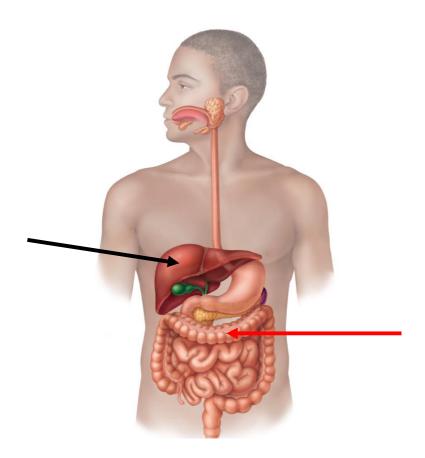
Q20: A secondary oocyte is released from the mature follicle under the influence of ______ hormone.

- A. Follicle stimulating
- B. Luteinizing
- C. Estrogen
- D. Progesterone



Q21: The cells in the above structure are known as

- A. Acinar cells
- B. HepatocytesC. Follicles
- D. Pinealocytes

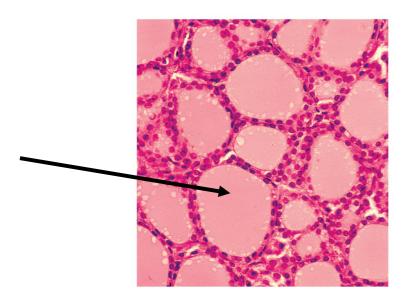


Q22: The red arrow is pointing to

- A. rectum
- B. ascending colon
- C. jejunum
- D. transverse colon

Q23: The black arrow is pointing to an organ responsible for (in digestive system)

- A. storing bile
- B. producing insulin
- C. producing bile
- D. storing digestive enzymes

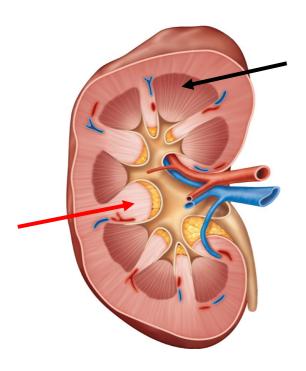


Q24: The structure indicated by the arrow contains

- A. calcitonin
- B. thyroglobulin
- C. parathyroid hormone
- D. epinephrine

Q25: The cells in between follicular cells are known as _____ and they secrete _____.

- A. Parafollicular cells, parathyroid hormone
- B. Parafollicular cells, calcitonin
- C. Interfollicular cells, thyroid hormone
- D. Interstitial cells, testosterone

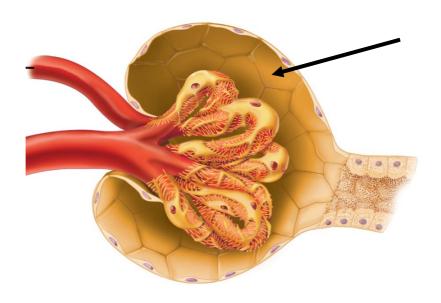


Q26: Identify structure the arrow is pointing to in the picture

- A. renal column
- B. renal cortex
- C. papilla
- D. renal pyramid

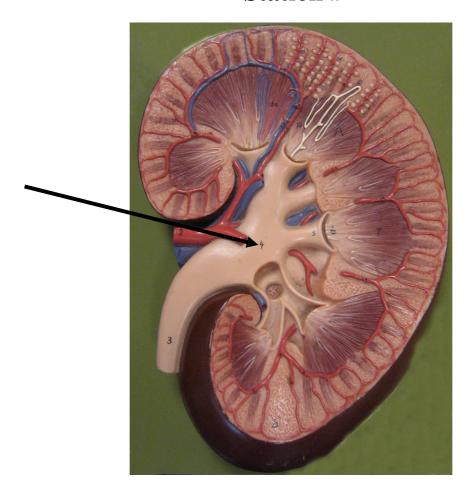
Q27: What artery goes through the red-arrow pointed structure?

- A. arcuate
- B. segmental
- C. interlobar
- D. cortical radiate



Q28: The arrow is pointing to

- A. glomerulus
 B. glomerular (Bowman's) capsule
- C. podocyte
- D. tubule

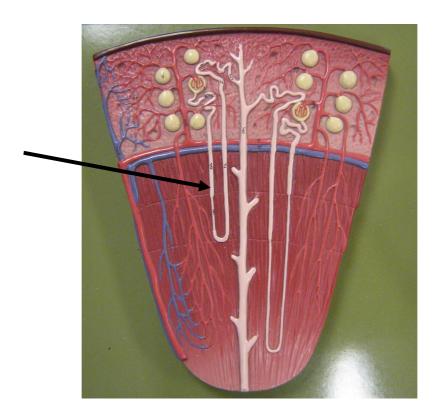


Q29: The arrow is pointing to the

- A. ureter
- B. renal column
- C. minor calyx
- D. renal pelvis

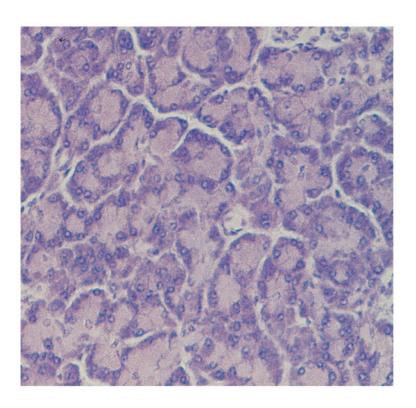
Q30: The epithelial lining on the above structure is

- A. pseudostratified columnar
- B. transitional
- C. simple cuboidal
- D. stratified squamous



Q31: The arrow is pointing to

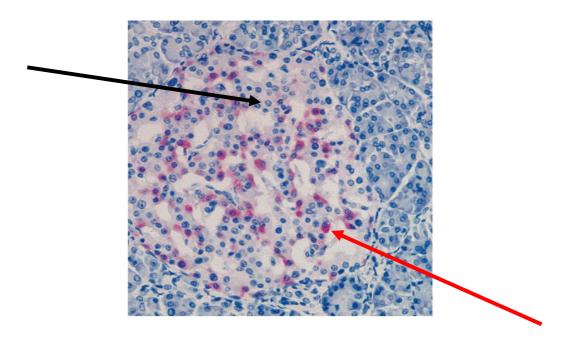
- A. renal corpuscleB. collecting ductC. nephron loopD. distal convoluted tubule



Q32: The above are

- A. pancreatic isletsB. acinar cells

- C. hepatocytes
 D. follicular cells

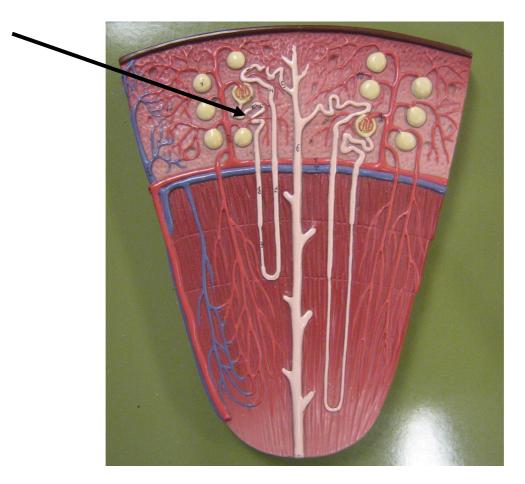


Q33: Black arrow is pointing to

- A. alpha cell
- B. beta cell
- C. acinar cell
- D. glomerulus

Q34: Red arrow is pointing to the cell that makes

- A. insulin
- B. glucagon
- C. digestive enzymes
- D. bile

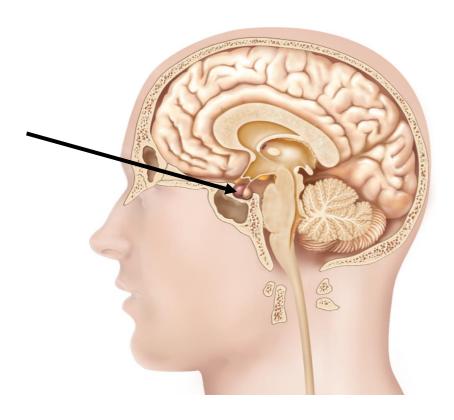


Q35: The arrow is pointing to the

- A. renal corpuscle
- B. proximal convoluted tubule
- C. nephron loop
- D. distal convoluted tubule

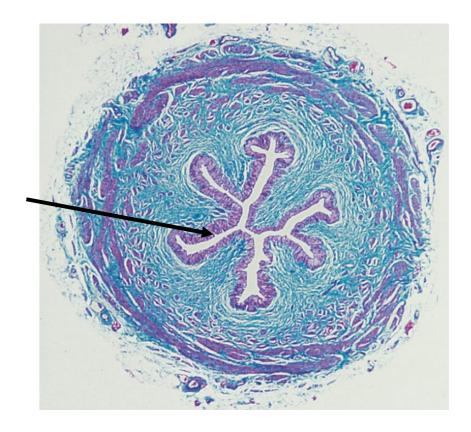
Q36: The tissue from the structure from Q35 is

- A. simple squamous epithelium
- B. simple cuboidal epithelium with microvilli
- C. simple squamous epithelium with microvilli
- D. simple cuboidal epithelium without microvilli



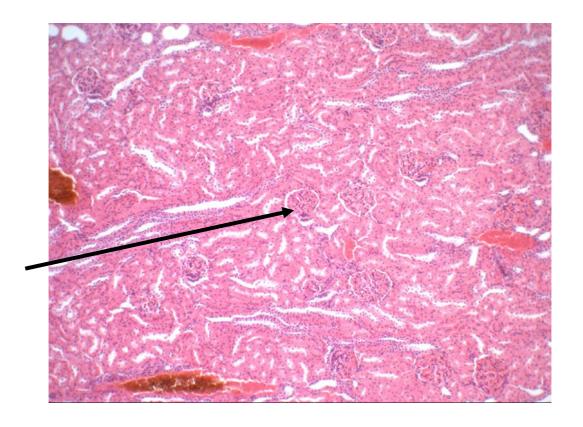
Q37: The arrow is pointing to

- A. HypothalamusB. Pineal glandC. Anterior pituitary glandD. Posterior pituitary gland



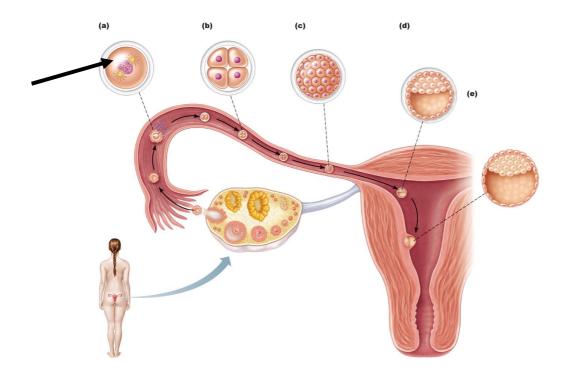
Q38: The above is a cross section of the ureter. What layer is the arrow pointing to?

- A. adventitia
- B. muscularis
- C. serosa
- D. mucosa



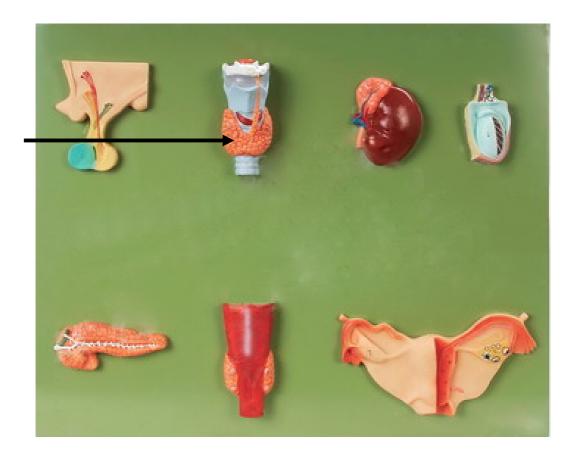
Q39: The slide above portrays parts of the kidney. The arrow is pointing to the

- A. distal convoluted tubule
- B. collecting duct
- C. glomerulus
- D. nephron loop



Q40: The structure the arrow is pointing to is the

- A. blastocyst
- B. morula
- C. zygote D. oocyte



Q41: The above model is the endocrine plaque. The arrow is pointing to

- A. Pituitary gland
- B. Adrenal gland
- C. Thyroid gland
- D. Testis

Q42: The above structure (Q41) regulates

- A. Stress responses
- B. Formation of gametes
- C. Basal metabolic rate
- D. Blood pressure