

# mangothecat's Anatomy & Physiology Practice Test Key

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1. Cell body OR soma OR perikaryon
2. Axon hillock
3. Axon
4. Nucleus of a Schwann cell OR Schwann cell
5. Axon terminals
6. Node of Ranvier
7. Neurilemma
8. Impulse direction
9. Nucleus
10. Dendrites
11. Anterior segment OR aqueous humor
12. Posterior segment OR vitreous humor
13. Sclera
14. Choroid OR vascular tunic
15. Retina
16. Fovea centralis
17. Optic nerve
18. Ciliary zonule OR suspensory ligament
19. Iris
20. Cornea
21. Pupil
22. Lens
23. Leakage OR non-gated
24. Depolarization
25. Sodium
26. Sodium
27. Threshold
28. Repolarization
29. Sodium
30. Potassium
31. Potassium
32. Hyperpolarization
33. Potassium
34. Potassium
35. Sodium-potassium
36. The area the action potential originated from just generated an action potential, so sodium channels in that area are inactivated and no new action potential can be generated there. Thus, action potentials propagate away from their origin.
37. G protein
38. G protein

39. GDP (guanosine diphosphate)
40. GTP (guanosine triphosphate)
41. G protein
42. Adenylate cyclase
43. G protein
44. GTP (guanosine triphosphate)
45. GDP (guanosine diphosphate)
46. ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
47. cAMP (cyclic adenosine monophosphate)
48. Protein kinase
49.  $PIP_2$ -calcium signaling mechanism
50. Hormones are chemical substances secreted by cells into the extracellular fluid that regulate the activity of other cells in the body.
51. A hormone's half life is the time it takes for its blood level to decrease by half.
52. Prolactin
53. Antidiuretic hormone
54. Aldosterone
55. Calcitonin
56. Parathyroid hormone
57. Oxytocin
58. Cortisol
59. Follicle stimulating hormone
60. Efferent
61. Nerve
62. True
63. True
64. Gyri
65. Precentral
66. Thalamus
67. True
68. Sciatic
69. Aqueous
70. True
71. Cristae
72. Alkaline OR basic
73. Fungiform
74. True
75. True
76. Posterior
77. C
78. A
79. D
80. D

81. A
82. C
83. A
84. B
85. D
86. A
87. D
88. D
89. A
90. B; bonus: trigeminal neuralgia OR trigeminal neuritis OR tic douloureux
91. C
92. A
93. D
94. B
95. B
96. D
97. Cerebrospinal fluid is usually removed from the subarachnoid space within the meningeal sac inferior to L<sub>3</sub> (the third lumbar vertebrae). The spinal cord typically ends between L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub>, minimizing the danger of damaging the spinal cord. This procedure is called a lumbar puncture or a lumbar tap.
98. Four of any of the following: mechanoreceptors, thermoreceptors, photoreceptors, chemoreceptors, nociceptors, proprioceptors, exteroceptors, interoceptors
99. To adapt to the darkness of the movie theater, Bobby's rods and cones have become more sensitive to light. Once he stepped out of the movie theater, his rods and cones are strongly stimulated, and large amounts of photopigments are broken down, resulting in a flood of signals that accounts for the glare. In 5-10 minutes, his retinal neurons will be desensitized enough for him to see normally outside.
100. Excretory duct
101. Lacrimal punctum
102. Lacrimal canaliculi
103. Lacrimal sac
104. Nasolacrimal duct
105. S
106. P
107. S
108. P
109. P