

Practice questions for BSC 2086L practicum #1

1. The ciliospinal reflex is an example of a
 - A. Somatic reflex
 - B. Autonomic reflex
2. Reciprocal inhibition results in
 - A. Absence of stretch reflex during coma
 - B. Absence of stretch reflex during peripheral nerve damage
 - C. Motor neuron activity leading to muscle excitation during stretch reflex
 - D. Relaxation of antagonistic muscles during stretch reflex
3. A patient is asked to shield one eye by holding a hand vertically between the eye and the right side of the nose. A light is shone in the patients left eye and the pupil contracts.
 - a. This is an example of the _____ reflex.
Papillary light
 - b. Would you expect the pupil of the right eye to contract?
 - c. Is the response in the right eye referred to as
 - i. Contralateral response
 - ii. Ipsilateral response
4. In terms of pupil dilation what would you expect to observe during the ciliospinal reflex?
5. What can you determine from the 2-point discrimination test?
6. Decreased conscious awareness of a continued stimulus over time is referred to as _____?
7. Place the following structures in the correct order with regards to production and flow of the tears:
 - a. Lacrimal puncta
 - b. Nasolacrimal duct
 - c. Lacrimal gland
 - d. Lacrimal canaliculi
 - e. Excretory ducts of lacrimal gland
 - f. Lacrimal sac
 - g. Anterior surface of eye ball

8. The superior rectus muscle:
 - a. Moves the eye laterally
 - b. Moves the eye medially
 - c. Elevates the eye and turns it medially
 - d. Depresses the eye and turns it medially
 - e. Elevates the eye and turns it laterally
9. The highest density of cones is found at the _____
10. Explain why the blind spot exists _____
11. The term 'myopia' describes what kind of condition?
12. What is the function of the auditory ossicles?
13. The Weber test is used to determine :
 - a. To compare bone conduction and air conduction
 - b. Evaluate if sound remains centralized or lateralizes to one side or the other
14. What is the function of the oval window of the ear.
15. The structure involved in maintaining equilibrium is called the _____
16. Hormones
 - a. Stimulate changes in the metabolic activity of the target cells
 - b. Blood born
 - c. Are either steroids or amino acids
 - d. Bind to specific receptors in the cell or on the cell's surface
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above
17. Give one example of a hormone involved in homeostasis, name the variable under regulation and the gland that secretes it.
18. Name one gland that has both endocrine and exocrine functions.
19. Explain the significance of the Circle of Willis
20. The fossa ovalis in adults develops from the _____ in the fetus.
21. Name one function of the lymphatic system.

KEY:

1. B
2. D
3. a. Papillary light b. Yes c. i.
4. Only the pupil on the same side as stimulation dilates
5. Density of touch receptors
6. Adaptation
7. c,e,g,a,d,f,d
8. C
9. Fovea centralis
10. Region at back of eye called the optic disc, retina is absent, optic nerve enters eye here.
11. Short sighted
12. Amplify sound wave and transfer wave from ear drum to oval window
13. B
14. Transfer sound wave from ear ossicles to the perilymph of the cochlea
15. Semi-circular canals
16. E
17. Many examples
18. Pancreas, ovaries, testes
19. Creates redundancy in the cerebral circulation. Important because brain tissue can only survive for a few minutes when depleted of oxygen. If a vessel is blocked or narrowed, blood flow will continue to be supplied to the tissue thus preventing damage to the neurons.
20. foramen ovale
21. Transport lymph to the blood vessels or removes foreign materials from the lymph by lymphocytes.