Cytology and Histology
Practice Test

1. The fingers are ______________ to the wrist
   A. proximal  B. distal  C. lateral  D. superficial

2. In anatomical position, the thumb is __________ to the pinky finger
   A. proximal  B. distal  C. lateral  D. superficial

3. The muscles are ______________ to the skin.
   A. superficial  B. deep  C. superior  D. anterior

4. 
   A. Coronal Plane
   B. Sagittal Plane
   C. Transverse Plane

5. 

6. 

7. Movement of water from an area of low concentration to and area of high concentration:
   A. diffusion  B. osmosis  C. active transport  D. endocytosis

8. You put a drop on food coloring into a beaker of water and watch it disperse throughout the water. This
   is an example of:
   A. diffusion  B. osmosis  C. active transport  D. endocytosis
9. What process is the diagram at the right representing?
   A. active transport  B. endocytosis  
   C. exocytosis  D. osmosis

10. If you put a cell into an isotonic solution, what will happen to the cell?
    A. shrink  B. stay the same  C. swell

11. If you put a cell into a hypotonic solution, what will happen to the cell?
    A. shrink  B. stay the same  C. swell

12. Issue with endocytosis  A. Cystic Fibrosis
13. Issue with facilitated diffusion  B. Diabetes Mellitus
14. Issue with ion channels  C. Hypercholesterolemia

15. The mechanism by which cells become ______________ is by turning off particular genes in the DNA
    A. inflamed  B. regenerated  C. cancerous  D. differentiated

16. A tumor that is not harmful and remains in a capsule is:
    A. benign  B. malignant

17. A tumor that does not function appropriately and competes for space and nutrients is:
    A. benign  B. malignant

18. Term used for analyzing the degree of differentiation in a tissue
    A. staging  B. nodes affected  C. grading  D. Stage 1

19. Term used to determine the extent of spreading
    A. staging  B. nodes affected  C. grading  D. Stage 1

20. Number of lymph nodes that are affected is symbolized by the letter:
    A. “N”  B. “L”  C. “T”  D. “M”

21. If the cell itself is returning itself back to a state of homeostasis, it is termed:
    A. autoregulation  B. extrinsic regulation

22. If the brain or endocrine system is returning the body back to homeostasis, it is termed:
    A. autoregulation  B. extrinsic regulation

23. If in order to return to homeostasis the effector opposes the original stimuli, it is termed:
    A. positive feedback  B. negative feedback

24. If in order to return to homeostasis the effector exaggerates the original stimuli, it is termed:
    A. positive feedback  B. negative feedback

25. This tissue type covers and is found on the outside of all organs:
    A. epithelia  B. connective  C. muscular  D. nervous
26. Most diverse tissue type:
   A. epithelia   B. connective   C. muscular   D. nervous

Matching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions</th>
<th>Tissue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Stretches</td>
<td>A. ciliated epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Protection</td>
<td>B. transitional epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Easy absorption</td>
<td>C. simple epithelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Traps particles</td>
<td>D. stratified epithelium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. This muscle tissue is involuntary and has striations
   A. smooth   B. cardiac   C. skeletal

32. This muscle tissue is striated and branched:
   A. smooth   B. cardiac   C. skeletal

33. What cell is responsible for inflammation’s signs and symptoms:
   A. collagen fibers   B. mast cell   C. phagocyte   D. none of these

34. What cell is responsible for stimulating pain receptors during inflammation:
   A. collagen fibers   B. mast cell   C. phagocyte   D. none of these

35. Which of the following is responsible for scar tissue:
   A. collagen fibers   B. mast cell   C. phagocyte   D. none of these

36. Which tissue is relatively poor at regenerating:
   A. epithelia   B. muscular   C. nervous   D. connective

37. What tissue type is this?

38. What specific tissue is this?

39. What tissue type is this?

40. What specific tissue is this?

41. What specific tissue?

42. What specific tissue?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Be able to identify anatomical position, planes, and directional terms</td>
<td>_____ out of 6 correct = ______%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Be able to recognize examples of diffusion, osmosis, active transport, endocytosis, exocytosis and be able to predict solute/water movement</td>
<td>_____ out of 5 correct = ______%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Be able to recognize what transport methods is not working in diabetes mellitis, cystic fibrosis, and hypercholesterolemia</td>
<td>_______ out of 3 correct = _____ %</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Recognize cell diversity and what gives them differentiation</td>
<td>_____ out of 1 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Define a tumor and know characteristics of the two types as well as staging and grading a tumor</td>
<td>_____ out of 5 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Differentiate between auto regulation and extrinsic regulation</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Recognize example of negative and positive feedback</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>State 4 basic tissue type and their functions</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Understand epithelial shapes, descriptors, purposes</td>
<td>_____ out of 4 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Characteristics of 3 muscle tissue types</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Explain the symptoms of inflammation</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>Summarize the process of regeneration</td>
<td>_____ out of 2 correct = ______%</td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Be able to recognize tissues under the microscope</td>
<td>_____ out of 4 correct = ______%</td>
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<td>42</td>
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Total: _____/42 =  

Remember to highlight objectives to be worked on!
Cytology and Histology
Practice Test

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*****Remember to grade in a different color
Cytology and Histology
Practice Test

37. connective

38. cardiac muscle

39. nervous

40. simple cuboidal

41. Ciliated pseudostratified columnar epi

42. Adipose