

Bio 202 Lecture Final Study Guide

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. How many stages of deglutition are there?
2. Which portion of the peritoneum is largely responsible for carrying blood and lymph vessels to the intestines?
3. Which type of hepatitis is spread via fecal contamination of objects such as food, clothing, toys, and eating utensils and is characterized by loss of appetite, malaise, nausea, diarrhea, fever, and chills.
4. Why do emotions such as anger or fear slow digestion?
5. Which layers of the GI tract contains skeletal muscle?
6. What is the forerunner of the gastrointestinal tract?
7. In the mouth, the tooth sockets are lined with?
8. Which pancreatic enzymes acts on glycogen and starches?
9. Which accessory organs stores bile?
10. Which GI layer functions by secreting a lubricating fluid?
11. Which of the following is NOT a change in the digestive system associated with aging?
12. Neuropeptide Y stimulates?
13. Lipogenesis occurs when?
14. What is the fate of excess amino acids in the body?
15. How many reactions take place during the Krebs cycle?
16. Glycolysis, formation of acetyl CoA, Krebs cycle and the electron transport chain are all involved in?
17. Which mineral is the most abundant mineral in the body?
18. PTH, calcitriol and calcitonin are _____?
19. Which imbalance results when systemic arterial blood CO₂ levels raise to abnormal values?
20. How much of the total volume of body fluid is intracellular fluid?
21. Which protein is the main protein buffer in blood plasma?
22. Buffer systems, exhaling carbon dioxide and excretion by the kidneys, are all _____?
23. Which disorder can result in respiratory alkalosis?
24. What is "Natriuresis"?
25. What occurs when water loss is greater than water gain?
26. Infants experience more problems with acid-base homeostasis and fluid and electrolyte balance, why?
27. Most buffer systems in the body consist of _____.

28. Inadequate exhalation of carbon dioxide can cause _____
29. A decline in angiotensin II levels does NOT result in _____
30. What is the main factor that determines body fluid volume?
31. The rate of fluid intake and outflow is how much higher in an infant than in an adult?
32. What is the most plentiful buffer in the tubular fluid of the kidney collecting duct?
33. What is partial compensation?
34. The Na^+ level in blood is controlled by _____
35. Metabolic reactions can produce _____
36. What is used to promote water reabsorption by the kidneys?
37. The response of the body to decreasing blood pressure will cause _____?
38. How many seminiferous tubules are found in each lobule?
39. What structure attaches the ovaries and the uterus to the pelvic wall?
40. What is a contribution of the reproductive system to the body systems?
41. What are some examples of sexually transmitted disease?
42. The major hormone secreted from granulosa cells is _____
43. Which structure lies posterior to the bladder and anterior to the rectum and secretes an alkaline, fructose filled fluid?
44. Which structure is composed of three cylindrical masses of erectile tissue each surrounded by a fibrous tissue?
45. Name a fungal disease of the reproductive system?
46. In male embryos, which hormone is responsible for the development of the urethra, prostate, and external genitals?
47. Menarche is _____
48. What hormone is secreted by the corpus luteum after ovulation?
49. Female reproductive system arises from _____
50. What is the male pattern of development “master switch” gene?
51. Fertilization normally occurs within which structure?
52. What are the functional changes that sperm go through when they are in the female reproductive tract?
53. The fusion of the male pronucleus and the female pronucleus results in which developmental stage?
54. What is the part of the blastocyst that promotes implantation and produces hCG?
55. What is the portion of the endometrium that lies between the embryo and the stratum basalis?
56. What will become the primary structure for exchange of material between the mother and the fetus?
57. What is a protein-calorie under-nutrition that results in retarded growth, low weight, muscle wasting, emaciation, and dry skin?
58. The most dramatic metabolic change that occurs with fasting is _____
59. The most abundant product of the reactions of the Krebs cycle is _____
60. How many ATPs can come from substrate level phosphorylation during glycolysis?
61. Why is Calorie always spelled with a capital “C”?
62. When the terminal phosphate is cut off of ATP what is formed?
63. What hormone stimulates gluconeogenesis?
64. Chemical reactions that combine simple molecules and monomers to form complex structures are known as _____

65. What disorder(s) is a disorder in which protein intake is deficient despite normal or nearly normal caloric intake?
66. Chemical reactions that break down complex organic molecules into simpler ones are called_____
67. Which of the following is NOT a postabsorptive state reaction?
68. Where is the body's thermostat located?
69. Shock wave lithotripsy is often used to treat _____?
70. What test is used to measure kidney function?
71. What division of ANS regulates kidney functions?
72. What occurs when stretching triggers contraction of smooth muscle walls in afferent arterioles?
73. Excessive calcium ingestion and low water intake can lead to which condition?
74. These are tiny masses of material, hardened in the lumen of the urinary tubule and are flushed out when filtrate builds up behind them.
75. What is a waste product normally excreted by the kidneys?
76. This occurs when a substance passes from the fluid in the tubular lumen through the apical membrane, across the cytosol, and then into the interstitial fluid.
77. What is the normal volume of urine produced in humans?
78. This layer of the ureter is composed of connective tissue, collagen and elastic fibers.