

Test Bank for Histology and Cell Biology - An Introduction to Pathology 6th Kierszenbaum

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The type of epithelium found lining small capillaries where it modulates diffusion is

- A. Simple columnar
- B. Simple cuboidal
- C. Simple squamous (Correct)**
- D. Stratified cuboidal
- E. Stratified squamous

Q: The type of epithelium that is associated with distensible organs such as the urinary bladder is

- A. Pseudostratified columnar
- B. Simple cuboidal
- C. Stratified squamous
- D. Transitional (Correct)**
- E. None of the answers

Q: Epithelia that play a protective function and line the esophagus are

- A. Pseudostratified columnar
- B. Simple columnar
- C. Simple squamous
- D. Stratified columnar
- E. Stratified squamous (Correct)**

Q: The surface of the ovaries contains which type of epithelium

- A. Pseudostratified columnar
- B. Simple columnar
- C. Simple cuboidal (Correct)**
- D. Simple squamous
- E. Stratified squamous

Q: The epithelial specializations most likely to be found in absorptive epithelia are

- A. Cilia
- B. Flagella
- C. Microtubules
- D. Microvilli (Correct)**
- E. Stereocilia

Q: The apical surface modifications of the cells lining the small intestine contain which of the following proteins?

- A. Actin (Correct)**
- B. Claudin
- C. Elastin
- D. Myosin
- E. Occludin

Q: Identify the INCORRECT statement

- A. Basal lamina can be divided into the lamina densa and lamina lucida
- B. Desmosomes are an effective barrier to the diffusion of substances across an epithelium. (Correct)**
- C. In pseudostratified epithelia all epithelial cells contact the basement membrane.
- D. The basal lamina can act as a selective filter between the epithelium and the connective tissue.
- E. Tight junctions between epithelial cells are an effective barrier to the diffusion of substances across an epithelium.

Q: The portion of the junctional complex primarily responsible for restricting the passage of molecules between adjacent epithelial cells is/are composed of

- A. Gap junction
- B. Hemidesmosomes
- C. Macula adherens
- D. Zonula adherens
- E. Tight junctions (Correct)**

Q: Through which part of a junctional complex can ions freely flow between adjacent cells?

- A. Gap junction (Correct)**
- B. Hemidesmosomes
- C. Macula adherens
- D. Zonula adherens
- E. Tight junctions

Q: Through which part of a junctional complex can ions freely flow between adjacent cells?

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- E. Tight junctions

Q: The cell adhesion molecule that binds to both the intracellular cytoskeleton and the extracellular matrix is

- A. Cadherin
- B. Fibronectin
- C. Integrin (Correct)**
- D. Laminin
- E. Selectin

Q: Which of the following proteins composes the majority of the basal lamina?

- A. Collagen
- B. Fibrin
- C. Fibronectin
- D. Integrin
- E. Laminin (Correct)**

Q: Maintaining actin filament length occurs through a process called treadmilling. Which of the following proteins severs actin filaments and then caps the severed end, preventing further polymerization?

- A. Cofilin
- B. Gelsolin (Correct)**
- C. Phalloidin
- D. Profilin
- E. Thymosin

Q: Which of the following are important components of axonemes?

- A. Actin
- B. Intermediate filaments
- C. Microfilaments
- D. Microtubules (Correct)**
- E. Myosin

Q: Which of the following proteins transports vesicles along neuronal axons?

- A. Actin
- B. Calmodulin
- C. Kinesin (Correct)**
- D. Myosin I
- E. Myosin II

Q: What supportive structures are the most stable component of the cytoskeleton?

- A. Actin filaments
- B. Centrosomes
- C. Intermediate filaments (Correct)**
- D. Microtubules
- E. Myosin filaments

Q: During which phase of mitosis does the kinetochore form?

- A. Anaphase A
- B. Anaphase B
- C. Metaphase (Correct)**
- D. Prophase
- E. Telophase

Q: Which of the following statements about general features of epithelial tissues is false?

- A. Epithelia are generally avascular
- B. Epithelial tissues are capable of forming ducts and branching
- C. They form both exocrine and endocrine glands
- D. They have an extracellular matrix primary composed of Type I collagen fibers (Correct)**
- E. They are always morphologically bound to underlying connective tissue