

QUESTIONS

1.2 Epithelium

40. Epithelium typically:
- (a) possesses cells tightly joined each other
 - (b) has abundant intercellular substance
 - (c) can regenerate
 - (d) provides support for other tissues or organs
 - (e) can develop from the embryonic mesoderm
41. Epithelium is a tissue that:
- (a) is composed of cells and intercellular connective tissue
 - (b) develops from embryonic mesenchyme
 - (c) is found at some stage in the border with the external environment
 - (d) shows polarity
 - (e) contains blood vessels.
42. Which of the following features are typical of epithelium that has a mainly protective role in the body?
- (a) stratified
 - (b) mucus – secreting
 - (c) phagocytic activity
 - (d) antibody production
 - (e) possesses microvilli in the form of a brush border.
43. Epithelial cells specialized for ion- transport are found in the:
- (a) skin
 - (b) ducts of salivary glands
 - (c) ducts of the pancreas
 - (d) kidney tubules
 - (e) choroids plexus.
44. Epithelial cell that are specialized for ion-transport are characterized by:
- (a) a well-developed, rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - (b) a well-develop Golgi complex
 - (c) cilia
 - (d) infoldings of the basal plasma lemma
 - (e) concentrations of mitochondria in the basal area of the cell.

45. Transitional epithelium is:
- (a) pseudo stratified
 - (b) ciliated
 - (c) stratified squamous epithelium
 - (d) stratified with surface cells that are larger and more rounded than those of underlying layers
 - (e) found in the gall bladder.
46. Epithelium can develop from embryonic:
- (a) ectoderm
 - (b) endoderm
 - (c) mesoderm
 - (d) mesenchyme
 - (e) yolk sac.
47. Which of the following structures may be found on the apical surface of simple epithelium?
- (a) microvilli
 - (b) desmosomes
 - (c) villi
 - (d) stereocilia
 - (e) cilia.
48. A basal lamina:
- (a) is found under all epithelium
 - (b) separates epithelium from underlying connective tissue
 - (c) is believed to be secreted by the epithelial cells
 - (d) contains non-fibrous collagen
 - (e) contains PAS-positive neutral glycoproteins.
49. Which of the following prevent the passage of unwanted materials into the body via adjacent epithelial cells?
- (a) desmosomes
 - (b) zomulae adherens
 - (c) gap junctions
 - (d) tight junctions (zonulae occludens)
 - (e) intercellular material.
50. On the border separating epithelial cells from the underlying connective tissue can be found:
- (a) tight junction (zonulae occludens)
 - (b) microvilli
 - (c) cilia
 - (d) basal lamina
 - (e) hemidesmosomes.

51. Epithelium with a 'brush border' lines the:
- (a) respiratory tract
 - (b) uterus
 - (c) proximal segment of the nephron
 - (d) floating chorionic villi
 - (e) intestinal absorptive cells.
52. Epithelium:
- (a) is found on the border separating the external environment from the internal environment of the body.
 - (b) is important in homeostasis of the body
 - (c) receives its nutrition from blood capillaries within the tissue.
 - (d) participates in the exchange of all the materials that enter or leave the body
 - (e) in some sites contains sensory cells.
53. Epithelium whose function is chiefly protective is:
- (a) stratified
 - (b) easily regenerated
 - (c) coated with microvilli
 - (d) often keratinized
 - (e) very active in ion-exchange.
54. Simple squamous epithelium is found in the:
- (a) pericardium
 - (b) pleura
 - (c) peritoneum
 - (d) follicles of hypoactive thyroid glands
 - (e) gall bladder.
55. Mucus is a glycoprotein that:
- (a) covers all simple epithelia
 - (b) is secreted solely by goblet cells
 - (c) may function together with cilia of ciliated epithelium
 - (d) lubricates the free surface of epithelium
 - (e) protects epithelium against desiccation.
56. Mucus is secreted by:
- (a) goblet cells
 - (b) neck cell of gastric glands.
 - (c) glands found in the epidermis
 - (d) salivary gland cells
 - (e) all mucous membranes.
57. Exocrine glands:

- (a) secrete hormones
 - (b) secrete into the blood
 - (c) secrete via ducts to the external environment
 - (d) are derived from epithelium
 - (e) have special target organs.
58. Merocrine secretion from cells of exocrine glands:
- (a) is synonymous with eccrine secretion
 - (b) involve exocytosis via the apical membrane of cells
 - (c) involves secretion of part of the apical cytoplasm of cells
 - (d) involves secretion of whole cells and their contents
 - (e) is the most commonly found sort of exocrine secretion.
59. Compound exocrine glands possess:
- (a) unbranched secretory ducts
 - (b) branched secretory ducts
 - (c) secretory units all producing the same substance
 - (d) secretory units all with a common morphology
 - (e) secretory units that retain a connection with the external environment.
60. Mesothelium is:
- (a) derived from mesenchyme
 - (b) derived from mesoderm
 - (c) simple squamous epithelium
 - (d) able to provide a smooth covering to organs
 - (e) found lining serous cavities.
61. Serous membranes include the:
- (a) pleura
 - (b) pericardium
 - (c) omentum
 - (d) gall bladder
 - (e) peritoneum.
62. Serous exudates is:
- (a) activity secreted by serous exocrine glands
 - (b) activity secreted by mesothelium
 - (c) acellular
 - (d) found to contain free-floating cells
 - (e) present in large amount in normal conditions.
63. Fibronectin is:
- (a) found on cell surfaces.
 - (b) important in cell adhesion
 - (c) present in blood plasma
 - (d) abundant in basal laminae
 - (e) a glycoprotein.