

Total Grade: 20

Instructor:Dr. Essameddin Elzatma Student No.: ______ Student Name: ______

College Name: Dentistry Dep. / Specialist: _____ Using Dictionary (No)

Multiple choice questions (10 Marks)

| 1-Which two hormones are releas A. ADH and GH C. ADH and oxytocin | | d from the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland? B. CTH and TSH D. TRH and CRH | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| 2- Human growth h | ormone binds to a s | specific protein on | the plasma me | mbrane. This protein |
| A. ligand. | B. clathrin | C. receptor. | D. hydropho | obic protein. |
| 3- The two main ho A) insulin and ad C) adrenaline and | rmones which cont renaline 1 noradrinaline | rol the blood glucos B) gluca D) insul | se level are: gon and adrena in and glucagor | line 1 |
| 4- Endocrine glands A) function only a C) release product | s fter puberty. s through ducts. | B) function on D) release proc | ly before pubert ducts into the bl | ty. loodstream. |
| 5- What is diabetesA) undersecretionB) undersecretionC) high levels of gD) a form of high | insipidus? of ADH. of adrenal cortex. glucose in the bloods blood pressure | stream | | |
| 6- Steroid hormone A) are produced of B) have only cell C) are water-solut D) act by altering | s only by the adrenal co surface receptors. ole. gene expression in t | ortex. he target cell. | | |
| 7- hypothalamus pr A) oxytocin | oduces one of the fo B) epinephrine | collowing hormones C) growth | hormone | D) ACTH |
| 8- Hormones releas A. hypothalamus, C. anterior pituitar | e d by nerve cells of anterior pituitary. y, hypothalamus. | the regulate B. hypo D. cerei | hormones secu thalamus, poste bellum, posterio | reted by the erior pituitary. or pituitary |
| 9- Which statement A. the endocrine s B. contents of the C. the mammory D. exocrine gland | is false? System is composed of endocrine system ar gland is part of the endocrine s are not part of the endocrine state of the endocrine state of the of | of ductless glands. re released into the b ndocrine system. endocrine system | loodstream. | |
| 10- What is the targ | get of ACTH? | | | |

C. mammary glands

1

D. adrenal cortex

B. thyroid gland

A. most cells

| Course Title: Basic Physiology District 01-04-2015 No. of Questions: (2) Mid term Exam District 01-04-2015 College Name: Dentistry District 01-04-2015 Dep. / Specialist: Using Calculator (No) District 01-04-2015 Dep. / Specialist: Using Dictionary (No) 11. Hormone that is responsible for lactation from mammary glands: A) oxytosin A) oxytosin B) estrogen C) Insulin D) progesterone E) Non of these 12. Which one of the following disease results from endocrine disorder? A) oxytocin—pituitary gland B) insulin—pancreas C) glucagon—pancreas D) thyroid releasing hormone—pituitary gland 14. Decrease of the axon potential from -70 mV to -30 mV is a(n) A) Action potential B) Threshold potential C) Depolarization D) Hyperpolarization E) Excitatory local potential D) Non of these E) Equilibrium point E) Heavino di hormone D) MV D: 400 mV 16. Hyposecretion of which hormone causes cretinism: A) Action the cell. D) Non of these E) Equilibrium point B) Melatonin C) Thyarocalcitonin D) Non of these 17. The sodium-potassium pump transports which of the following? A. both Na* and K* out o |
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Instructor:Dr. Essameddin Elzatma Student No.: _____ Student Name: _____

College Name: Dentistry Dep. / Specialist: _____ Using Dictionary (No)

True or False Question (10 Marks)

- **1-** (T / F) Under resting conditions, there is more K^+ inside the cell than outside the cell.
- 2- (T / F) Steroid hormones are secreted by the thyroid gland.
- 3- (**T** / **F**) The interactions of insulin and glucagon is cooperative.
- 4- (**T** / **F**) Melatonin has a primary role in many circadian rhythm.
- 5- (T / F) Exchanges between blood and tissue fluid occur across the walls of venules.
- 6- (T / F) A "fight or flight" situation stimulates the secretion of adrenaline.
- 7- (T / F) An enlargement of the thyroid gland is the condition known as parathyroidism.

8- (**T** / **F**) Calcium level in the blood is regulated by the adrenal medulla.

9- (T / F) The hormone involved in rhythmic activities, such as day/night and seasonal changes is melatonin.

10- (T / F) The hormones of the pituitary gland reach their target cells through the neurosecretory cells.

11- (**T** / **F**) Thyroid hormone deficiency is known as hyperthyroidism.

12- (T / F) In females, LH and FSH stimulate secretion of estrogen and progesterone from the ovaries.

13- (T / F) Insulin lowers the blood sugar level by stimulating muscle to store glucose or use it for energy.

14- (T / F) The endocrine glands secrete hormones and deliver them to the blood through specialized tubes.

15- (T / F) The potassium channel allows potassium ions to pass from one side of the plasma membrane to the other.

16- (T / F) Potassium channel is a protein found in the plasma membrane of almost all cells.

17- (T / F) A change in a neuron's membrane potential from -70 mV to -50 mV is an example of hyperpolarization.

18- (T / F) The return of the membrane potential toward the resting potential is called deperpolarization.

| Course No: DNTS 1210 Course Title: Basic Physiology Date: 01-04-2015 | University of Palestine | Instructor:Dr. Essameddin Elzatma Student No.: Student Name: |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| No. of Questions: (2) | Mid term Exam | College Name: Dentistry |
| Time: 1 hr | 2014/2015 | Dep. / Specialist: |
| Using Calculator (No) | Total Grade: 20 | Using Dictionary (No) |

19- (**T** / **F**) If K⁺ were the only ion that could diffuse through a cell membrane, there would be a membrane potential of $\pm 60 \text{ mV}$ when potassium ions finally reached an equilibrium.

20- (T / F) A living cell normally has a high concentration of K^+ inside than in the extracelluar fluid.

GOOD LUCK