

Embryology, Test 2, Fall 2006

1. In the secondary villi, which of the following cell types regresses to make a functional tertiary villus.
 - X a. syncytiotrophoblast
 - b. mesoderm
 - c. cytotrophoblast
 - d. myometrium
2. The chorion over the embryonic pole is the chorion _____.
 - a. frondosum
 - b. magnifico
 - c. laeve
 - d. insignifico
3. The decidua that does not line the uterine cavity nor the placental part of the uterus is called the decidua _____.
 - X a. basalis
 - b. capsularis - NOT TOUCHING ANYTHING
 - c. frondosum
 - d. parietalis - UTERINE CAVITY ONLY
4. The hormone that makes for a positive pregnancy test is _____.
 - a. chorionic somatomammotropin
 - b. estrogen
 - c. human chorionic gonadotropin
 - d. progesterone
5. Deficient amniotic fluid is called _____.
 - a. polyhydramnios
 - b. oligomenorrhea
 - c. polymenorrhea
 - d. oligohydramnios
6. The "seal limb" more correctly classified as _____.
 - a. hemimelia
 - b. phocomelia
 - c. amelia
 - d. meromelia
7. Maternal _____ is associated with high birth weights and stillbirths.
 - a. diabetes
 - b. phenylketonuria
 - c. alcoholism
 - d. hypothyroidism

8. Cretinism may result from the mother having _____.
- diabetes
 - phenylketonuria
 - alcoholism
 - hypothyroidism
9. The axial skeleton develops from _____ mesoderm.
- lateral plate
 - intermediate
 - paraxial
 - extraembryonic
- X 10. Which of the following bones of the neurocranium has both endochondral and intramembranous ossification?
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- temporal
 - parietal
 - mandible
 - maxilla
- X 11. Which of the following bones is associated with Meckel's cartilage?
-
- temporal
 - parietal
 - mandible
 - maxilla
12. The viscerocranium is associated with structures about the _____.
- mouth
 - stomach
 - brain
 - neck
13. Proliferation of cells occurs under the _____, making the limbs longer.
- notochord
 - primitive streak
 - apical ectodermal ridge
 - dermomyotome
14. Which of the following statements is true?
- The limbs have splanchnic mesoderm.
 - The upper limbs rotate 90° medially and the lower limbs rotate 90° laterally.
 - Lower limb buds appear before upper limb buds.
 - The upper limbs rotate 90° laterally and the lower limbs rotate 90° medially.

15. The cells of the _____ half of one sclerotome will increase in density and migrate into the _____ half of the sclerotome below to form the centrum.
- a. caudal / caudal
 - b. caudal / cranial
 - c. cranial / caudal
 - d. cranial / cranial
16. The nucleus pulposus in the adult is what is left from the _____.
- a. notochord
 - b. neural tube
 - c. primitive streak
 - d. cloaca
17. A reduced number of cervical vertebrae, hence a short neck, is _____.
- a. Turner's syndrome
 - b. spina bifida
 - c. cleidocranial dysplasia
 - d. Klippel-Feil syndrome
18. Sclerotomes are derived from _____.
- a. notochord
 - b. lateral plated mesoderm
 - c. intermediate mesoderm
 - d. paraxial mesoderm
19. Which of the following is in the correct sequence from immature to mature muscle?
- a. muscle cell > myotube > myoblast
 - b. myoblast > myotube > muscle cell
 - c. myotube > myoblast > muscle cell
 - d. muscle cell > satellite cell > myoblast
20. Which of the following muscles is not derived from the epimere?
- a. deltoid
 - b. iliocostalis
 - c. longissimus
 - d. spinalis
21. Which of the following muscles is derived from the hypomere?
- a. deltoid
 - b. iliocostalis
 - c. longissimus
 - d. spinalis

- X 22. The hypaxial ^{muscles} are innervated by _____.
- a. dorsal primary rami
 - b. vagus nerve
 - c. ventral primary ramus
 - d. hypoglossal nerve
23. For satellite ^{cells}, which of the following is true?
- a. They fuse to repair dorsal root ganglia.
 - b. They fuse to repair smooth muscle.
 - c. They fuse to repair cardiac muscle.
 - d. They fuse to repair skeletal muscle.
24. Which of the following is part of the ventral mesogastrium?
- a. greater omentum
 - b. falciform ligament
 - c. common mesentery
 - d. central tendon of the diaphragm
25. The central tendon of the diaphragm develops from _____.
- a. septum transversum
 - b. body wall mesoderm
 - c. pleuroperitoneal folds
 - d. somatic mesoderm