



TEE.G CONSULTANT TUTORIAL TEST *contact: 09063133336*

Welcome studying tutorial written by **TEE.G CONSULTANT**, this tutorial is to enhance students learning, reading and understanding faculty.

Read the rules stated below before attempting the questions.

Introduction

E-exam is an examination done by 100L and 200L students, it is been done with device like laptop or desktop computers. Most your questions will be fill in the gap. E-exam can be very simple to pass but most student fails woefully. If you desire an 'A' as grade, your job well done depends on the outcome of your 100L and 200L exams.

Another one is make sure you TUTORIAL MARK ASSIGNMENT (TMA) isn't below 29/30, because your TMAs is 30 marks and your exam is 70 marks giving you a total of 100marks. If you succeed in making sure your TMA is 30/30, there is no way you shouldn't least of 25 marks in exam even if you didn't study well, with the addition of your TMA, you have 55marks out of 100marks. With this you have a 'C' grade. Now tell me how you wont have an 'A' if you acquire lot of materials like this you using.

REASONS STUDENT FAILS

- **Wanting Free Materials;** Most aint ready to spend to get quality materials to enhance there reading and learning. They want it free. Am notb saying getting materials free is wrong idea, but also know that nothing free is appreciated.
- **Spellings;** Spellings is another factor of failure for E-exam student, the computer is programmed to mark your answer so it wont correct your spellings. Cross check them well before submitting. E.g ____ is the study of life, for you to write biology you wrote biolog and forgot the 'y' computer marks you zero.
- **Consider your singular and plural;** Assuming a question is writing like "____ is the is the smallest unit of life. Your answer should be CELL not CELLS. Becareful of this. Remember different between these two morphemes IS and ARE.
- **Timing;** Don't dwell on a question for long. Remember the computer's timing won't wait.
- **Anxiety;** Don't be in a haste to start neither be in a haste to finish. Remember you paid for that course stiull registered for the exam.

Course Title: NSC202 {Human Anatomy}

Module1 unit1

1. Taste is mainly a function of the _____ in the mouth, but it is common experience that one's sense of smell also contributes strongly to taste perception
2. The importance of taste lies in the fact that it allows a person to select food in accord with desires and often in accord with the _____, metabolic need for specific substances.
3. Substances called _____ dissolve in saliva, enter the taste pores, and by various mechanisms cause the taste cells to depolarize
4. When the taste cells depolarize, they release _____ that diffuse to sensory neurons associated with the taste cells.
5. _____ stimulate action potentials in the sensory neurons, which are conducted to the brain, where the sense of taste is perceived.
6. Mention five primary taste that has been identified in human _____
7. Many of the sensations thought of as being tastes are strongly influenced by olfactory _____.
8. With _____, blocked, it is difficult to distinguish between the taste of a piece of apple and the taste of potato.
9. Stimulation of hot receptors by _____ or black pepper is interpreted as hot or spicy, and stimulation of cold receptors is perceived as fresh or minty.
10. The taste buds are found on _____ types of papillae of the tongue.
11. A large number of taste buds are on the walls of the troughs that surround the _____, which form a V line on the surface of the posterior tongue.



12. Moderate numbers are on the _____ located in the folds along the lateral surfaces of the tongue.
13. Moderate numbers of taste buds are on the _____ over the flat anterior surface of the tongue
14. Each of the _____ taste buds on a person's tongue consists of three major types of specialised epithelial cells.
15. Each taste cell has several microvilli, called _____, extending from its apex into a tiny opening in the epithelium called the _____.
16. Taste preference simply means _____
17. _____, salt-depleted animals automatically select drinking water with a high concentration of sodium chloride
18. The sensory cells of each taste bud consist of about _____
19. calcium-depleted _____ animals automatically choose drinking water with a high concentration of calcium chloride.
20. The phenomenon of taste preference almost certainly results from some mechanism located in the central _____
21. e, if a person becomes sick soon after eating a particular type of food, the person generally develops a _____ preference, or taste aversion, for that particular food thereafter; the same effect can be demonstrated in lower animals
22. Which of these is not one of the basic tastes? a. spicy b. salty c. bitter d. umami e. sour

Course Title: NSC202 {Human Anatomy}

Unit2

23. _____ is the least understood of our senses.
24. A small superior part of the _____ is lined with olfactory epithelium.
25. Ten million olfactory neurons are present within the _____
26. The ends of the dendrites are modified into bulbous enlargements with long, specialised cilia, called olfactory hairs, which lie in a thin mucous film on the _____
27. The _____ keeps the nasal epithelium moist, traps and dissolves molecules, and facilitates the removal of molecules and particles from the olfactory epithelium
28. _____ for the detection of odours is very low, so very few odorants bound to an olfactory neuron can initiate an action potential.
29. Airborne odorants become dissolved in the mucus on the surface of the epithelium and bind to molecules on the membranes of the olfactory hairs called _____.
30. _____ enhanced smell sensitivity
31. Mention the seven primary odour _____
32. Axons from olfactory neurons form the olfactory _____ (I), which pass through the olfactory foramina of the cribriform plate and enter the olfactory _____
33. Each olfactory tract terminates in the olfactory _____ and the _____ in the temporal lobe.
34. _____ a complete loss of smell
35. _____ partial loss of smell or decreased sensation of smell
36. List five common source of smell disorder _____
37. _____ distortion of perception of an external stimulus
38. _____ smell perception with no external stimulus.
39. _____ distortion in odour perception(includes parosmia and phantosmia)
40. Within the _____ and _____, feedback loops occur that tend to inhibit transmission of action potentials resulting from prolonged exposure to a given odorant.
41. Which of the cranial nerves innervate the olfactory mucosa? _____
42. Does adaptation of smell receptors occur? _____
43. _____ can produce strong emotional reactions, memories, and other responses.
44. As a result of activation of the G protein, _____ and _____ channels in the membrane open.



45. Smell is a subjective phenomenon that cannot be studied with ease in _____.

Course Title: NSC202 {Human Anatomy}

Unit3

46. The organs of hearing and balance are divided into three parts: the _____, _____ and _____.
47. The other passageway is the auditory tube, also called the _____ tube or the _____ tube.
48. Medial to the tympanic membrane is the air-filled cavity of the _____.
49. The external ear is the part extending from the outside of the head to the _____, or eardrum.
50. The auricle opens into the external _____, a passageway that leads to the tympanic membrane.
51. The _____ is an air-filled chamber medial to the tympanic membrane.
52. The inner ear is a set of _____ chambers medial to the middle ear.
53. The auricle collects sound waves and directs them toward _____ meatus, which transmits them to the tympanic membrane.
54. The hairs and _____ help prevent foreign objects from reaching the delicate tympanic membrane.
55. Two covered openings, the _____ and the _____ on the medial side of the middle ear, connect the middle ear with the inner ear.
56. The middle ear contains three auditory ossicles: the _____, _____, and _____.
57. The inner ear consists of interconnecting, fluid-filled tunnels and chambers within the temporal bone called the _____.
58. The bony labyrinth is divided into three regions: _____, _____, and _____.
59. The membranous labyrinth of the cochlea separates the bony labyrinth into _____ parts.
60. The _____ is shaped like a snail shell—that is, a coiled tube.
61. The space between these membranes is called the _____.
62. The air vibrations consist of bands of _____ followed by bands of less _____.
63. The volume, or loudness, of sound is a function of wave amplitude, or height, measured in _____.
64. A _____ curve is the image of a “pure” sound wave, but such a wave almost never exists in nature.
65. The sounds made by _____ and the human voice are not smooth sigmoid curves but, rather, are rough, jagged curves formed by numerous, superimposed curves of various amplitudes and frequencies.
66. The _____ sound waves and directs them into the external acoustic meatus.
67. _____ are conducted through the external acoustic meatus and strike the tympanic membrane, causing it to vibrate.
68. Vibration of the _____ causes vibration of the three auditory ossicles of the middle ear, and by this mechanical linkage vibration is transferred to the oval window.
69. The _____ is approximately 20 times smaller than the tympanic membrane.
70. _____ reflex protects the delicate inner ear structures from damage by loud noises.

A big well-done to you. Now come back after observing 10mins tea break

71.

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