

NAME: _____ Section: _____

Exams without names cannot be graded! Your name must be on each page!

Section A: 1-19. Name the numbered structures in the diagrams provided. (2 pts each, total of 38 pts)

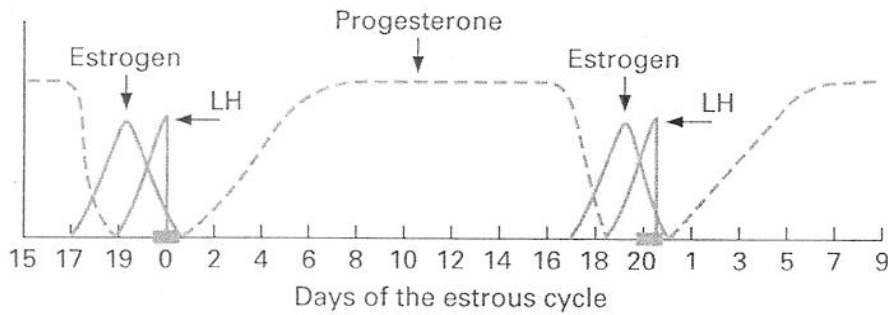
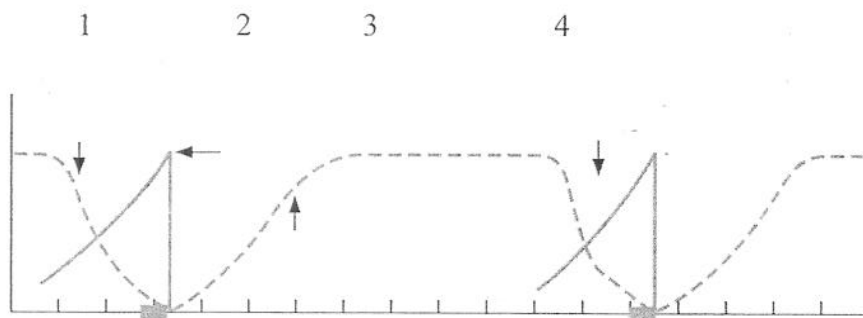
What event is happening at each of the indicated points:

1. _____

2: _____

3. _____

4. _____



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5 - 9. What are the main functions of the principle regions of the vertebrate digestive tract? (2 pts each)

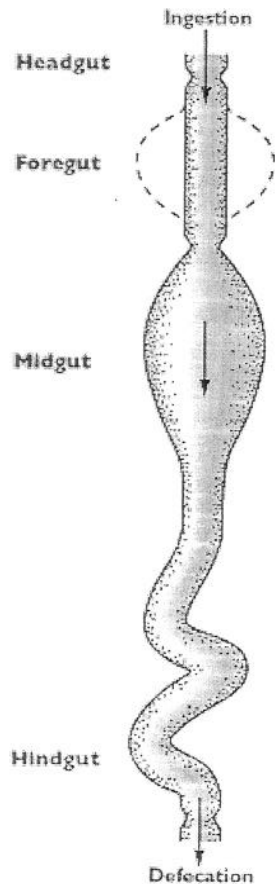
5. Headgut: _____

6. Foregut: _____

7. Proximal midgut: _____

8. Distal midgut: _____

9. Hindgut: _____



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10 - 19. Name the indicated structure.

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

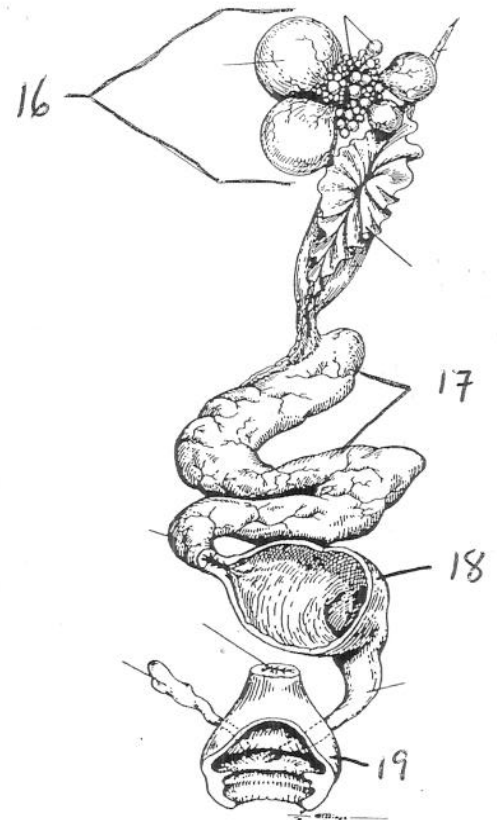
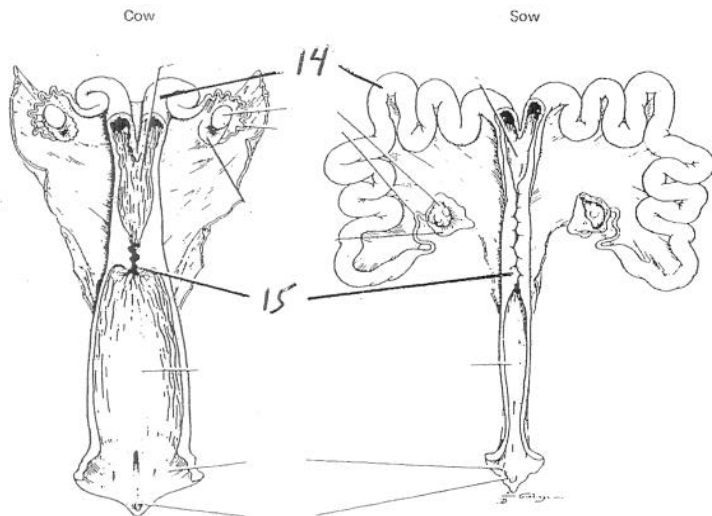
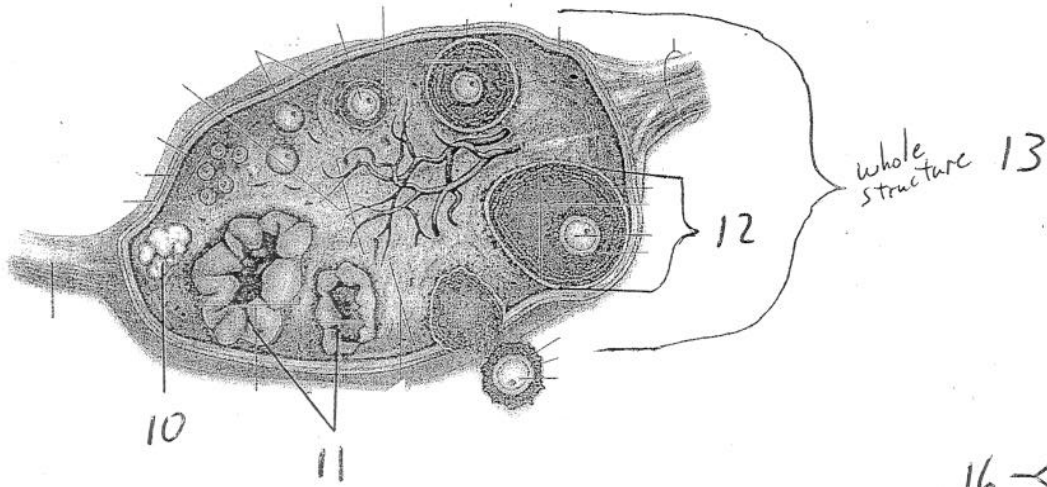
15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____



Reproductive organs of the hen.

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SECTION B: Each correct answer is worth 2 points. Total 60 points.

1. The male equivalent of oogenesis is : _____
 2. What is the first secretion mixed with food: _____
 3. DNA is a polymer of four bases known collectively as: _____
 4. When talking about metabolism what does anabolism mean: _____
 5. What is the hypothalamic hormone that causes release of LH and FSH: _____
 6. What is the main hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland: _____
 7. What is lactogenesis: _____
 8. The sum of all chemical reactions in the body is called: _____
 9. What are 3 types of gene action: _____
 10. What is the main hormone that induces the growth of mammary gland duct tissue: _____
 11. What is the LH sensitive cell in the testis that produces testosterone: _____
 12. What is hypertrophy: _____
 13. The building blocks of polypeptides are: _____
 14. The mammary gland is what type of gland: _____
 15. Different forms of a gene are known as: _____
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16. What is a phenotype: _____

17. What is heritability: _____

18. A female bird normally only has a functioning ovary on which side: _____

19. Is a GMO the same thing as a genetically engineered animal: _____

20. Cloning is: _____

21. What are innate behaviors you are born with called: _____

22. What does it mean to be heterozygous at a locus: _____

23. What is the one cell embryo called: _____

24. Are all fats (lipids) considered non-essential nutrients: _____

25. What makes up, or causes, an individual's phenotype: _____

26. In the mammary gland parenchyma is what two types of tissue: _____

27. What is the single most essential nutrient: _____

28. Most eukaryotic genes are structurally characterized by having: _____

29. Bile salts are secreted by the: _____

30. Name the 3 areas in which livestock can affect the environment: _____

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5. (12pts) Draw and label a diagram of meiosis, including DNA content, and indicate where crossing over occurs, at what stage it is arrested in oogenesis, and the differences in the results between males and females.

Extra credit: For 2 points, name the world's most famous ewe?

For two more points where in the digestive tract would you find glycocalyx?