用泉农业大学试题纸(A 卷)
一. 判断正误(每题1分,共20分)
1. Histology is the study of the tissues of the body and of how these tissues are arranged to constitute organs. ()
2. The function of the digestive system is to provide oxygen to the blood and to free it from excess carbon dioxide.
3. The testis is the female genital gland and produces ova and estrogen(雌激素) during reproductive period.()
4. 内皮绒毛膜胎盘又称带状胎盘,猫、狗胎盘属于这一类型。绒毛膜上的上皮细胞直接与子宫固有层中的血管内皮
相接触,母体血液中的营养物质进入胚胎血液,只要通过4道屏障:①母体血管内皮;②绒毛膜上皮;③绒毛膜间
充质; ④胎儿绒毛膜血管内皮。 ()
5. The blood-thymus barrier is a protectively functional barrier that prevents the passage of some substances, such as
antibiotics and chemical and bacterial toxic matter, from the blood to nerve tissue. It is composed of the endothelial cells of
continuous capillaries, basal laminas, and neuroglial membrane.
6. There are no blood and lymph vessels but nerve terminals in nerve tissue and connective tissue. ()
7. Adipose tissue is consisting of reticular fibers associated with specialized fibroblasts called reticular cells. Reticular
tissue provides the architectural framework that creates a special microenviroment for hematopietic organs and lymphoid
organs. ()
8. The seminiferous tubules are closed by a thick basement membrane. Within the basement membrane, the seminiferous
tubules are lined with a specialized stratified epithelium, named the seminiferous epithelium. ()
9. The process of the embryo completely embedding itself within the endometrium(子宫内膜)is called implantation or
imbed. ()
10. The glomerular (肾小球) filtration barrier is the name for the tissue barrier that functions as a filter in the formation of
the ultrafiltrate. ()
11. The endocrine glands have a very rich blood supply because they release their secretion into the blood stream. ()
12. A synapse(突触) is a specialized area of contact, where the chemical transmission takes place. contact. The trasmission
of neuron impulses only occurs from one neuron to another in one direction. (P)
13. The wall of a typical tubular organ is composed of four coat: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis externa (肌层), adventitia
(外膜) or serosa.()
14. The lymph nodes is the largest gland in the body. It exerts an unusually great number of functions of very different
kinds and is an indispensable organ. ()
15. Connective tissue is composed of elongated cells that have the specialized function of contraction. ()
16. The kidneys consist of a filtration system and a tubular system. ()
17. 羊膜和绒毛膜的形成过程是,胚盘边缘胚外外胚层与胚外体壁中胚层形成羊膜褶,向胚体背部伸展而将胚体包
于其中,贴近胚体的为羊膜,羊膜外面为绒毛膜,二者之间的腔称为胚外体腔。()
18. 门管小叶是指以门管区为中心,相邻三个中央静脉的连线为边界所构成的三角形棱柱体,其长轴与肝小叶一致。
肝细胞分泌的胆汁自门管小叶的周边流向中央的小叶间胆管。故门管小叶的概念是强调肝的外分泌功能。()
19. A lymph node is enclosed by a thin connective tissue capsule that penetrates the parenchyma and divides it into many
incomplete lobules, called thymic lobule. Each lobule has a peripheral dark zone known as the cortex and a central light
zone called the medulla. ()

二. 选择题(每空1分,共15分)

- 1. 远曲小管在靠近肾小体血管极一侧的上皮细胞增高、变窄呈高柱状,形成_
- A、Juxtaglomerular cells 近血管球细胞
- B、Macula densa 致密斑
- C、Extraglomerular mesangial cells 球外系膜细胞
- 2. 肺泡上皮由肺泡 I 型上皮和肺泡 II 型上皮组成。肺泡 I 型上皮为扁平上皮细胞,形成肺泡 97%的交换面积。肺泡 II型上皮为_____, 形成肺泡 3%的交换面积,这些上皮可分泌表面活性物质,降低肺泡的表面张力。

20. 肺小叶是肺的结构单位,呈锥体形,每个细支气管连同其所属分支和终末的肺泡构成一个肺小叶。(

B、单层立方上皮 C、单层扁平上皮 D、复层扁平上皮 A、单层柱状上皮

	x consists of many ovarian follicles, corpus luteum, atretic(闭锁) follicles, which are embedded in stroma(基
	舌描写的是:
, , _	B、胸腺 C、卵巢 D、淋巴结
	tells, contain a nucleus with two large lobes and many large specific granules that are acidophilic. They put
•	the reaction of an allergic nature by phagocytosing and inactivating antigen-antibody complexes. 这段描写的
是	
_	hils 嗜中性粒细胞, B、eosinophils 嗜酸性粒细胞,
-	ls 嗜碱性粒细胞. D、lymphocytes 淋巴细胞
	管,杯状细胞特别多,肠腺特发达,但无肠绒毛,根据你学到的知识,这段肠管可能是:
A、十二指原	
	疏松结缔组织内较常见的细胞,常常沿小血管和小淋巴管成群分布。胞体较大,为圆形或卵圆形,核小
	内充满均匀一致的异染性颗粒,可被甲苯胺蓝染成紫红色。颗粒中含有肝素、组胺、白三烯等慢反应物
质。	The state from the form the
	(plasma cell) B、巨噬细胞 (macrophage)
	细胞(fibroblast) D、肥大细胞 (mast cell)
-	_分布有束细胞,后者主要构成心脏的传导系统。
A、心内膜	
	上较早,不受抗原刺激的直接影响。以上皮性网状细胞为支架。培育各种淋巴细胞的"苗圃"。(可
)发生较晚,淋巴细胞来源于中枢淋巴器官。依赖于抗原的刺激。以网状细胞和网状纤维为支架。进行
免疫应答的	
-	en B、骨髓 bone marrow C、淋巴结 lymph nodes D、胸腺 thymus
	(Esophagus glands)主要位于可以分泌黏液,后者主要起到润滑食物的作用。
A、黏膜层	B、外膜 C、肌层 D、黏膜下层
	erstitial cells constitute the endocrine component of the testis, synthesize and secrete the male sexual hormone
	合成和分泌雄激素睾酮。
A、间质细胞	
	肺的切片中,低倍镜看到一种管腔呈"花"样。高倍镜观察后发现此管腔的特点是:黏膜皱襞较多,上皮
	毛柱状上皮,管壁的杯状细胞、腺体和软骨片逐渐减少,甚至消失。环行平滑肌相对增多。这个管腔可
能是	and the hardest are seed total like from the first are along the first from
	B、支气管 C、呼吸性细支气管 D、细支气管
	有个管腔是是肾小管中最粗最长的一段。其特点是管壁细胞为较大的锥体形或立方形上皮细胞,细胞间
	胞质强嗜酸性。细胞游离面有刷状缘(微绒毛),这个管腔可能是
	管 B、远曲小管 C、集合小管 D、细段
	与脑组织之间存在一种保护性结构,它能阻止血液中的某些大分子物质进入脑组织内,这种结构称为血
	脑屏障由毛细血管内皮、内皮外的基膜和三部分组成。
	を
	f的管壁由组成。
	状上皮 B、单层扁平上皮 C、细胞膜 D、复层扁平上皮
	e basic structural units of compact bone, are cylindrical structures between the outer and inner circumferential
lamellae.	
A. Osteocy	tes B. Osteons, C. chondrocytes D. circumferential lamellae
lat che per	
	(每空1分,共50分)
	lobules are made up of cords of hepatocytes, which radiate from a, and are separated by
	lation, the follicle is rapidly transformed into the yellow body, the corpus luteum(黄体)。黄体由粒性黄体细
	_ 细胞构成,前者分泌孕酮 ,后者分泌。
	constitute the endocrine component of the testis, as they synthesize and secrete the male sexual hormone
testosterone	

4. 肓底腺细胞包括五种细胞,除内分泌细胞和木分化细胞外: 土细胞分泌,
5. Nerve endings are the ending portions of the peripheral nerve fibers. They can be divided into sensory nerve endings and
motor nerve endings. The former consists of free nerve endings and encapsulated nerve endings (tactile corpuscle, lamellar
corpuscle, and muscle spindle). The motor nerve endings of the somatic nerves located in the effector on skeletal muscles
are called motor end plate. 神经末梢是周围神经纤维的终末部分,分感觉神经末梢和运动神经末梢两大类。感觉神经
末梢包括和有被囊神经末梢两类,后者又有、和等。躯体运动神经末梢为分布到骨骼肌
上的效应器,又称。6. The capillaries are the smallest blood vessels and have the simplest structure. Their wall is
composed of a layer of endothelial cells, a basal lamina and pericytes. The capillaries can be divided according to their
structure into three types: continuous, fenestrated and discontinuous sinusoidal capillaries. 毛细血管是最小的血管,具有
最简单的结构。其管壁由一层内皮细胞、基膜和周细胞构成。根据毛细血管的结构,可分为三种类型,
即和和
7. The spleen has three components: the white pulp, red pulp and the marginal zone. The white pulp consists of densely
packed lymphoid tissue, and can be further divided into the periarterial lymphatic sheath and the lymphoid nodules. The red
pulp is composed of splenic cords and sinusoids. The marginal zone is located in the region between the white pulp
and the red pulp, mainly consisting of loose lymphoid tissue.
8.脾的实质可分为、 □和。 由密集的淋巴组织构成,
又可分为 和。 由和组成。□位于白髓与红髓的交界处,由弥散的淋巴组织构成。
9. The adrenal gland is formed by two concentric layers: the adrenal cortex; and the adrenal medulla. The adrenal cortex is
subdivided into three concentric zones which, from the surface inwards, are termed the zona glomerulosa, the zona
fasciculate and the zona reticularis. The main product of the zona glomerulosa is a mineralocorticoid called aldosterone; the
zona fasciculata and possibly the zona reticularis secrete glucocorticoids, especially cortisol; the zona reticularis
producesdehydroepiandrosterone, a weak androgen. The adrenal medulla consists of cells with abundant secretory granules,
which contain the catecholamines, epinephrine or norepinephrine.
肾上腺实质分为周围的皮质和中央的髓质,皮质由浅入深由口、口和口
巡; 主要分泌, 也能分泌少量雌激素和糖皮质激素。髓质由分泌和的嗜铬细胞组成。
10. The seminiferous tubules represent the sperm-producing part of the testis. They are lined with a specialized stratified
epithelium, named the seminiferous epithelium. 曲精小管的上皮由和支持细胞组成。其中 Spermatogonia 包
括、、、精子细胞和精子。
9. Lymph node consists of a cortex and a medulla. The cortex, lying under the capsule, is made up of lymphoid nodules,
paracortical region and lymph sinuses. The medulla composed of the medullary cords and the medullary sinuses.淋巴结的
实质分布在被膜的下方以及小梁与小梁之间,可分为皮质和髓质。皮质位于被膜下面,由、和组成。
髓质由及与其相间排列的组成。
10. 脑垂体远侧部含有和。前者可分泌和; 后者可分泌、和。
11. 胰腺由外分泌(exocrine pancreas)和内分泌 (endocrine pancreas)两个部分组成。其中后者至少由三种细胞_A
cells 、B cells 和 D cells 组成 。这三种细胞分别分
巡、、和。
四、说明下列成对名词的关系(每题 3 分,共 15 分)
1.原条和脊
1-W-4-16-16

- 2. 卵裂和细胞分裂
- 3. 肝血窦 (Liver sinusoids) 和窦周隙或狄氏隙 (Perisinusoidal space of Disse)
- 4. 卵泡和卵泡细胞
- 5. 透明带和放射冠

南京农业大学试题(B卷)

一、判断正误题: (正确打"√",错误打"×",判断错误则倒扣分数,每题 1 分,共 15 分)
1.Basically, the kidneys consist of a filtration system and a tubular system. The filtration system is formed by the glomeruli
(肾小球), and the filtration of blood plasma, that is, a fluid with the same composition as plasma except for proteins that
are present only in scant amounts.
2. The testes, like the ovaries, have a dual function. Firstly, they produce the male sex cells or gametes, the spermatozoa,
and secondly, they produce the male sexual hormones, testosterone, and so on.
3. Arteries wall consists of endothelial cells and basal lamina. They are the smallest blood
vessels. ()
4. The stomach is the most expanded part of the digestive tract and connects the esophagus with the small
intestine. ()
5. The ability of the small intestine mucosa to absorb the degrade components of the food is strongly facilitated by various
structural features which cause a very considerable increase in the luminal surface area. Such as the plicae circulares, the
villi and the microvilli.
6. The liver or hepar is the largest gland in the body. It exerts an unusually great number of functions of very different kinds
and is an indispensable organ. ()
7. The structural unit of the liver is the liver lobule, which is a prim with six sides and a length of about 2 mm and a
diameter of about 1 mm. In cross section, the lobules are seen to consist of cords of hepatic parenchymal cells (实质细胞),
hepatocytes, which radiate from a small central vessel, the central vein, and are separated by vascular
sinusoids. ()
8. The parenchyma of thymus consists of a delicate reticulum of reticular fibers and reticular cells, whose meshes are filled
by free cells, primarily lymphocytes and macrophages.
9. 染色质和染色体都是间期细胞内由 DNA、组蛋白、非组蛋白和少量 RNA 组成的线性复合结
构。
10. 一个核小体单位包括 200bp 左右的 DNA 超螺旋和一个组蛋白八聚体以及一个分子的组蛋白
H1. ()
11. Cell differentiation 是指胚胎细胞分裂后未定型的细胞,在形态和生化组成上向专一性或特异性方向分化的过
程。
12. 呆小症是由于腺垂体嗜酸性细胞分泌生长激素不足造成的,说明生长激素能影响机体神经系统的发
育。
13. 上皮细胞之间的连接包括中间连接,紧密连接,桥粒和缝隙连接,只要有四种以上同时存在,就称连接复合
体。
14. 疏松结缔组织中肥大细胞与血液中的嗜碱性粒细胞都可分泌组织胺,慢反应物质和肝素。()
15 .In each lung, the principal bronchus divides into a number of branches, that undergo further division, and so on. 每个细
支气管连同所属分支构成一个肺细叶。一个肺细叶包括几个肺小叶。
二. 选择题(每题1分,共15分)
1.小肠绒毛中的毛细血管类型主要是。
A. 连续性毛细血管 B、有孔毛细血管 C、 血窦
2. Large arteries contain a large number of elastic membranes in their walls and accordingly are termed
A. elastic arteries B. muscular arteries C. resistance vessels D. capillary
3. When cells have the same special function group together, We call them
A. Tissue B. organs C. organ systems D. Cell
4.管壁上出现肺泡开口的部位是。
A、细支气管 B、肺内支气管 C、终末细支气管 D、呼吸性细支气管

	. 精子产生的部位是。
	、直精小管 B、曲精小管 C、睾丸网 D、附睾管
6	. 关于中枢淋巴器官和外周淋巴器官,下列哪一种叙述是不正确的:
A	、中枢淋巴器官发生早于外周淋巴器官
В	、中枢淋巴器官中淋巴细胞的增殖需要抗原的刺激
C	、外周淋巴器官是机体进行免疫应答的主要场所
D	、中枢淋巴器官决定外周淋巴器官的发育
7.	. 甲状腺旁细胞与甲状旁腺分别分泌
A	、降钙素,甲状旁腺素 B、甲状腺素,降钙素, C、甲状腺素,甲状腺旁腺素 D、甲状腺旁素,甲状旁腺素
8.	远曲小管在接近输入小动脉处的一侧,其上皮细胞的形态由低柱状变成细长的高柱状细胞,胞核排列紧密,称
为	
A	 、致密斑 B、肾小球旁细胞 C、球外系膜细胞(极垫细胞)
9.	. The smallest functional unit of the liver: consists of the amount of liver parenchyme that is situated between two central
	eins and has a terminal branch of the hepatic artery, portal vein, and the bile duct system as axis.以相邻两个肝小叶之间
]小叶间动脉、小叶间静脉及小叶间胆管的终末分支为中轴,两对角为中央静脉所构成的卵圆形柱状体。称为
— А	、门管小叶 B、肝小叶 C、肝腺泡
	O. Blood-thymus barrier (血胸屏障) can protect the proliferation and maturing lymphocytes in the cortex against
	rculating antigenic substance.它由连续性毛细血管内皮、内皮外完整的基膜、、上皮性网状细胞外连续的
	是膜以及一层连续的上皮性网状细胞突起组成。
	、巨噬细胞 B、星形胶质细胞 C、淋巴细胞
	、
	F 噬能力和活体染色反应的一类细胞。它包括:
	、郎格罕细胞(皮肤),巨噬细胞(淋巴结,脾)以及血液中的白细胞
	、枯否氏细胞(肝),尘细胞(肺),小胶质细胞(神经组织),破骨细胞(骨组织)
	、福台氏细胞(所),主细胞(肺),小成质细胞(种生组织),极有细胞(有组织) 、尘细胞(肺),小胶质细胞(神经组织),破骨细胞(骨组织)和淋巴细胞
	2. 在肺内气管的不断分支过程中,从开始,就没有了软骨、腺体和杯状细胞,平滑肌变成完整的一层。
	、Terminal bronchioles 终末细支气管
	、Bronchioles 支气管
	、气管
	3. 脑垂体远侧部的细胞可以产生多种重要的激素,其中嗜酸性细胞主要能分泌,嗜碱性细胞主要分
Ü	
	、生长激素和催乳激素,促甲状腺激素、卵泡刺激素和促肾上腺皮质激素
	、催产素,血管加压素
	、糖皮质激素,盐皮质激素
	4 are large cells and have a horseshoe-shaped nucleus. The granules contain acid hydrolases.它在白细胞中体积
_	大
	. 嗜中性粒细胞 B、嗜酸性粒细胞 C、嗜碱性粒细胞 D、单核细胞
	that is, the bone-forming cells, they can synthesize and secret bone matrix.
Ā	A. 骨原细胞 B、成骨细胞 C、骨细胞 D、破骨细胞
_	三、解释以下各对名词并说明其相互关系: (每题 3 分, 共 30 分)
1	. 羊膜和绒毛膜:
	. 肌纤维和肌节:
	. 支持细胞和血睾屏障:
	. 透明带和卵丘:
	. 原条和脊索:
	A MAINAL II. TA MAIL

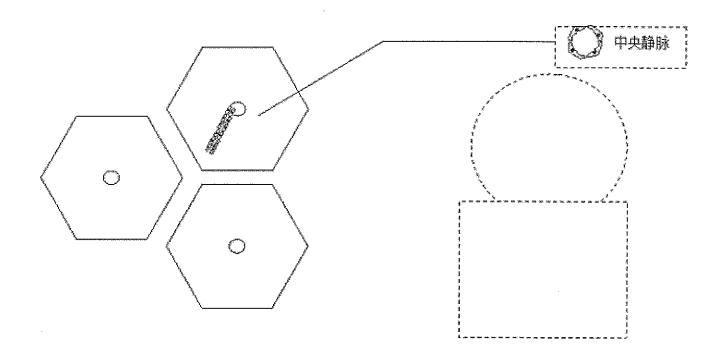
7. 白髓和动脉周围淋巴鞘:

6. 粗面内质网和高尔基复合体:

- 8. 卵裂和囊胚:
- 9. 骨单位和骨陷窝:
- 10. 淋巴结和淋巴小结:

四. 问答题: (每题 10 分, 共 40 分)

- 1、 试述脾与淋巴结组织学特征,比较异同点。
- 2、 为了达到气体交换的目的,从气管到肺内的肺泡,气管壁要经过哪些形态学的变化。
- 3、 根据下面简图,试加以详细绘图,标明以下各名词所在部位,窦状隙,窦周隙,胆小管,小叶间动脉,小叶间静脉和小叶间胆管。



4、原始卵泡,生长卵泡(初级,次级),成熟卵泡的特征。

本试卷适用范围 动物科学

南京农业大学试题纸

学年第 学期 课程类型: 必修、选修 卷 类: A

系主任(签字)

课程 动物组织胚胎学 班级 动科 61、62、63 学号 姓名

一. 判断正误(正确的打 ✓ ;错误的打 ×)。(每题 1 分,共 15 分)
1. The ovary is the male genital gland with the functions of producing male gametes and secretion of male sexual hormone, Testosterone. (\times)
2. The wall of a typical tubular organ is composed of four coat: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis externa(肌层), adventitia(外膜) or serosa.(\checkmark)
3. The testis is the female genital gland and produces ova and estrogen (雌激素) during reproductive period. (×)
4. Basically, the kidneys consist of a filtration system and a tubular system. (✓)
5. The blood-thymus barrier is a protectively functional barrier that prevents the passage of some substances, such as antibiotics and chemical and bacterial toxic matter, from the blood to nerve tissue. It is composed of the endothelial cells of continuous capillaries, basal laminas, and neuroglial membrane. (×)
6. There are no blood and lymph vessels but nerve terminals in nerve tissue and connective tissue.(x)
7. The ovarian follicles consist of an oocyte and a surrounding epithelial layer. (🗸)
8. Smooth muscle consists of collections of fusiform cells that do not show cross-striations. Skeletal muscle is composed of bundles of very long, cylindrical, multinucleated cells that show cross-striations. (✓)
9. The kidneys excrete most of the waste products of the organism and, in addition, eliminate foreign substances. (✓)
10. The glomerular (肾小球) filtration barrier is the name for the tissue barrier that functions as a filter in the formation of the ultrafiltrate. (✓)

出卷人(签字)

11. The endocrine glands have a very rich blood supply because they release their secretion into the blood stream. (✓)					
12. A synapse (突触) is a specialized area of contact, where the chemical transmission takes place. contact. The trasmission of neuron impulses only occurs from one neuron to another in one direction. (✓)					
13. Immune systemicroorganisms or o	•		vate foreign molecules and to de	stroy	
• 1		gland in the body. It an indispensable organ	exerts an unusually great number.	er of	
15. Connective tis contraction. (×)	ssue is composed	of elongated cells t	hat have the specialized function	n of	
二.选择题(每空	1分,共15分)				
			corpus luteum, atretic (闭锁 这句话描写的是: (C)	贞)	
A. 睾丸	B. 胸腺	C. 卵巢	D. 淋巴结		
的界限清楚;③中周	膜较厚,主要由数		轉,②内、外弹性膜明显,故三, 组成,肌纤维间夹有少许弹性纤 c。		
A.中动脉	B.小动脉	C.中静脉	D.大动脉		
3. 在一段肠管,杯 可能是: (D)	·状细胞特别多, [肠腺特发达,但无肠约	绒毛,根据你学到的知识,这段)	扬管	
A、十二指肠	B、回肠	C、空肠 D	、大肠		
4. 肺泡上皮由肺泡 I 型上皮和肺泡 II 型上皮组成。肺泡 I 型上皮为扁平上皮细胞,形成肺泡 97%的交换面积。肺泡 II 型上皮为(B),形成肺泡 3%的交换面积,这些上皮可分泌表面活性物质,降低肺泡的表面张力。					
A、单层柱状上	皮 B、单层立方	上皮 C、单层扁平_	上皮 D、复层扁平上皮		
5. 肾小球中的毛纽	用血管主要起过滤	血液的作用,你认为行	之属于下面哪种毛细血管类型。(В)	

A. Continuous capillaries 连续性毛细血管;
B. Fenestrated capillaries 有孔毛细血管;
C. Sinusoids 血窦

6. 在 Subendocardial layer (A) 分布有束细胞,后者主要构成心脏的传导系统。

A. 心内膜

7. (D) 发生较早,不受抗原刺激的直接影响。以上皮性网状细胞为支架。培育各种淋巴细胞的"苗圃"。 (A. 和 C.)发生较晚,淋巴细胞来源于中枢淋巴器官。依赖于抗原的刺激。以网状细胞和网状纤维为支架。进行免疫应答的重要场所。

C. 心外膜

- A. 脾 spleen B. 骨髓 bone marrow C. 淋巴结 lymph nodes D. 胸腺 thymus
- 8. 食管腺(Esophagus glands)主要位于(D)可以分泌黏液,后者主要起到润滑食物的作用。
 - A. 黏膜层 B. 外膜 C. 肌层 D. 黏膜下层

B. 心肌膜

- 9. (A) interstitial cells constitute the endocrine component of the testis, synthesize and secrete the male sexual hormone testosterone 合成和分泌雄激素——睾酮。
 - A. 间质细胞 B. 支持细胞 C. 附睾管上皮细胞 D. 生精细胞
- 10. 在一张肺的切片中,低倍镜看到一种管腔呈"花"样。高倍镜观察后发现此管腔的特点是: 黏膜皱襞较多,上皮由为单层纤毛柱状上皮,管壁的杯状细胞、腺体和软骨片逐渐减少,甚至 消失。环行平滑肌相对增多。这个管腔可能是(D)
 - A. 肺泡管 B. 支气管 C. 呼吸性细支气管 D. 细支气管
- 11. 肾中有个管腔是是肾小管中最粗最长的一段。其特点是管壁细胞为较大的锥体形或立方形上皮细胞,细胞间界限不清,胞质强嗜酸性。细胞游离面有刷状缘(微绒毛),这个管腔可能是(A)
 - A. 近曲小管 B. 远曲小管 C. 集合小管 D. 细段
- 12. 精子产生的部位是(B)。
- A、直精小管 B、曲精小管 C、睾丸网 D、附睾管
- 13. 胆小管的壁由(C)组成。
- A、单层柱状上皮 B、单层扁平上皮 C、细胞膜 D、复层扁平上皮 14. 小肠绒毛的黏膜上皮是(B); 膀胱黏膜表面上皮是(C)

A. 单层扁平上皮 B. 单层柱状上皮 C. 变移上皮 D、复层扁平上皮

三. 填空题 (每空1分,共50分)

- 1. <u>间质细胞</u> constitute the endocrine component of the testis, as they synthesize and secrete the male sexual hormone testosterone.
- 2. **集合小管**主要位于肾的髓质。其上皮细胞较大,核圆形位于中央,胞质着色淡而明亮,细胞分界清晰。
- 4. Leukocytes are divided into two groups according to the type of granules in their cytoplasm: granulocytes and agranulocytes. Granulocytes have many specific granules in cytoplasm and nuclei with two or more lobes and include the neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils. After crossing capillary walls and entering connective tissues, monocytes differentiate into macrophages. 白细胞根据细胞质内有无特殊颗粒,可分为有粒白细胞和无粒白细胞两类。有粒白细胞包括 中性粒细胞 、 嗜酸性粒细胞 和嗜碱性粒细胞。无粒白细胞包括 淋巴细胞 和 单核细胞 。其中 单核细胞 穿过毛细血管游走到结缔组织中分化为巨噬细胞。
- 5. The capillaries are the smallest blood vessels and have the simplest structure. Their wall is composed of a layer of endothelial cells, a basal lamina and pericytes. The capillaries can be divided according to their structure into three types: continuous, fenestrated and discontinuous sinusoidal capillaries.

毛细血管是最小的血管,具有最简单的结构。其管壁由一层内皮细胞、基膜和周细胞构成。根据毛细血管的结构,可分为三种类型,即 <u>连续性毛细血管</u>、<u>有孔毛细血管</u>和 <u>不连续性毛细血管(窦状毛细血管、血窦)</u>

6. The spleen has three components: the white pulp, red pulp and the marginal zone. The white pulp consists of densely packed lymphoid tissue, and can be further divided

into the periarterial lymphatic sheath and the lymphoid nodules. The red pulp is composed of splenic cords and sinusoids. The marginal zone is located in the region between the white pulp and the red pulp, mainly consisting of loose lymphoid tissue.

脾的实质可分为<u>① 白髓</u>、<u>②红髓</u>和 <u>③ 边缘区</u>。①由密集的淋巴组织构成,又可分为<u>动脉周围淋巴鞘</u>和<u>淋巴小结</u>。② 由<u>脾家</u>和<u>脾窦</u>组成。③位于白髓与红髓的交界处,由弥散的淋巴组织构成。

7. The adrenal gland is formed by two concentric layers: the adrenal cortex; and the adrenal medulla. The adrenal cortex is subdivided into three concentric zones which, from the surface inwards, are termed the zona glomerulosa, the zona fasciculate and the zona reticularis. The main product of the zona glomerulosa is a mineral corticoid called aldosterone; the zona fasciculate and possibly the zona reticularis secrete glucocorticoids, especially cortisol; the zona reticularis produces dehydroepiandrosterone, a weak and rogen. The adrenal medulla consists of cells with abundant secretory granules, which contain the catecholamines, epinephrine or no repinephrine.

肾上腺实质分为周围的皮质和中央的髓质,皮质由浅入深由①多形带、②束状带 和③网 状带 构成,①分泌 <u>盐皮质激素</u>;② 分泌 <u>糖皮质激素</u>;③ 主要分泌 <u>雄激素</u>,也能分泌 少量雌激素和糖皮质激素。髓质由分泌 <u>肾上腺素</u> 和<u>去甲肾上腺素</u> 的嗜铬细胞组成。

- 8. The seminiferous tubules represent the sperm-producing part of the testis. They are lined with a specialized stratified epithelium, named the seminiferous epithelium. 曲精小管的上皮由 Spermatogonia 生精细胞 和支持细胞组成。其中 Spermatogonia 包括精原细胞、初级精母细胞、次级精母细胞、精子细胞 和精子。
- 9. Lymph node consists of a cortex and a medulla. The cortex, lying under the capsule, is made up of lymphoid nodules, paracortical region and lymph sinuses. The medulla composed of the medullary cords and the medullary sinuses. 淋巴结的实质分布在被膜的下方以及小梁与小梁之间,可分为皮质和髓质。皮质位于被膜下面,由 淋巴小结 、 副皮

质区 和 皮质淋巴窦 组成。髓质由 髓索 及与其相间排列的 髓窦 组成。

- 10. 脑垂体远侧部含有 <u>嗜酸性细胞</u>和 <u>嗜碱性细胞</u>。前者可分泌 <u>生长激素</u>和<u>催乳激素;</u>后者可分泌 促甲状腺激素、卵泡刺激素或黄体生成素和 <u>促肾上腺皮质激素</u>。
- 11. 胰腺由 <u>外分泌 (exocrine pancreas)</u> 和 <u>内分泌 (endocrine pancreas)</u> 两个部分组成。其中后者至少由三种细胞_A cells 、B cells 和 D cells 组成 。这三种细胞分别分泌 胰高血糖素 (glucagon)、胰岛素 (insulin) 、和生长抑素 (somatostatin)。

四、说明下列成对名词的关系: (每题 3 分,共 15 分)

1. 胆小管 (Bile canaliculi) 与肝细胞 (liver cells)

胆小管相邻两个肝细胞胞膜凹陷形成。肝细胞呈多面体,其中有肝血窦面、肝细胞之间连接面和形成胆小管面。

2. 肌纤维和肌原纤维

肌组织由具有收缩功能的肌细胞组成。肌细胞细而长,呈纤维状,故又称肌纤维。肌纤维的胞质内充满大量平行排列成束的肌原纤维,肌原纤维由两种粗细、长短和化学组成不同的细肌丝和粗肌丝构成。

3. 淋巴细胞和浆细胞

淋巴细胞是构成免疫系统的主要细胞,具有重要的免疫功能。淋巴细胞大致分为 T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞。抗原刺激 B 淋巴细胞后形成浆细胞。浆细胞可分泌免疫球蛋白(抗体),主要参加体液免疫反应。

4. 卵泡和卵泡细胞

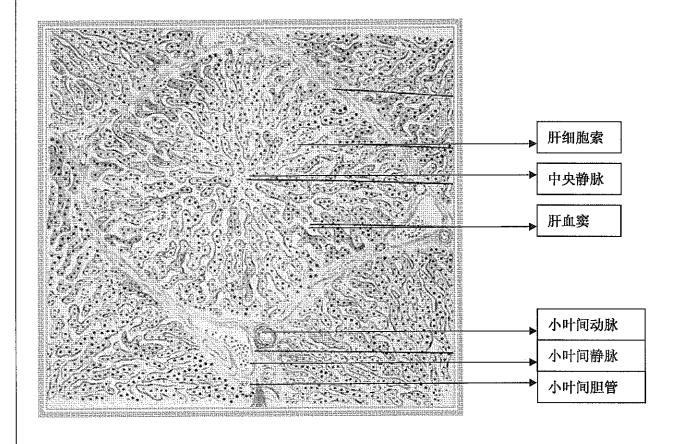
卵泡由中央的卵母细胞和周围的卵泡细胞所组成。卵泡细胞是位于卵泡周围的细胞。

5. 放射冠和透明带

紧贴透明带的一层卵泡细胞呈放射状排列称放射冠; 位于卵母细胞和卵泡细胞之间,

强嗜酸性。

五. 请指出下图中所指的结构名称: (共5分)



本试卷适用范围 动物科学

南京农业大学试题纸

2006-2007 学年 第 2 学期 课程类型: 必修 卷 类: B

课程 动物组织胚胎学

班级 动科 51、52、53 学号

<u>:</u>	判断正误	(正确的打√:	错误的打×,),	判断错误则倒扣分数。	(毎题1分,	共5分)
----------	------	---------	----------	------------	--------	------

- 1. The kidneys excrete most of the waste products of the organism and, in addition, eliminate foreign substances. (\checkmark)
- 2. The endocrine or internally, secreting glands are named ductless glands, since they lack excretory ducts. Their secretary products, hormones are secreted into the blood circulation, which enables them to influence other cells in the organism. The endocrine glands have a very rich blood supply because they release their secretion into the blood stream. (\checkmark)
- 3. 滑面内质网的功能与粗面内质网不同,它主要是合成类固醇激素,解毒作用和合成分泌蛋白。(✓)
- 4. In each lung, the principal bronchus divides into a number of branches, that undergo further division, and so on. 每个细支气管连同所属分支构成一个肺细叶。一个肺细叶包括几个肺小叶。(×)
- 5. Structurally, connective tissue is formed by three classes of components: cells, fibers, and ground substance. (\checkmark)

二. 填空题 (每空1分,共45分)

- 1. 淋巴结的 Cortex 皮质主要由<u>淋巴小结、副皮质区 、皮质淋巴窦</u>组成。Medulla 髓质主要由<u>髓索</u>和<u>髓质淋巴窦</u>组成。
- 2. Blood-thymus barrier 血胸屏障保护皮质中淋巴细胞的分化和成熟不受循环抗原的干扰。 血胸屏障由里向外分别有<u>连续性毛细血管内皮、内皮外完整的基膜、巨噬细胞、上皮性网状细</u>胞外连续的基膜、一层连续的上皮性网状细胞突起。
- 3. 肾小体具有两个极,<u>与入球小动脉和</u>出球小动脉相连的称<u>血管极</u>,另一极为尿极,与<u>近曲</u>小管相接。

系主任(签字)	出卷人	(签字)	杨 倩

- 4. 胃底腺 (corpus-fundic glands) 的细胞主要由 Chief cells <u>主细胞</u>、Parietal cells <u>壁细胞</u>、Mucous neck cells <u>颈黏液细胞</u>、Endocrine cells <u>内分泌细胞</u>、Undifferentiated cells <u>未分化细胞</u>等组成。(回答其中三个即可)
- 5. Alveolar epithelium 肺泡上皮主要由两种细胞组成: <u>肺泡 I型上皮和肺泡 II 型上皮</u>,前者呈扁平状,主要功能为<u>形成交换面积</u>;后者呈立方形,主要功能为<u>分泌表面活性物质</u>。
- 6. 毛细血管根据其形态结构的不同特点可以分为三类: 其中<u>血窦</u>多分布于肝、脾、内分泌腺; 有孔毛细血管 多分布于肠道及肾血管球; 连续毛细血管 多分布于神经组织、肌肉及结缔组织。
- 7. Air-blood barrier 气血屏障主要由<u>肺泡表面液体层</u>、<u>肺泡 I 型上皮及其基膜</u>、<u>毛细血</u>管基膜和毛细血管内皮组成。
- 9. 与小肠比较,大肠的主要结构特点是<u>无皱襞和肠绒毛、杯状细胞较多、大肠腺较发达、孤</u> <u>立淋巴小结</u>(回答其中三个即可)
- 10. 肾上腺皮质可以明显的区分出三个层次的结构,由被膜向髓质方向依次为_<u>球状区__</u>、_ 束状区 和网状区。分别产生 盐皮质激素 、 糖皮质激素_和雄激素。
- 11. 脑垂体远侧部的细胞可以产生多种重要的激素,其中嗜酸性细胞主要能分泌<u>生长激素</u>和催乳激素_。嗜碱性细胞主要分泌_促甲状腺激素、促肾上腺激素_和_促性腺激素_。

12. After ovulation (排卵), the follicle is rapidly transformed into the yellow body, the corpus luteum (黄体)。黄体由粒性黄体细胞和 膜性黄体细胞构成,前者分泌 孕酮 ,后者分泌 雌激素 。

三、说明下列成对名词的关系: (每题 3 分,共 15 分)

1. 原条和脊索

原条: 胚盘的后端的细胞增厚沿着胚盘中轴向前延伸。

脊索: 原窝卷入的细胞沿胚盘中轴向前伸展形成一中空的细胞索。

2. 透明带与放射冠

卵泡开始生长时,在初级卵母细胞与卵泡细胞之间出现一层均质状的嗜酸性膜,称透明带(zona pellucida),是由卵泡细胞和初级卵母细胞共同分泌形成的。随着卵泡的生长,紧贴透明带的一层卵泡细胞增高呈柱状,作放射状排列,称放射冠(corona radiata)。

3. Liver sinusoids 肝血窦 Kuffer cells 枯否氏细胞

肝血窦是肝小叶中肝板之间、相互吻合的网状管道。枯否氏细胞是位于肝血窦中固定巨噬细胞。在肝脏的防御中发挥重要的作用。

4. Bile canaliculi 胆小管与小叶间胆管

胆小管是相邻两个肝细胞腹凹陷形成。胆小管汇集形成小叶间胆管。小叶间胆管位于汇 管区中,管壁由单层立方上皮构成。

5. 卵裂和细胞分裂

卵裂是指合子按一定规律进行连续有丝分裂的过程。卵裂后的细胞体积逐渐变小,细胞内部逐渐分化。细胞分裂是指一般体细胞进行分裂增殖进行的分裂,细胞分裂后细胞体积恢复到原来大小,功能保持不变。

四. 选择题(每空1分,共7分)

- 1. 关于浆细胞的特点哪项是错误的?___A___
- A、受抗原刺激后,由T淋巴细胞分化
- B、胞核位居细胞一侧,染色质呈辐射状

- C、有发达的高尔基复合体 D、合成和分泌免疫球蛋白 在光镜下观察到一血管的横断面,发现该血管中膜有大量弹性膜,那么该血管最有可能 是 大动脉 A、大动脉 B、中动脉 C、小动脉 D、大静脉 3.在吞噬能力很强的细胞内 C 可能丰富。 A、线粒体 B、粗面内质网 C、溶酶体 D、过氧化氢体 4.关于中枢淋巴器官和外周淋巴器官,下列哪一种叙述是不正确的: B A、中枢淋巴器官发生早于外周淋巴器官 B、中枢淋巴器官中淋巴细胞的增殖需要抗原的刺激 C、外周淋巴器官是机体进行免疫应答的主要场所 D、中枢淋巴器官决定外周淋巴器官的发育 5. 消化管上皮中不含杯状细胞的是___C__。 A、十二指肠 B、大肠 C、胃 D、空肠 6. 管壁上出现肺泡开口的部位是 D 。 A、细支气管 B、肺内支气管 C、终末细支气管 D、呼吸性细支气管 7..精子的获能发生在在 C 。 A、曲精小管 B、附睾管 C、雌性生殖道 D、睾丸网 15. A has the character of a complex discriminatory filter, but unlike the lymph nodes, it is
 - inserted in the blood stream.
 - B. Thymus C. Lymph nodes D.Heart A. Spleen
 - 五. 叙述问答题: ((每题 14 分, 共 28 分)
 - 1. 比较中枢淋巴器官与外周淋巴器官的区别,描述胸腺与淋巴结的组织结构。

中枢淋巴器官的结构特点是以上皮性网状细胞为支架,网眼里充满了大量的淋巴细胞和 巨噬细胞。它们发育较早,并不受抗原刺激的直接影响。中枢淋巴器官是培育各种特异性 淋巴细胞的场所,淋巴干细胞不断的向周围淋巴器官输送。周围淋巴器官的结构特点是以 网状细胞和网状纤维为支架,网眼里也充满了大量的淋巴细胞和一些巨噬细胞。但它们发 育较迟, 其中的淋巴细胞来源于中枢淋巴器官, 在抗原的刺激下可转化和增殖, 产生大量的 免疫效应细胞和抗体。因此, 周围淋巴器官是引起免疫应答的重要场所。(6分)

胸腺的表面覆有一层结缔组织构成的被膜,被膜伸入实质内将胸腺实质分隔成许多不完整的小叶,称胸腺小叶。每个小叶分为皮质和髓质两部分,各小叶的髓质可相互连接。胸腺实质内主要以上皮性网状细胞为支架,大量的淋巴细胞在此进行分化发育。髓质主要由较多的上皮性网状细胞、较少的胸腺细胞及巨噬细胞和一些胸腺小体等组成。(4分)

淋巴结的实质可分为皮质和髓质两部分。淋巴结皮质位于被膜下面,由淋巴小结、副皮质区和皮质淋巴窦组成。淋巴小结呈圆形或卵圆形,主要由 B 淋巴细胞组成,副皮质区为一弥散淋巴组织,主要由 T 细胞组成。淋巴结髓质包括髓索及与其相间排列的髓窦。髓索由索状的淋巴组织互相连接而成。(4分)

2. 比较食管、胃底、小肠、大肠的粘膜结构特点及其与功能的相关性。

食管、胃底、小肠、大肠均为消化管,其结构上具有一些共同特征,管壁自内至外均可分为黏膜、黏膜下层、肌层和外膜四层。由于消化管每段的形态与功能不相同,其特点如下:

食管主要起输送食物的作用,粘膜上皮为复层扁平上皮,黏膜下层分布有食管腺,分泌黏液起润滑食物作用。(3分)

胃底、小肠和大肠均为单层柱状上皮,具有消化、吸收之功能。胃底的固有层中分布 有胃底腺,主要分泌胃蛋白酶和盐酸,对食物有初步消化功能。(4分)

小肠是食物消化与吸收的主要场所,可分十二指肠、空肠和回肠。小肠黏膜的结构特征是有环行皱襞、肠绒毛和微绒毛,从而极大地扩大了黏膜吸收的表面积。小肠黏膜为单层柱状上皮,由吸收细胞、杯状细胞和内分泌细胞组成。十二指肠的黏膜下层分布有十二指肠腺,分泌含有粘蛋白的碱性液体,保护十二指肠黏膜免受酸性胃液的侵蚀。回肠黏膜下层有集合淋巴小结,在小肠抵抗病原微生物入侵中发挥重要的作用。(4分)

大肠包括盲肠、结肠和直肠。大肠黏膜无皱襞和肠绒毛,黏膜上皮中杯状细胞较多, 大肠腺很发达。这与大肠的功能:吸收水分,分泌黏液,保护和润滑大肠黏膜,利于粪便 排出有密切关系。(3分)