

Test Bank for Anatomy and Physiology for Health Professionals 3rd Moini

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following organs are situated within the mediastinum?

- A. The pancreas, spleen, and stomach
- B. The lungs, thyroid, and spleen
- C. The thymus, trachea, and esophagus
- D. The heart, lungs, and esophagus
- E. The liver, spleen, and gallbladder

Answer: C

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

2. A person who is facing forward, with their arms at their sides and palms forward, is considered to be in which of the following positions?

- A. Sagittal
- B. Frontal
- C. Prone
- D. Supine
- E. Anatomical

Answer: E

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

3. Which of the following body systems is composed of the skin, hair, and nails?

- A. Endocrine
- B. Integumentary
- C. Digestive
- D. Skeletal
- E. Muscular

Answer: B

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

4. The abdomen is divided into how many imaginary regions?

- A. 2

- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7
- E. 9

Answer: E

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

5. Which of the following organs is part of both the digestive and respiratory systems?

- A. Larynx
- B. Pharynx
- C. Nose
- D. Trachea
- E. Nasopharynx

Answer: B

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

6. The average human body temperature is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, which is equivalent to how many degrees Celsius?

- A. 98
- B. 68
- C. 47
- D. 37
- E. 32

Answer: D

Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

7. Which of the following makes up most of the body's actual structure?

- A. Bone
- B. Cartilage
- C. Water
- D. Muscle
- E. Fat

Answer: C

Subject: Essentials for Life, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

8. What is the primary purpose of negative feedback?
- A. To control body movement
 - B. To maintain homeostasis
 - C. To keep the body's blood sugar level high
 - D. To regulate excretion via the kidneys
 - E. To speed up body processes

Answer: B
Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

9. Which of the following is intraperitoneal?
- A. Adrenal glands
 - B. Pancreas
 - C. Ovaries
 - D. Duodenum
 - E. Rectum

Answer: C
Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

10. Which of the following describes the operation of the lungs and trachea?
- A. Cardiovascular anatomy
 - B. Systemic physiology
 - C. Respiratory physiology
 - D. Cardiovascular physiology
 - E. Renal anatomy

Answer: C
Subject: Organization Levels of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

11. Which of the following membranes covers the surface of the lungs?
- A. Visceral pleura

- B. Parietal pleura
- C. Pericardial sac
- D. Cutaneous
- E. Serous

Answer: A

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

12. Which of the following systems is responsible for heat maintenance, movement, and posture?

- A. Respiratory
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Muscular
- D. Skeletal
- E. Reproductive

Answer: C

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

13. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the endocrine system?

- A. It can produce effects that last for days or longer.
- B. It can produce an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time.
- C. It produces a more rapid response to body changes than the nervous system.
- D. It releases chemical messengers called hormones.
- E. It is an important homeostatic system.

Answer: C

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

14. The organs of the respiratory system include all of the following, *except*:

- A. the larynx.
- B. the pharynx.
- C. the trachea.
- D. the bronchi.
- E. the thoracic duct.

Answer: E

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

15. What area of the body does the term *inguinal* primarily refer to?

- A. Perineum
- B. Sternum
- C. Elbow
- D. Groin
- E. Knee

Answer: D

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

16. Which of the following terms does *not* match its given definition?

- A. Gross anatomy: Study of structures visible to the eye
- B. Microscopic anatomy: Study of structures too small to be seen by the naked eye
- C. Cytology: Study of structures in a certain body region
- D. Embryology: Study of changes from conception to birth
- E. Histology: Study of tissues

Answer: C

Subject: Overview, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

17. Which of the following is the body system that is responsible for internal transport of cells and dissolved substances?

- A. Respiratory
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Endocrine
- D. Nervous
- E. Integumentary

Answer: B

Subject: Movement, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

18. Which of the following is known as the study of the function of specific organ systems?

- A. Histophysiology

- B. Cell physiology
- C. System physiology
- D. Histology
- E. Embryology

Answer: C

Subject: Classifications of Physiology, Chapter 1

Complexity: Difficult

19. Which of the following is a good example of a positive feedback mechanism?

- A. Blood calcium level regulation
- B. Enhancement of labor contraction
- C. Body temperature regulation
- D. Regulating glucose levels in the blood
- E. Regulating the sense of thirst

Answer: B

Subject: Positive Feedback, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

20. Which of the following terms refers to the front of the body?

- A. Dorsal
- B. Proximal
- C. Posterior
- D. Medial
- E. Ventral

Answer: E

Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

21. Which of the following regions corresponds to the lower back?

- A. Thoracic
- B. Lumbar
- C. Pelvic
- D. Cephalic
- E. Gluteal

Answer: B

Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

22. Which of the following organs would be found in the left hypochondriac region?

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Appendix
- D. Pancreas
- E. Stomach

Answer: A

Subject: Abdominopelvic Regions, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

23. Which of the following describes a frontal plane?

- A. Two cuts dividing the body into left and right halves
- B. A transverse cut just above the pelvic region
- C. Any sagittal plane
- D. Any cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions
- E. A transverse cut just above the knees

Answer: D

Subject: Anatomic Planes, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

24. Which of the following imaging devices can be used best to localize a tumor in the brain?

- A. PET
- B. MRI
- C. X-ray
- D. CCD
- E. DSA

Answer: B

Subject: Diagnostic Imaging, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

25. Which of the following is within the dorsal body cavity?

- A. Liver
- B. Heart

- C. Brain
- D. Stomach
- E. Urinary bladder

Answer: C

Subject: Body Cavities and Membranes, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

26. Which of the following is a diagnostic technique that uses a computer to produce a sectional view of the body from X-rays?

- A. MRI scan
- B. CT scan
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Angiogram
- E. Radiograph

Answer: B

Subject: Diagnostic Imaging, Chapter 1

Complexity: Difficult

27. The serous membrane covering the stomach and most of the intestines is referred to as which of the following?

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Pericardium
- C. Mediastinum
- D. Pleura
- E. Abdomen

Answer: A

Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

28. Which of the following responds to commands of the control center in negative feedback?

- A. Effector
- B. Stimulus
- C. Receptor
- D. Hypothalamus
- E. Thermoregulator

Answer: A

Subject: Homeostatic Control, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

29. Which of the following organs is located within the pleural cavity?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Lung
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Heart
 - E. Liver

Answer: B
Subject: Thoracic Cavity, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

30. Which of the following regions contains the liver?
- A. Right lumbar
 - B. Left lumbar
 - C. Epigastric
 - D. Left inguinal
 - E. Right inguinal

Answer: C
Subject: Abdominopelvic Regions, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

31. Which of the following are the two major body cavities?
- A. Right upper and left upper
 - B. Right upper and right lower
 - C. Left upper and right lower
 - D. Left upper and left lower
 - E. Dorsal and ventral

Answer: E
Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

32. Which of the following terms means “the study of tissues”?
- A. Biology

- B. Embryology
- C. Physiology
- D. Histology
- E. Cytology

Answer: D

Subject: Classifications of Anatomy, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

33. Defense against infection and disease is the function of which of the following systems?

- A. Endocrine
- B. Urinary
- C. Lymphatic
- D. Nervous
- E. Cardiovascular

Answer: C

Subject: Lymphatic System, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

34. Which of the following systems causes locomotion and heat production?

- A. Muscular
- B. Cardiovascular
- C. Skeletal
- D. Nervous
- E. Integumentary

Answer: A

Subject: Muscular System, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

35. Which of the following regions corresponds to the upper arm?

- A. Femoral
- B. Pedal
- C. Antebrachial
- D. Cervical
- E. Brachial

Answer: E

Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

36. Which of the following separates the abdominal cavity from the thoracic cavity?

- A. Mediastinum
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Pulmonary ligament
- D. Pleura
- E. Serous membrane

Answer: B

Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

37. In which of the following quadrants is the appendix located?

- A. Right upper
- B. Left upper
- C. Right lower
- D. Left lower
- E. Right upper and left lower

Answer: C

Subject: Abdominopelvic Regions, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

38. Which of the following terms means “stabilizing internal conditions”?

- A. Homeostasis
- B. Autoregulation
- C. Effector
- D. Biology
- E. Cytology

Answer: A

Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

Fill-in-the-Blank

39. An initial stimulus produces a response that reinforces the stimulus; this is known as _____.

Answer: positive feedback

Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

40. Using anatomical terms of direction, the elbow is _____ to the wrist.

Answer: proximal

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

41. The branch of biological science that deals with how the body functions is referred to as _____.

Answer: physiology

Subject: Overview, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

42. The heart is surrounded by the _____ membrane.

Answer: pericardial

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

43. The kidneys and urinary bladder are components of the _____ system.

Answer: urinary

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

44. The lower middle abdominal region, between the left and right iliac regions, is referred to as the _____ region.

Answer: hypogastric
Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

45. Movement of the body is achieved via the _____ and skeletal systems.

Answer: muscular
Subject: Essentials for Life, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

46. Atmospheric pressure is the force that air exerts upon the body's _____.

Answer: surface
Subject: Essentials for Life, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

47. The upper middle abdominal region, between the left and right hypochondriac regions, is known as the _____ region.

Answer: epigastric
Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

48. Cytology is a subdivision of microscopic anatomy that focuses on body _____.

Answer: cells
Subject: Classifications of Anatomy, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

49. The process of removing wastes from the body is known as _____.

Answer: excretion
Subject: Excretion, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

50. A(n) _____ consists of groups of similar cells with a common function.

Answer: tissue

Subject: Organization Levels of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

51. A major function of the serous membranes is to decrease _____.

Answer: friction

Subject: Thoracic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

52. Average body _____ is 37°C.

Answer: temperature

Subject: Body Temperature, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

53. Organs lying behind the _____ are called *retroperitoneal*.

Answer: peritoneum

Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

54. Ultrasound is most useful for _____ tissues and body fluids.

Answer: soft

Subject: Diagnostic Imaging, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

55. While standing erect, the direction known as *caudal* is _____.

Answer: downward

Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Difficult

56. A(n) _____ plane divides the body into superior and inferior portions.

Answer: transverse

Subject: Anatomic Planes, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

57. The chest is _____ to the uterus.

Answer: superior

Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

True/False

58. There are more than 20,000 genes in the human body.

Answer: True

Subject: Overview, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

59. The abdominopelvic cavity is lined with peritoneal membranes.

Answer: True

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

60. The heart muscle pumps blood through the veins.

Answer: False

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

61. Groups of similar cells that perform specialized functions are called tissues.

Answer: True

Subject: Organization Levels of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

62. The space in front of the elbow is called antecubital.

Answer: True

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

63. The external environment of the human body must stay relatively stable in order for a person to survive.

Answer: False

Subject: Essentials for Life, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

64. The integumentary system regulates blood pressure via sensory receptors.

Answer: False

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

65. A body part that is closer to the point of attachment to the trunk than another part is considered to be proximal.

Answer: True

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

66. The kidneys are located in the peritoneum.

Answer: False

Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

67. The space between the anus and external reproductive organs is called the perineal region.

Answer: True
Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

68. Imaging is useful in diagnosis of obstruction of blood supplies in organs.

Answer: True
Subject: Diagnostic Imaging, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

69. The mouth is proximal to the fingers.

Answer: False
Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

70. Without some sort of positive feedback mechanism, it is impossible to keep our body chemistry in balance.

Answer: False
Subject: Negative Feedback, Chapter 1
Complexity: Difficult

71. The hypogastric region is superior to the umbilical region.

Answer: False
Subject: Abdominopelvic Regions, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

72. The heart lies in the pericardial cavity.

Answer: True

Subject: Thoracic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

73. Homeostasis is the condition in which the body maintains a dynamic state within an unlimited range, depending on various circumstances.

Answer: False

Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

74. Serous membranes secrete a watery lubricating fluid.

Answer: True

Subject: Thoracic Cavity, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

75. The subdivisions of gross anatomy are regional, systemic, and surface.

Answer: True

Subject: Classifications of Anatomy, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

76. The term that describes the neck region is *spinal*.

Answer: False

Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Easy

77. The heart is medial to the arm.

Answer: True

Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate