

Package Title: Testbank  
Course Title: PAP13  
Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) This is the study of the functions of body structures.

- a) anatomy
- b) physiology
- c) endocrinology
- d) histology
- e) immunology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

2) This is defined as a group of cells that work together to perform a particular function.

- a) tissue
- b) organ
- c) molecules
- d) compounds
- e) organism

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body's six levels of structural organization.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

3) Using your fingers to find your pulse on your wrist is an example of

- a) auscultation.
- b) palpation.
- c) percussion.

- d) laparoscopy.
- e) electrocardiography.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

4) Percussion techniques can be used to detect

- a) heart beats.
- b) pulse rate.
- c) arthritis.
- d) fluid in the lungs.
- e) enlarged organs.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

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Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

5) This is the sum of all chemical processes that occur in the body.

- a) metabolism
- b) anabolism
- c) catabolism
- d) auscultation
- e) palpation

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

Question type: Essay

6) List the basic processes of life.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

Solution: The basic processes of life include metabolism, responsiveness, movement, growth, differentiation and reproduction.

Question type: Multiple Choice

7) This is the condition of equilibrium (balance) in the body's internal environment.

- a) palpation
- b) metabolism
- c) homeostasis
- d) autopsy
- e) differentiation

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.1 Define homeostasis.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

8) The two organ systems that regulate and maintain homeostasis are the

- a) cardiovascular and integumentary systems.
- b) nervous and endocrine systems.
- c) cardiovascular and respiratory systems.
- d) respiratory and muscular systems.
- e) urinary and integumentary systems.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.1 Define homeostasis.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

9) The composition of this body fluid, which fills the narrow spaces between cells and tissues, directly affects the proper functioning of cells.

- a) lymph
- b) blood plasma
- c) interstitial fluid
- d) intracellular fluid
- e) vitreous body

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Define homeostasis and explain its relationship to interstitial fluid.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Question type: Essay

10) Describe the differences between positive and negative feedback systems.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Solution: A positive feedback system will strengthen or reinforce a change in one of the body's controlled conditions while a negative feedback system will reverse a change in a controlled condition.

Question type: Multiple Choice

11) This is the structure of a feedback system that receives output from the control center.

- a) receptor
- b) stimulus
- c) response
- d) effector
- e) efferent pathway

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

12) This is the structure of a feedback system that provides input to the control center.

- a) receptor
- b) muscle
- c) response
- d) effector
- e) efferent pathway

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

13) A condition NOT regulated by a negative feedback loop would be:

- a) childbirth
- b) body temperature
- c) blood pressure
- d) heart rate
- e) blood sugar

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

14) Objective changes in a patient's normal body function that can be directly observed or measured by a clinician are referred to as

- a) symptoms.
- b) disorders.
- c) disturbance.
- d) diseases
- e) signs.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.4 Explain how homeostatic imbalances are related to disorders

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Question type: Essay

15) Describe the anatomical position.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.1 Describe the anatomical position.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

Solution: In the anatomical position, the subject stands erect facing the observer with the head level and the eyes facing forward. The feet are flat on the floor and directed forward and the arms are at the sides with the palms turned forward.

Question type: Multiple Choice

16) The brain is located in the

- a) cranial cavity.
- b) vertebral cavity.
- c) abdominal cavity.
- d) pericardial cavity.
- e) pleural cavity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

17) The lungs are located in the

- a) cranial cavity.
- b) vertebral cavity.
- c) abdominal cavity.
- d) pericardial cavity.
- e) pleural cavity.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

18) The stomach is located in the

- a) cranial cavity.
- b) vertebral cavity.
- c) abdominal cavity.
- d) pericardial cavity.
- e) pleural cavity.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

19) This cavity is located inferior to the abdominal cavity.

- a) vertebral canal
- b) cranial cavity
- c) abdominal cavity
- d) pericardial cavity
- e) pelvic cavity

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

20) Which cavity contains the heart?

- a) cranial cavity
- b) vertebral cavity
- c) abdominal cavity
- d) pericardial cavity
- e) pleural cavity

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

21) The function of the secretions of a serous membrane, like the pleura, is to



- a) separate the thoracic and abdominal cavities.
- b) protect the central nervous system.
- c) prevent infection.
- d) reduce friction between neighboring organs.
- e) carry nervous impulses.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

22) This plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.

- a) frontal
- b) midsagittal
- c) transverse
- d) oblique
- e) coronal

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

23) This plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions.

- a) frontal
- b) sagittal
- c) transverse
- d) oblique
- e) midsagittal

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

24) A transverse plane will cut a body or organ into

- a) anterior and posterior portions.
- b) left and right portions.
- c) superior and inferior portions.
- d) portions separated at an angle to its longitudinal axis.
- e) unequal left and right portions.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

25) This directional term means farther from the midline.

- a) medial
- b) anterior
- c) proximal
- d) deep
- e) lateral

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

26) This directional term means farther from the attachment of a limb to the trunk or farther from the origination of a structure.

- a) deep
- b) contralateral
- c) lateral
- d) cephalic
- e) distal

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

27) This directional term is the opposite of deep.

- a) superficial
- b) superior
- c) inferior
- d) distal
- e) proximal

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

28) Choose the directional term that would make the following sentence correct. The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ to the liver.

- a) inferior
- b) anterior
- c) contralateral
- d) superior
- e) superficial

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

29) Choose the directional term that would make the following sentence correct. The sternum is \_\_\_\_\_ to the heart.

- a) posterior
- b) anterior
- c) inferior
- d) superior
- e) lateral

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

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Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

30) Which of the following organs is not found in the abdominal cavity?

- a) stomach
- b) spleen
- c) liver
- d) gallbladder
- e) diaphragm

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

31) This serous membrane covers the viscera within the abdominal cavity, and lines the abdominal wall and the inferior surface of the diaphragm.

- a) pericardium
- b) pleura
- c) mediastinum
- d) dura mater
- e) peritoneum

Answer: e

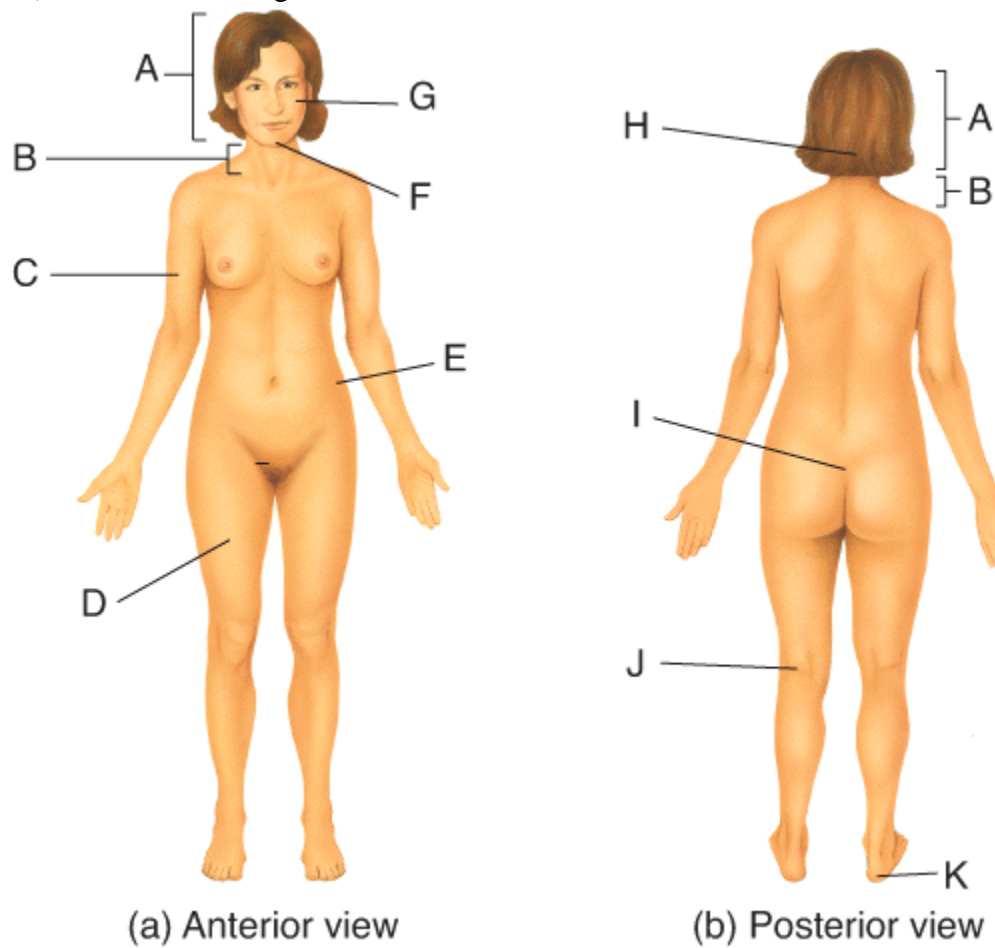
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

32) Where on the diagram is the femoral area?



- a) D
- b) E

- c) F
- d) J
- e) K

Answer: a

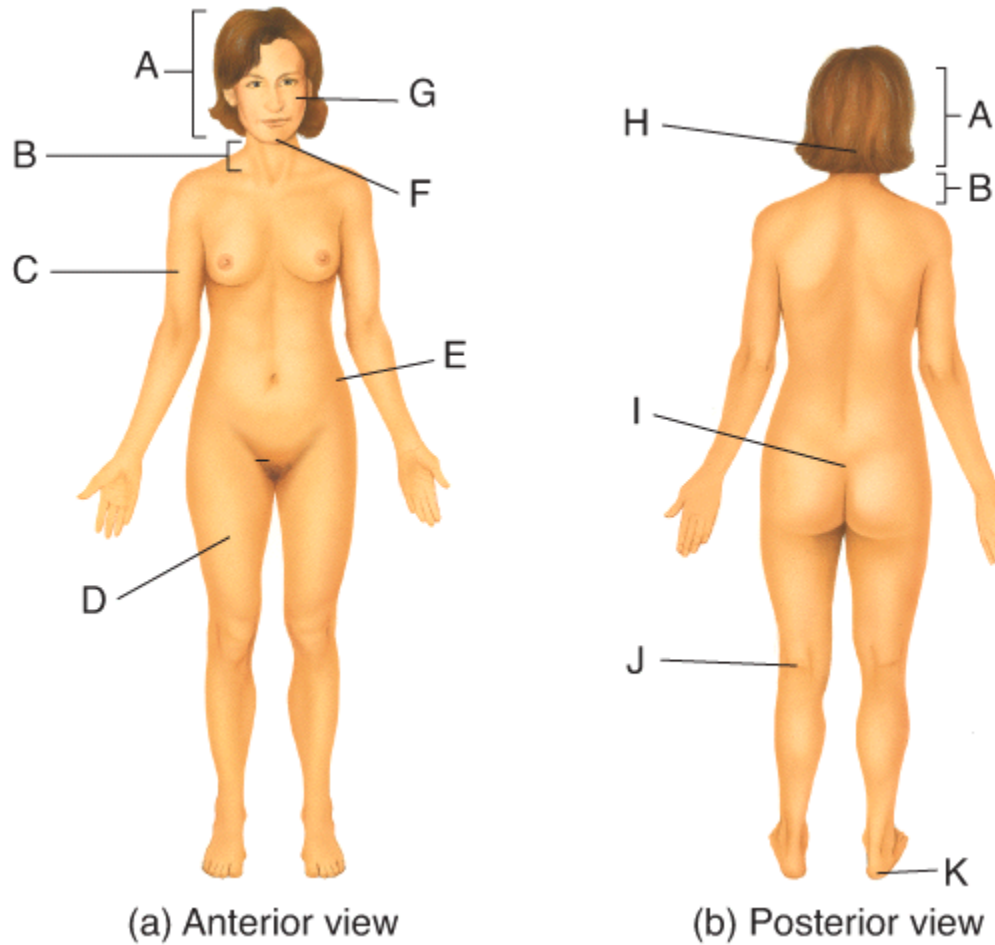
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Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

33) Where on the diagram is the sacral area?



- a) C
- b) D
- c) E
- d) I
- e) J

Answer: d

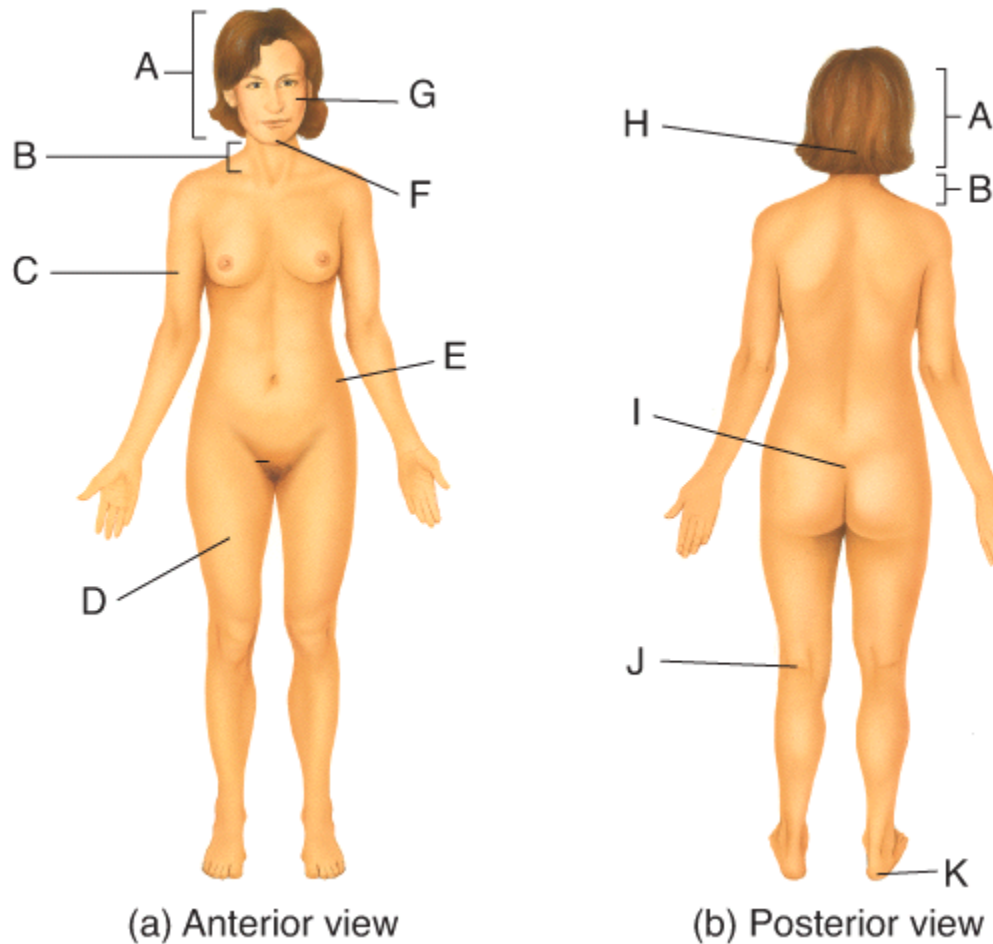
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body..

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

34) Where on the diagram is the cervical area?



- a) C
- b) E
- c) J
- d) K
- e) B

Answer: e

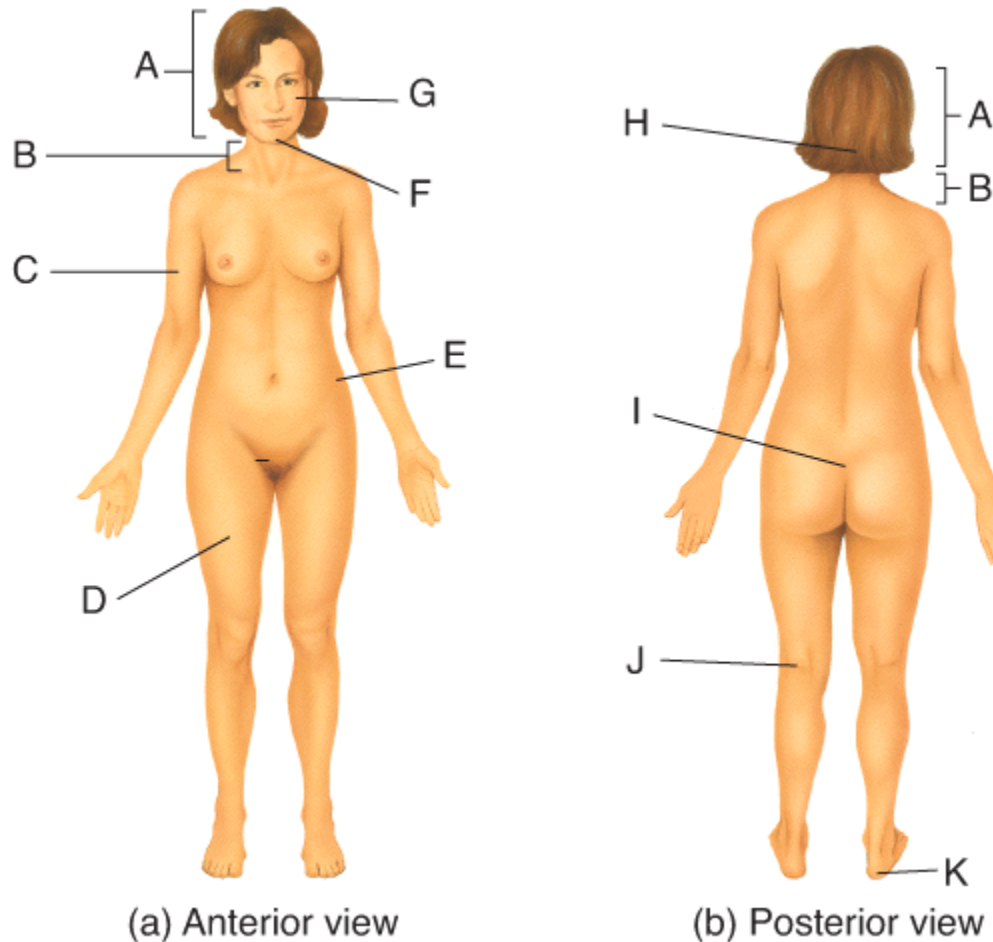
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Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

35) Where on the diagram is the brachial area?



- a) C
- b) E
- c) I
- d) K
- e) D

Answer: a

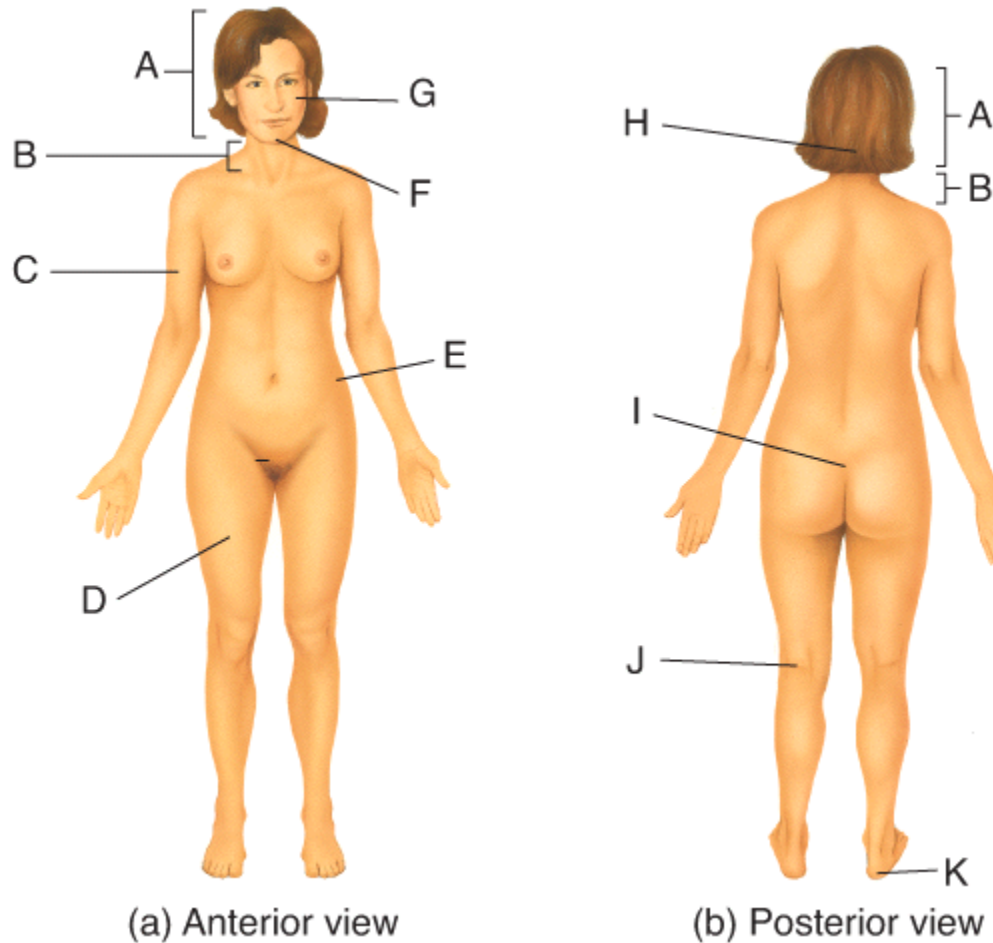
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.



Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.  
Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

36) Where on the diagram is the popliteal area?



- a) H
- b) I
- c) J
- d) D
- e) E

Answer: c

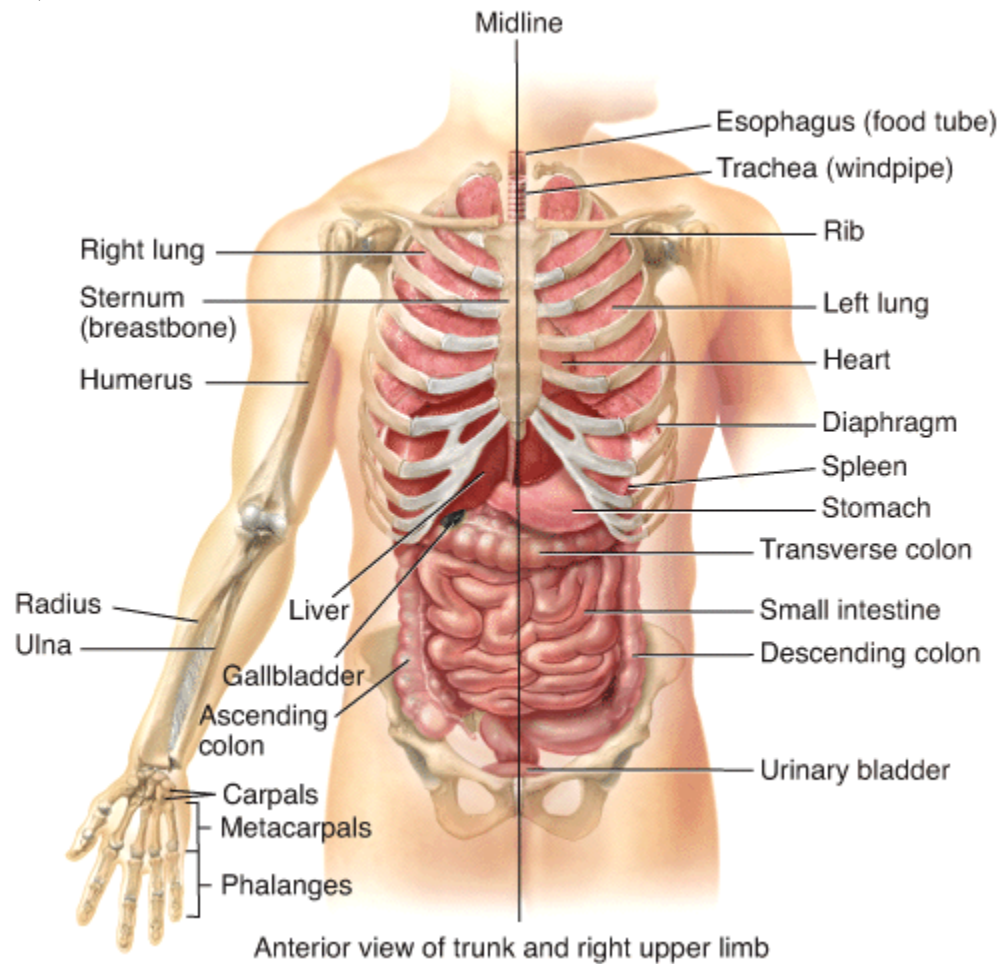
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

37) The ribs are \_\_\_\_\_ to the sternum.



- a) lateral
- b) medial
- c) proximal
- d) distal
- e) superior

Answer: a

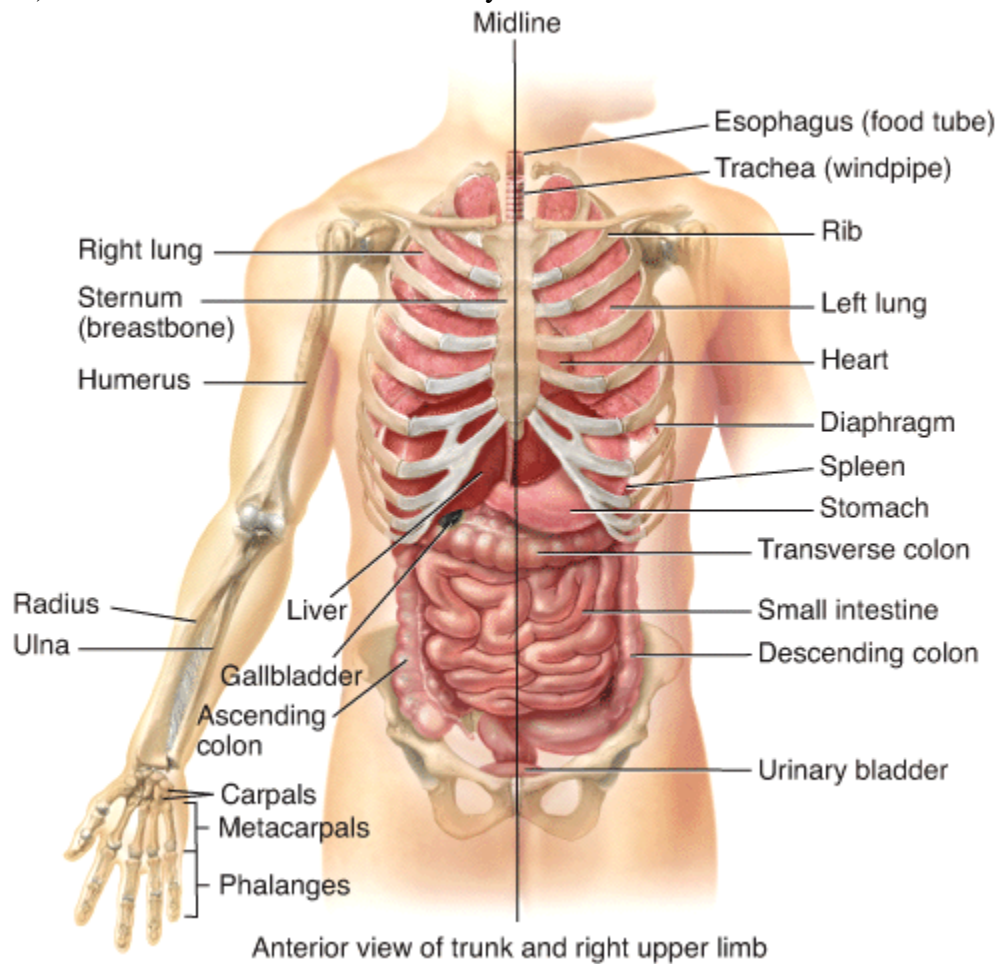
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

38) The stomach is \_\_\_\_ to the urinary bladder.



- a) lateral
- b) medial
- c) distal
- d) inferior
- e) superior

Answer: e

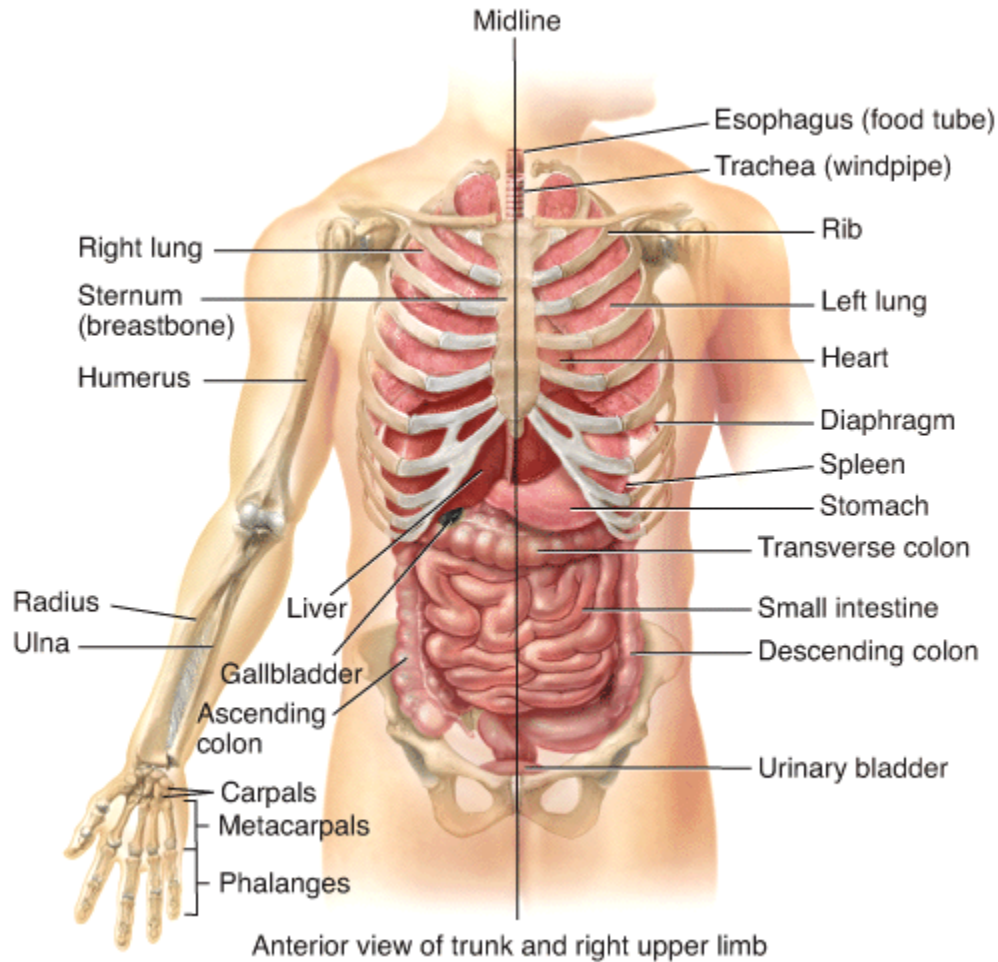
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

39) The humerus is \_\_\_\_\_ to the radius.



- a) proximal
- b) distal
- c) medial
- d) inferior
- e) anterior

Answer: a

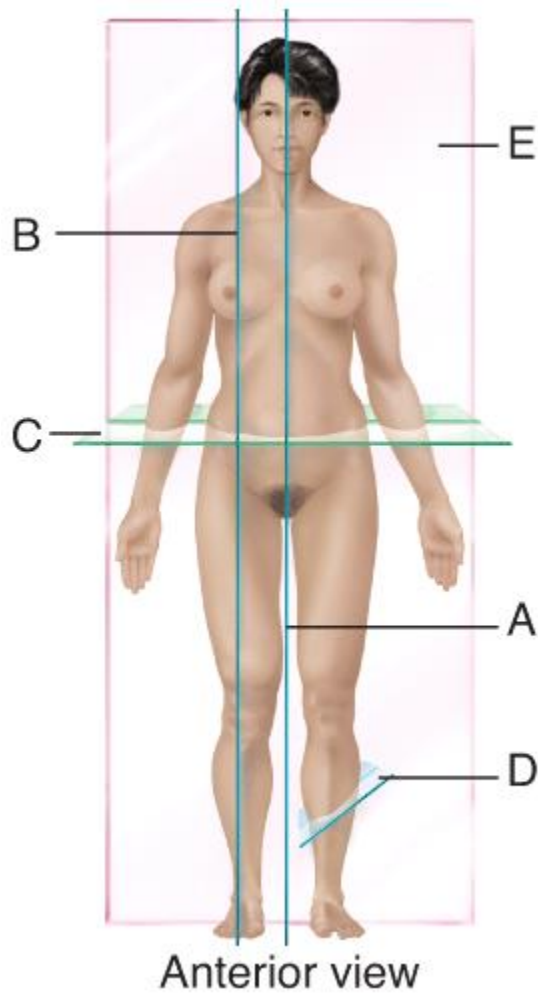
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

40) Which plane is parasagittal?



- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D
- e) E

Answer: b

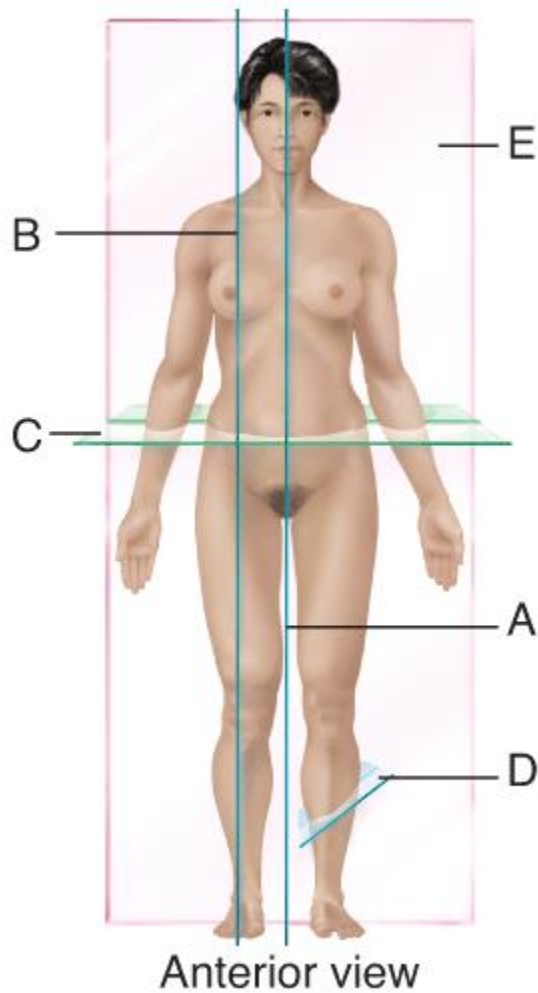
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

41) Which plane is frontal?



- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D
- e) E

Answer: e

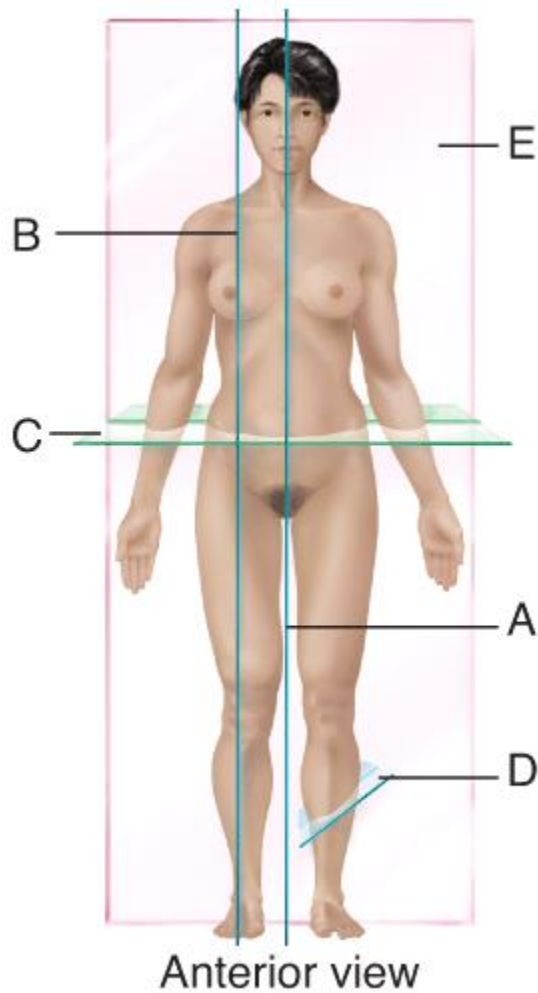
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

42) Which plane is transverse?



- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D
- e) E

Answer: c

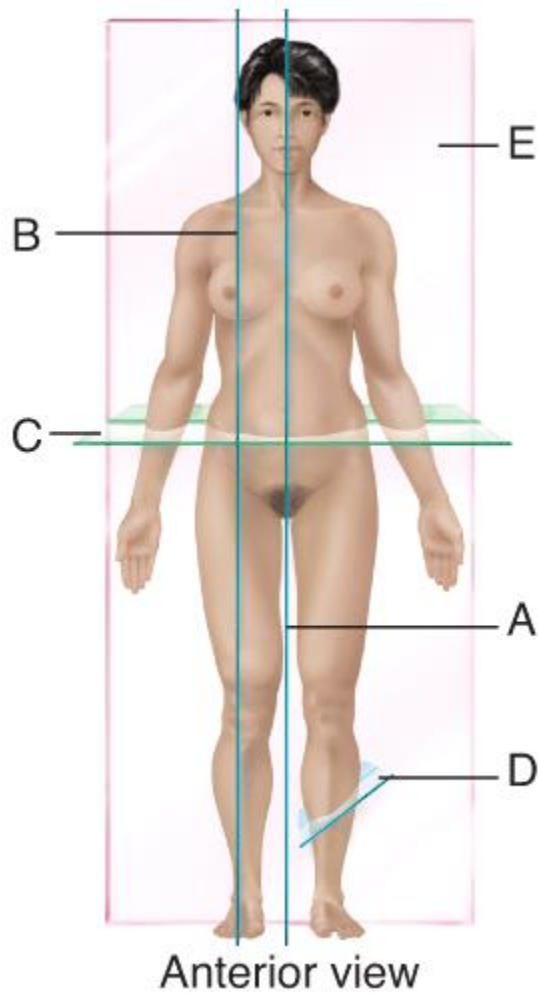
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

43) Which plane is oblique?



- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D
- e) E

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

Question type: Essay



44) Name the cavities of the trunk and the serous membranes that line them.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

Solution: The two main cavities of the trunk are the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities. The thoracic cavity can be divided into three smaller cavities called the pericardial cavity, and two fluid-filled spaces called pleural cavities. The pericardial cavity is lined by the pericardium. The pleural cavity is lined by the pleura. The central part of the thoracic cavity is an anatomical region called the mediastinum. It is between the lungs, extending from the sternum to the vertebral column and from the first rib to the diaphragm. The abdominopelvic cavity can be divided into the abdominal and pelvic cavities, both of which are lined by the peritoneum.

45) List the eleven organ systems of the human body.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

Solution: The eleven organ systems of the human body include the integumentary, skeletal, muscular, nervous, digestive, urinary, respiratory, immune and lymphatic, cardiovascular, endocrine, and reproductive systems.

46) Name the structural levels of the body and briefly describe each level.

Answer:

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body's six levels of structural organization.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

Solution: The chemical level consists of atoms and molecules. The cellular level consists of cells which are the smallest form of life. The tissue level consists of groups of cells that work to provide a single function. The organ level consists of organs, constructed from different types of tissue that can provide several different specific functions. The organ systems consist of one or more organs that are interlinked in general functions. The organism is made up of all the organ systems, which work to provide homeostasis.

47) List and briefly describe the six basic life processes.

Answer:

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

Solution: The six basic life processes include: 1)Metabolism is the sum of all chemical processes in the body. 2)Responsiveness is the body's ability to detect and respond to internal and external stimuli. 3)Movement includes motions that range from movements within individual cells to movement of the entire body. 4)Growth means an increase in body size or an increase in the number of cells. 5)Differentiation is the process that converts a cell from unspecialized to specialized. 6)Reproduction refers to formation of new cells for growth and repair or production of a new individual.

48) Describe a feedback system and list its general components.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Solution: A feedback loop is a cycle of events in which the status of the body condition is monitored, evaluated and changed to maintain homeostasis. A feedback system will include a receptor that detects the stimuli, a control center that receives the input from the receptor and generates an output, and an effector that receives the output and produces a response.

Question type: Multiple Choice

49) Which of the following noninvasive diagnostic techniques is an example of inspection?

- a) tapping and listening for an echo to detect fluid in the lungs
- b) feeling the abdomen to detect tender organs
- c) listening for crackling sounds during breathing
- d) examining the surface of patient's skin for presence of a rash
- e) feeling the gonads to detect abnormal masses

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

50) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of the functional properties of nerve cells?

- a) endocrinology
- b) cardiovascular physiology
- c) neurophysiology
- d) immunology
- e) pathophysiology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

51) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of the chemical regulators in the blood?

- a) endocrinology
- b) cardiovascular physiology
- c) neurophysiology
- d) immunology
- e) pathophysiology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

52) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of functions of the kidneys?

- a) exercise physiology
- b) renal physiology
- c) neurophysiology
- d) immunology
- e) pathophysiology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

53) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of changes in organ functions due to muscular activity?

- a) exercise physiology
- b) renal physiology
- c) neurophysiology
- d) immunology
- e) pathophysiology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences..

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

54) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of functional changes associated with disease and aging?

- a) exercise physiology
- b) renal physiology
- c) pathophysiology
- d) cardiovascular physiology
- e) immunology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

55) Which subspecialty of physiology deals with the study of the body's defense against disease-causing agents?

- a) exercise physiology
- b) renal physiology
- c) pathophysiology
- d) cardiovascular physiology
- e) immunology

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

56) Which subspecialty of anatomy deals with the study of structural changes associated with disease?

- a) embryology
- b) developmental biology
- c) radiographic anatomy
- d) pathological anatomy
- e) immunology

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

57) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the groin?

- a) pelvic
- b) umbilical
- c) sternal
- d) otic
- e) inguinal

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

58) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the front of the elbow?

- a) olecranal
- b) antecubital
- c) carpal
- d) digital
- e) antebrachial

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

59) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the ear?

- a) otic
- b) orbital
- c) ocular
- d) oral
- e) occipital

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

60) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the body region between the anus and the external genitals?

- a) gluteal
- b) crural
- c) lumbar
- d) perineal
- e) inguinal

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

61) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the great toe?

- a) pollex
- b) tarsal
- c) hallux
- d) pedal
- e) carpal

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

62) Which of the following anatomical terms refers to the thumb?

- a) pollex
- b) tarsal
- c) hallux
- d) volar
- e) carpal

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

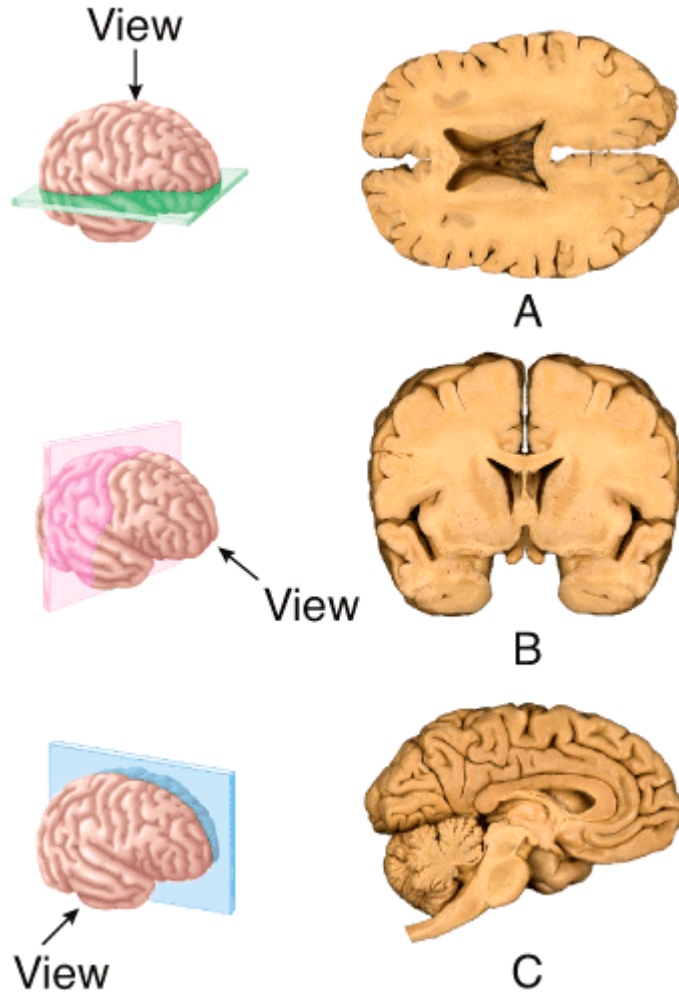
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Relate the anatomical names and the corresponding common names for various regions of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology



63) The section shown in (a) results from cutting through a \_\_\_\_\_ plane extending through the brain?



- a) frontal
- b) sagittal
- c) oblique
- d) midsagittal
- e) transverse

Answer: e

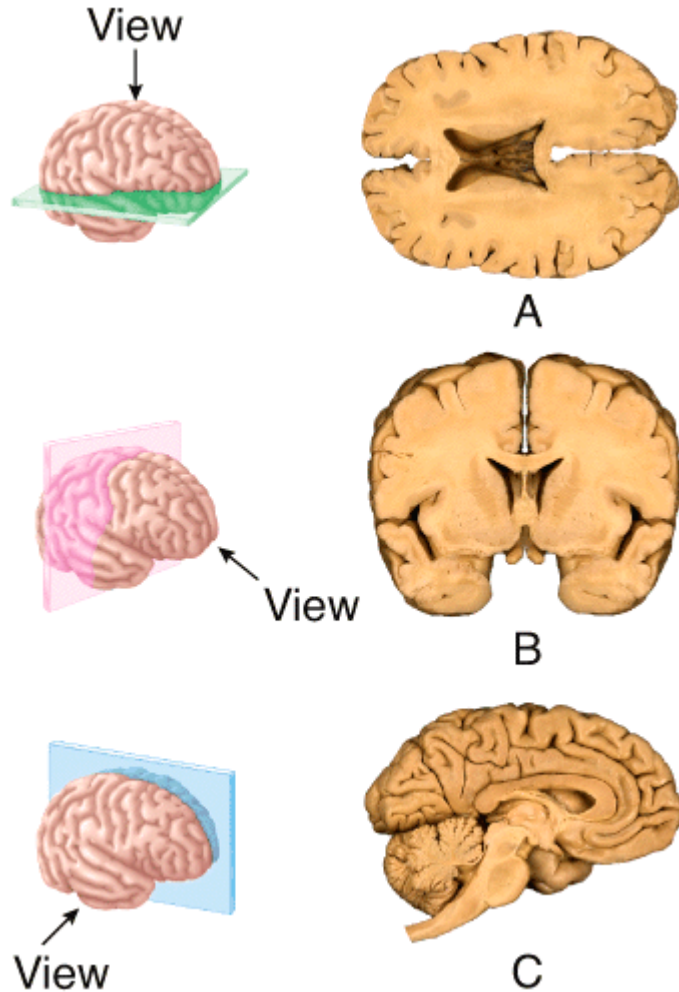
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

64) The section shown in (b) results from cutting through a \_\_\_\_\_ plane extending through the brain?



- a) frontal
- b) sagittal
- c) oblique
- d) midsagittal
- e) transverse

Answer: a

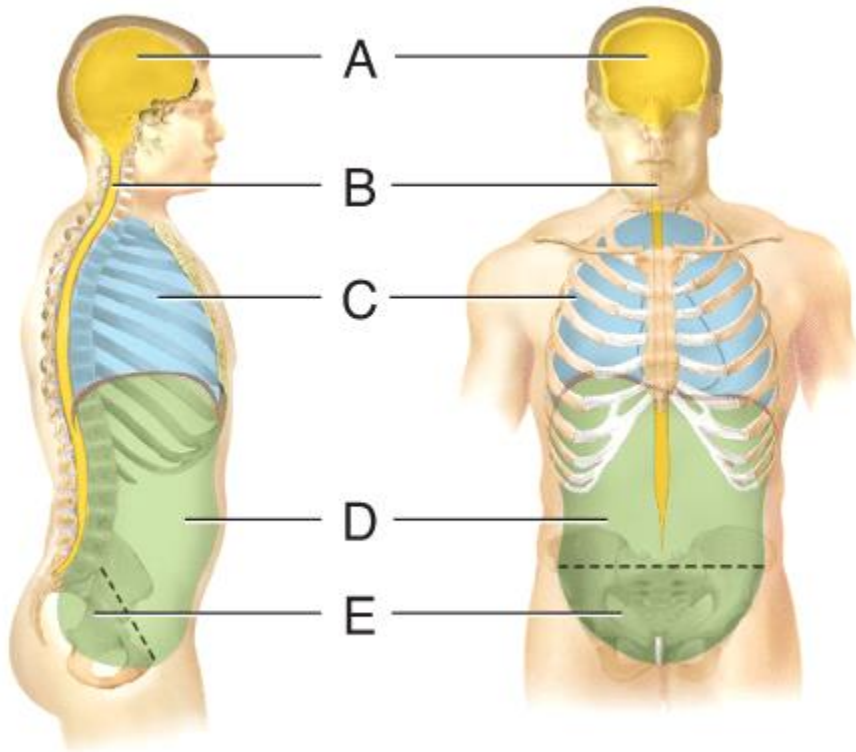
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

65) Which cavity contains the urinary bladder?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: e

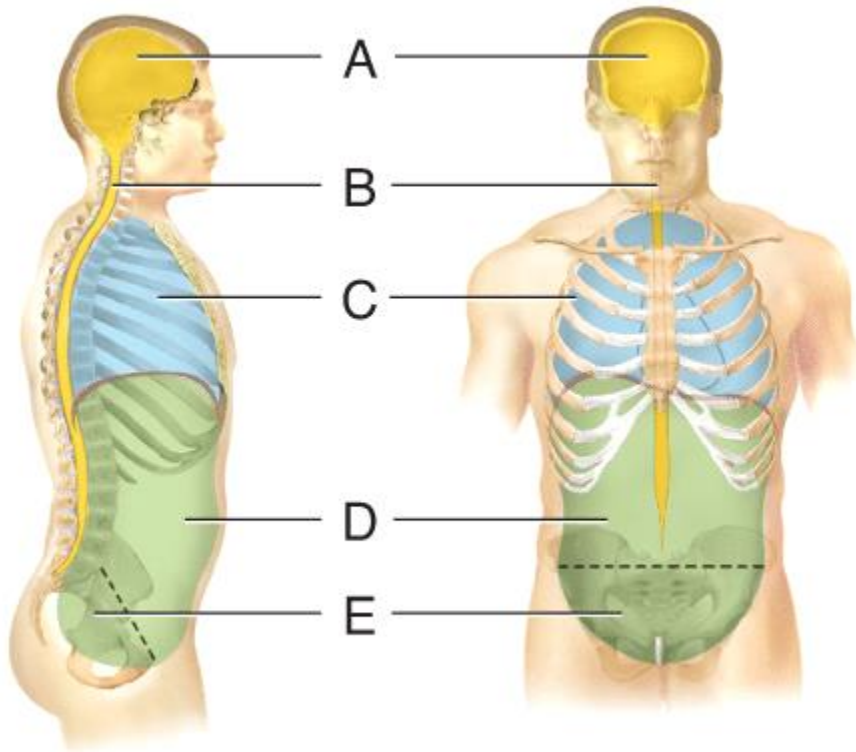
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

66) Which cavity contains the small intestine?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: d

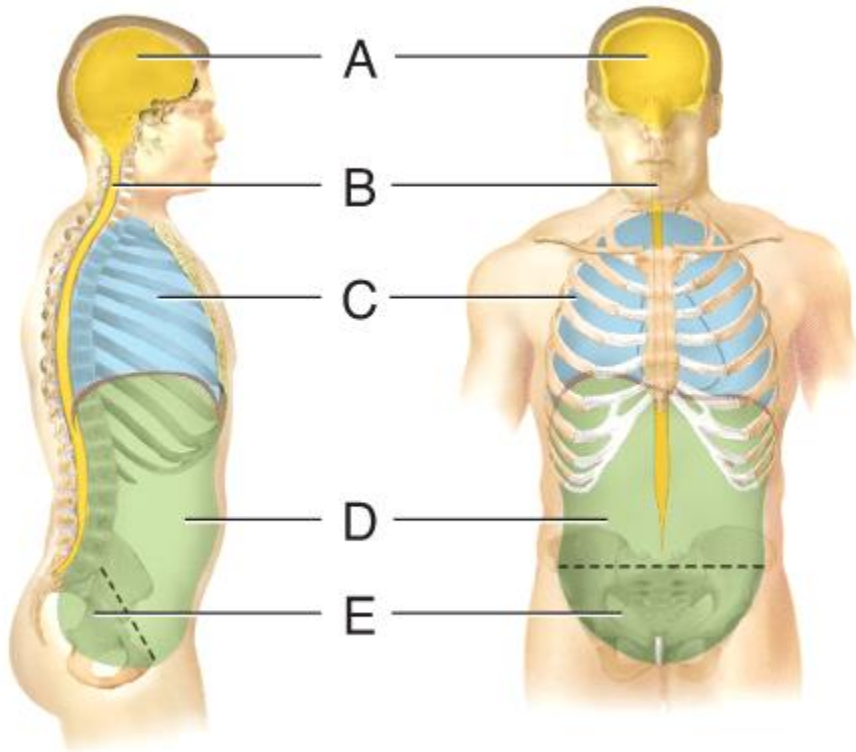
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

67) Which cavity contains the liver?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: d

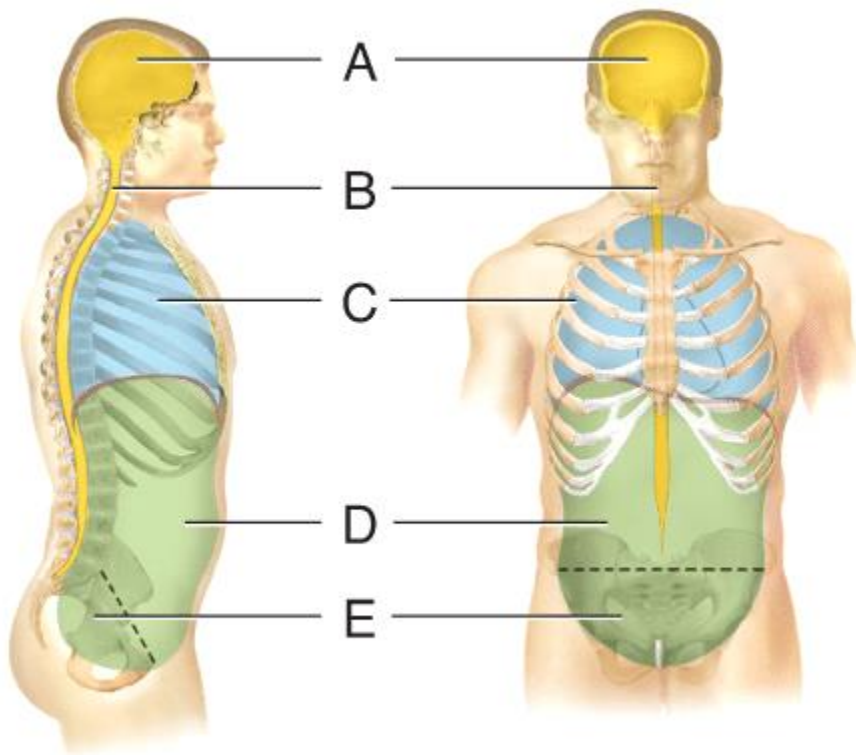
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

68) Which contains the spinal cord?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: b

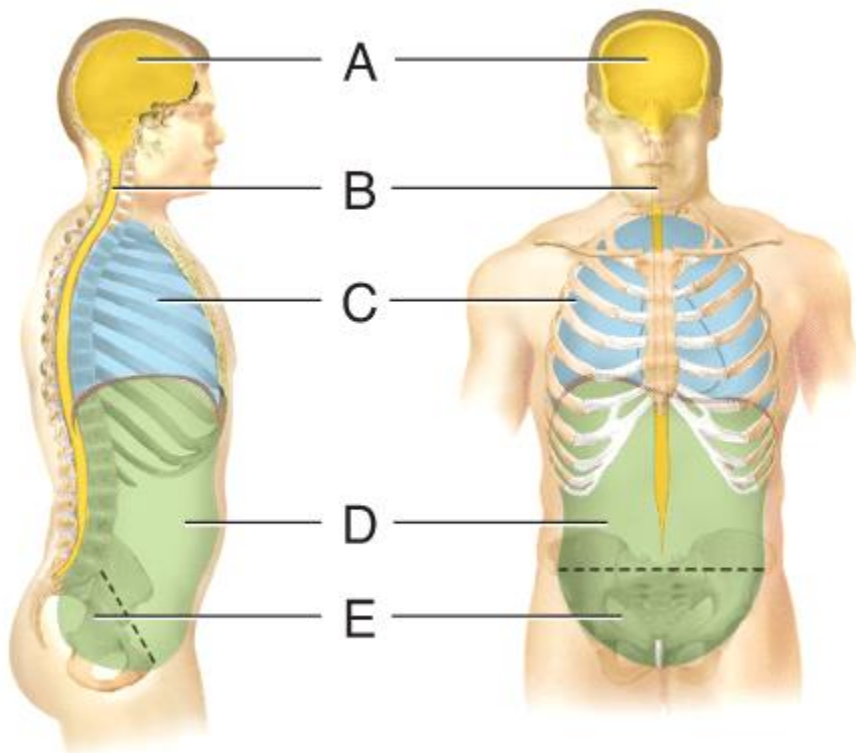
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

69) Which cavity contains the internal organs of reproduction?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5 4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

70) What is the name of the serous membrane in closest proximity to the lungs?

- a) parietal pleura
- b) visceral pleura
- c) parietal pericardium
- d) visceral pericardium
- e) mediastinum

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

71) What is the name of the outer layer of the serous membrane that surrounds the heart?

- a) diaphragm
- b) visceral pleura
- c) parietal pericardium
- d) visceral pericardium
- e) mediastinum

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

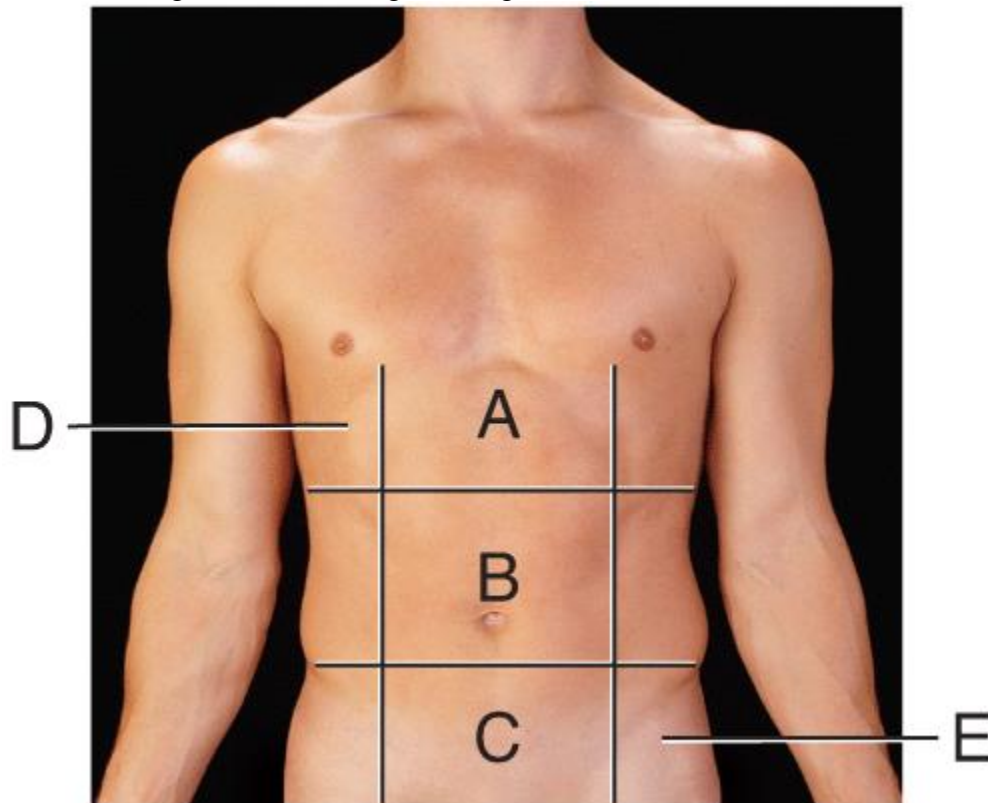
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology



72) Which region is the left inguinal region?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: e

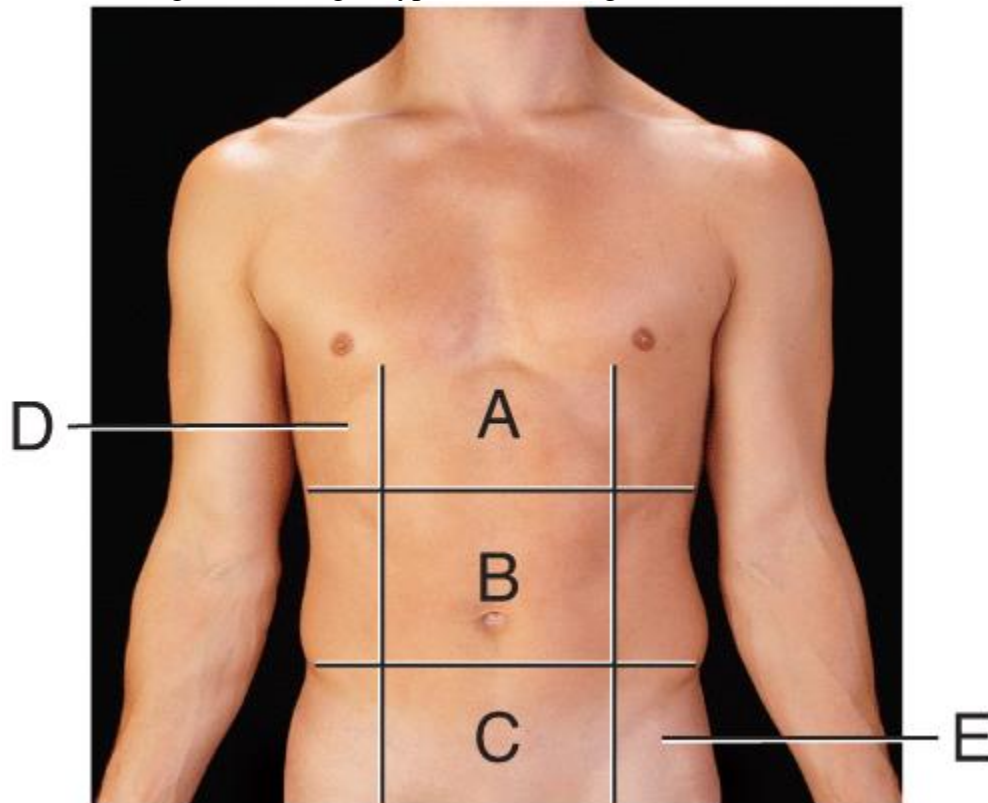
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

73) Which region is the right hypochondriac region?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: d

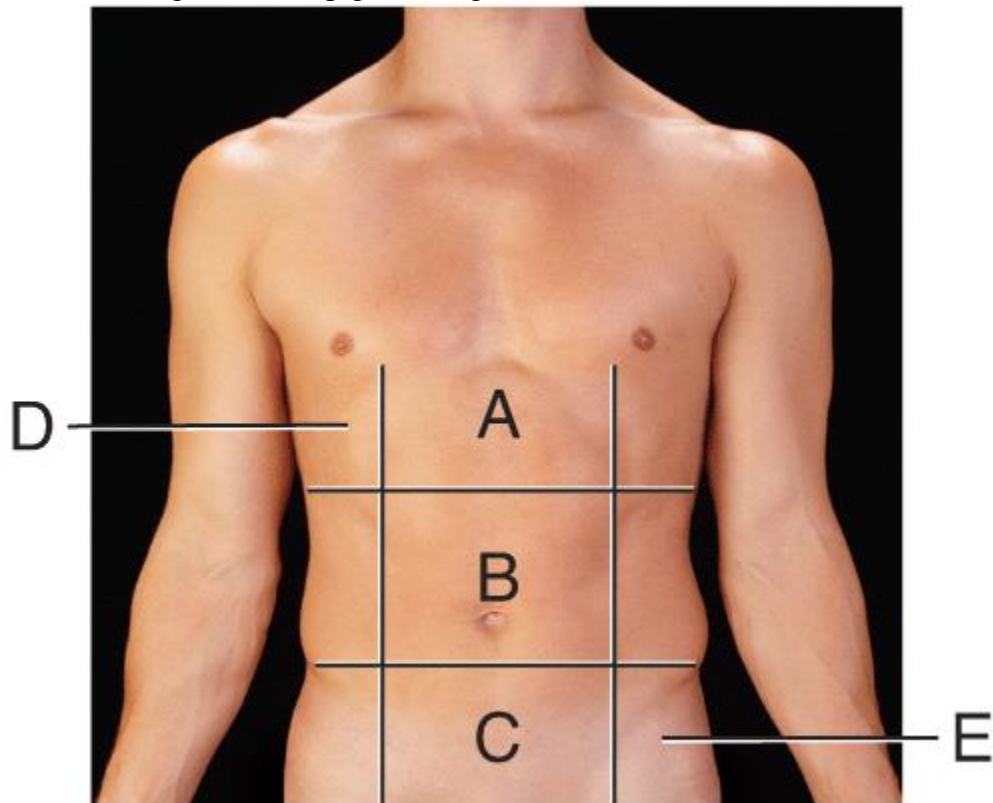
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

74) Which region is the epigastric region?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: a

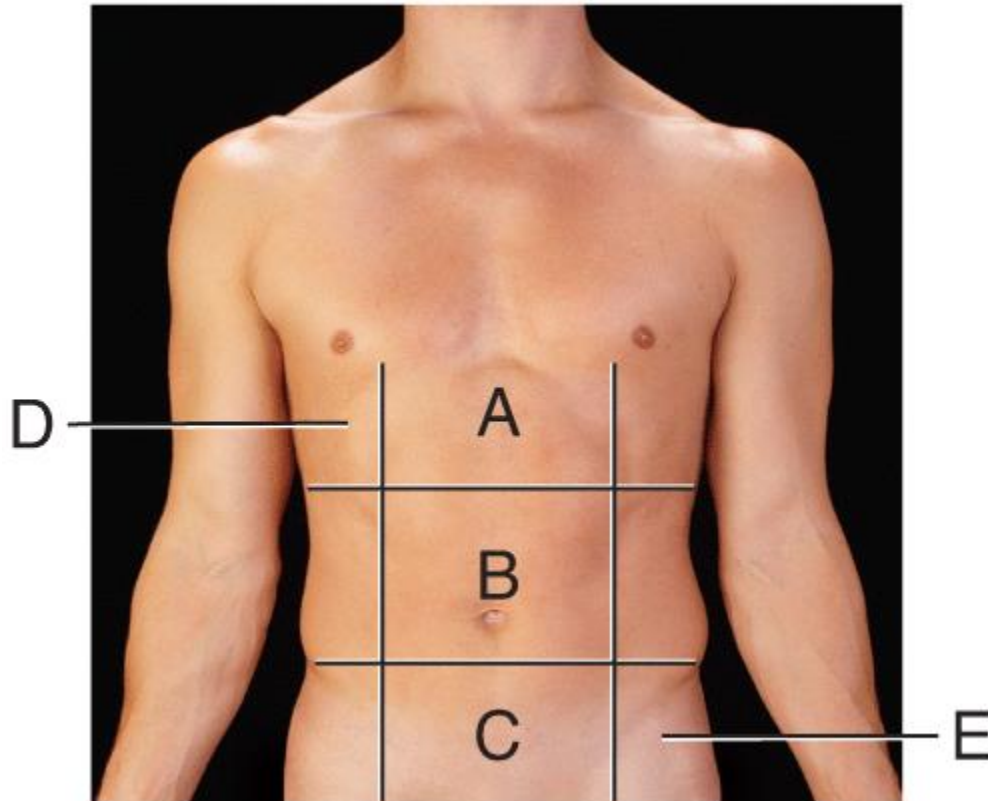
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

75) Which region is the hypogastric region?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: c

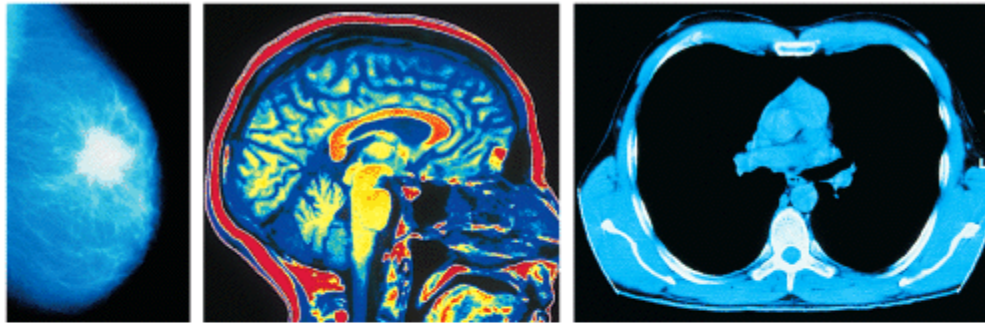
Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

76) Which medical image is obtained by using high-frequency sound waves?



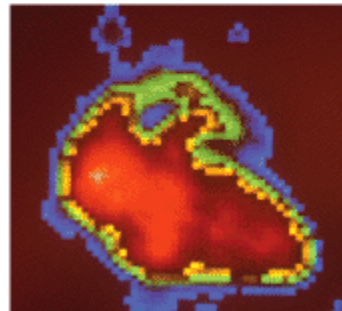
A

B

C



D



E

- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

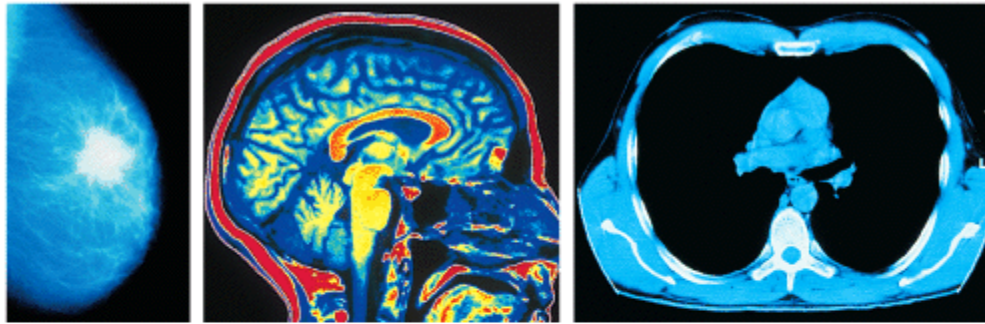
Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

77) Which medical image is obtained by using high-energy magnetic field?



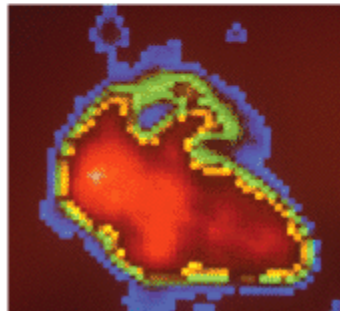
A

B

C



D



E

- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

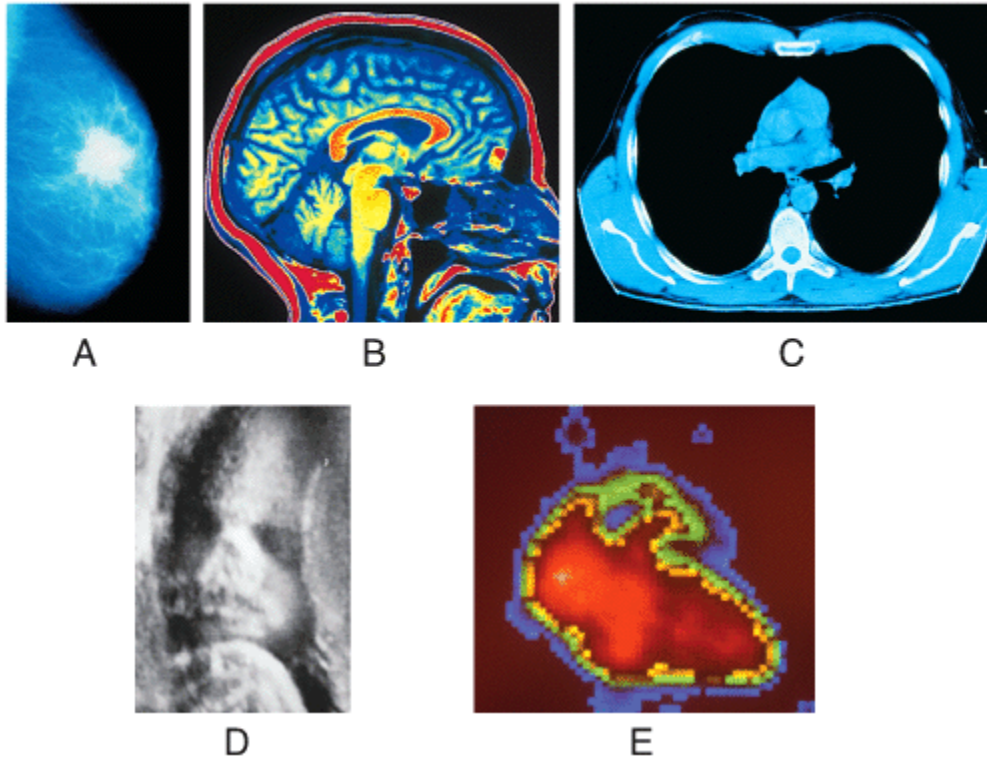
Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

78) Which medical image is obtained by using computer assisted interpretation of multiple x-ray arc tracings?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

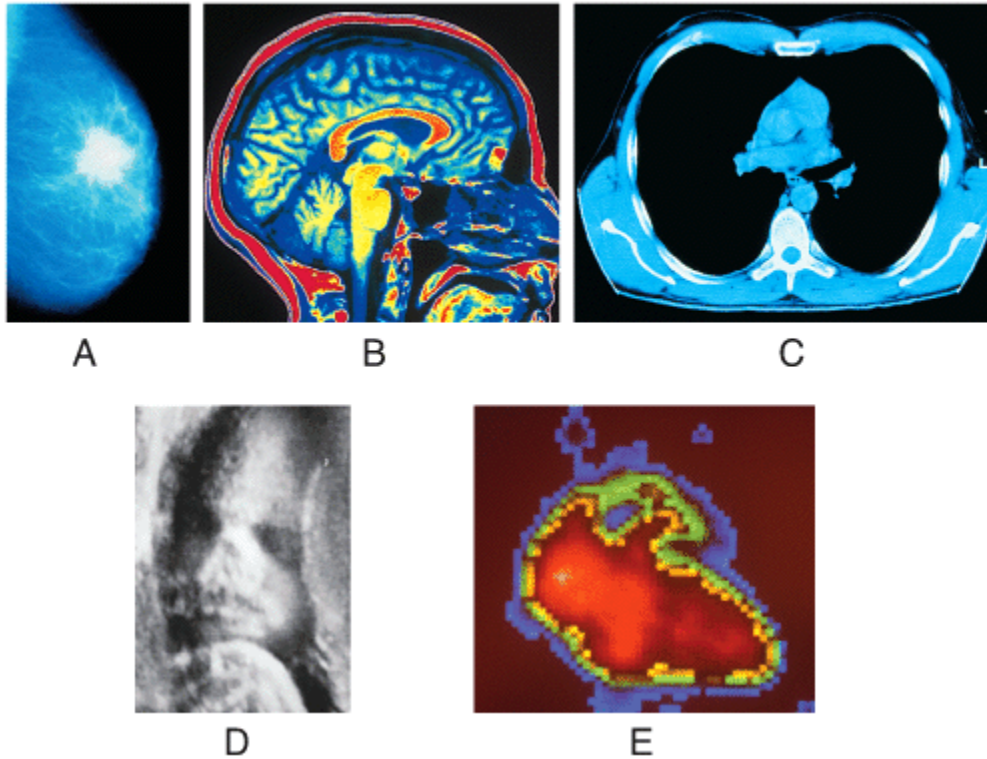
Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

79) Which medical image is obtained by detecting a radionuclide in the tissue / organ to be imaged?



- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

Answer: e

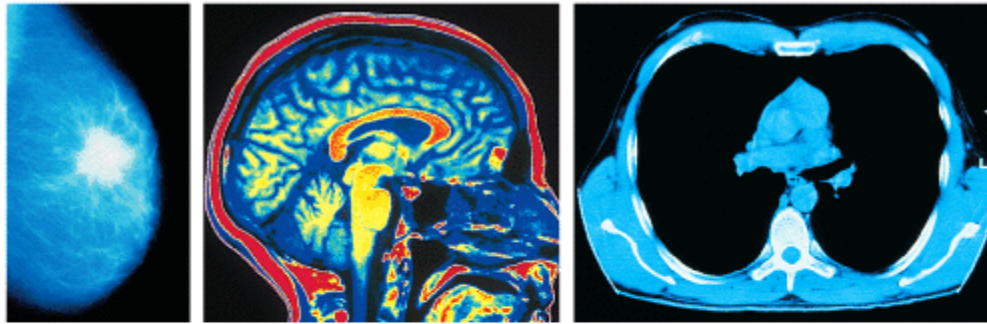
Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging



80) Which medical image is obtained by using a low dose of x-rays to examine soft tissues?



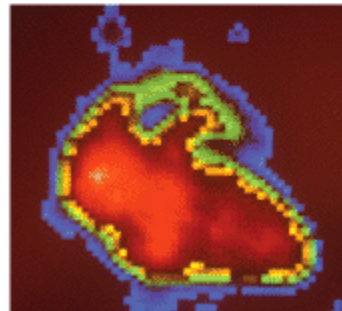
A

B

C



D



E

- a) (A)
- b) (B)
- c) (C)
- d) (D)
- e) (E)

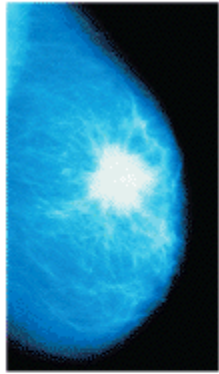
Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

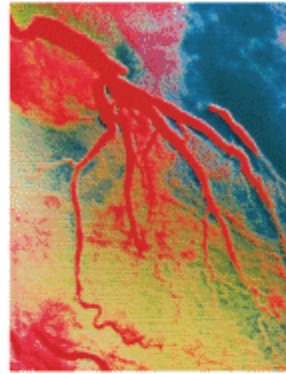
81) Which radiographs were obtained using low-dose x-rays?



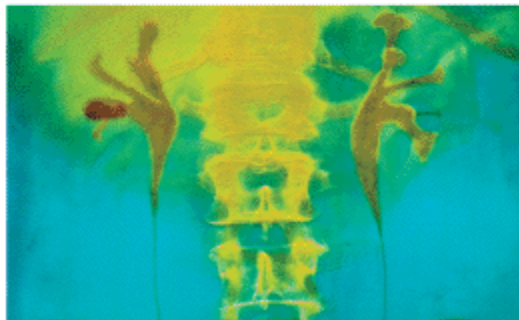
A



B



C



D



E

- a) (A) and (B)
- b) (B) and (C)
- c) (C) and (D)
- d) (A) and (C)
- e) (B) and (E)

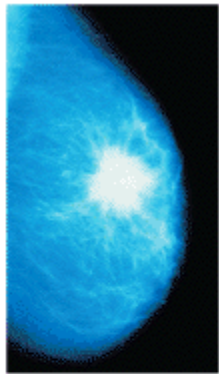
Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

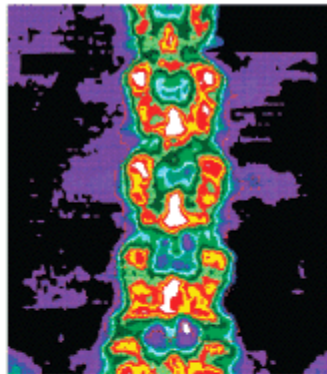
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

82) Which radiographs were obtained using a contrast material and x-rays?



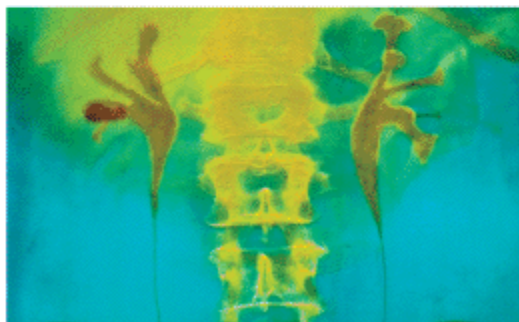
A



B



C



D



E

- a) (A) and (B)
- b) (B) and (C)
- c) (C) and (D)
- d) (A) and (C)
- e) (B) and (E)

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

Question type: Essay

83) Discuss the importance of body fluids and which one is considered to be the body's internal environment.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Define homeostasis and explain its relationship to interstitial fluid.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Solution: An important aspect of homeostasis is maintaining the volume and composition of body fluids, which are dilute, watery solutions containing the dissolved substances needed to sustain life. The fluid within cells is intracellular fluid (ICF) and the fluid found outside of cells is extracellular fluid (ECF). The ECF consists of interstitial fluid, blood plasma, lymph, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, aqueous humor, and vitreous. The ECF called interstitial fluid, which is the fluid found in the narrow spaces between cells and tissues, is also known as the body's internal environment. This is due to the fact that the proper functioning of body cells depends on precise regulation of the composition of the interstitial fluid surrounding them.

Question type: Multiple Choice

84) Which of the following is an example of the basic life process called growth?

- 1 muscle contraction
- 2 digestion of proteins
- 3 lifting weights and gaining muscle mass
- 4 mineral deposits accumulating between bone cells to cause a bone to lengthen

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 4 only
- e) 3 and 4

Answer: e

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

85) Feeling the presence of a mosquito biting your arm is an example of

- a) growth.
- b) movement.
- c) responsiveness.
- d) reproduction.

e) differentiation.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

86) During a visit to your doctor, you complain about headache and nausea. These changes in your body functions are considered to be

- a) signs.
- b) symptoms.
- c) pharmacology.
- d) controlled condition.
- e) epidemiology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.4 Explain how homeostatic imbalances are related to disorders.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

87) An embryonic stem cell undergoes \_\_\_\_\_ to become a neuron.

- a) catabolism
- b) growth
- c) reproduction
- d) anabolism
- e) differentiation

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

88) Which of the following describes a body process that is controlled using a positive feedback loop?

- a) increasing body temperature in response to a drop in body temperature
- b) decreasing body temperature in response to elevated body temperature
- c) decreasing blood [glucose] in response to elevated blood [glucose]
- d) increasing strength of uterine contractions in response to cervical stretch
- e) decreasing heart rate in response to elevated blood pressure

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

89) Which of the following organs contains the control center for the feedback system that regulates blood pressure?

- a) skin
- b) arteries
- c) brain
- d) heart
- e) pituitary gland

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

90) Which of the following is NOT a common characteristic of a negative feedback system?

- a) regulates conditions in body that remain fairly stable over long periods
- b) important in maintaining homeostasis
- c) involves control centers in the nervous or endocrine systems
- d) stimulates changes that reverse the direction of the stimulus
- e) usually requires an event outside the feedback system to shut it off

Answer: e

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

91) Which of the following represents the largest and most complex level of structural organization in the human body?

- a) chemical level
- b) cellular level
- c) tissue level
- d) organ level
- e) organismal level

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body's six levels of structural organization.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

92) Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic types of tissues found in the human body?

- a) epithelial tissue
- b) connective tissue
- c) muscular tissue
- d) necrotic tissue
- e) nervous tissue

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body's six levels of structural organization.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

93) Which of the following correctly list the levels of structural organization in the human body from largest to smallest?

- a) chemical - cellular - tissue - organ - organ system - organism
- b) cellular - chemical - tissue - organ - organ system - organism
- c) organism - organ system - organ - tissue - cellular - chemical
- d) organ - organ system - organism - tissue - cellular - chemical
- e) tissue - cellular - organ - organ system - organism - chemical

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body's six levels of structural organization.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

94) Which of the following structures or regions could you clearly see when you are viewing the anterior side of an individual standing in the standard anatomical position?

- a) shoulder blade
- b) palm of the hand
- c) plantar surface of foot
- d) popliteal region of the knee
- e) gluteal region

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.1 Describe the anatomical position.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

95) Which of the following is a safe non-invasive imaging technique that uses the reflection of high frequency sound waves off of body tissues to visualize a fetus during pregnancy?

- a) computed tomography
- b) magnetic resonance imaging
- c) ultrasound scanning
- d) radionuclide scanning
- e) amniocentesis

Answer: c



Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging

96) Mammography and bone densitometry are good examples of which of the following types of medical imaging.

- a) computed tomography
- b) magnetic resonance imaging
- c) ultrasound scanning
- d) radionuclide scanning
- e) low-dose radiography

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Describe the principles and importance of medical imaging procedures in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: 1.6 Medical Imaging