Essentials of Anatomy & Physiology 2nd edition Saladin Test Bank

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Essentials of Anatomy & Physiology, 2e **(Saladin)**
Chapter 1 The Study of Anatomy and Physiology

1) Feeling for swollen lymph nodes is an example of auscultation.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4
Section: 1.01
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.1c. Describe some methods of examining a living patient.
Gradable: automatic

2) We can see through bones with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Section: 1.01
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1d. Discuss the principles and applications of some medical imaging methods.
Gradable: automatic

3) Histology is the study of structures that can be observed without a magnifying lens.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
Section: 1.01
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1a. Define some subdisciplines of anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

4) Feeling structures with your fingertips is called _____, whereas tapping on the body and listening for sounds of abnormalities is called _____
A) palpation; auscultation.
B) auscultation; percussion.
C) percussion; auscultation.
D) palpation; percussion.
E) percussion; palpation.

Answer: D
Page Ref: 4
Section: 1.01
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1c. Describe some methods of examining a living patient.
Gradable: automatic

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5) Which of these is the best imaging technique for routinely examining the anatomical development of a fetus?
A) Auscultation
B) PET scan
C) MRI
D) Sonography
E) Radiography

Answer: D
Page Ref: 4
Section: 1.01
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1d. Discuss the principles and applications of some medical imaging methods.
Gradable: automatic

6) The study of the structure and function of the hormone-producing glands is called
A) endocrinology.
B) pathology.
C) exploratory physiology.
D) comparative physiology.
E) glandology.

Answer: A
Section: 1.02
Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.2a. Identify some subdisciplines of physiology.
Gradable: automatic

7) The fact that most of us have five lumbar vertebrae, but some people have six and some have four is an example of _____ variation among organisms.
A) cellular
B) holistic
C) physiological
D) anatomical
E) reductionist

Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Section: 1.01
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.1e. Discuss the significance of variations in human anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

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8) Homeostasis and occupying space are both unique characteristics of living things.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
Section: 1.02
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2b. Describe the characteristics that define an organism as alive.
Gradable: automatic

9) _____ are the simplest body structures considered alive.
A) Organ systems
B) Organs
C) Cells
D) Organelles
E) Molecules

Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

10) Metabolism is the sum of
A) inhalation and exhalation.
B) growth and differentiation.
C) anabolism and catabolism.
D) positive and negative feedback.
E) responsiveness and movement.

Answer: C
Section: 1.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.2b. Describe the characteristics that define an organism as alive.
Gradable: automatic

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11) The change in size of the bone marrow (where blood cells are produced) as an infant matures is an example of _____, whereas the transformation of blood stem cells into white blood cells is an example of _____
A) development; differentiation.
B) growth; development.
C) growth; differentiation.
D) differentiation; growth.
E) differentiation; development.

Answer: C
Section: 1.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2b. Describe the characteristics that define an organism as alive.
Gradable: automatic

12) Organs are made of tissues.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 14
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

13) A molecule of water is more complex than a mitochondrion (organelle).

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 14
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

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14) An _____ is composed of two or more tissues types, whereas _____ are microscopic structures in a cell.
A) organ system; organs
B) organ system; organelles
C) organ; organelles
D) organ; molecules
E) organelle; molecules

Answer: C
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

15) Which of the following lists levels of human structure from the most complex to the simplest?
A) organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system
B) organ system, organ, cell, tissue, organelle
C) organ system, organelle, tissue, cell, organ
D) organ system, organ, tissue, cell, organelle
E) organ, organ system, tissue, cell, organelle

Answer: D
Page Ref: 14
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

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16) Which of the following lists examples of body structures from the simplest to the most complex?
A) mitochondrion, connective tissue, protein, stomach, adipocyte (fat cell)
B) protein, mitochondrion, adipocyte (fat cell), connective tissue, stomach
C) mitochondrion, connective tissue, stomach, protein, adipocyte (fat cell)
D) protein, adipocyte (fat cell), stomach, connective tissue, mitochondrion
E) protein, stomach, connective tissue, adipocyte (fat cell), mitochondrion

Answer: B
Page Ref: 14
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

17) A(n) _____ is a group of similar cells and their intercellular materials in a discrete region of an organ performing a specific function.
A) macromolecule
B) organ system
C) organelle
D) organism
E) tissue

Answer: E
Page Ref: 14
Section: 1.03
Topic: Levels of organization
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3a. List the levels of human complexity in order from the whole organism down to atoms.
Gradable: automatic

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18) All of the following are human organ systems *except*
A) skeletal.
B) endocrine.
C) epidermal.
D) reproductive.
E) lymphatic.

Answer: C
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

19) All of the following are organs *except:*
A) teeth.
B) skin.
C) nails.
D) liver.
E) digestive system.

Answer: E
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

20) Negative feedback is a self-amplifying chain of events that tend to produce rapid change in the body.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11
Section: 1.02
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2c. Define homeostasis, explain its significance, and discuss how it is maintained by negative feedback.
Gradable: automatic

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21) When you exercise you generate excess heat and your body temperature rises. Blood vessels dilate in the skin, warm blood flows closer to the body surface, and you lose heat. This is an example of
A) negative feedback.
B) positive feedback.
C) dynamic equilibrium.
D) integration control.
E) set point adjustment.

Answer: A
Section: 1.02
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2c. Define homeostasis, explain its significance, and discuss how it is maintained by negative feedback.
Gradable: automatic

22) Blood glucose concentration rises after a meal and stimulates release of the hormone insulin. Insulin travels in the blood and stimulates body cells to uptake glucose from the bloodstream. This reduces blood glucose concentration. This is an example of
A) negative feedback.
B) positive feedback.
C) dynamic equilibrium.
D) integration control.
E) set point adjustment.

Answer: A
Section: 1.02
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2c. Define homeostasis, explain its significance, and discuss how it is maintained by negative feedback.
Gradable: automatic

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23) Negative feedback loops are
A) homeostatic.
B) not homeostatic.
C) associated with "vicious circles."
D) self-amplifying cycles.
E) harmful.

Answer: A
Section: 1.02
Topic: Definition of homeostasis; Types of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2c. Define homeostasis, explain its significance, and discuss how it is maintained by negative feedback.
Gradable: automatic

24) Positive feedback helps to restore normal function when one of the body's physiological variables gets out of balance.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12
Section: 1.02
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2d. Discuss positive feedback and its effects on the body.
Gradable: automatic

25) When a woman is giving birth, the head of the baby pushes against her cervix and stimulates release of the hormone oxytocin. Oxytocin travels in the blood and stimulates the uterus to contract. Labor contractions become more and more intense until the baby is expelled. This is an example of
A) negative feedback.
B) positive feedback.
C) dynamic equilibrium.
D) integration control.
E) set point adjustment.

Answer: B
Section: 1.02
Topic: Examples of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2d. Discuss positive feedback and its effects on the body.
Gradable: automatic

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26) Which of the following is most likely to cause disease?
A) Positive feedback
B) Negative feedback
C) Homeostasis
D) Equilibrium
E) Irritability

Answer: A
Page Ref: 12
Section: 1.02
Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2d. Discuss positive feedback and its effects on the body.
Gradable: automatic

27) The prefix *hypo-* means _____, whereas *hyper-* means _____.
A) front; back
B) right; left
C) inside; outside
D) clear; dark
E) below; above

Answer: E
Section: 1.04
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.4b. Demonstrate how to break medical terms into their roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
Gradable: automatic

28) Hypercalcemia means
A) elevated calcium levels in blood.
B) lowered calcium levels in bone.
C) elevated sodium levels in blood.
D) elevated calcium levels in bone.
E) lowered calcium levels in the blood.

Answer: A
Section: 1.04
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.4b. Demonstrate how to break medical terms into their roots, prefixes, and suffixes.
Gradable: automatic

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29) The plural of axilla (armpit) is _____ whereas the plural of appendix is _____.
A) axillae; appendices
B) axillides; appendages
C) axillies; appendi
D) axilli; appendices

Answer: A
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.4c. Identify the relationships between singular and plural forms of a medical term.
Gradable: automatic

30) The plural of villus (hair) is _____ whereas the plural of diagnosis is _____
A) villuses; diagnosises.
B) villi; diagnoses.
C) villus; diagnosis.
D) villi; diagnosis.
E) villuses; diagnosis.

Answer: B
Section: 1.04
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.4c. Identify the relationships between singular and plural forms of a medical term.
Gradable: automatic

31) The frontal plane passes vertically through the body or an organ and divides it into equal right and left portions.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3c. Define the three major anatomical planes of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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32) The cut of a guillotine is an example of a section done in the midsagittal plane.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3c. Define the three major anatomical planes of the body.
Gradable: automatic

33) The appendicular region consists of the head, neck, and trunk.

Answer: FALSE
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

34) The appendix is typically found in the right lower quadrant.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

35) The liver is proximal to the diaphragm.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

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36) When the abdomen is divided into nine regions, the superior horizontal line is called the midclavicular line.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

37) The most lateral and superior region of the abdomen is called the hypochondriac region.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

38) In anatomical position, the forearm is supinated.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Anatomical position
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3b. Define or demonstrate the anatomical position and explain its importance in descriptive anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

39) The heart occupies a space called the pleural cavity.

Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 19
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body’s cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

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40) The cranial cavity contains the brain.

Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 19
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

41) The _____ cavity is inferior to the _____ cavity.
A) cranial; thoracic
B) thoracic; abdominopelvic
C) pericardial; pleural
D) thoracic; peritoneal
E) thoracic; cranial

Answer: E
Page Ref: 19
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

42) The most superior segment of the upper limb is called
A) the digits.
B) the manual region.
C) the carpal region.
D) the antebrachial region.
E) the brachial region.

Answer: E
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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43) The _____ region of the left lower limb is proximal to the _____ region of the same limb.
A) carpal; manual
B) femoral; crural
C) antebrachial; brachial
D) tarsal; crural
E) brachial; femoral

Answer: B
Page Ref: 18
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

44) The _____ wraps around the stomach, small intestine, and large intestine.
A) pleura
B) pericardium
C) meninges
D) visceral peritoneum
E) parietal peritoneum

Answer: D
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body’s cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

45) The _____ is an organ directly associated with both the _____ systems.
A) stomach; digestive and reproductive
B) pancreas; digestive and endocrine
C) small intestine; digestive and integumentary
D) testis; male reproductive and urinary
E) ovary; female reproductive and lymphatic

Answer: B
Page Ref: 23
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

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46) Which one of the following is *not* in the correct anatomical position?
A) Arms at sides
B) Standing erect
C) Face and eyes facing forward
D) Feet flat on the floor
E) Palms facing posteriorly

Answer: E
Section: 1.03
Topic: Anatomical position
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3b. Define or demonstrate the anatomical position and explain its importance in descriptive anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

47) The plane that passes vertically through the body or an organ and divides it into anterior and posterior portions is called the _____ plane.
A) sagittal
B) frontal
C) median
D) transverse
E) oblique

Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3c. Define the three major anatomical planes of the body.
Gradable: automatic

48) The interscapular region is _____ to the scapular region.
A) anterior
B) posterior
C) medial
D) lateral
E) superior

Answer: C
Page Ref: 18
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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49) The breastbone is _____ to the vertebral column.
A) anterior
B) posterior
C) superior
D) inferior
E) medial

Answer: A
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

50) The most _____ part of the small intestine is the part closest the stomach.
A) dorsal
B) ventral
C) proximal
D) distal
E) medial

Answer: C
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

51) The right shoulder is _____ and _____ to the umbilical region.
A) superior; lateral
B) superior; medial
C) inferior; lateral
D) inferior; medial
E) posterior; lateral

Answer: A
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

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52) The trachea is _____ to the esophagus.
A) superior
B) dorsal
C) anterior
D) posterior
E) inferior

Answer: C
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

53) In the cat, the head is _____ to the tail, whereas in the human the head is _____ to the gluteal region (buttock).
A) superior; superior
B) anterior; superior
C) posterior; dorsal
D) ventral; distal
E) anterior; posterior

Answer: B
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

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54) The visceral pericardium is _____ to the parietal pericardium.
A) lateral
B) medial
C) superficial
D) deep
E) anterior

Answer: D
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

55) The lumbar vertebrae are _____ to the thoracic vertebrae.
A) anterior
B) superior
C) cephalic
D) posterior
E) inferior

Answer: E
Page Ref: 26
Section: 1.04
Topic: Directional terms
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4d. Define directional terms for the locations of anatomical structures relative to each other.
Gradable: automatic

56) The stomach is located mainly in which quadrant of the abdomen?
A) Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
B) Right lower quadrant (RLQ)
C) Left upper quadrant (LUQ)
D) Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
E) Left middle quadrant (LMQ)

Answer: C
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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57) The superolateral regions of the abdomen are called the _____ regions.
A) epigastric
B) inguinal
C) hypochondriac
D) hypogastric
E) lateral abdominal

Answer: C
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

58) The urinary bladder is located in the _____ region.
A) epigastric
B) umbilical
C) hypogastric
D) inguinal
E) hypochondriac

Answer: C
Page Ref: 17
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

59) In the appendicular region, the wrist is called the _____ region, and the ankle is called the _____ region.
A) manual; pedal
B) brachial; crural
C) crural; antebrachial
D) carpal; tarsal
E) metacarpal; metatarsal

Answer: D
Page Ref: 18
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3d. Identify the major anatomical regions of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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60) The vertebral column encloses the
A) thoracic cavity.
B) abdominal cavity.
C) pelvic cavity.
D) vertebral canal.
E) cranial cavity.

Answer: D
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

61) The brain and the spinal cord are protected by
A) a parietal layer.
B) a visceral layer.
C) mucous membranes.
D) serous membranes.
E) the meninges.

Answer: E
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

62) The thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity are lined by
A) an endothelium.
B) the mediastinum.
C) meninges.
D) serous membranes.
E) mucous membranes.

Answer: D
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

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63) The thoracic cavity is divided into right, left, and medial portions by a region called the
A) mediastinum.
B) diaphragm.
C) serous membrane.
D) meninges.
E) peritoneum.

Answer: A
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

64) The _____ cavity contains the lungs, which are enfolded in the _____.
A) thoracic; pleurae
B) thoracic; pericardium
C) thoracic; peritoneum
D) abdominopelvic; peritoneum
E) abdominopelvic; pleurae

Answer: A
Page Ref: 19
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

65) Understanding the respiratory function of mice, helps us understand the respiratory function of humans. This is an example of _____.
A) neurophysiology
B) comparative physiology
C) endocrinology
D) physiopathology
E) histology

Answer: B
Page Ref: 8
Section: 1.02
Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2a. Identify some subdisciplines of physiology.
Gradable: automatic

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66) The heart is in the _____ cavity and is covered by the _____.
A) thoracic; pleura
B) thoracic; pericardium
C) pericardial; pleura
D) pericardial; peritoneum
E) cranial; meninges

Answer: B
Page Ref: 19
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

67) The ability to maintain internal stability is called
A) homeostasis.
B) thermodynamics.
C) reproduction.
D) development.
E) evolution.

Answer: A
Section: 1.02
Topic: Definition of homeostasis
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.2c. Define homeostasis, explain its significance, and discuss how it is maintained by negative feedback.
Gradable: automatic

68) The abdominopelvic cavity contains a moist serous membrane called the
A) peritoneum.
B) pleura.
C) pericardium.
D) mediastinum.
E) meninges.

Answer: A
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body cavities and regions
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3e. Describe the body's cavities and the membranes that line them.
Gradable: automatic

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69) Which is the only plane that allows one to see both kidneys and the umbilicus at the same time?
A) Frontal
B) Midsagittal
C) Transverse
D) Parasagittal
E) Coronal

Answer: C
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3c. Define the three major anatomical planes of the body.
Gradable: automatic

70) Cervical dysplasia is a condition in which the cells of the cervix develop abnormally. The doctor who diagnoses this is a(n)
A) histopathologist.
B) endocrinologist.
C) radiologist.
D) podiatrist.
E) orthopedist.

Answer: A
Section: 1.01
Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.1a. Define some subdisciplines of anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

71) Historically, the most accurate study of the body began with
A) x-rays.
B) dissection.
C) palpation.
D) MRI.
E) the stethoscope.

Answer: B
Section: 1.01
Topic: Origins of biomedical science
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1b. Explain the importance of dissection.
Gradable: automatic

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72) This system provides protection, water retention, thermoregulation, and vitamin D production.
A) Lymphatic system
B) Muscular system
C) Skeletal system
D) Integumentary system
E) Excretory system

Answer: D
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

73) The thymus, spleen, and tonsils are principal organs of this system.
A) Endocrine system
B) Respiratory system
C) Lymphatic system
D) Circulatory system
E) Muscular system

Answer: C
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

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74) These two systems control and coordinate the 50 trillion cells in a human.
A) Muscular and nervous systems
B) Circulatory and lymphatic systems
C) Endocrine and nervous systems
D) Circulatory and endocrine systems
E) Muscular and skeletal systems

Answer: C
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

75) A human body specimen used for dissection is called a _____.
A) cadaver
B) comparative specimen
C) corpse
D) dry specimen
E) model

Answer: A
Page Ref: 3
Section: 1.01
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.1b. Explain the importance of dissection.
Gradable: automatic

76) When examining a patient, a nurse notices that the right kidney is not in its usual location. This most likely means
A) the patient definitely has a kidney pathology.
B) the patient may simply have an anatomical variation.
C) the patient is faking an injury.
D) the patient's kidney was stolen by black market organ harvesters.
E) the nurse is not good at palpation.

Answer: B
Section: 1.01
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.1e. Discuss the significance of variations in human anatomy.
Gradable: automatic

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77) This system breaks down food and absorbs nutrients.
A) Digestive
B) Urinary
C) Reproductive
D) Circulatory
E) Lymphatic

Answer: A
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

78) This system regulates blood volume and pressure, stimulates red blood cell formation, and controls fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balance.
A) Urinary system
B) Reproductive system
C) Digestive system
D) Muscular system
E) Circulatory system

Answer: A
Page Ref: 21
Section: 1.03
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.3f. Name the 11 organ systems, their principal organs, and their functions.
Gradable: automatic

79) The image of a typical chest X-ray shows a _____ view of the thoracic region.
A) sagittal
B) frontal
C) transverse
D) oblique
E) lateral

Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Section: 1.03
Topic: Body planes and sections
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.3c. Define the three major anatomical planes of the body.
Gradable: automatic

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80) On average the resting heart rate of a healthy, normal adult human is between 70 and 80 beats per minute (bpm). A marathon runner may have a resting heart rate of 55 bpm. This is an example of
A) a normal anatomical variation.
B) an exercise-induced physiological variation.
C) a pathological physiological variation.
D) an abnormality.
E) a pathological anatomical variation.

Answer: B
Section: 1.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.2e. Discuss the significance of variation in human physiology.
Gradable: automatic

81) Which of the following is *not* a condition that could result in physiological variation?
A) Sex
B) Physical activity level
C) Age
D) Diet
E) Time of day

Answer: E
Section: 1.02
Topic: Basic terminology
Bloom's: 2. Understand
Learning Outcome: 01.2e. Discuss the significance of variation in human physiology.
Gradable: automatic

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82) When writing his/her notes, a doctor mistakenly misspells the intended word "ileum" as "ilium", stating "examine the ilium further". What is the possible outcome of this mistake?
A) It's just a spelling error, and it's obvious what the doctor meant.
B) The next practitioner may mistakenly examine the intestines when he/she should have been examining the hip.
C) The next practitioner may mistakenly examine the hip when he/she should have been examining the intestines.
D) The practitioner may mistakenly examine the knee when he/she should have been examining the lungs.
E) The practitioner may mistakenly examine the lungs when he/she should have been examining the knee.

Answer: C
Page Ref: 25
Section: 1.04
Topic: Survey of body systems
Bloom's: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.4a. Explain why precision is important in the use of medical terms.
Gradable: automatic

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