Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

SKU: 9781119662761-TEST-BANK

Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: pha15
Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) The levels of structural organization from least complex to most complex are as follows

a) chemical, cellular, organ, tissue, system
b) cellular, organ, chemical, tissue, system
c) chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, system
d) chemical, system, tissue, cellular, organ

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

2) The four basic types of tissues in the body are

a) skeletal, muscular, epithelial, nervous
b) connective, muscle, nervous, epithelial
c) vascular, nervous, epithelial, connective
d) muscle, nervous, skeletal, connective

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

3) The kidney is _____ to the stomach.

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

a) anterior
b) superior
c) distal
d) dorsal

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

4) The word that best describes the position of the gallbladder relative to the ascending colon is

a) contralateral
b) ipsilateral
c) inferior
d) intermediate

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

5) In the anatomical position, the palms of the hands face

a) forward
b) posteriorly
c) laterally
d) medially

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.1 Describe the orientation of the human body in the anatomical position.

Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

6) An accident report submitted by an officer who is a former anatomy student contains the following statement: "The victim suffered a severe blow to the mental region." This means

a) the victim had a severe wound to the skull bones
b) the victim's brain was obviously injured
c) the victim was struck on the chin
d) the victim witnessed a shocking event

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

7) A _____ section of the body would separate the body into right and left halves,

a) median
b) coronal
c) transverse
d) cross

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

8) Name the major body cavity that would be sectioned if a transverse plane were passed through the umbilicus.

a) pelvic
b) thoracic
c) vertebral canal

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

d) abdominal

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Bloom's: Evaluation
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

9) Which of the following cavities contains a serous membrane?

a) cranial cavity
b) peritoneal cavity
c) pericardial cavity
d) vertebral canal
e) b and c

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

10) The heart is surrounded by the

a) pericardial cavity
b) thoracic cavity
c) mediastinum
d) pleural cavity

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

11) Which of the following statements is false?

a) The diaphragm separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.
b) The esophagus is located in the mediastinum.
c) The vertebral canal contains the spinal cord.
d) The pleural cavities, surrounding the lungs, are part of the thoracic cavity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Analysis
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

12) The word "dorsum" may be used to describe the
1. back of the hand
2. anterior surface of the body
3. top of the foot

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 2 and 3
d) 1 and 3

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Bloom's: Synthesis
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

13) The region referred to as the cheek or buccal region is

a) inferior to the orbit
b) inferior to the mentum
c) superior to the eyebrow
d) lateral to the otic region

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Bloom's: Evaluation

Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

14) The two organ systems that have the primary responsibility for regulating body activities are

a) lymphatic and endocrine
b) nervous and endocrine
c) nervous and lymphatic
d) endocrine and respiratory

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Analysis
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

15) A transverse plane
1. is also known as the coronal plane
2. is also known as a horizontal plane or cross-sectional plane
3. divides the body into right and left sections

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) both 2 and 3 are correct

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

16) Name the first form of medical imaging used to look at gross structures inside the body. It has been used in medicine since the 1940s and provides 'pictures' of internal structures in two-dimensional images where bones appear white, hollow structures (e.g. lungs) appear black, and structures of intermediate density (e.g. skin, fat, and muscle) appear as varying shades of gray.

a) magnetic resonance imaging
b) computed tomography
c) radiography
d) ultrasound scanning

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.9 Describe the principles of medical imaging procedures and their importance in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.9 Medical Imaging

17) The transformation of a single fertilized human egg cell into the myriad of cells in a unique individual is a good example of what human life process?

a) metabolism
b) responsiveness
c) growth and differentiation
d) movement

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes

18) Food proteins are broken down into amino acids. The amino acids serve as building blocks that can then be used to build new proteins that make up muscles and bones. This is a good example of what human life process?

a) movement
b) reproduction
c) differentiation
d) metabolism

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes

19) From the following list, which would be considered a "symptom" of an illness rather than a "sign?"

a) respiratory rate
b) heart rate
c) pain
d) fever

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Bloom's: Evaluation
Study Objective 1: SO 1.7 Distinguish between a symptom and a sign of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.7 The Human Body and Disease

20) Which of the following imaging procedures is best used to study the physiology of body structures, such as metabolism of the brain or heart?

a) sonography
b) MRI
c) CT
d) PET

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.9 Describe the principles of medical imaging procedures and their importance in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.9 Medical Imaging

Question type: True/False

21) Gross anatomy involves the microscopic study of the structure of tissues.

Answer: False

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology and name several branches of anatomy.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.1 Anatomy Defined

Question type: Multiple Choice

22) Which of the following is an important function of the lymphatic system?

a) containing maturation sites for cells that protect against microbial disease
b) generation of action potentials
c) regulation of body activities through the production of hormones
d) transportation of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the lungs and body tissues

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

23) The antebrachial region is distal to which region?

a) the antecubital region
b) the carpal region
c) the digital region
d) the palmar region

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

24) Which of the following best describes the relationship between the patellar region and the inguinal region?

a) The patellar region is medial to the inguinal region.
b) The patellar region is superior to the inguinal region.
c) The patellar region is distal to the inguinal region.
d) The patellar region is proximal to the inguinal region.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

25) The knee is proximal to which body part?

a) the ankle
b) the hip
c) the thigh
d) the groin

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

26) Choose the best description of the relationship between the hypogastric and the left hypochondriac region.

a) the hypogastric region is anterior to the left hypochondriac region.
b) the hypogastric region is inferior to the left hypochondriac region.
c) the hypogastric region is lateral to the left hypochondriac region.
d) the hypogastric region is proximal to the left hypochondriac region.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application

Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

27) A college professor is describing how to do a dissection. She tells her students to make an incision starting at the umbilical region, moving upward and ending in the superior abdominopelvic region. Which region would the incision end in?

a) the epigastric region
b) the hypochondriac region
c) the hypogastric region
d) the inguinal region

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

Question type: True/False

28) The mediastinum contains the heart, lungs, trachea, esophagus, and major blood vessels.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

Question type: Multiple Choice

29) Name the serous membrane that is associated with the lungs.

a) pericardial membrane
b) peritoneal membrane
c) pleural membrane
d) thoracic membrane

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

30) The descending colon of the large intestine extends from the left lumbar region into the

a) left hypochondriac region
b) left inguinal region
c) hypogastric region
d) epigastric region

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

31) The life process that deals with the body's ability to detect and react to changes in its internal and external environment is referred to as

a) differentiation
b) growth
c) metabolism
d) responsiveness

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes

Question type: True/False

32) A patient suffering from a sinus infection would be treated for a systemic illness.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.7 Distinguish between a symptom and a sign of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.7 The Human Body and Disease

Question type: Multiple Choice

33) The system of measurement used standardly in the sciences which is based on units of 10 is called the

a) imperial system
b) metric system
c) SI system
d) US customary units

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.10 Explain the importance of measurements in the evaluation of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.10 Measuring the Human Body

34) One component of the digestive system is

a) the kidneys
b) the pharynx
c) the spleen
d) the trachea

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

35) All of the following are functions of the lymphatic system EXCEPT

a) carrying lipids from the gastrointestinal tract to the blood
b) containing sites for proliferation of B cells
c) regulating the acid-base balance of body fluids
d) returning proteins and fluids to the blood

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

36) During a dissection, a student must remove a serous membrane that is covering the surface of the heart. This membrane is the

a) parietal pericardium
b) parietal pleura
c) visceral pericardium
d) visceral pleura

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

Question type: Essay

37) Detective I. M. Smart (a former anatomy student) was called to investigate a murder scene. The victim was lying in a supine position, his glazed eyes staring skyward, legs together with toes pointing upward, arms by his sides, palms facing upward. Smart concluded that the victim was found in the anatomical position. Was he correct? Why or why not?

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.1 Describe the orientation of the human body in the anatomical position.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology
Solution: No, he is not correct. In the anatomical position, the body is in an upright position.

Question type: Multiple Choice

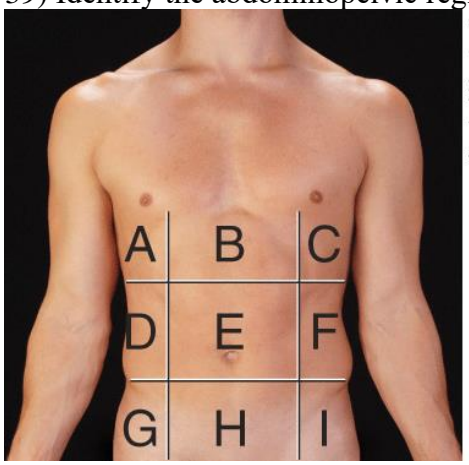
38) A plane was used to separate an organ into right and left sections. The right side of the organ measured 15cm. The left side of the organ measured 12cm. Which type of plane was used to separate this organ?

a) coronal plane
b) median sagittal plane
c) paramedian plane
d) transverse plane

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

39) Identify the abdominopelvic region labeled "A" in this picture.



a) epigastric region

b) hypogastric region
c) right hypochondriac region
d) right inguinal region

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

Question type: Essay

40) Explain why measurements are important when evaluating the status of the human body.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.10 Explain the importance of measurements in the evaluation of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.10 Measuring the Human Body
Solution: Measurements enable us to describe the body and understand how it works. They allow medical professionals to determine the dosages of medication and to quantify variables such as weight, temperature, girth, etc

Question type: Multiple Choice

41) A patient presents to the emergency room complaining of intense pain in the right leg. This would best be described as a

a) sign
b) symptom

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.7 Distinguish between a symptom and a sign of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.7 The Human Body and Disease

Question type: Essay

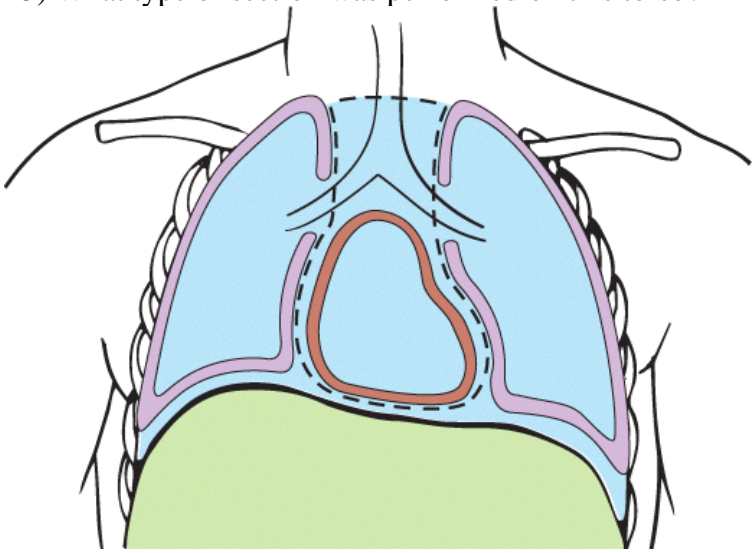
42) A patient being imaged by MRI is not allowed to have any metal on him. Why?

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.9 Describe the principles of medical imaging procedures and their importance in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.9 Medical Imaging
Solution: This is very dangerous since the body is exposed to a high-energy magnetic field in order to cause protons to arrange themselves in relation to the field.

Question type: Multiple Choice

43) What type of section was performed on this torso?



a) cross
b) coronal (frontal)
c) median
d) transverse

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.

Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

Question type: Text Entry

44) A system consists of related _____ that have a common function.

Answer: organs

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems
Solution: organs

Question type: Multiple Choice

45) The system responsible for movement of limbs, maintenance of posture, and production of heat is the

a) endocrine
b) lymphatic
c) muscular
d) skeletal

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

46) The _____ system enables the body to detect and respond to environmental change through the propagation of impulses.

a) cardiovascular
b) endocrine
c) lymphatic
d) nervous

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

Question type: Text Entry

47) Regulatory chemicals produced by endocrine glands are called _____.

Answer: hormones

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems
Solution: hormones

Question type: Multiple Choice

48) The anatomical term inferior best describes the relationship between

a) the right inguinal region of the abdomen as compared to the right lumbar region
b) the epigastric region of the abdomen as compared to the right hypochondriac region
c) the right hypochondriac region as compared to the left hypochondriac region
d) the umbilical region as compared to the right lumbar region

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Analysis
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

Question type: Text Entry

49) In the anatomical position, the thumb is _____ to the index finger.

Answer: lateral

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.1 Describe the orientation of the human body in the anatomical position.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology
Solution: lateral

Question type: Multiple Choice

50) Which type of a plane through the left eyeball produces equal right and left portions of the eyeball?

a) coronal (frontal)
b) midsagittal
c) paramedian
d) transverse

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

51) Name the membrane that covers the surface of the lungs.

a) parietal peritoneum
b) visceral peritoneum
c) parietal pleura
d) visceral pleura

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

Question type: Text Entry

52) Organs such as the kidneys that are located behind the parietal peritoneum are described as _____ organs.

Answer: retroperitoneal

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities
Solution: retroperitoneal

Question type: Multiple Choice

53) Which cavity would the large intestine be found in?

a) abdominopelvic cavity
b) cranial cavity
c) pleural cavity
d) thoracic cavity

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

54) Choose the region of the abdominopelvic cavity that the gallbladder lies in.

a) epigastric region
b) left hypochondriac region
c) right lateral region
d) umbilical region

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

55) A branch of anatomy which studies the microscopic structure of tissues is

a) embryology
b) histology
c) imaging anatomy
d) surface anatomy

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective 1: SO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology and name several branches of anatomy.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.1 Anatomy Defined

56) The spleen is an organ of the

a) cardiovascular system
b) digestive system
c) lymphatic system
d) nervous system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

57) Oil glands are a component of the

a) digestive system
b) integumentary system
c) muscular system
d) skeletal system

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

58) The spinal cord is a component of the

a) cardiovascular system
b) integumentary system
c) nervous system
d) skeletal system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

59) The ureter belongs to the

a) digestive system
b) integumentary system
c) lymphatic system
d) urinary system

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

60) All of the following are functions of the urinary system EXCEPT

a) absorption of nutrients
b) elimination of wastes
c) maintenance of the acid-base balance
d) regulation of the production of red blood cells

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

61) The serous membrane on the external surface of the small intestine is the

a) parietal peritoneum
b) visceral peritoneum
c) parietal pleura
d) visceral pleura

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Bloom's: Application

Principles of Human Anatomy 15th edition Tortora Test Bank

Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

62) A white blood cell such as a lymphocyte is an example of which level of body organization?

a) cellular level
b) chemical level
c) system level
d) tissue level

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

63) The sum of all of the organs which aid in pumping and circulating blood through the body reflect what level of organization?

a) cellular level
b) chemical level
c) system level
d) tissue level

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

64) The salivary glands belong to which level of body organization?

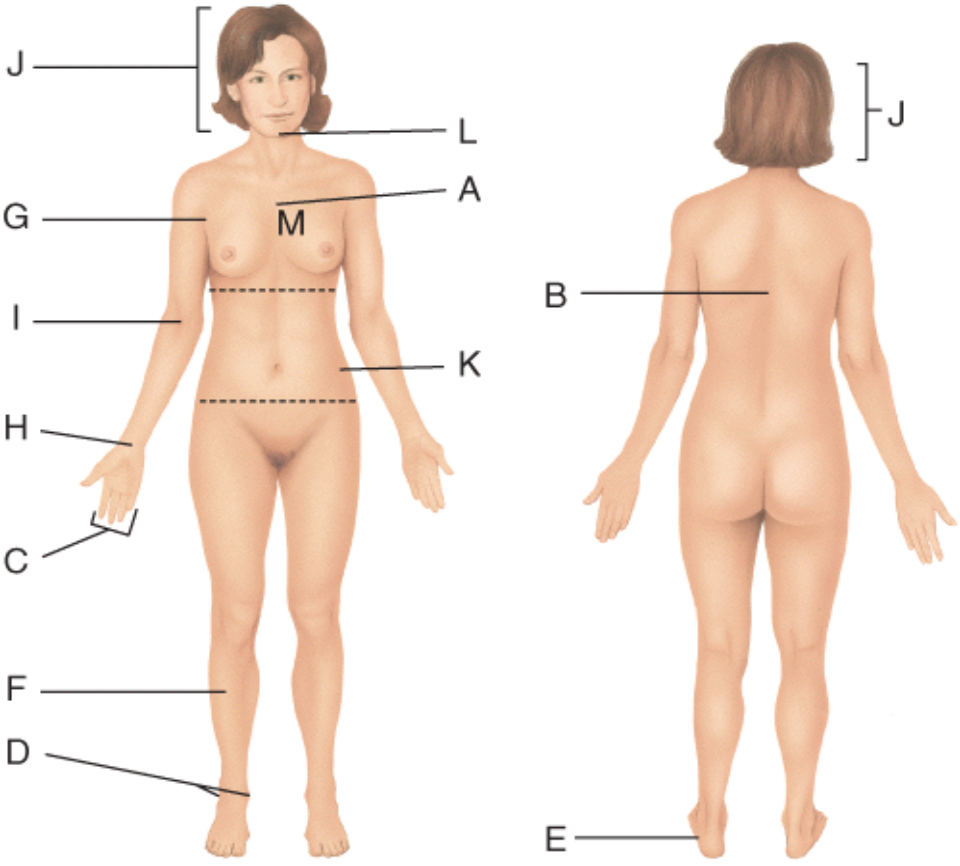
a) cellular level

b) chemical level
c) organ level
d) tissue level

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

65) Which letter is pointing to the cephalic region?

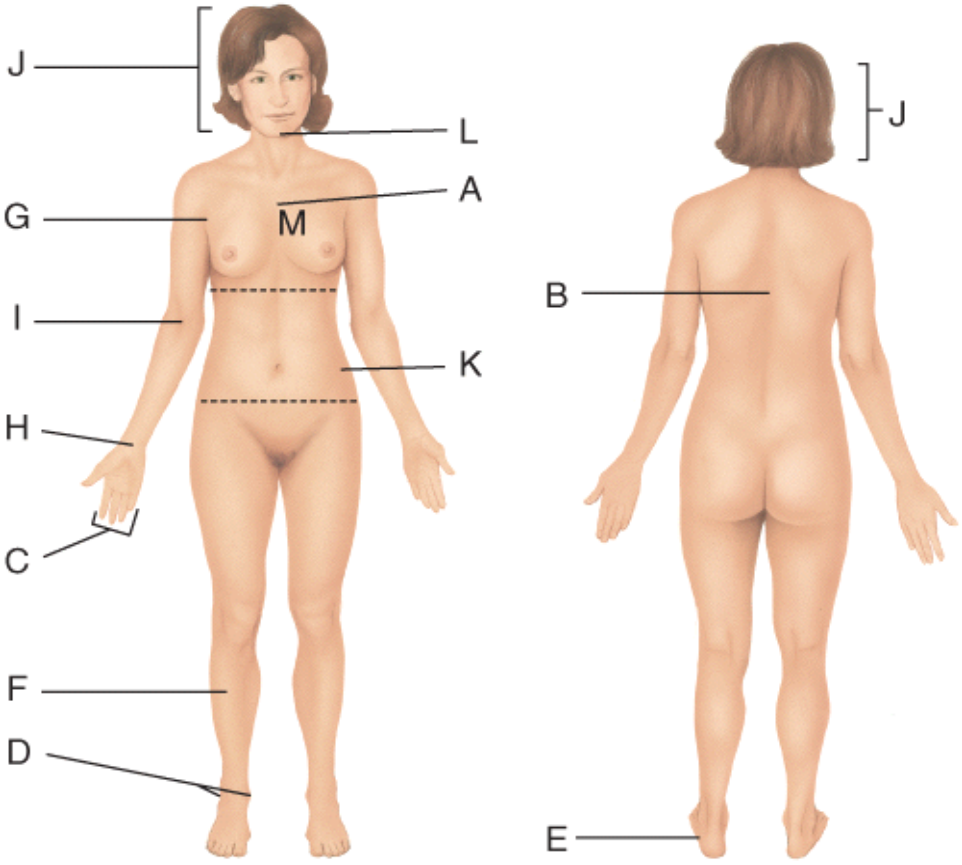


a) L
b) M
c) G
d) J

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

66) Which letter is pointing to the antecubital region?



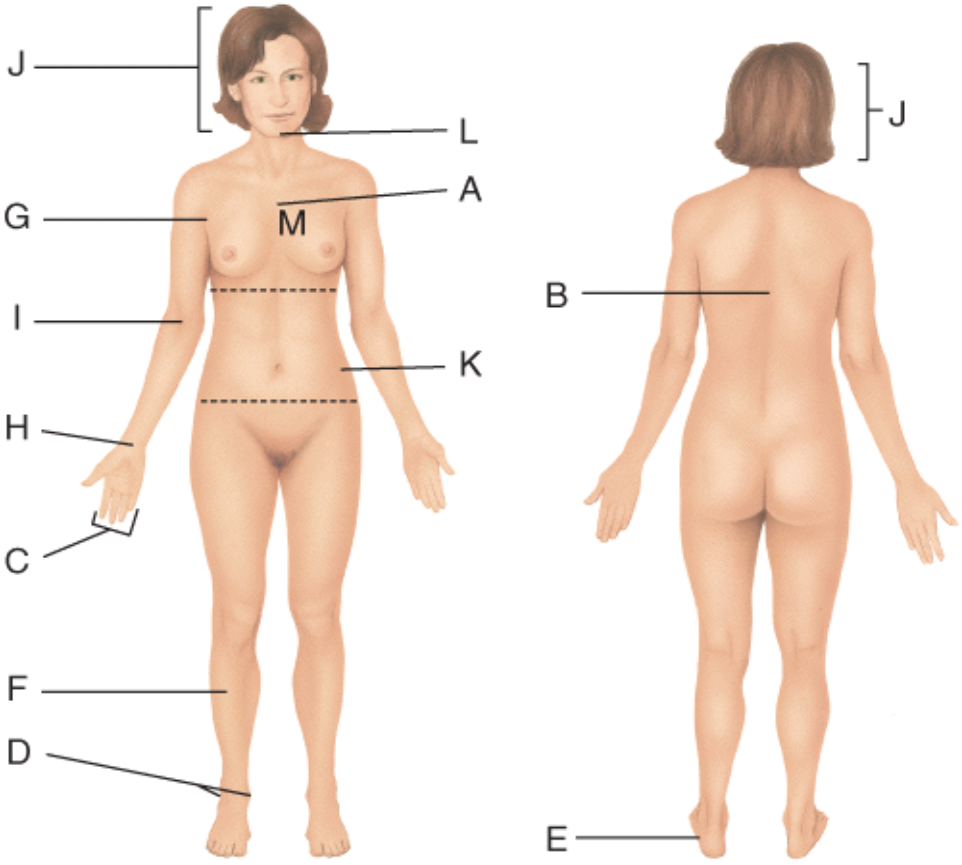
a) K
b) I
c) L
d) E

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.

Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

67) Which letter is pointing to the carpal region?

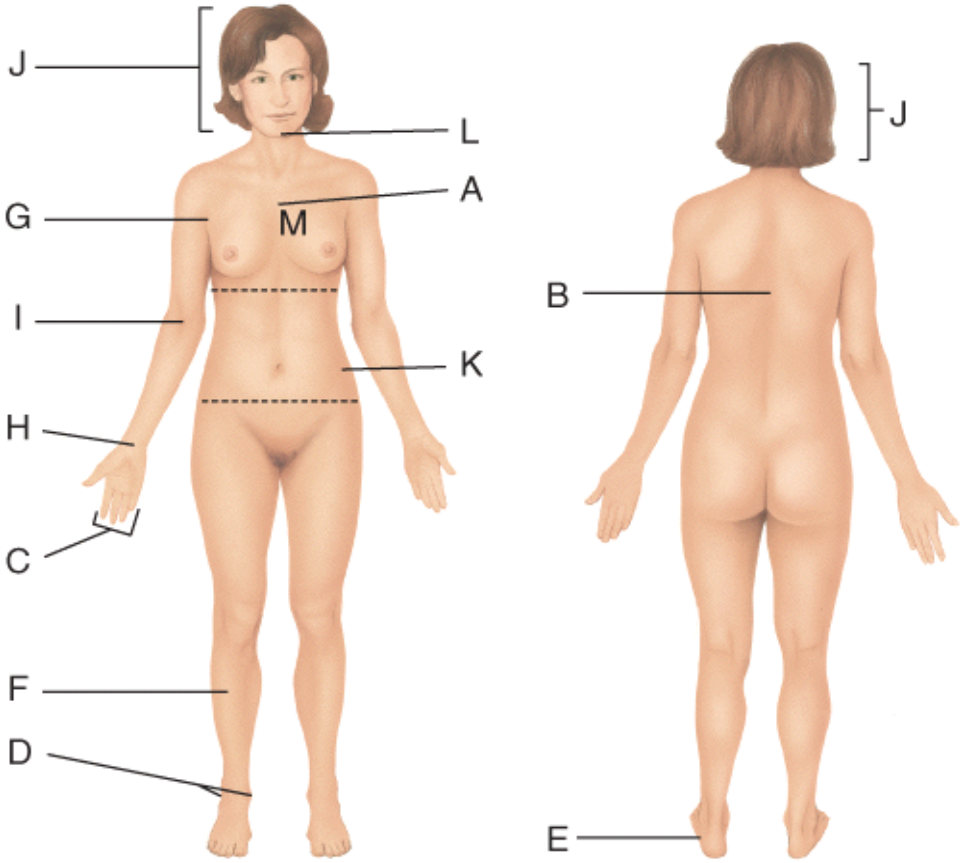


a) E
b) J
c) H
d) L

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

68) Which letter is pointing to the axillary region?

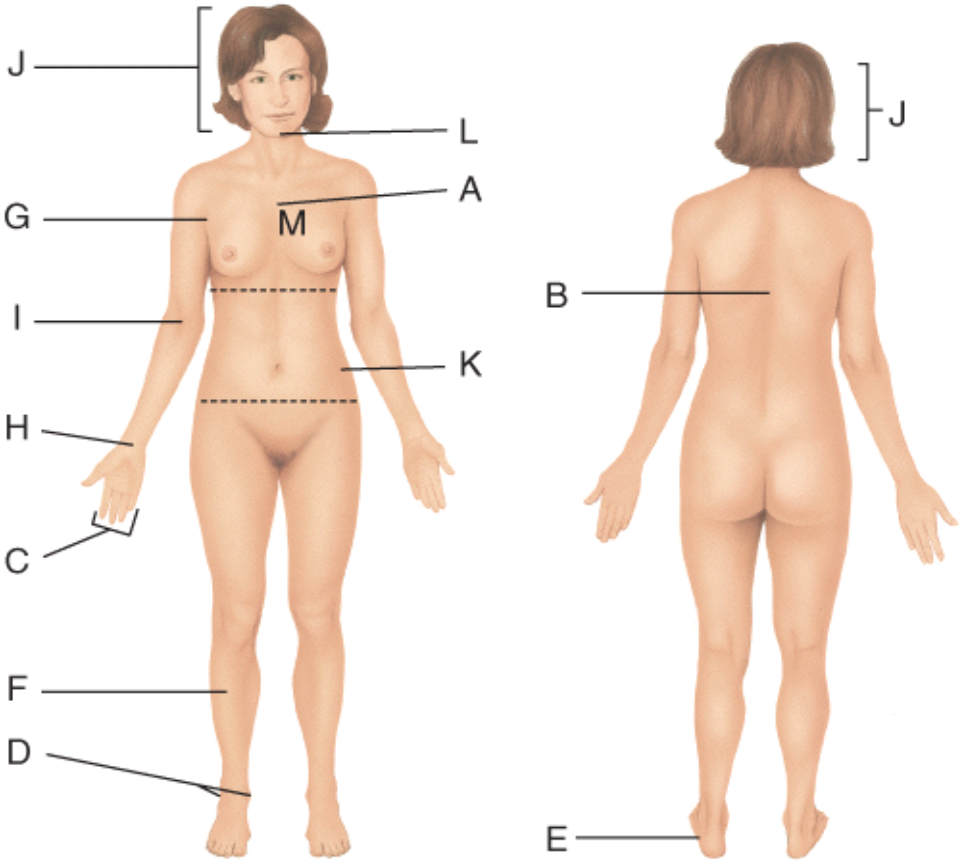


a) F
b) D
c) I
d) G

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

69) Which letter is pointing to the digital region?

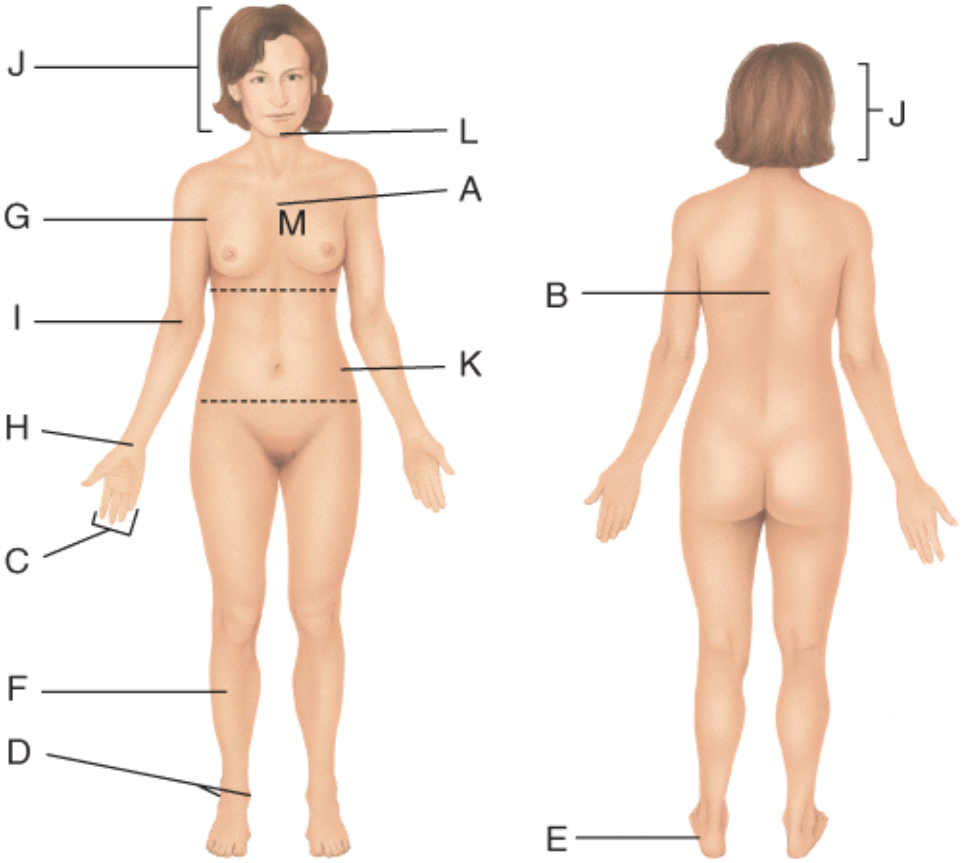


a) E
b) C
c) D
d) H

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

70) Which letter is pointing to the crural region?

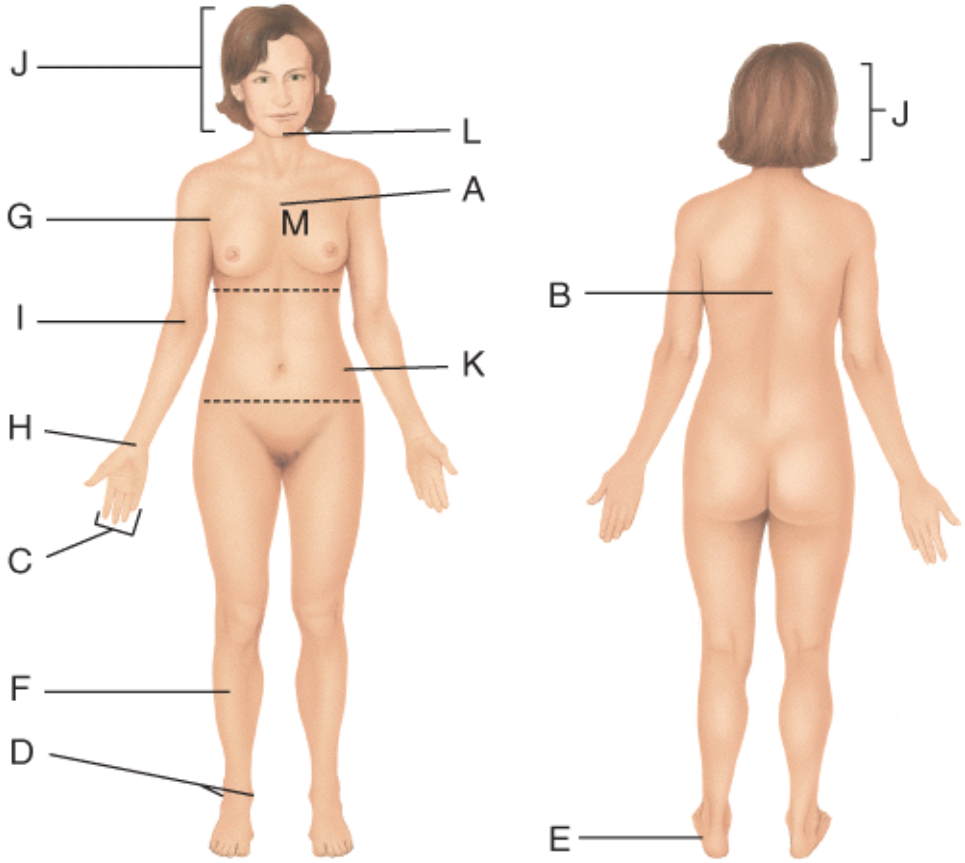


a) F
b) I
c) A
d) L

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

71) Which letter is pointing to the tarsal region?

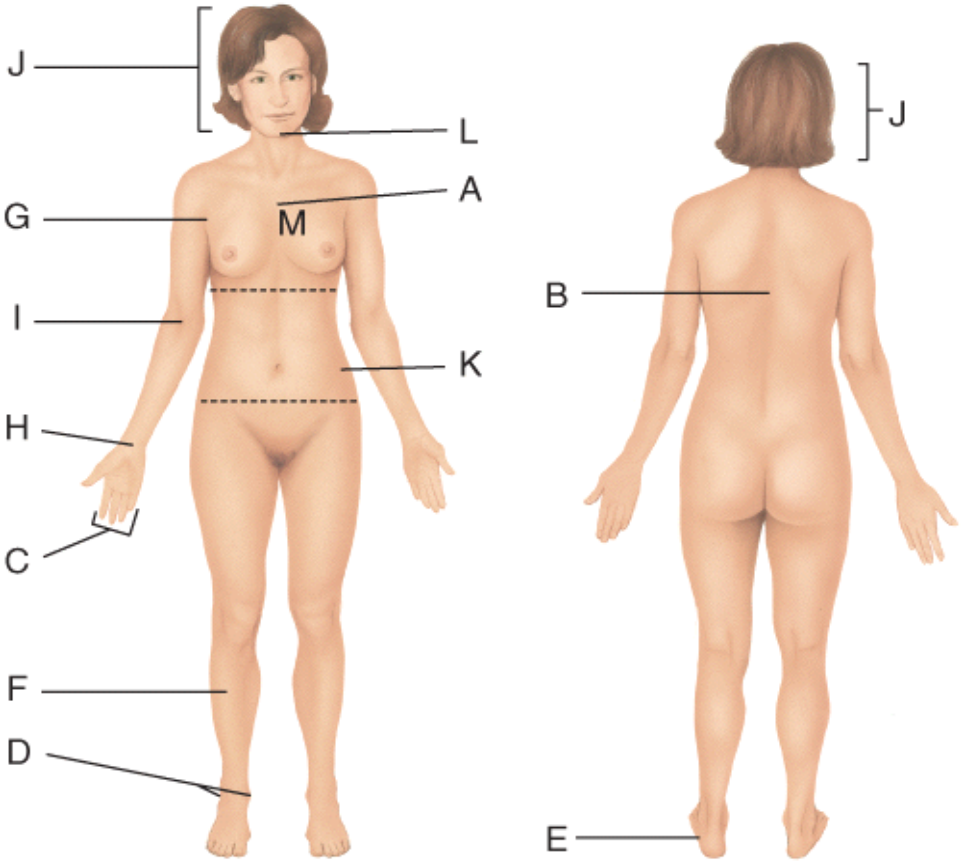


a) F
b) D
c) E
d) G

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

72) Which letter is pointing to the plantar region?

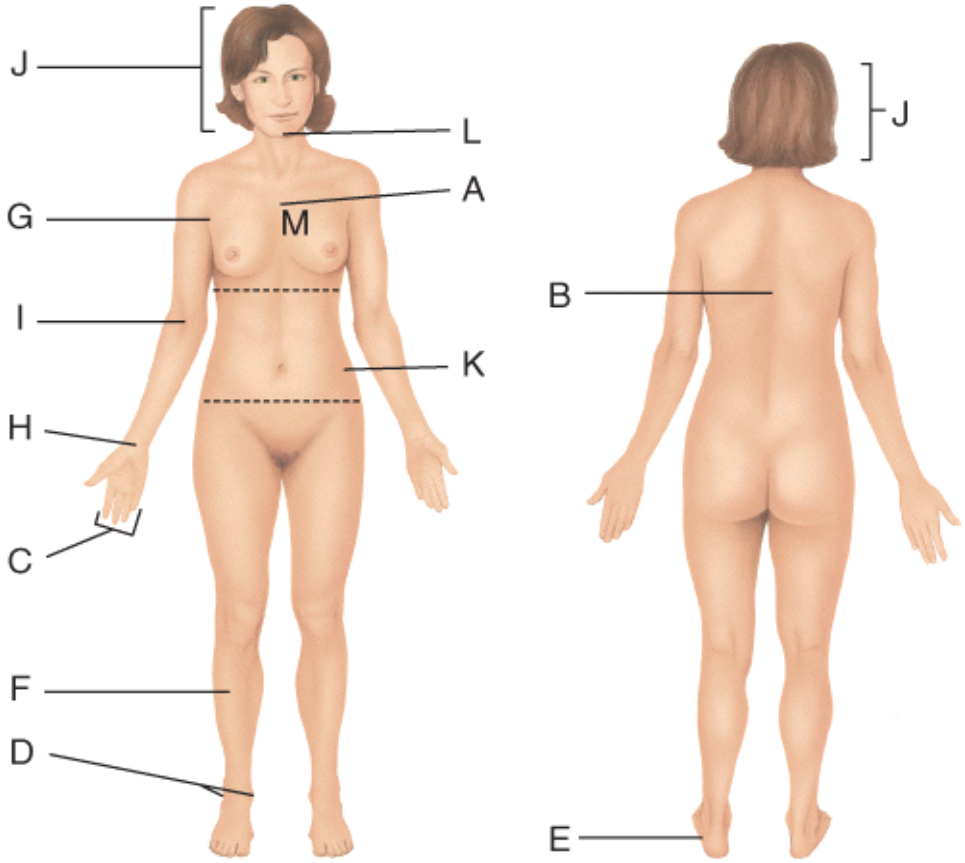


a) E
b) D
c) F
d) K

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

73) Which letter is pointing to the thoracic region?

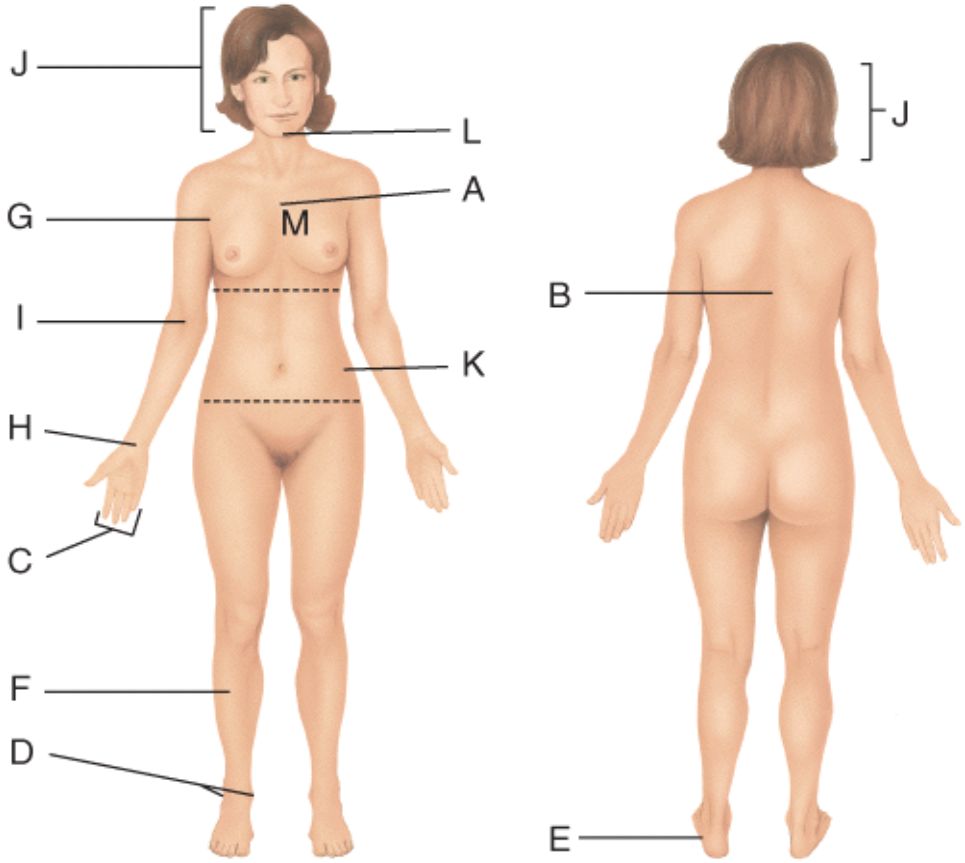


a) C
b) F
c) K
d) M

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

74) Which letter is pointing to the coxal region?

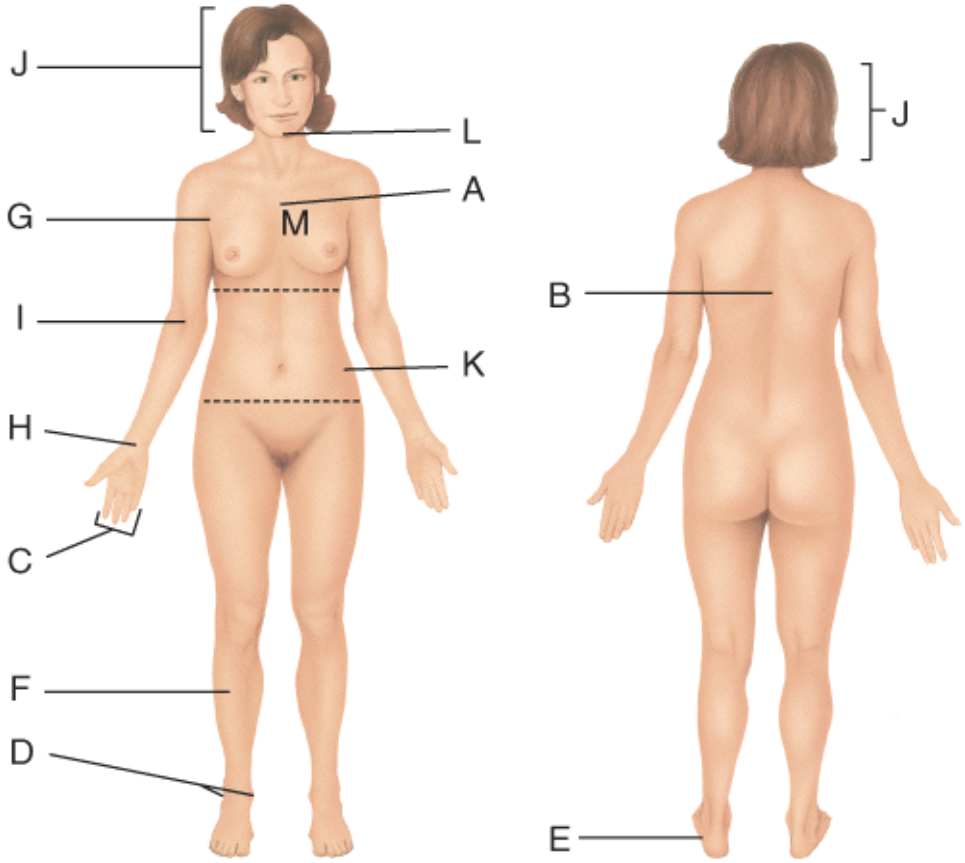


a) A
b) D
c) K
d) I

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

75) Which letter is pointing to the mental region?



a) H
b) B
c) J
d) L

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

76) Aging is a normal process characterized by a progressive decline in the body's ability to restore

a) homeostasis
b) immunity
c) blood pressure
d) tissue integrity

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe some of the general anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Aging

77) The changes associated with aging are apparent in

a) all body systems
b) the integumentary system
c) the lymphatic system
d) the nervous system

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe some of the general anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Aging

78) Which of the following are NOT changes that occur in the body due to aging?

a) decreased incidence of heart disease
b) loss of bone mass
c) increased susceptibility to cancer
d) enlarged prostate

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe some of the general anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Aging

79) The study of the function of body parts is termed

a) anatomy
b) embryology

c) histology
d) physiology

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Knowledge
Study Objective: SO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology and name several branches of anatomy.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.1 Anatomy Defined

80) All of the following are examples of aging EXCEPT

a) diminished reflexes
b) enlarged prostate
c) increased kidney function
d) wrinkled skin

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Bloom's: Comprehension
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe some of the general anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Aging