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

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Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following organs are situated within the mediastinum?
A. The pancreas, spleen, and stomach
B. The lungs, thyroid, and spleen
C. The thymus, trachea, and esophagus
D. The heart, lungs, and esophagus
E. The liver, spleen, and gallbladder

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

2. A person who is facing forward, with their arms at their sides and palms forward, is considered to be in which of the following positions?
A. Sagittal
B. Frontal
C. Prone
D. Supine
E. Anatomical

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

3. Which of the following body systems is composed of the skin, hair, and nails?
A. Endocrine
B. Integumentary
C. Digestive
D. Skeletal
E. Muscular

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

4. The abdomen is are divided into how many imaginary regions?
A. 2

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

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

5. Which of the following organs is part of both the digestive and respiratory systems?
A. Larynx
B. Pharynx
C. Nose
D. Trachea
E. Nasopharynx

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

6. The average human body temperature is 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit, which is equivalent to how many degrees Celsius?
A. 98
B. 68
C. 47
D. 37
E. 32

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

7. Which of the following makes up most of the body's actual structure?
A. Bone
B. Cartilage
C. Water
D. Muscle
E. Fat

Answer: C

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Subject: Essentials for Life, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Which of the following systems is responsible for heat maintenance, movement, and posture?
A. Respiratory
B. Cardiovascular
C. Muscular
D. Skeletal
E. Reproductive

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

13. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of the endocrine system?
A. It can produce effects that last for days or longer.
B. It can produce an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time.
C. It produces a more rapid response to body changes than the nervous system.
D. It releases chemical messengers called hormones.
E. It is an important homeostatic system.

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

14. The organs of the respiratory system include all of the following, *except*:
A. the larynx.
B. the pharynx.
C. the trachea.
D. the bronchi.
E. the thoracic duct.

Answer: E
Subject: Organization of the Body, Chapter 1

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Complexity: Easy

15. What area of the body does the term *inguinal* primarily refer to?
A. Perineum
B. Sternum
C. Elbow
D. Groin
E. Knee

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

16. Which of the following terms does *not* match its given definition?
A. Gross anatomy: Study of structures visible to the eye
B. Microscopic anatomy: Study of structures too small to be seen by the naked eye
C. Cytology: Study of structures in a certain body region
D. Embryology: Study of changes from conception to birth
E. Histology: Study of tissues

Answer: C
Subject: Overview, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

17. Which of the following is the body system that is responsible for internal transport of cells and dissolved substances?
A. Respiratory
B. Cardiovascular
C. Endocrine
D. Nervous
E. Integumentary

Answer: B
Subject: Movement, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

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

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

Answer: C
Subject: Classifications of Physiology, Chapter 1
Complexity: Difficult

19. Which of the following is a good example of a positive feedback mechanism?
A. Blood calcium level regulation
B. Enhancement of labor contraction
C. Body temperature regulation
D. Regulating glucose levels in the blood
E. Regulating the sense of thirst

Answer: B
Subject: Positive Feedback, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

20. Which of the following terms refers to the front of the body?
A. Dorsal
B. Proximal
C. Posterior
D. Medial
E. Ventral

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

21. Which of the following regions corresponds to the lower back?
A. Thoracic
B. Lumbar
C. Pelvic
D. Cephalic
E. Gluteal

Answer: B
Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1

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Complexity: Moderate

22. Which of the following organs would be found in the left hypochondriac region?
A. Spleen
B. Liver
C. Appendix
D. Pancreas
E. Stomach

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

23. Which of the following describes a frontal plane?
A. Two cuts dividing the body into left and right halves
B. A transverse cut just above the pelvic region
C. Any sagittal plane
D. Any cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions
E. A transverse cut just above the knees

Answer: D
Subject: Anatomic Planes, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

24. Which of the following imaging devices can be used best to localize a tumor in the brain?
A. PET
B. MRI
C. X-ray
D. CCD
E. DSA

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

25. Which of the following is within the dorsal body cavity?
A. Liver
B. Heart

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C. Brain
D. Stomach
E. Urinary bladder

Answer: C
Subject: Body Cavities and Membranes, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

26. Which of the following is a diagnostic technique that uses a computer to produce a sectional view of the body from X-rays?
A. MRI scan
B. CT scan
C. Ultrasound
D. Angiogram
E. Radiograph

Answer: B
Subject: Diagnostic Imaging, Chapter 1
Complexity: Difficult

27. The serous membrane covering the stomach and most of the intestines is referred to as which of the following?
A. Peritoneum
B. Pericardium
C. Mediastinum
D. Pleura
E. Abdomen

Answer: A
Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

28. Which of the following responds to commands of the control center in negative feedback?
A. Effector
B. Stimulus
C. Receptor
D. Hypothalamus
E. Thermoregulator

Answer: A

Subject: Homeostatic Control, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Defense against infection and disease is the function of which of the following systems?
A. Endocrine
B. Urinary
C. Lymphatic
D. Nervous
E. Cardiovascular

Answer: C
Subject: Lymphatic System, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

34. Which of the following systems causes locomotion and heat production?
A. Muscular
B. Cardiovascular
C. Skeletal
D. Nervous
E. Integumentary

Answer: A
Subject: Muscular System, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

35. Which of the following regions corresponds to the upper arm?
A. Femoral
B. Pedal
C. Antebrachial
D. Cervical
E. Brachial

Answer: E
Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1

Complexity: Moderate

36. Which of the following separates the abdominal cavity from the thoracic cavity?
A. Mediastinum
B. Diaphragm
C. Pulmonary ligament
D. Pleura
E. Serous membrane

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

37. In which of the following quadrants is the appendix located?
A. Right upper
B. Left upper
C. Right lower
D. Left lower
E. Right upper and left lower

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

38. Which of the following terms means “stabilizing internal conditions”?
A. Homeostasis
B. Autoregulation
C. Effector
D. Biology
E. Cytology

Answer: A
Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

Fill-in-the-Blank

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

Answer: positive feedback
Subject: Homeostasis, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

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

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

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

Answer: physiology
Subject: Overview, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

42. The heart is surrounded by the _____ membrane.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52. Average body _____ is 37°C.

Answer: temperature
Subject: Body Temperature, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

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

Answer: peritoneum
Subject: Abdominopelvic Cavity, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

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

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

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

Answer: downward
Subject: Directional Terms, Chapter 1
Complexity: Difficult

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

Answer: transverse
Subject: Anatomic Planes, Chapter 1
Complexity: Moderate

57. The chest is _____ to the uterus.

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

True/False

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

Answer: True
Subject: Overview, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

59. The abdominopelvic cavity is lined with peritoneal membranes.

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

60. The heart muscle pumps blood through the veins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

66. The kidneys are located in the peritoneum.

Answer: False

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

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

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

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

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

69. The mouth is proximal to the fingers.

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

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

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

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

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

72. The heart lies in the pericardial cavity.

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

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

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

74. Serous membranes secrete a watery lubricating fluid.

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

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

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

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

Answer: False
Subject: Body Regions and Terms, Chapter 1
Complexity: Easy

77. The heart is medial to the arm.

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

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