Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology 5th edition Rizzo Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1

1. Anatomy is the study of diseases in the body.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK:
Correct Anatomy is the study of the structure or morphology of the body and how the body parts are organized. Pathology is the study of diseases of the body.
Incorrect Anatomy is the study of the structure or morphology of the body and how the body parts are organized. Pathology is the study of diseases of the body.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Introduction
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 1/20/2025 8:54 AM
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2. The organs of any cavity are referred to as the viscera.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK:
Correct The organs of any cavity are referred to as the viscera.
Incorrect The organs of any cavity are referred to as the viscera.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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3. The smallest unit of life is the cell.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK:
Correct The smallest unit of life is the cell.
Incorrect The smallest unit of life is the cell.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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Chapter 1

4. There are four types of muscle in the human body.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

FEEDBACK:
Correct There are four types of tissue in the human body: epithelial, connective, neural, and muscle. Muscle tissue only has three subtypes: skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle.
Incorrect There are four types of tissue in the human body: epithelial, connective, neural, and muscle. Muscle tissue only has three subtypes: skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscle.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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5. The prostate gland, penis, and urethra belong to the male reproductive system.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

FEEDBACK:
Correct The prostate gland, penis, and urethra belong to the biological male reproductive system.
Incorrect The prostate gland, penis, and urethra belong to the biological male reproductive system.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
HAS VARIABLES: False
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6. What is the study of how various body parts function, what they do and how they do it?
   a. pathology
   b. physiology
   c. anatomy
   d. histology

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The study of the functions of body parts, what they do and how they do it is physiology.
b. Correct: The study of the functions of body parts, what they do and how they do it is physiology.
c. Incorrect: The study of the functions of body parts, what they do and how they do it is physiology.
d. Incorrect: The study of the functions of body parts, what they do and how they do it is

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physiology.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Introduction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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7. How is the head anatomically positioned to the heart?
   a. The head is superior to the heart.
   b. The head is distal to the heart.
   c. The head is deep to the heart.
   d. The head is inferior to the heart.

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
   a. Correct: The head is superior to the heart. Superior means uppermost or above another structure.
   b. Incorrect: The head is superior to the heart. Superior means uppermost or above another structure.
   c. Incorrect: The head is superior to the heart. Superior means uppermost or above another structure.
   d. Incorrect: The head is superior to the heart. Superior means uppermost or above another structure.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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8. What plane divides the body into superior and inferior portions?
   a. Frontal plane
   b. Midsagittal plane
   c. Coronal plane
   d. Transverse plane

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect: A transverse (or horizontal) plane is any plane that divides the body (or organ) into superior and inferior portions.
   b. Incorrect: A transverse (or horizontal) plane is any plane that divides the body (or organ) into superior and inferior portions.
   c. Incorrect: A transverse (or horizontal) plane is any plane that divides the body (or organ) into superior and inferior portions.
   d. Correct: A transverse (or horizontal) plane is any plane that divides the body (or organ) into superior and inferior portions.

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POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Planes
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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9. What body cavity is divided into the cranial cavity and the spinal cavity?
   a. Ventral cavity
   b. Dorsal cavity
   c. Thoracic cavity
   d. Abdominopelvic cavity

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect: The dorsal cavity is divided into the cranial cavity, which contains the brain, and the spinal cavity, which contains the spinal cord.
   b. Correct: The dorsal cavity is divided into the cranial cavity, which contains the brain, and the spinal cavity, which contains the spinal cord.
   c. Incorrect: The dorsal cavity is divided into the cranial cavity, which contains the brain, and the spinal cavity, which contains the spinal cord.
   d. Incorrect: The dorsal cavity is divided into the cranial cavity, which contains the brain, and the spinal cavity, which contains the spinal cord.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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10. How is the wrist anatomically positioned in relation to the elbow?
   a. The wrist is proximal to the elbow.
   b. The wrist is superior to the elbow.
   c. The wrist is distal to the elbow.
   d. The wrist is superficial to the elbow.

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect: The wrist is distal to the elbow; distal means away from the point of attachment
   b. Incorrect: The wrist is distal to the elbow; distal means away from the point of attachment
   c. Correct: The wrist is distal to the elbow; distal means away from the point of attachment
   d. Incorrect: The wrist is distal to the elbow; distal means away from the point of attachment

POINTS: 1

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Chapter 1

DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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11. Which of these two cavities are separated by the diaphragm?
    a. dorsal cavity and cranial cavity
    b. cranial cavity and abdominopelvic cavity
    c. spinal column and thoracic cavity
    d. thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity. The diaphragm is important for breathing
b. Incorrect: The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity. The diaphragm is important for breathing
c. Incorrect: The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity. The diaphragm is important for breathing
d. Correct: The diaphragm is a muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity. The diaphragm is important for breathing

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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12. Which of the following cavities contains the heart?
    a. The pleural cavity
    b. The pericardial cavity
    c. The abdominal cavity
    d. The cranial cavity

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The heart is in the pericardial cavity. Note that the pericardial cavity is in the mediastinum, or the cavity between the pleural cavities
b. Correct: The heart is in the pericardial cavity. Note that the pericardial cavity is in the mediastinum, or the cavity between the pleural cavities
c. Incorrect: The heart is in the pericardial cavity. Note that the pericardial cavity is in the mediastinum, or the cavity between the pleural cavities
d. Incorrect: The heart is in the pericardial cavity. Note that the pericardial cavity is in the mediastinum, or the cavity between the pleural cavities

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember

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Chapter 1

REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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13. What are the smallest living units of the biological organization?
    a. Atoms
    b. Cells
    c. Organelles
    d. Organ systems

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: All living material is composed of cells, the smallest unit of life.
b. Correct: All living material is composed of cells, the smallest unit of life.
c. Incorrect: All living material is composed of cells, the smallest unit of life.
d. Incorrect: All living material is composed of cells, the smallest unit of life.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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14. What is defined as aa group of similar cells that perform similar functions?
    a. tissues
    b. classes
    c. molecules
    d. organs

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct: A group of similar cells that perform similar functions are known as tissues. Cells are organized into tissues. For example, a group of epithelial cells lining the alimentary tract is collectively referred to as epithelial tissue.
b. Incorrect: A group of similar cells that perform similar functions are known as tissues. Cells are organized into tissues. For example, a group of epithelial cells lining the alimentary tract is collectively referred to as epithelial tissue.
c. Incorrect: A group of similar cells that perform similar functions are known as tissues. Cells are organized into tissues. For example, a group of epithelial cells lining the alimentary tract is collectively referred to as epithelial tissue.
d. Incorrect: A group of similar cells that perform similar functions are known as tissues. Cells are organized into tissues. For example, a group of epithelial cells lining the alimentary tract is collectively referred to as epithelial tissue.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember

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REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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15. How are lungs anatomically positioned relative to the heart?
    a. The lungs are medial to the heart.
    b. The lungs are superior to the heart.
    c. The lungs are lateral to the heart.
    d. The lungs are distal to the heart.

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect: The lungs are lateral to the heart. Lateral is a directional term that means toward the side or away from the body's midline
    b. Incorrect: The lungs are lateral to the heart. Lateral is a directional term that means toward the side or away from the body's midline
    c. Correct: The lungs are lateral to the heart. Lateral is a directional term that means toward the side or away from the body's midline
    d. Incorrect: The lungs are lateral to the heart. Lateral is a directional term that means toward the side or away from the body's midline

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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16. Both the stomach and gallbladder are in what body cavity?
    a. dorsal cavity
    b. cranial cavity
    c. thoracic cavity
    d. abdominopelvic cavity

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect: The stomach and gallbladder are located in the abdominopelvic cavity
    b. Incorrect: The stomach and gallbladder are located in the abdominopelvic cavity
    c. Incorrect: The stomach and gallbladder are located in the abdominopelvic cavity
    d. Correct: The stomach and gallbladder are located in the abdominopelvic cavity

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False

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17. Which of the following tissues covers surfaces and forms glands?
    a. Epithelial
    b. Connective
    c. Muscle
    d. Nervous

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
    a. Correct: Epithelial tissue covers surfaces and forms glands.
    b. Incorrect: Epithelial tissue covers surfaces and forms glands.
    c. Incorrect: Epithelial tissue covers surfaces and forms glands.
    d. Incorrect: Epithelial tissue covers surfaces and forms glands.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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18. What type of tissue includes fluid-like substances, such as blood or lymph?
    a. epithelial
    b. connective
    c. muscle
    d. nervous

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect: Connective tissue binds together and supports other organs, this includes fluid-like substances, such as blood or lymph
    b. Correct: Connective tissue binds together and supports other organs, this includes fluid-like substances, such as blood or lymph
    c. Incorrect: Connective tissue binds together and supports other organs, this includes fluid-like substances, such as blood or lymph
    d. Incorrect: Connective tissue binds together and supports other organs, this includes fluid-like substances, such as blood or lymph

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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19. The lungs and heart are located in which body cavity?

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a. abdominopelvic cavity
b. dorsal cavity
c. thoracic cavity
d. cranial cavity

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The lungs and heart are located in the thoracic cavity
b. Incorrect: The lungs and heart are located in the thoracic cavity
c. Correct: The lungs and heart are located in the thoracic cavity
d. Incorrect: The lungs and heart are located in the thoracic cavity

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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20. Which of the following muscle types are important for the pumping action of the heart?
a. Smooth muscle
b. Cardiac muscle
c. Skeletal muscle
d. Smooth and cardiac muscle

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: Cardiac muscle is found only in the heart. Cardiac muscle contractions results in the pumping action of the heart
b. Correct: Cardiac muscle is found only in the heart. Cardiac muscle contractions results in the pumping action of the heart
c. Incorrect: Cardiac muscle is found only in the heart. Cardiac muscle contractions results in the pumping action of the heart
d. Incorrect: Cardiac muscle is found only in the heart. Cardiac muscle contractions results in the pumping action of the heart

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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21. Which of the following organ systems consists of skin, hair, and nails?
a. Integumentary
b. Muscular
c. Digestive

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d. Endocrine

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct: The integumentary system includes the skin, hair, nails, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands
b. Incorrect: The integumentary system includes the skin, hair, nails, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands
c. Incorrect: The integumentary system includes the skin, hair, nails, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands
d. Incorrect: The integumentary system includes the skin, hair, nails, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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22. What organ system interprets stimuli from the outside world and controls special senses?
a. integumentary
b. nervous
c. digestive
d. urinary

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The nervous system interprets the outside world and controls special senses. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, peripheral nerves, and sensory and motor structures of the body
b. Correct: The nervous system interprets the outside world and controls special senses. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, peripheral nerves, and sensory and motor structures of the body
c. Incorrect: The nervous system interprets the outside world and controls special senses. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, peripheral nerves, and sensory and motor structures of the body
d. Incorrect: The nervous system interprets the outside world and controls special senses. The nervous system consists of the brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, peripheral nerves, and sensory and motor structures of the body

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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23. What is the process called that maintains the internal environment of the body within narrow, stable limits?
a. physiology

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b. homeostasis
c. pathology
d. epithelium

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: Homeostasis is the maintenance of the internal environment of the body within certain narrow ranges
b. Correct: Homeostasis is the maintenance of the internal environment of the body within certain narrow ranges
c. Incorrect: Homeostasis is the maintenance of the internal environment of the body within certain narrow ranges
d. Incorrect: Homeostasis is the maintenance of the internal environment of the body within certain narrow ranges

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Homeostasis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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24. Which of the following planes divides the body into two equal left and right portions ?
a. Transverse plane
b. Frontal plane
c. Horizontal plane
d. Midsagittal plane

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: A midsagittal plane vertically divides the body through the midline into two equal left and right portions or halves
b. Incorrect: A midsagittal plane vertically divides the body through the midline into two equal left and right portions or halves
c. Incorrect: A midsagittal plane vertically divides the body through the midline into two equal left and right portions or halves
d. Correct: A midsagittal plane vertically divides the body through the midline into two equal left and right portions or halves

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Planes
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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25. Which of the following is a function of glucagon secreted by pancreas?
a. It decreases blood glucose levels.
b. It moves excess blood glucose into liver.

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c. It breaks down glycogen into glucose.
d. It helps in storing animal starch.

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: Body temperature control is an example of negative feedback.
b. Incorrect: Body temperature control is an example of negative feedback.
c. Correct: Body temperature control is an example of negative feedback.
d. Incorrect: Body temperature control is an example of negative feedback.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Homeostasis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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26. What type of muscle tissue is found along the digestive tract?
a. Smooth
b. Cardiac
c. Skeletal
d. Vascular

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct: Smooth muscle is a type of muscle tissue that is found along the digestive tract. It is also found along the vasculature (arteries and veins)
b. Incorrect: Smooth muscle is a type of muscle tissue that is found along the digestive tract. It is also found along the vasculature (arteries and veins)
c. Incorrect: Smooth muscle is a type of muscle tissue that is found along the digestive tract. It is also found along the vasculature (arteries and veins)
d. Incorrect: Smooth muscle is a type of muscle tissue that is found along the digestive tract. It is also found along the vasculature (arteries and veins)
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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27. Changes in body temperature are controlled by which organ?
a. thymus
b. pituitary
c. hypothalamus
d. thalamus

ANSWER: c

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FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: Changes in body temperature are controlled by the hypothalamus
b. Incorrect: Changes in body temperature are controlled by the hypothalamus
c. Correct: Changes in body temperature are controlled by the hypothalamus
d. Incorrect: Changes in body temperature are controlled by the hypothalamus

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Homeostasis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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28. Which physiological process is demonstrated when the first uterine contraction during labor triggers increasingly stronger uterine contractions?
a. negative feedback
b. the endocrine system
c. a pathological disorder
d. positive feedback

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The first uterine contraction during labor results in stronger and stronger contractions of the uterus. This process is an example of positive feedback
b. Incorrect: The first uterine contraction during labor results in stronger and stronger contractions of the uterus. This process is an example of positive feedback
c. Incorrect: The first uterine contraction during labor results in stronger and stronger contractions of the uterus. This process is an example of positive feedback
d. Correct: The first uterine contraction during labor results in stronger and stronger contractions of the uterus. This process is an example of positive feedback

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Apply
REFERENCES: Homeostasis
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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29. What organ system brings in oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from the blood?
a. respiratory system
b. digestive system
c. urinary system
d. endocrine system

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
a. Correct: The respiratory system brings in oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from the blood
b. Incorrect: The respiratory system brings in oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from

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the blood

c. Incorrect: The respiratory system brings in oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from the blood

d. Incorrect: The respiratory system brings in oxygen and eliminates carbon dioxide from the blood

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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30. Which body system is responsible for converting food into simpler substances and nutrients that can be absorbed by the body's cells after ingestion?

a. respiratory
b. digestive
c. urinary
d. endocrine

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect: The digestive system is responsible for converting food into simpler substances and nutrients that can be absorbed by the body's cells after ingestion

b. Correct: The digestive system is responsible for converting food into simpler substances and nutrients that can be absorbed by the body's cells after ingestion

c. Incorrect: The digestive system is responsible for converting food into simpler substances and nutrients that can be absorbed by the body's cells after ingestion

d. Incorrect: The digestive system is responsible for converting food into simpler substances and nutrients that can be absorbed by the body's cells after ingestion

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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31. What is the study of diseases of the body?

a. anatomy
b. physiology
c. integration
d. pathology

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect: The study of diseases is called pathology.

b. Incorrect: The study of diseases is called pathology.

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c. Incorrect: The study of diseases is called pathology.
d. Correct: The study of diseases is called pathology.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Introduction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
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32. How is the mouth anatomically positioned to the nose?
a. The mouth is superior to the nose.
b. The mouth is inferior to the nose.
c. The mouth is medial to the nose.
d. The mouth is lateral to the nose.

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The mouth is inferior to the nose. Inferior means lowermost or below.
b. Correct: The mouth is inferior to the nose. Inferior means lowermost or below.
c. Incorrect: The mouth is inferior to the nose. Inferior means lowermost or below.
d. Incorrect: The mouth is inferior to the nose. Inferior means lowermost or below.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 1/20/2025 8:54 AM
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33. The brain is contained in what body cavity?
a. thoracic cavity
b. pelvic cavity
c. cranial cavity
d. spinal cavity

ANSWER: c
FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect: The brain is contained in the cranial cavity, which is a part of the dorsal cavity.
b. Incorrect: The brain is contained in the cranial cavity, which is a part of the dorsal cavity.
c. Correct: The brain is contained in the cranial cavity, which is a part of the dorsal cavity.
d. Incorrect: The brain is contained in the cranial cavity, which is a part of the dorsal cavity.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Cavities
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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HAS VARIABLES: False
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34. Which of the following statements is false about the anatomical position ?
    a. In anatomical position, the body is facing forward with arms at the sides.
    b. In anatomical position, the palms of the hand are facing forward.
    c. In anatomical position, the body is erect, or standing tall, with eyes looking forward.
    d. In anatomical position, the feet are facing slightly to the sides of the body for better balance.

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect: In standard anatomical position, the body is erect, or standing tall, facing forward with the arms at the sides and the palms of the hand and feet pointing forward. The feet are not facing slightly to the sides of the body
    b. Incorrect: In standard anatomical position, the body is erect, or standing tall, facing forward with the arms at the sides and the palms of the hand and feet pointing forward. The feet are not facing slightly to the sides of the body
    c. Incorrect: In standard anatomical position, the body is erect, or standing tall, facing forward with the arms at the sides and the palms of the hand and feet pointing forward. The feet are not facing slightly to the sides of the body
    d. Correct: In standard anatomical position, the body is erect, or standing tall, facing forward with the arms at the sides and the palms of the hand and feet pointing forward. The feet are not facing slightly to the sides of the body

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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35. A patient who is bending over from pain asks you to examine their stomach. You immediately palpate, or feel, for tenderness or swelling in the left upper quadrant (the upper left superior portion of the abdomen) because you know that is where the stomach is located. What is the term used for the reference point when referring to directional terms, planes, and cavities for this patient when discussing the location of the pain with another provider?
    a. Anatomical position
    b. Physiology
    c. Pathology
    d. Cellular morphology

ANSWER: a
FEEDBACK:
    a. Correct: The anatomical position is used when referring to directional terms, planes, and cavities for this patient. Discussion of any anatomical structures in relation to other anatomical structures will always use the anatomical position of the patient as a reference.
    b. Incorrect: The anatomical position is used when referring to directional terms, planes, and cavities for this patient. Discussion of any anatomical structures in relation to other anatomical structures will always use the anatomical position of the patient as a reference.

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c. Incorrect: The anatomical position is used when referring to directional terms, planes, and cavities for this patient. Discussion of any anatomical structures in relation to other anatomical structures will always use the anatomical position of the patient as a reference.

d. Incorrect: The anatomical position is used when referring to directional terms, planes, and cavities for this patient. Discussion of any anatomical structures in relation to other anatomical structures will always use the anatomical position of the patient as a reference.

POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Apply
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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36. The ears are _____ to the nose.
ANSWER: lateral
RATIONALE: The ears are lateral to the nose.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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37. The knee is _____ to the ankle.
ANSWER: proximal
RATIONALE: The knee is proximal to the ankle.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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38. The heart is _____ to the lungs
ANSWER: medial
RATIONALE: The heart is medial to the lungs.
POINTS: 1

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DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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39. The thorax is _____ to the abdomen.
ANSWER: superior
RATIONALE: The thorax is superior to the abdomen.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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40. The chin is _____ to the nose
ANSWER: inferior
RATIONALE: The chin is inferior to the nose.
POINTS: 1
DIFFICULTY: Understand
REFERENCES: Terms of Direction
QUESTION TYPE: Completion
HAS VARIABLES: False
STUDENT ENTRY MODE: Basic
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Match the organ to its system.

a. large intestine	b. thyroid gland
c. lung	d. arteries
e. biceps brachii	f. uterus
g. bone	h. brain
i. spleen	j. kidney

RATIONALE: The thyroid is part of the endocrine system.
The biceps brachii is a muscle in the arm and is part of the muscular system.
The kidney is part of the urinary system.
The uterus is part of the reproductive system of a female.
The spleen is part of the lymphatic system.
Arteries are part of the cardiovascular system.

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Bone is part of the skeletal system.
The brain is part of the nervous system.
The lungs are part of the respiratory system.
The large intestine is part of the digestive system.

DIFFICULTY: Remember
REFERENCES: Structural Units
QUESTION TYPE: Matching
HAS VARIABLES: False
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41. endocrine system
ANSWER: b
POINTS: 1

42. muscular system
ANSWER: e
POINTS: 1

43. urinary system
ANSWER: j
POINTS: 1

44. reproductive system
ANSWER: f
POINTS: 1

45. lymphatic system
ANSWER: i
POINTS: 1

46. cardiovascular system
ANSWER: d
POINTS: 1

47. skeletal system
ANSWER: g
POINTS: 1

48. nervous system
ANSWER: h
POINTS: 1

49. respiratory system
ANSWER: c
POINTS: 1

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50. digestive system
ANSWER: a
POINTS: 1

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