

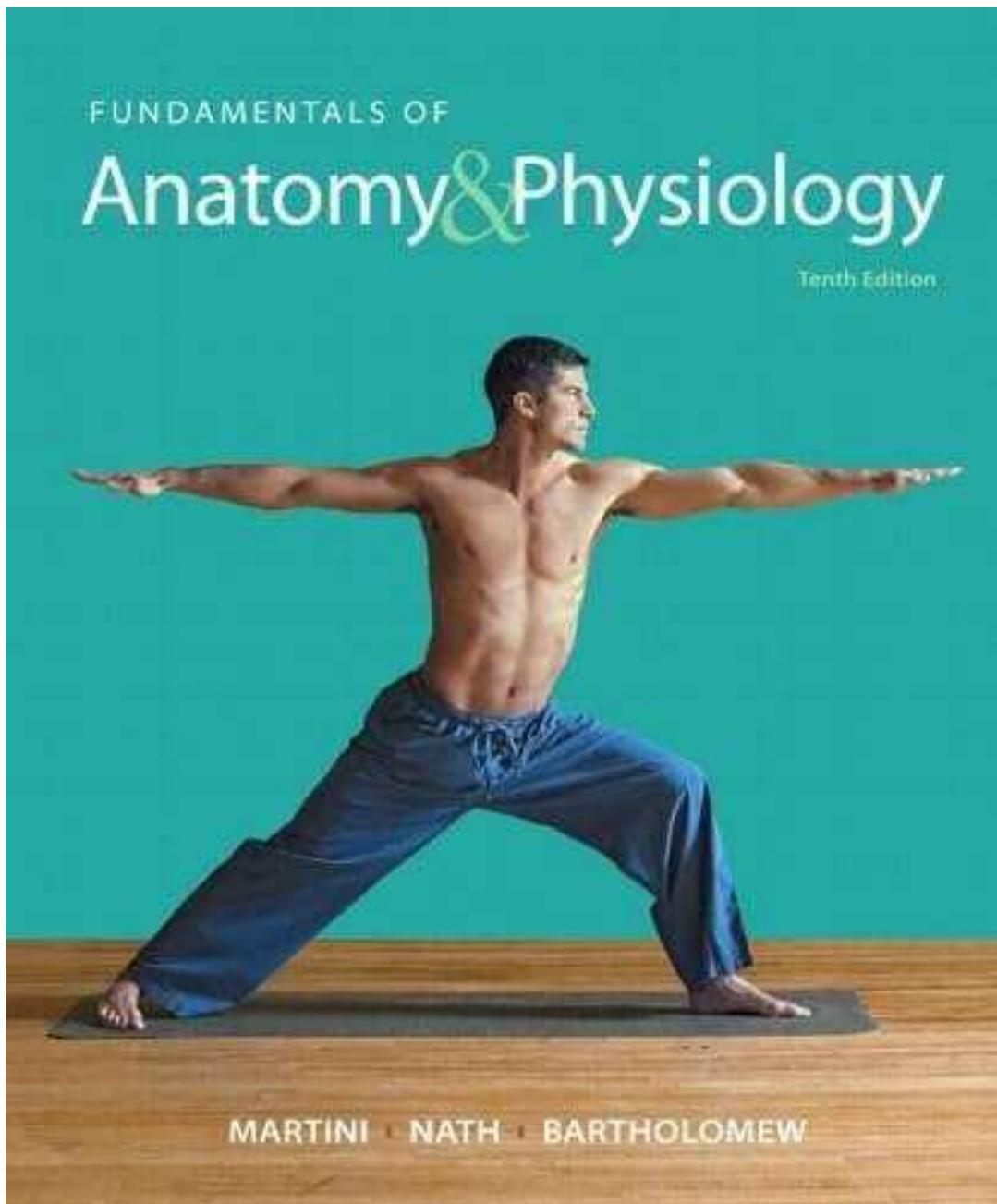
## TEST BANK

# Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology

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10th Edition



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## Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

### Test Bank for Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology, 12th Edition

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#### Multiple Choice Questions

1) The analysis of the internal structure of individual cells is called

- A) cytology.
- B) histology.
- C) embryology.
- D) physiology.
- E) anatomy.

answer: A

2) The study of the general form and superficial markings of an organism is called \_\_\_\_\_ anatomy.

- A) gross
- B) surface
- C) systemic
- D) regional
- E) surgical

answer: B

3) The study of the superficial and internal features in a specific area of the body is called \_\_\_\_\_ anatomy.

- A) surface
- B) regional
- C) surgical
- D) pathological
- E) radiographic

answer: B

4) Anatomical features that change during illness are studied in \_\_\_\_\_ anatomy.

- A) gross
- B) surface
- C) microscopic
- D) pathological
- E) regional

answer: D

5) The study of the liver is to gross anatomy as the study of the liver cell is to

- A) physiology.
- B) regional anatomy.
- C) cytology.
- D) systemic anatomy.
- E) radiographic anatomy.

answer: C

6) The study of the first two months of development is termed

- A) histology.
- B) embryology.
- C) cytology.
- D) pathology.
- E) organology.

answer: B

7) The study of the function of specific organ systems is called

- A) systemic physiology.
- B) organ physiology.
- C) cell physiology.
- D) pathological physiology.
- E) histology.

answer: A

8) Cardiovascular physiology is an example of

- A) histophysiology.
- B) organ physiology.
- C) systemic physiology.
- D) pathological physiology.
- E) physiological chemistry.

answer: C

9) Which of the following is arranged in order from the most COMPLEX to the SIMPLEST?

- A) cellular, tissue, molecular, system, organ, organism
- B) molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
- C) tissue, cellular, molecular, organ, system, organism
- D) organ, organism, molecular, cellular, tissue, system
- E) organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, molecular

answer: E

10) Which organ system provides support, protection of soft tissue, mineral storage, and blood formation?

- A) integumentary
- B) muscular
- C) skeletal
- D) nervous
- E) endocrine

answer: C

11) Which organ system transports nutrients, metabolic wastes, gases, and defense cells?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) digestive
- C) muscular
- D) respiratory
- E) urinary

answer: A

12) Which organ system includes the spleen and the tonsils?

- A) digestive
- B) endocrine
- C) nervous
- D) cardiovascular
- E) lymphatic

answer: E

13) The kidneys and ureters are organs of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A) endocrine
- B) digestive
- C) respiratory
- D) urinary
- E) lymphatic

answer: D

14) The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A) endocrine
- B) cardiovascular
- C) respiratory
- D) lymphatic
- E) digestive

answer: A

15) Which organ system removes carbon dioxide from the bloodstream?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) lymphatic
- C) respiratory
- D) digestive
- E) endocrine

answer: C

16) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the liver is to the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A) lymphatic
- B) urinary
- C) digestive
- D) cardiovascular
- E) both B and D

answer: C

17) Skin, hair, and nails are associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- A) skeletal
- B) muscular
- C) integumentary
- D) endocrine
- E) both A and B

answer: C

18) The maintenance of a constant internal environment in an organism is termed

- A) positive feedback.
- B) homeostasis.
- C) negative feedback.
- D) effector control.
- E) integration.

answer: B

19) When body temperature rises, a center in the brain initiates physiological changes to decrease the body temperature. This is an example of

- A) negative feedback.
- B) positive feedback.
- C) nonhomeostatic regulation.
- D) diagnostic regulation.
- E) fever.

answer: A

Difference :

1

20) In general, the nervous system does each of the following, **except**

- A) helps to maintain homeostasis.
- B) responds rapidly to change.
- C) directs long-term responses to change.
- D) directs very specific responses.
- E) both B and D

answer: C

21) Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of the endocrine system?

- A) releases chemical messengers called hormones
- B) produces a more rapid response than the nervous system
- C) produces effects that last for days or longer
- D) produces an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time
- E) important homeostatic system

answer: B

22) A person facing forward with hands at the sides and palms facing forward is in the

- A) supine position.
- B) prone position.
- C) anatomical position.
- D) frontal position.
- E) sagittal position.

answer: C

23) An anatomical term that means the **same** as *ventral*:

- A) posterior
- B) inferior
- C) abdominal
- D) anterior
- E) superior

answer: D

24) The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs.

- A) lateral
- B) medial
- C) posterior
- D) proximal
- E) distal

answer: B

25) The wrist is \_\_\_\_\_ to the elbow.

- A) proximal
- B) distal
- C) lateral
- D) medial
- E) horizontal

answer: B

26) The chin is \_\_\_\_\_ to the nose.

- A) anterior
- B) superior
- C) posterior
- D) inferior
- E) medial

answer: D

27) Which of the following regions corresponds to the buttocks?

- A) pelvic
- B) cephalic
- C) gluteal
- D) lumbar
- E) thoracic

answer: C

28) Which of the following terms refers to the foot?

- A) cervical
- B) brachial
- C) antebrachial
- D) femoral
- E) pedal

answer: E

29) Which plane divides the body into right and left parts?

- A) proximal
- B) frontal
- C) orthogonal
- D) transverse
- E) sagittal

answer: E

30) The muscle known as the diaphragm separates the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) pleural cavity; mediastinum
- B) thoracic cavity; abdominopelvic cavity
- C) pericardial cavity; pleural cavity
- D) abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
- E) pericardial sac; pericardial cavity

answer: B

31) The thoracic cavity contains the

- A) coelom.
- B) pericardial cavity.
- C) pelvic cavity.
- D) pleural cavities.
- E) both B and D

answer: E

32) A midsagittal section would pass through the

- A) kidney.
- B) lung.
- C) heart.
- D) spleen.
- E) leg.

answer: C

33) The serous membrane covering the stomach and most of the intestines is called the

- A) pericardium.
- B) peritoneum.
- C) pleura.
- D) mediastinum.
- E) abdomen.

answer: B

34) Mary, who is 6 months pregnant, goes to her physician for a test to check the development of her fetus. The physician uses a device that emits sound waves to produce an image of the fetus. This technique is known as

- A) X-ray.
- B) CT.
- C) MRI.
- D) ultrasound.
- E) radiography.

answer: D

35) An imaging technique that uses a magnetic field and radio waves to produce views inside the body is the

- A) angiogram.
- B) radiograph.
- C) CT scan.
- D) MRI scan.
- E) ultrasound.

answer: D

36) If a response **decreases** a disturbance, the system is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ feedback system.

- A) deficit
- B) negative
- C) neutral
- D) polarized
- E) positive

answer: B

37) If a response **increases** a disturbance, the system is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ feedback system.

- A) deficit
- B) negative
- C) neutral
- D) polarized
- E) positive

answer: E

38) Which of the following organs is located between the peritoneum and the body wall?

- A) stomach
- B) kidney
- C) urinary bladder
- D) large intestine
- E) spleen

answer: B

39) Anatomy is to \_\_\_\_\_ as physiology is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) function; form
- B) form; structure
- C) structure; function
- D) structure; form
- E) growth; form

answer: C

40) The central principle of physiology is

- A) nutrition.
- B) reflexes.
- C) homeostasis.
- D) stimulation.
- E) temperature regulation.

answer: C

41) An example of a receptor in a negative feedback loop controlling body temperature would be

- A) temperature sensors on the skin that detect a stimulus.
- B) sweat glands that increase secretion.
- C) regulatory centers that send commands to an effector.
- D) effectors that cause blood vessels to dilate.
- E) sweat glands that act like effectors.

answer: A

42) The integrating center for the negative feedback loop that regulates body temperature is the

- A) hypothalamus.
- B) skin.
- C) temperature sensor.
- D) positive feedback center.
- E) thermostat.

answer: A

43) A cell or organ that responds to commands of the control center in negative feedback is termed a(n)

- A) receptor.
- B) thermoregulator.
- C) hypothalamus.
- D) effector.
- E) stimulus.

answer: D

44) This type of feedback exaggerates the effects of variations from normal.

- A) negative
- B) positive
- C) neutral
- D) depressing
- E) all of the above

answer: B

45) Organ physiology is to \_\_\_\_\_ as gross anatomy is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cell physiology; microscopic anatomy
- B) macroscopic anatomy; unbalance
- C) equilibrium; macroscopic anatomy
- D) balance; equilibrium
- E) imbalance; microscopic anatomy

answer: A

46) The quadrants of the abdominopelvic region include all of the following **except**

- A) right upper quadrant (RUQ).
- B) right lower quadrant (RLQ).
- C) left upper quadrant (LUQ).
- D) left lower quadrant (LLQ).
- E) pelvic quadrant.

answer: E

47) Which of the following is **not** considered an abdominopelvic region?

- A) right hypochondriac
- B) right inguinal region
- C) left lumbar
- D) left hypochondriac
- E) upper

answer: E

48) Identify a structure located within the mediastinum.

- A) pericardial sac
- B) small intestine
- C) lung
- D) spleen
- E) stomach

answer: A

49) A person is lying on the bed gazing at the ceiling. She is in the \_\_\_\_\_ position.

- A) prone
- B) supine
- C) anatomical
- D) dorsal
- E) caudal

answer: B

50) The right pleural cavity contains the

- A) heart.
- B) trachea.
- C) left lung.
- D) right lung.
- E) both lungs.

answer: D