

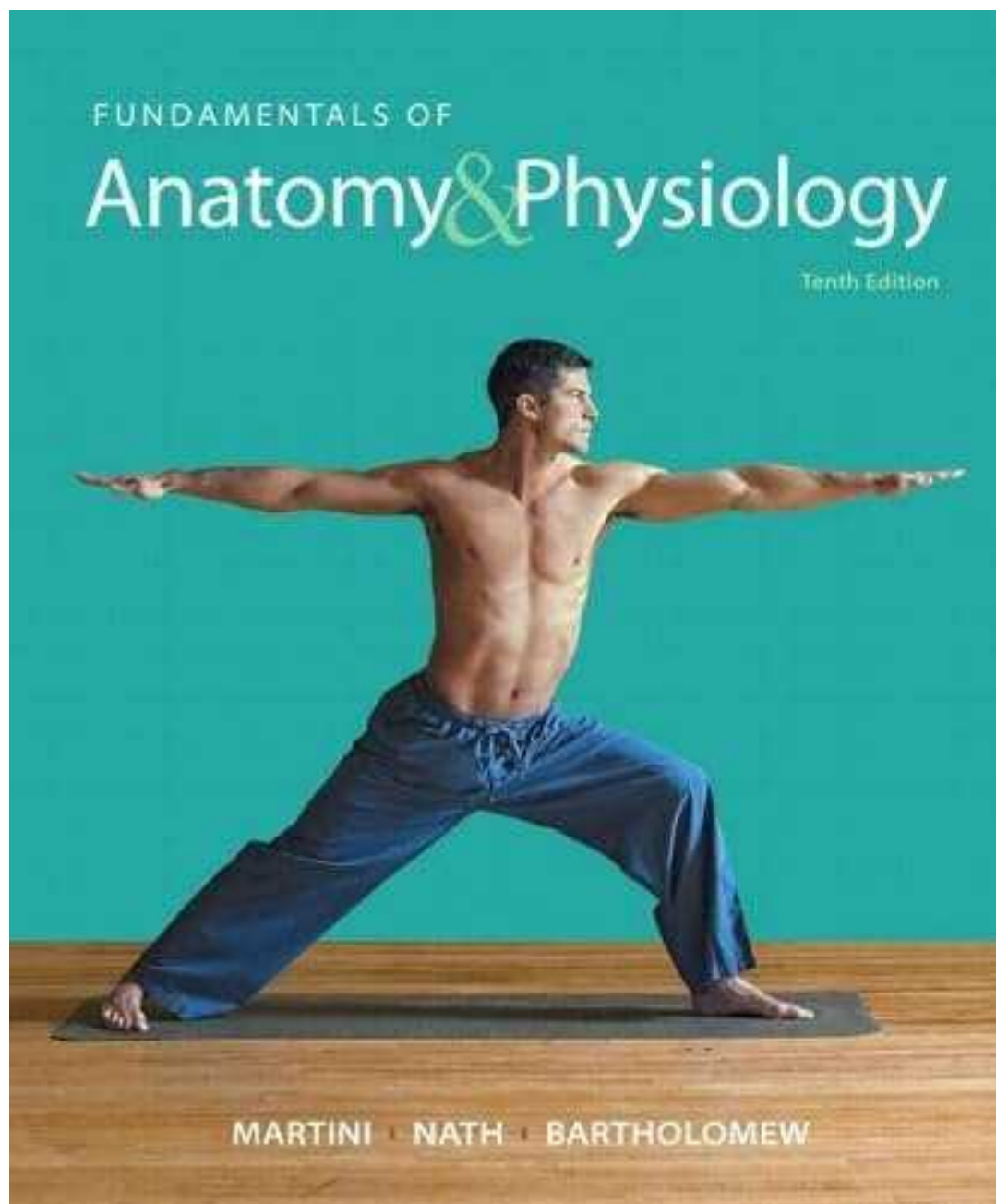
# TEST BANK

## 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