

TEST BANK

Anatomy and Physiology

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4th Edition

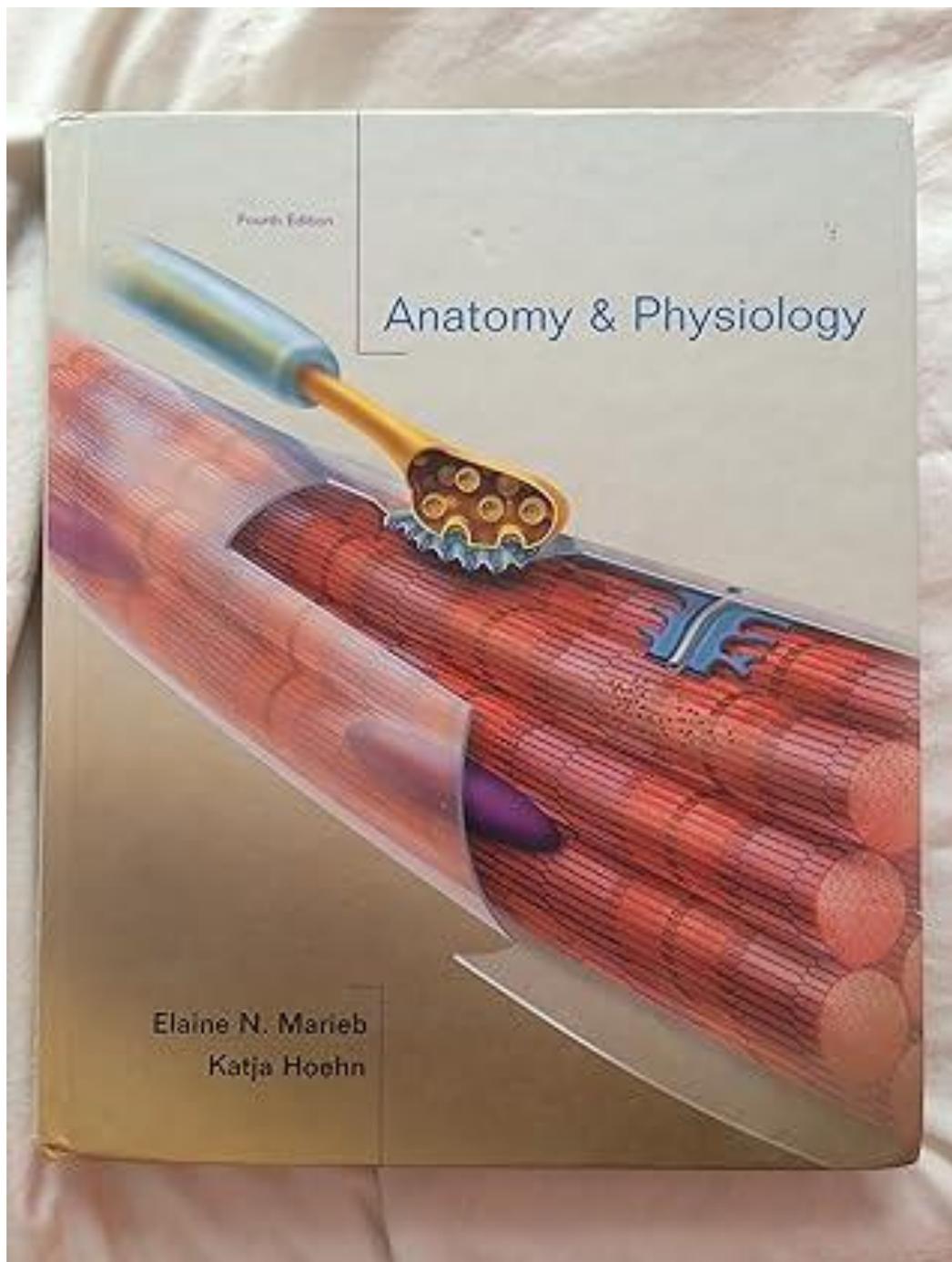


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Chapter 1 The Human Body: An Orientation

Matching Questions

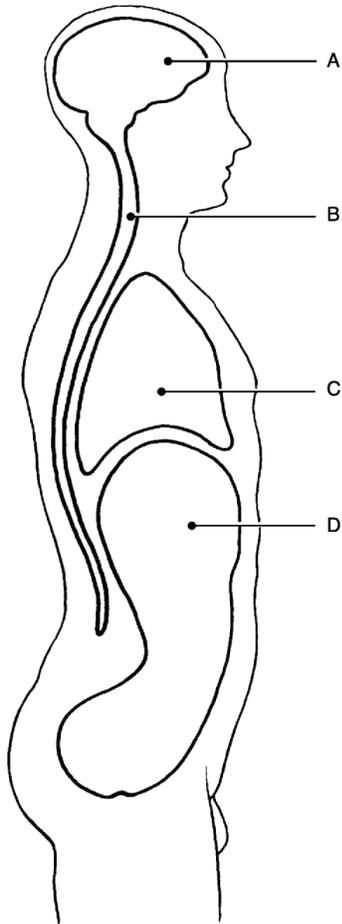


Figure 1.1

Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:

- 1) Thoracic cavity.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15-17; Fig. 1.9

- 2) Cranial cavity.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15-17; Fig. 1.9

3) Abdominal cavity.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15-17; Fig. 1.9

4) Vertebral cavity.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15-17; Fig. 1.9

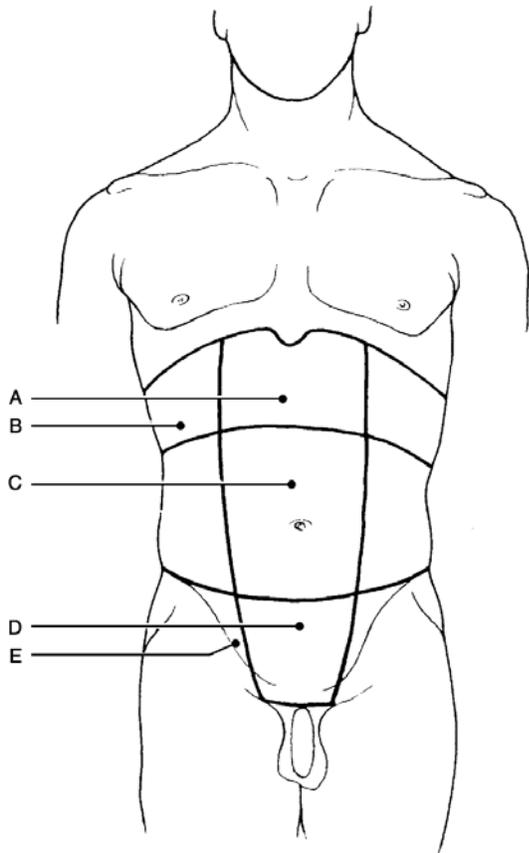


Figure 1.2

Using Figure 1.2, match the following regions:

5) Umbilical region.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

6) Right hypochondriac.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

7) Hypogastric (pubic) region.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

8) Epigastric region.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

9) Right iliac (inguinal) region.

Answer: E

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

Match the following systems:

10) Directly causes mechanical motion.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5; Fig. 1.3

A) Muscular

B) Nervous

11) Responds to environmental changes by transmitting electrical impulses.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5; Fig. 1.3

C) Skeletal

D) Integumentary

12) Provides support and levers for muscles to work on.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5; Fig. 1.3

13) Protects underlying organs from mechanical damage and synthesizes vitamin D.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5; Fig. 1.3

10) A

11) B

12) C

13) D

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Match the following systems:

14) Controls the body with chemical molecules called hormones.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7; Fig. 1.3

15) Delivers oxygen and nutrients to the tissues.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6-8; Fig. 1.3

16) Produces antibodies that neutralize foreign substances.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7; Fig. 1.3

17) Removes and filters excess fluid from tissues.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7; Fig. 1.3

A) Endocrine

B) Immune

C) Lymphatic

D) Cardiovascular

14) A 15) D 16) B 17) C

Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:

18) Blood glucose levels

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

19) Blood pressure

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

20) Blood clotting

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

21) Delivering a baby

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

A) Positive feedback

B) Negative feedback

18) B 19) B 20) A 21) A

Match the following systems:

22) Arteries, veins, heart.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6; Fig. 1.3

23) Trachea, bronchi, alveoli.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6, 7; Fig. 1.3

24) Adrenal glands, pancreas,
pituitary.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 6; Fig. 1.3

25) Esophagus, large intestine,
rectum.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5-7; Fig. 1.3

26) Kidneys, bladder, ureters.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8; Fig. 1.3

A) Urinary

B) Cardiovascular

C) Respiratory

D) Endocrine

E) Digestive

F)

22) B

23) C

24) D

25) E

26) A

Match the following cavities:

27) Stomach.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

28) Heart.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

29) Uterus.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

30) Brain.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

31) Lungs.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

A) Abdominopelvic

B) Thoracic

C) Cranial

27) A

28) B

29) A

30) C

31) B

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Match the following technical terms:

32) Arm.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

A) Patellar

B) Thoracic

33) Buttock.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

C) Gluteal

34) Head.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

D) Brachial

E) Cephalic

35) Knee (anterior aspect).

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

36) Chest.

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

32) D

33) C

34) E

35) A

36) B

Match the following terms:

37) The bridge of the nose is _____ to the left eye.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13; Tbl. 1.1

A) Medial

B) Anterior

38) The upper arm is _____ to the forearm.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13; Tbl. 1.1

C) Superior

D) Distal

39) The heart is _____ to the stomach.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13; Tbl. 1.1

E) Proximal

40) The fingers are _____ to the wrist.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13; Tbl. 1.1

41) The stomach is _____ to the spine.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13; Tbl. 1.1

37) A

38) E

39) C

40) D

41) B

True/False Questions

- 1) Positive feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10-11

- 2) Imaging is useful in discovering obstructed blood supplies in organs and tissues.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

- 3) The anatomical position means the body is standing at attention with the palms facing forward and the thumbs pointing away from the body.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12; Fig. 1.7

- 4) The elbow is proximal to the shoulder.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13; Table 1.1

- 5) The serous membrane that lines the peritoneal cavity wall is called visceral peritoneum.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

- 6) A major function of serous membranes is to decrease friction.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 17

- 7) The right hypochondriac region contains the majority of the stomach.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

- 8) Lungs carry out an excretory function.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8

- 9) Embryology concerns the structural changes that occur in an individual from conception through old age.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

- 10) A tissue consists of groups of similar cells that have a common function.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

- 11) It is important for any organism to maintain its boundaries, so that its internal environment remains distinct from the external environment surrounding it.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

- 12) Without some sort of negative feedback mechanism, it would be impossible to keep our body chemistry in balance.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

- 13) Regardless of the variable being regulated, all homeostatic control mechanisms have at least three interdependent components.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

- 14) In a negative feedback mechanism, ADH is the equivalent to the "thermostat" in your home heating system.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10; Fig. 1.5

- 15) The epigastric region is located superior to the umbilical region.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Histology would be best defined as a study of_____.

A) cells

B) tissues

C) cell chemistry

D) the gross structures of the body

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

- 2) The study of the heart may incorporate many aspects of anatomy but as a whole you would say it is _____ anatomy.

A) microscopic

B) gross

C) developmental

D) systemic

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

- 16) The posterior side of the patella would be called _____.
- A) sural B) crural C) antecubital D) popliteal

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

- 17) Which of the following statements is true concerning feedback mechanisms?
- A) Positive feedback mechanisms always result in excessive damage to the host.
 B) Negative feedback mechanisms tend to increase the original stimulus.
 C) Negative feedback mechanisms work to prevent sudden severe changes within the body.
 D) Blood glucose levels are regulated by positive feedback mechanisms.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

- 18) The anatomical position is characterized by all of the following *except* _____.
- A) body erect B) arms at sides
 C) palms turned posteriorly D) thumbs pointed laterally

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 12

- 19) A good example of a positive feedback mechanism would be _____.
- A) body temperature regulation B) regulating glucose levels in the blood
 C) enhancement of labor contractions D) blood calcium level regulation

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10-11

- 20) A parasagittal plane is _____.
- A) a transverse cut just above the knees
 B) two cuts dividing the body into left and right halves
 C) any sagittal plane except the median
 D) any cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

- 21) Which of the following organs or structures would be found in the left iliac region?
- A) appendix B) stomach C) liver D) intestines

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18; Fig. 1.11

22) The parietal pleural would represent a serous membrane _____.

- A) covering individual lungs
- B) lining the thoracic cavity
- C) covering the heart
- D) lining the abdominal cavity

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

23) Which one of the following systems responds to environmental stimuli

- A) endocrine
- B) lymphatic
- C) immune
- D) nervous

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4, 6-7; Fig. 1.3

24) Choose the anatomical topic and definition that is *not* correctly matched.

- 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 the structures in a particular region.
- D) Embryology: study of the changes in an individual from conception to birth.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 2

25) Homeostasis is the condition in which the body maintains _____.

- A) the lowest possible energy usage
- B) a relatively stable internal environment, within limits
- C) a static state with no deviation from preset points
- D) a dynamic state within an unlimited range

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9-10

26) The lungs are located in the following cavities _____.

- A) pleural, ventral, and thoracic
- B) mediastinum, thoracic, and ventral
- C) pleural, dorsal, and abdominal
- D) pericardial, ventral, and thoracic

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15, 17; Fig. 1.9

27) Choose the following statement that is *not* completely correct regarding serous membranes.

- A) Serosa are very thin, double-layered structures.
- B) Serous membranes are divided into parietal and visceral membranes with a potential space between the two.
- C) Visceral pericardium covers the surface of the heart, and parietal pericardium lines the walls of the heart.
- D) Serous membranes secrete a watery lubricating fluid.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17-18

28) Place the following in correct sequence from simplest to most complex:

- 1. molecules
- 2. atoms
- 3. tissues
- 4. cells
- 5. organ

- A) 1-2-3-4-5
- B) 2-1-4-3-5
- C) 2-1-3-4-5
- D) 1-2-4-3-5

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3-4; Fig 1.1

29) Which of the following imaging devices would best localize a tumor in a person's brain?

- A) X ray
- B) DSA
- C) PET
- D) MRI

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20-21

30) Which of these is *not* part of the dorsal cavity?

- A) cranial cavity
- B) thoracic cavity
- C) spinal cord
- D) vertebral cavity

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15

31) The stomach is located in which abdominopelvic quadrant?

- A) right upper
- B) right lower
- C) left upper
- D) left lower

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19; Fig. 1.12

32) Which of the following statements is most correct of homeostatic imbalance?

- A) It is considered the cause of most diseases.
- B) The internal environment is becoming more stable.
- C) Positive feedback mechanisms are overwhelmed.
- D) Negative feedback mechanisms are functioning normally.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

33) Subdivisions of anatomy include _____.

- A) gross, macroscopic, visual, and microscopic
- B) gross, regional, dissection, and surface
- C) regional, surface, visual, and microscopic
- D) gross, regional, systemic, and surface

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 2

34) The term *pollex* refers to the _____.

- A) great toe
- B) calf
- C) fingers
- D) thumb

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14; Fig. 1.7

35) The dorsal body cavity is the site of which of the following?

- A) intestines
- B) brain
- C) lungs
- D) liver

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15; Fig. 1.9

36) Select the statement that is most correct.

- A) The immune system is closely associated with the lymphatic system.
- B) Organ systems operate independently of each other to maintain life.
- C) The endocrine system is not a true structural organ system.
- D) Organ systems can be composed of cells or tissues, but not both.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7; Fig. 1.3