

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) _____ is considered the oldest medical science. 1) _____
 - A) Cytology
 - B) Physiology
 - C) Biology
 - D) Anatomy
 - E) Embryology

- 2) Anatomy is to _____ as physiology is to _____. 2) _____
 - A) structure; function
 - B) form; structure
 - C) growth; form
 - D) function; form
 - E) structure; form

- 3) The analysis of the internal structure of individual cells is called 3) _____
 - A) embryology.
 - B) histology.
 - C) physiology.
 - D) anatomy.
 - E) cytology.

- 4) The study of the general form and superficial markings of an organism is called _____ anatomy. 4) _____
 - A) surface B) gross C) systemic D) regional E) surgical

- 5) The study of the superficial and internal features in a specific area of the body is called _____ 5) _____
anatomy.
 - A) surgical
 - B) surface
 - C) pathological
 - D) radiographic
 - E) regional

- 6) Anatomical features that change during illness are studied in _____ anatomy. 6) _____
 - A) surface
 - B) regional
 - C) gross
 - D) pathological
 - E) microscopic

- 7) The study of the liver is to gross anatomy as the study of the liver cell is to 7) _____
 - A) physiology.
 - B) cytology.
 - C) regional anatomy.
 - D) systemic anatomy.
 - E) radiographic anatomy.

- 8) The study of the first two months of development is termed _____
A) histology.
B) embryology.
C) cytology.
D) organology.
E) pathology.
- 9) The study of the function of specific organ systems is called _____
A) organ physiology.
B) pathological physiology.
C) systemic physiology.
D) cell physiology.
E) histology.
- 10) Cardiovascular physiology is an example of _____
A) histophysiology.
B) organ physiology.
C) physiological chemistry.
D) pathological physiology.
E) systemic physiology.
- 11) Organ physiology is to _____ as gross anatomy is to _____.
A) macroscopic anatomy; unbalance
B) cell physiology; microscopic anatomy
C) imbalance; microscopic anatomy
D) equilibrium; macroscopic anatomy
E) balance; equilibrium
- 12) Which of the following is arranged in correct order from the most COMPLEX to the SIMPLEST?
A) molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
B) tissue, cellular, molecular, organ, system, organism
C) cellular, tissue, molecular, system, organ, organism
D) organ, organism, molecular, cellular, tissue, system
E) organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, molecular
- 13) Which organ system provides support, protection of soft tissue, mineral storage, and blood formation?
A) muscular
B) integumentary
C) nervous
D) skeletal
E) endocrine
- 14) The kidneys and ureters are organs of the _____ system.
A) endocrine
B) digestive
C) urinary
D) lymphoid
E) respiratory

- 15) The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs of the _____ system. 15) _____
A) respiratory
B) lymphoid
C) cardiovascular
D) endocrine
E) digestive
- 16) Which organ system removes carbon dioxide from the bloodstream? 16) _____
A) respiratory
B) cardiovascular
C) endocrine
D) digestive
E) lymphoid
- 17) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the liver is to the _____ system. 17) _____
A) lymphoid
B) urinary
C) cardiovascular
D) digestive
E) both B and D
- 18) Skin, hair, and nails are associated with the _____ system. 18) _____
A) integumentary
B) endocrine
C) muscular
D) skeletal
E) both A and B
- 19) Which organ system transports nutrients, metabolic wastes, gases, and defense cells? 19) _____
A) urinary
B) digestive
C) muscular
D) cardiovascular
E) respiratory
- 20) Which organ system includes the spleen and the tonsils? 20) _____
A) endocrine
B) lymphoid
C) digestive
D) cardiovascular
E) nervous
- 21) Which of the following organs is located between the peritoneum and the body wall? 21) _____
A) stomach
B) large intestine
C) spleen
D) kidney
E) urinary bladder

- 22) A chemical imbalance in the blood can cause the heart to stop pumping blood, which in turn will cause other tissues and organs to cease functioning. This observation supports the view that 22) _____
- A) chemical molecules make up cells.
 - B) congenital defects can be life-threatening.
 - C) blood has magical properties.
 - D) all levels of organization within an organism are interdependent.
 - E) all organisms are composed of cells.
- 23) The maintenance of a constant internal environment in an organism is termed 23) _____
- A) positive feedback.
 - B) negative feedback.
 - C) homeostasis.
 - D) integration.
 - E) effector control.
- 24) The central principle of physiology is 24) _____
- A) homeostasis.
 - B) stimulation.
 - C) temperature regulation.
 - D) reflexes.
 - E) nutrition.
- 25) When body temperature rises, a center in the brain initiates physiological changes to decrease the body temperature. This is an example of 25) _____
- A) fever.
 - B) nonhomeostatic regulation.
 - C) negative feedback.
 - D) positive feedback.
 - E) diagnostic regulation.
- 26) In general, the nervous system does each of the following, except 26) _____
- A) directs very specific responses.
 - B) directs long-term responses to change.
 - C) responds rapidly to change.
 - D) helps to maintain homeostasis.
 - E) both B and D
- 27) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of the endocrine system? 27) _____
- A) produces effects that last for days or longer
 - B) important homeostatic system
 - C) releases chemical messengers called hormones
 - D) produces an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time
 - E) produces a more rapid response than the nervous system
- 28) A cell or organ that responds to commands of the control center in negative feedback is termed a(n) 28) _____
- A) effector.
 - B) thermoregulator.
 - C) hypothalamus.
 - D) stimulus.
 - E) receptor.

- 29) This type of feedback exaggerates the effects of variations from normal. 29) _____
 A) positive
 B) depressing
 C) negative
 D) neutral
 E) all of the above
- 30) The integrating center for the negative feedback loop that regulates body temperature is the 30) _____
 A) positive feedback center.
 B) thermostat.
 C) temperature sensor.
 D) skin.
 E) hypothalamus.
- 31) If a response decreases a disturbance, the system is classified as a _____ feedback system. 31) _____
 A) deficit B) negative C) positive D) polarized E) neutral
- 32) If a response increases a disturbance, the system is classified as a _____ feedback system. 32) _____
 A) neutral B) positive C) polarized D) deficit E) negative
- 33) An example of a receptor in a negative feedback loop controlling body temperature would be 33) _____
 A) regulatory centers that send commands to an effector.
 B) effectors that cause blood vessels to dilate.
 C) sweat glands that increase secretion.
 D) temperature sensors on the skin that detect a stimulus.
 E) sweat glands that act like effectors.
- 34) A person facing forward with hands at the sides and palms facing forward is in the 34) _____
 A) anatomical position.
 B) sagittal position.
 C) prone position.
 D) frontal position.
 E) supine position.
- 35) An anatomical term that means the same as ventral: 35) _____
 A) superior
 B) anterior
 C) abdominal
 D) posterior
 E) inferior
- 36) The heart is _____ to the lungs. 36) _____
 A) distal B) proximal C) medial D) lateral E) posterior
- 37) The wrist is _____ to the elbow. 37) _____
 A) lateral B) distal C) medial D) proximal E) horizontal
- 38) The chin is _____ to the nose. 38) _____
 A) posterior B) superior C) anterior D) medial E) inferior

- 39) Which of the following regions corresponds to the buttocks? 39) _____
A) pelvic B) gluteal C) cephalic D) thoracic E) lumbar
- 40) Which of the following terms refers to the foot? 40) _____
A) femoral
B) cervical
C) antebrachial
D) pedal
E) brachial
- 41) Which plane divides the body into right and left parts? 41) _____
A) transverse
B) sagittal
C) orthogonal
D) frontal
E) proximal
- 42) The quadrants of the abdominopelvic region include all of the following except 42) _____
A) pelvic quadrant.
B) left lower quadrant (LLQ).
C) left upper quadrant (LUQ).
D) right upper quadrant (RUQ).
E) right lower quadrant (RLQ).
- 43) Which of the following is not considered an abdominopelvic region? 43) _____
A) left lumbar
B) upper
C) left hypochondriac
D) right inguinal region
E) right hypochondriac
- 44) The urinary bladder is found in the _____ quadrant and the _____ quadrant. 44) _____
A) right lower; left lower
B) left upper; left lower
C) right upper; right lower
D) left upper; right upper
E) right upper; right lower
- 45) The liver is primarily located in the _____ quadrant. 45) _____
A) right upper
B) right lower
C) left lower
D) left upper
E) hepatic
- 46) While standing erect, the direction of caudal is 46) _____
A) laterally.
B) medially.
C) upward.
D) downward.
E) none of these.

- 47) A person is lying on the bed gazing at the ceiling. She is in the _____ position. 47) _____
A) caudal
B) dorsal
C) anatomical
D) prone
E) supine
- 48) Terms of anatomical direction are used to describe 48) _____
A) living matter.
B) surgical procedures.
C) a supine position.
D) the nervous system.
E) one body part in relation to another.
- 49) While standing in the anatomical position, 49) _____
A) back refers to dorsal.
B) back refers to posterior.
C) front refers to anterior.
D) front refers to ventral.
E) all of the above
- 50) The muscle known as the diaphragm separates the _____ from the _____. 50) _____
A) pericardial cavity; pleural cavity
B) pericardial sac; pericardial cavity
C) abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
D) thoracic cavity; abdominopelvic cavity
E) pleural cavity; mediastinum
- 51) The thoracic cavity contains the 51) _____
A) pelvic cavity.
B) pericardial cavity.
C) coelom.
D) pleural cavities.
E) both B and D
- 52) The serous membrane covering the stomach and most of the intestines is called the 52) _____
A) mediastinum.
B) pericardium.
C) peritoneum.
D) pleura.
E) abdomen.
- 53) The two major divisions of the ventral body cavity are the 53) _____
A) cranial and sacral.
B) thoracic and abdominopelvic.
C) pelvic and thoracic.
D) lateral and medial.
E) dorsal and ventral.

- 54) The right pleural cavity contains the 54) _____
 A) trachea.
 B) left lung.
 C) right lung.
 D) heart.
 E) both lungs.
- 55) Which of the following organs is not contained within the abdominal cavity? 55) _____
 A) spleen
 B) pancreas
 C) small intestine
 D) stomach
 E) ovary
- 56) The mediastinum 56) _____
 A) contains the pleural cavities.
 B) separates the pleural cavities.
 C) contains the pericardial cavity.
 D) both A and C
 E) both B and C
- 57) Identify a structure located within the mediastinum. 57) _____
 A) lung
 B) spleen
 C) stomach
 D) small intestine
 E) pericardial sac
- 58) Visceral pericardium is located 58) _____
 A) lining the pleural cavity.
 B) on the heart itself.
 C) lining the pericardial cavity.
 D) on the lung itself.
 E) lining the peritoneal cavity.
- 59) A midsagittal section would pass through the 59) _____
 A) spleen. B) leg. C) lung. D) kidney. E) heart.
- 60) Identify the correctly spelled term describing the organ that separates the ventral body cavity into superior and inferior cavities. 60) _____
 A) mediastienum
 B) diaphragm
 C) diaphram
 D) mediastinum
 E) diafragm

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 61) The branch of biological science that studies the external and internal structure of the body 61) _____
 and the physical relationship among body parts is called _____.

- 62) Anatomy uses a special language, called _____, that involves the use of word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms to construct terms related to the body in health and disease. 62) _____
- 63) The _____ serves as a worldwide official standard of anatomical vocabulary. 63) _____
- 64) The branch of biological science that deals with the study of how living organisms perform their vital functions is called _____. 64) _____
- 65) _____ studies the changes in form that occur between conception and physical maturity. 65) _____
- 66) The tendency for physiological systems to stabilize internal conditions is called _____. 66) _____
- 67) _____ regulation results from the activities of the nervous or endocrine system. 67) _____
- 68) When homeostatic mechanisms fail, an individual will experience the symptoms of _____. 68) _____
- 69) Homeostatic regulation usually involves a(n) _____ that detects a particular stimulus, and a(n) _____ that responds to the stimulus by communicating with a(n) _____ whose activity has an effect on the same stimulus. 69) _____
- 70) _____ regulation occurs when the activities of organs are regulated locally. 70) _____
- 71) A person lying face down is in the _____ position. 71) _____
- 72) A cut parallel to the midsagittal plane would produce a(n) _____ section. 72) _____
- 73) The common term for the buccal region is the _____. 73) _____
- 74) The common term for the carpal region is the _____. 74) _____
- 75) The common name for the patella is the _____. 75) _____
- 76) The common name for the pollex is the _____. 76) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 77) What is homeostatic regulation, and what is its physiological importance?

- 78) During exercise, blood flow to skeletal muscles increases. The initial response that increases blood flow is automatic and independent of the nervous and endocrine systems. Which type of homeostatic regulation is this? Why?
- 79) Name the two upper abdominal quadrants and list the organs that lie in each.
- 80) Name the organs found in the thoracic cavity.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED61

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) E
- 4) A
- 5) E
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) C
- 10) E
- 11) B
- 12) E
- 13) D
- 14) C
- 15) D
- 16) A
- 17) D
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) B
- 21) D
- 22) D
- 23) C
- 24) A
- 25) C
- 26) B
- 27) E
- 28) A
- 29) A
- 30) E
- 31) B
- 32) B
- 33) D
- 34) A
- 35) B
- 36) C
- 37) B
- 38) E
- 39) B
- 40) D
- 41) B
- 42) A
- 43) B
- 44) A
- 45) A
- 46) D
- 47) E
- 48) E
- 49) E
- 50) D

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED61

- 51) E
- 52) C
- 53) B
- 54) C
- 55) E
- 56) E
- 57) E
- 58) B
- 59) E
- 60) B
- 61) anatomy
- 62) medical terminology
- 63) Terminologia Anatomica
- 64) physiology
- 65) Developmental anatomy
- 66) homeostasis
- 67) Extrinsic
- 68) disease
- 69) receptor; integrating center; effector
- 70) Intrinsic
- 71) prone
- 72) parasagittal
- 73) cheek
- 74) wrist
- 75) kneecap
- 76) thumb
- 77) Homeostatic regulation refers to adjustments in physiological systems that are responsible for the preservation of a constant internal environment. This provides a favorable environment for the body's cells.
- 78) The initial increase in blood flow to active muscles is an example of autoregulation. For example, when oxygen levels decline in a tissue, the cells release chemicals that dilate local blood vessels. This dilation increases the rate of blood flow and provides more oxygen to the region even before responses from the nervous or endocrine system take place. Autoregulation does not require the nervous or endocrine system.
- 79) right upper quadrant (RUQ): right lobe of liver, gallbladder, right kidney, portions of stomach, large and small intestines; left upper quadrant (LUQ): left lobe of liver, stomach, pancreas, left kidney, spleen, portions of large intestine
- 80) lungs, heart, trachea, esophagus, thymus, major blood vessels connected to the heart