1. An Introduction to the Human Body

1. is the study of the larger structures of the body, those visible without the aid of magnification

   (A) Gross anatomy

   (B) Microscopic anatomy

   (C) Macroscopic anatomy

   (D) Physical anatomy

   Ans A Diff Easy Page 8

2. The word “anatomy” comes from a Greek root that means “.....”

   (A) To cut apart

   (B) To fix with

   (C) To view inside

   (D) To study exterior

   Ans A Diff Easy Page 8

3. Dissection is still used in …….

   (A) Medical schools

   (B) Pathology labs

   (C) Anatomy courses

   (D) All of above

   Ans D Diff Easy Page 8

4. Microscopic anatomy includes …….

   (A) Histology

   (B) Cytology

   (C) Both of above

   (D) None of above

   Ans C Diff Easy Page 8

5 .....is the study of the structures that make up a discrete body system—that is, a group of structures that work together to perform a unique body function.

   (A) Regional anatomy

   (B) Systematic anatomy

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Easy Page 9

6. Human physiology is the scientific study of the .....of the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life.

(A) Chemistry

(B) Physic

(C) Both Above

(D) None of Above

Ans C Diff Medium Page 9

7. Homeostasis is the state of steady --------maintained by living things.

(A) Internal Condition

(B) External conditions

(C) Both Above

(D) None of Above

Ans A Diff Easy Page 9

8. An organ is an anatomically distinct structure of the body composed of---------- tissue types.

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Two or more

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Easy Page 11

9. In ---------- organisms, including humans, all cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems of the body work together to maintain the life and health of the organism.

(A) Unicellular

(B) Bicellular

(C) Multicellular

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Easy Page 14

10. The different organ systems each have different functions and therefore ----------roles to perform in physiology.

(A) Unique

(B) Different

(C) Both Above

(D) None of Above

Ans C Diff Easy Page14

11. A human body consists of trillions of cells organized in a way that maintains distinct …….. .

(A) Internal compartments

(B) External compartments

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 14

12. The organism level is the ..... level of organization

(A) Lowest

(B) Highest

(C) Medium

(D) Extreme

Ans A Diff Medium Page 14

13. Which of the following mechanism is involved in releasing energy?

(A) Catabolism

(B) Anabolism

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Medium Page 14

14. Every cell in your body makes use of a chemical compound, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), to ……. .

(A) Store energy

(B) Release energy

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Medium Page 15

15 ..... is the ability of an organism to adjust to changes in its internal and external environments

(A) Responsiveness

(B) Movement

(C) Locomotion

(D) All of above

Ans A Diff Hard Page 15

16. Anatomic structures and physiological processes allow runners to coordinate the action of muscle groups and sweat in response to rising internal …….. .

(A) Body temperature

(B) Blood pressure

(C) Hormone level

(D) All of above

Ans A Diff Hard Page 16

17 ..... is all of the changes the body goes through in life.

(A) Development

(B) Growth

(C) Reproduction

(D) All of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 16

18. Development includes the process of ……. .

(A) Differentiation

(B) Growth

(C) Repair

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Medium Page 16

19. Humans have been adapting to life on Earth for at least the past …… .

(A) 100000 years

(B) 200000 years

(C) 300000 years

(D) 400000 years

Ans B Diff Hard Page 17

20. Atmospheric air is only about ..... percent oxygen, but that oxygen is a key component of the chemical reactions that keep the body alive, including the reactions that produce ATP

(A) 20

(B) 30

(C) 40

(D) 60

Ans A Diff Medium Page 17

21. Controlled hypothermia often is used, for example, during open-heart surgery because it ..... the metabolic needs of the brain, heart, and other organs, reducing the risk of damage to them.

(A) Decreases

(B) Increases

(C) Remains constant

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 18

22. In the emergency department, the physician induces coma and lowers the patient's body temperature to approximately 91 degrees. This condition, which is maintained for 24 hours. the patient's metabolic rate

(A) Slows

(B) Enhances

(C) Neutralizes

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Easy Page 18

23. The pressure of the nitrogen gas in your blood would be much..... than the pressure of nitrogen in the space surrounding your body

(A) Higher

(B) Lower

(C) Equal

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 19

24. Decompression sickness (DCS) is a condition in which gases dissolved in the blood or in other body tissues are no longer dissolved following a reduction in pressure on the body. This condition affects .....

(A) Underwater divers

(B) Pilots

(C) Mountaineers

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Medium Page 20

25. The most common symptom of DCS is …….. .

(A) Pain in the joints

(B) Headache

(C) Vision disturbances

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Medium Page 20

26. The brain triggers the thyroid gland in the endocrine system to release thyroid hormone, which …… metabolic activity and heat production in cells throughout the body.

(A) Increases

(B) Decreases

(C) Remains constant

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Hard Page 21

27. Childbirth and the body's response to blood loss are two examples of.....Loops that are normal but are activated only when needed.

(A) Positive feedback

(B) Negative feedback

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 22

28 .....position describes a position in a limb that is nearer to the point of attachment or the trunk of the body

(A) Proximal

(B) Distal

(C) Medial

(D) Lateral

Ans A Diff Hard Page 25

29. A plane is .....surface that passes through the body.

(A) Two dimensional

(B) Three dimensional

(C) Imaginary two dimensional

(D) Imaginary three dimensional

Ans C Diff Hard Page 25

30. The.....**is** the largest cavity in the body

(A) Abdominopelvic cavity

(B) Thoracic cavity

(C) Cranial cavity

(D) Spinal cavity

Ans A Diff Hard Page 27

2. The Chemical Level of Organization

1. Human chemistry includes …….. .

(A) Organic molecules

(B) Elements

(C) Biochemical

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Easy Page 42

2. In glucose, there are always six carbon and six oxygen units for every ..... hydrogen units.

(A) Three

(B) Six

(C) Twelve

(D) Eighteen

Ans C Diff Medium Page 43

3. The percentage of potassium in human body is …….

(A) 0.2

(B) 0.3

(C) 0.4

(D) 0.5

Ans C Diff Medium Page 43

4. Uranium (U), is referred to as a heavy metal and it contains..... neutrons

(A) 238

(B) 92

(C) 146

(D) 240

Ans C Diff Medium Page 44

5. The number of protons and neutrons …….

(A) May be equal for some elements

(B) Are equal for all elements

(C) Both of above

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 45

6. An isotope is one of the different forms of an element, distinguished from one another by different numbers of ……. .

(A) Electrons

(B) Protons

(C) Neutrons

(D) All of above

Ans C Diff Easy Page 46

7. Excessive exposure to radioactive isotopes can cause …….. .

(A) Damage of human cells

(B) Birth defects

(C) Cancer

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Hard Page 46

8. If you take a look at the periodic table of the elements, you will notice that hydrogen and helium are placed alone on either sides of the top row; they are the only elements that have …….. .

(A) One electron shells

(B) Two electron shells

(C) Three electron shells

(D) Four electron shells

Ans A Diff Medium Page 47

9. The most common example of ..... in the natural world occurs between molecules of water

(A) Ionic bonding

(B) Covalent bonding

(C) Hydrogen bonding

(D) All of above

Ans C Diff Hard Page 53

10.....**is** the energy of position, or the energy matter possesses because of the positioning or structure of its components.

(A) Kinetic energy

(B) Chemical energy

(C) Potential energy

(D) None of above

Ans C Diff Easy Page 54

11. The full spectrum of..... is referred to as the electromagnetic spectrum.

(A) Radiant energy

(B) Electrical energy

(C) Mechanical energy

(D) None of above

Ans A Diff Medium Page 55

12. An exchange reaction is a chemical reaction in which both synthesis and decomposition occur, chemical bonds are both formed and broken, and chemical energy is …….. .

(A) Absorbed

(B) Stored

(C) Released

(D) All of above

Ans D Diff Hard Page 56

13. The most important catalysts in the human body are …….. .

(A) Enzymes

(B) Proteins

(C) Lipids

(D) Carbohydrates

Ans A Diff Easy Page 57

14. An inorganic compound is a substance that does not contain …….

(A) Carbon

(B) Hydrogen

(C) Both of above

(D) None of the above

Ans C Diff Medium Page 58

15. In the bloodstream of humans, glucose concentration is usually measured in milligram (mg) per deciliter (dL), and in a healthy adult averages about ……

(A) 10 mg/dL

(B) 100 mg/d