Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: pha13
Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) The levels of structural organization from least complex to most complex are as follows:

a) chemical, cellular, organ, tissue, system
b) cellular, organ, chemical, tissue, system
c) chemical, cellular, tissue, organ, system
d) chemical, system, tissue, cellular, organ

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

2) The four basic types of tissues in the body are

a) skeletal, muscular, epithelial, nervous
b) connective, muscle, nervous, epithelial
c) vascular, nervous, epithelial, connective
d) muscle, nervous, skeletal, connective

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.1 Describe the levels of structural organization that make up the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

3) The kidney is _____ to the stomach.

a) Anterior
b) Inferior

c) Distal
d) Dorsal

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

4) The word that best describes the position of the gallbladder relative to the ascending colon is

a) contralateral
b) ipsilateral
c) inferior
d) intermediate

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

5) In the anatomical position, the palms of the hands face:

a) Forward
b) Posteriorly
c) Laterally
d) Medially

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.1 Describe the orientation of the human body in the anatomical position.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

6) An accident report submitted by an officer who is a former anatomy student contains the following statement: "The victim suffered a severe blow to the mental region." This means

a) the victim had a severe wound to the skull bones
b) the victim's brain was obviously injured
c) the victim was struck on the chin
d) the victim witnessed a shocking event

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

7) A _____ section of the body or organ would reveal its right and left side

a) sagittal
b) frontal (coronal)
c) oblique
d) any of these choices

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

8) Name the two most specific body cavities that would be sectioned if a transverse plane were passed through the umbilicus.

a) abdominal and pelvic
b) pelvic and thoracic
c) thoracic and vertebral canal
d) abdominal and vertebral canal

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

9) Serous membranes are associated with the

a) pleural cavity
b) pericardial cavity
c) abdominal cavity
d) all of these choices

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

10) Most specifically, the heart is located in the

a) pericardial cavity
b) thoracic cavity
c) mediastinum
d) all of these choices

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

11) Which of the following statements is false?

a) the diaphragm separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity
b) the esophagus is located in the mediastinum
c) the vertebral canal contains the spinal cord
d) the pleural cavities, containing the lungs, are part of the thoracic cavity

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

12) The word "dorsum" may be used to describe the
1. back of the hand
2. anterior surface of the body
3. top of the foot

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 3only
d) 1 and 3

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.2 Relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical descriptive terms for various regions of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

13) What anatomical structure is being described using the following anatomical terms: medial to the ear (otic); lateral to the nose (nasal); inferior to the eye (orbital); and superior to the maxillary (upper) teeth?

a) cheek (buccal)
b) chin (mental)
c) eyebrow
d) forehead (frontal)

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

14) The two organ systems that have the primary responsibility for regulating body activities are

a) lymphatic and endocrine
b) nervous and endocrine
c) nervous and lymphatic
d) endocrine and respiratory

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

15) A transverse plane
1. is also known as the coronal plane
2. is also known as a horizontal plane or cross-sectional plane
3. divides the body into right and left sections

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) 3 only
d) both 2 and 3 are correct

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.3 Define the anatomical planes, the anatomical sections, and the directional terms used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.4 Basic Anatomical Terminology

16) Name the first form of medical imaging used to look at gross structures inside the body. It has been used in medicine since the 1940s and provides 'pictures' of internal structures in two-dimensional images where bones appear white, hollow structures (e.g. lungs) appear black, and structures of intermediate density (e.g. skin, fat, and muscle) appear as varying shades of gray.

a) magnetic resonance imaging
b) computed tomography
c) radiography
d) ultrasound scanning

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe the principles of medical imaging procedures and their importance in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.

Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Medical Imaging

17) The transformation of a single fertilized human egg cell into a unique individual is a good example of what human life process?

a) metabolism
b) responsiveness
c) differentiation
d) movement

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes

18) Food proteins are broken down into amino acids, building blocks that can then be used to build new proteins that make up muscles and bones. This is a good example of what human life process?

a) movement
b) reproduction
c) differentiation
d) metabolism

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes

19) From the following list, which would be considered a “symptom” of an illness rather than a “sign?”

a) blood pressure
b) heart rate
c) anxiety
d) fever

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard
Study Objective 1: SO 1.7 Distinguish between a symptom and a sign of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.7 The Human Body and Disease

20) Which of the following imaging procedures is best used to study the physiology of body structures, such as metabolism of the brain or heart?

a) sonography
b) MRI
c) CT
d) none of these choices

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.8 Describe the principles of medical imaging procedures and their importance in the evaluation of organ functions and the diagnosis of disease.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.8 Medical Imaging

Question type: True/False

21) Gross anatomy involves the microscopic study of the structure of tissues.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several branches of anatomy.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.1 Anatomy Defined

22) The lymphatic system is responsible for the transportation of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the lungs and body tissues.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.2 Identify the organ systems and major organs of the human body and describe their locations and functions.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.2.2 Outline the 11 systems of the human body, list the organs present in each, and explain their general functions.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.2 Levels of Body Organization and Body Systems

23) The antebrachial region is distal to the antecubital region.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

24) The patellar region is superior to the inguinal region.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

25) The knee is proximal to the ankle.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.4 Describe the human body using the anatomical position and specific anatomical terminology.
Study Objective 2: SO 1.4.4 Define each directional term used to describe the human body.
Section Reference 1: Sec Exhibit 1.A Directional Terms

26) The hypogastric region is lateral to the hypochondriac region.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

27) The epigastric region is superior to the hypogastric region.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

28) The mediastinum contains the heart, lungs, trachea, esophagus, and major blood vessels.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

29) The serous membrane associated with the lungs is called the pleural membrane.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.5 Describe the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.5 Body Cavities

30) The descending colon of the large intestine extends from the left lumbar region into the left iliac region.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Study Objective 1: SO 1.6 Name and describe the abdominopelvic regions and the abdominopelvic quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.6 Abdominopelvic Regions and Quadrants

31) The body's ability to detect and react to changes in its internal and external environment is referred to as "responsiveness."

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Study Objective 1: SO 1.3 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Sec 1.3 Life Processes