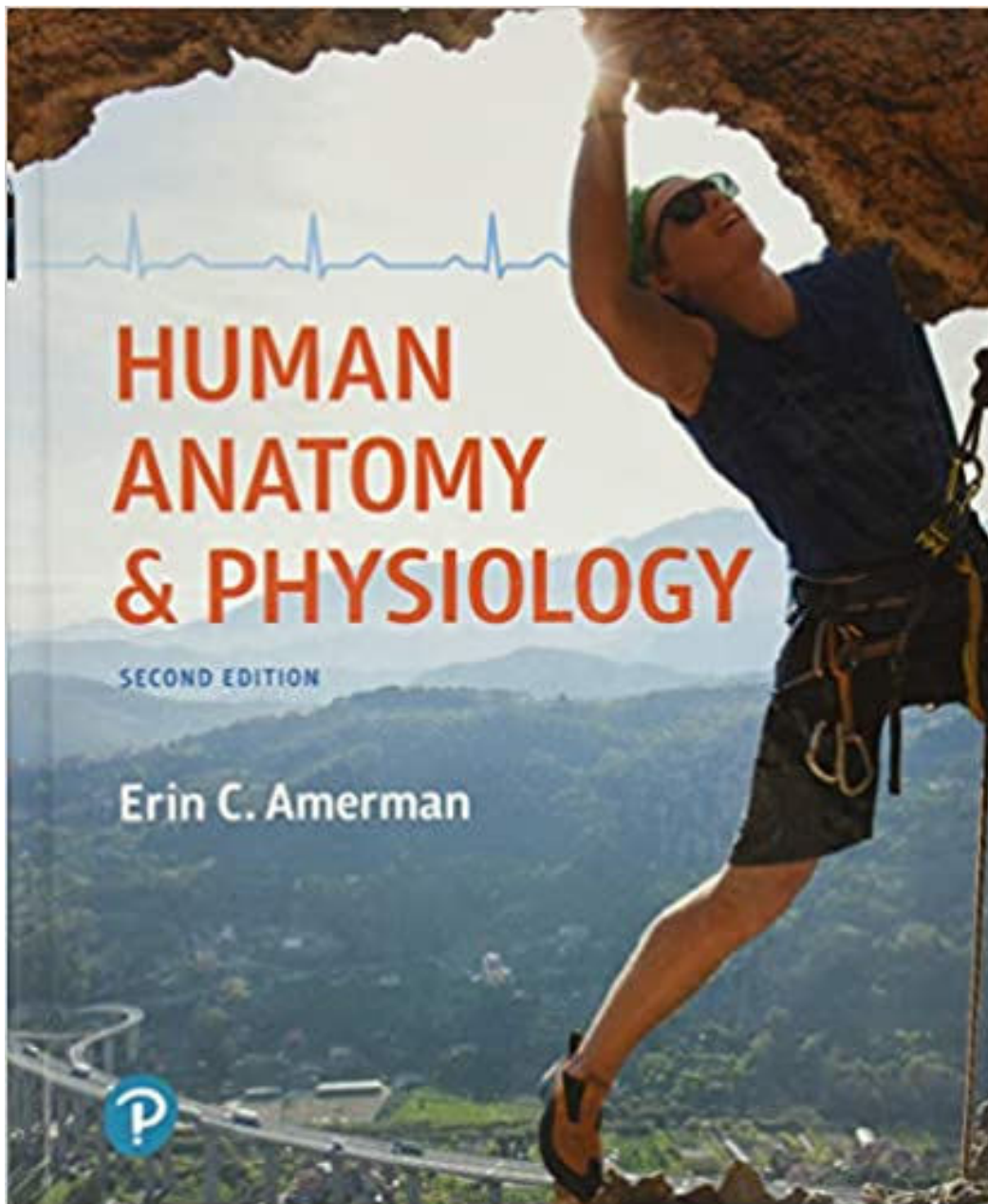


# FULL TEST BANK

Human Anatomy and Physiology 2nd Edition Amerman Test Bank

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

- 1) Learners who thrive in an environment with visual stimulation, such as looking at diagrams or illustrations, have a preference for a modality known as: 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) visual.                      B) kinesthetic.                      C) auditory.                      D) tactile.
  
- 2) Sierra says she learns more from reading the textbook for class than from listening to lecture. She is most likely a(n): 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) auditory learner.                      B) tactile learner.  
C) kinesthetic learner.                      D) visual learner.
  
- 3) Jesse felt comfortable using the microscope after listening to directions from his lab professor. His learning style preference must be: 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tactile learner.                      B) kinesthetic learner.  
C) visual learner.                      D) auditory learner.
  
- 4) What does the SQ3R method stand for? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) survey, question, read, recite, and review  
B) search, quiet, research, read, and remember  
C) share, quiz, query, question, and read  
D) sort, query, read, recite, and review
  
- 5) Why should a student use the SQ3R method? 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The SQ3R method provides a student with a strategy for taking notes during lecture class.  
B) The SQ3R method provides a student with ways to improve time management skills.  
C) The SQ3R method provides a student with a strategy for improving test taking skills.  
D) The SQ3R method provides a plan for a student to improve textbook reading skills.
  
- 6) What is a good way to manage time in preparation for your anatomy and physiology class? 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) I study only on the weekends when I have many hours of free time.  
B) I should stay up all night the night before the test to maximize what is stored in short-term memory.  
C) I make a schedule and budget my time.  
D) I should delay studying until the day or two before the test to best remember the material.
  
- 7) What learning modality is engaged when students participate in study groups? 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) tactile learner                      B) kinesthetic learner  
C) auditory learner                      D) visual learner
  
- 8) What is a good strategy for class or laboratory preparation? 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Focus on reading your materials on the weekends when you have hours to spend.  
B) Avoid reading before class as you may get confused.  
C) Read and prepare notes before attending your class or laboratory.  
D) Only read after you have attended class or laboratory.

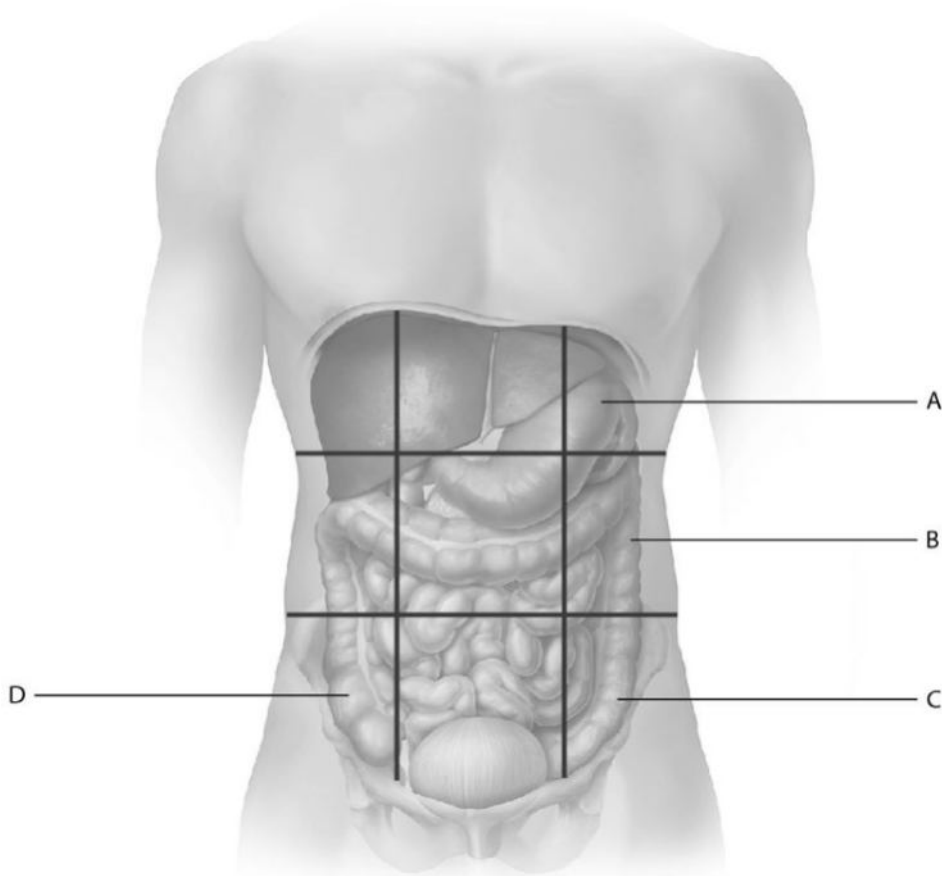
- 9) How could you use the Learning Outcomes in this book to help you study? 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Write down the answers to the Learning Outcomes.  
 B) Read through the Learning Outcomes after you have completed a section.  
 C) Recite the Learning Outcomes until you have them memorized.  
 D) Rewrite each Learning Outcome in your notes.
- 10) What results when anabolism occurs more than catabolism in an organism? 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) excretion                      B) movement                      C) growth                      D) irritability
- 11) What is the smallest level of structural organization in the human body? 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) chemical level                      B) organ level                      C) tissue level                      D) cellular level
- 12) Which of the following is the most complex structural level of organization? 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) tissue level                      B) chemical level                      C) cellular level                      D) organ level
- 13) Which of the following is the correct sequence, from simplest to most complex, in the levels of structural organization of the human body? 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cellular level, tissue level, chemical level, organ level, organ system level, organismal level  
 B) chemical level, tissue level, cellular level, organ system level, organ level, organismal level  
 C) chemical level, cellular level, tissue level, organ level, organ system level, organismal level  
 D) cellular level, chemical level, tissue level, organ level, organ system level, organismal level
- 14) In laboratory, you will study the overall structure and shape of the femur bone without the aid of a microscope. This is a study known as: 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) gross anatomy.                      B) microscopic anatomy.  
 C) systemic anatomy.                      D) regional anatomy.
- 15) In laboratory, you will study tissues. This area of study is known as: 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) histology.                      B) physiology.                      C) gross anatomy.                      D) cytology.
- 16) Which organ system supports the body and protects internal organs? 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) digestive system                      B) endocrine system  
 C) muscular system                      D) skeletal system
- 17) Which organ system includes blood vessels and the heart? 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cardiovascular system                      B) lymphatic system  
 C) endocrine system                      D) respiratory system
- 18) Which two organ systems include the pancreas as a component? 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) endocrine and lymphatic systems                      B) digestive and urinary systems  
 C) digestive and endocrine systems                      D) respiratory and cardiovascular systems
- 19) What is a major function of the respiratory system? 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) return excess tissue fluid to the cardiovascular system  
 B) produce vitamin D and retain water  
 C) deliver oxygen to the blood and remove carbon dioxide from the body  
 D) digest food and absorb nutrients into the blood

- 20) When we imagine a person exhibiting the anatomical position, the palms of the hands are assumed to be facing: 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) backward. B) forward. C) down. D) to the side.
- 21) A person who is standing facing forward with hands at the sides, palms facing forward, is in the: 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) frontal position. B) sagittal position.  
 C) anatomical position. D) supine position.
- 22) A person in the anatomical position is visualized to be: 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) sitting down. B) laying down on the stomach.  
 C) laying down on his or her back. D) standing upright.
- 23) Which directional term indicates the front side of the body? 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) medial B) posterior (dorsal)  
 C) anterior (ventral) D) superior (cranial)
- 24) A directional term that means the same as posterior is: 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) anterior. B) dorsal. C) sagittal. D) ventral.
- 25) Body parts that are described as medial are considered to be: 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) toward the front. B) closer to the point of origin.  
 C) toward the head. D) closer to the midline of the body.
- 26) Select the appropriate directional term to complete this sentence: The mouth is \_\_\_\_\_ to the nose. 26) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) distal B) superior (cranial)  
 C) posterior (dorsal) D) inferior (caudal)
- 27) Select the appropriate directional term to complete this sentence: The skeletal muscles are \_\_\_\_\_ to the skin. 27) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) posterior B) superficial  
 C) deep D) inferior (caudal)
- 28) In the anatomical position, the palms are on the: 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) lateral surface. B) superior (cranial) surface.  
 C) anterior (ventral) surface. D) posterior (dorsal) surface.
- 29) The point of the shoulder is also known as the: 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) digital region. B) antebrachial region.  
 C) brachial region. D) acromial region.
- 30) James sustained a cut to his mental region, also known as his: 30) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) mouth. B) cheek. C) chin. D) nose.
- 31) The vertebral region is superior to the: 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cervical region. B) occipital region.  
 C) cephalic region. D) sacral region.

- 32) The hand is also known as the: 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) manual region. B) plantar region.  
 C) pedal region. D) acromial region.
- 33) A plane that divides the body into superior and inferior parts is known as a: 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) frontal (coronal) plane. B) transverse (horizontal, or cross) plane.  
 C) midsagittal (median) plane. D) sagittal plane.
- 34) Dr. Mitchell performs open heart surgery. The incision he makes through the sternal region of his patient divides the thoracic cavity into equal left and right parts. This incision must be made along a: 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) frontal (coronal) plane. B) sagittal plane.  
 C) transverse (horizontal) plane. D) midsagittal (median) plane.
- 35) What are the two subcavities of the dorsal body cavity? 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) abdominal and pelvic cavities B) thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities  
 C) pleural and pericardial cavities D) cranial and vertebral (spinal) cavities
- 36) What major organs are housed in the thoracic cavity? 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) lungs, heart, esophagus, trachea B) stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas  
 C) brain and spinal cord D) urinary bladder, reproductive organs
- 37) What separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity? 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) diaphragm B) pericardium C) mediastinum D) pleura
- 38) The thoracic cavity is situated superior to the abdominopelvic cavity and separated by the diaphragm. Therefore, the diaphragm creates a: 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) transverse (horizontal) plane, or cross section.  
 B) frontal (coronal) plane.  
 C) midsagittal (median) plane.  
 D) parasagittal plane.
- 39) What smaller cavity within the thoracic cavity houses the heart, great blood vessels, esophagus, and trachea? 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) diaphragm B) peritoneal cavity  
 C) mediastinum D) abdominal cavity
- 40) Which regions of the abdominopelvic cavity are situated medially? 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) right hypochondriac, right lumbar, and right iliac (inguinal) regions  
 B) right and left lumbar regions and the umbilical region  
 C) right and left hypochondriac regions, and the epigastric region  
 D) epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric regions

41) Select the letter that represents the left iliac (inguinal) region.

41) \_\_\_\_\_



A) A

B) B

C) C

D) D

42) Which region of the abdominopelvic cavity lies between the right and left lumbar regions?

42) \_\_\_\_\_

A) right lumbar region

B) hypogastric region

C) umbilical region

D) epigastric region

43) Serous membranes line certain cavities within the:

43) \_\_\_\_\_

A) dorsal cavities.

B) ventral cavities.

C) vertebral (spinal) cavity.

D) cranial cavity.

44) What is deep to the visceral pericardium?

44) \_\_\_\_\_

A) heart muscle

B) pericardial cavity

C) parietal pericardium

D) visceral peritoneum

45) What would a needle travel through as it enters the right lung?

45) \_\_\_\_\_

A) parietal pleura, serous fluid, visceral pleura, right lung

B) visceral pericardium, serous fluid, parietal pericardium, right lung

C) visceral pleura, serous fluid, parietal pleura, right lung

D) parietal pleura, serous fluid, right lung, visceral pleura

- 46) What organ(s) is/are covered by the pleura? 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) lungs B) heart  
C) brain and spinal cord D) digestive organs
- 47) The maintenance of a relatively constant internal environment is termed: 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) homeostasis. B) positive feedback.  
C) integration. D) effector control.
- 48) What part of a feedback loop causes physiological responses to return the variable to the normal homeostatic range? 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) control center B) effector  
C) receptor (sensor) D) stimulus
- 49) A cell or organ that responds to the directions of the control center in a negative feedback loop is termed a(n): 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) receptor. B) stimulus. C) regulator. D) effector.
- 50) When you go outside on a hot summer day, your body temperature heats up above the normal range. Receptors in your brain detect the change in body temperature. The brain activates nerve cells that send messages to sweat glands, causing the body temperature to fall as the sweat evaporates from the skin. What part of this feedback loop is the stimulus? 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) sweat glands B) increased body temperature  
C) nerve cells D) brain
- 51) When you go outside on a hot summer day, your body temperature heats up above the normal range. Receptors in your brain detect the change in body temperature. The brain activates nerve cells that send messages to sweat glands, causing the body temperature to fall as the sweat evaporates from the skin. What part of this feedback loop is the effector? 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) sweat glands B) nerve cells  
C) increased body temperature D) brain
- 52) How does the effector restore homeostasis in a negative feedback loop? 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The effector opposes the initial stimulus and shuts off when conditions return to the normal range.  
B) The effector causes a rapid change in a variable.  
C) The effector increases and reinforces the initial stimulus.  
D) The effector amplifies the response, but does not continue indefinitely.
- 53) A mother breastfeeds her infant. As long as the baby suckles his mother's breast, the mother's mammary glands produce milk. Suckling, the stimulus, increases milk production, the response. This scenario is best described as: 53) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) principle of complementarity of structure and function.  
B) a negative feedback loop.  
C) anatomical position.  
D) a positive feedback loop.
- 54) The type of feedback that increases or enhances the effects of the variable is: 54) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) positive. B) neutral. C) negative. D) responsive.

- 55) Which of the following best summarizes the principle of complementarity of structure and function? 55) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) function follows structure  
 B) maintenance of a stable internal environment  
 C) structure drives function  
 D) form follows function
- 56) Which of the following illustrates a gradient? 56) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) equilibrium or balance between two unconnected areas  
 B) more of something exists in one area than another and the two areas are connected  
 C) equal amounts of something exist in areas that are connected  
 D) maintenance of a relatively stable internal environment
- 57) Blood pressure in arteries is higher than the blood pressure in capillaries. Blood flows from arteries to capillaries due to the presence of a: 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) negative feedback loop. B) homeostatic imbalance.  
 C) pressure gradient. D) positive feedback loop.
- 58) What are the two major methods by which cells communicate to coordinate their functions? 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) effectors and responses  
 B) positive feedback loops and negative feedback loops  
 C) chemical messengers and/or electrical signals  
 D) temperature gradients and pressure gradients
- 59) A nerve cell releases chemical messengers to trigger changes in a nearby muscle cell. This is example of a core principle known as: 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cell-cell communication.  
 B) principle of complementarity of structure and function.  
 C) gradients.  
 D) feedback loops.
- 60) What is NOT one of the four core principles related to homeostasis? 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cell-cell communication B) metabolism  
 C) feedback loops D) gradients

**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

- 61) When studying, you should actively read the textbook by taking notes and making diagrams. 61) \_\_\_\_\_
- 62) You should wait to read the textbook until you have heard the material presented in lecture or laboratory. 62) \_\_\_\_\_
- 63) The smallest level of organization in the human body is the cellular level. 63) \_\_\_\_\_
- 64) The endocrine system is responsible for generating heat. 64) \_\_\_\_\_
- 65) Patients are always examined while they are standing in the anatomical position. 65) \_\_\_\_\_
- 66) The crural region is posterior (dorsal) to the sural region. 66) \_\_\_\_\_