TEST BANK FUNDAMENTALS OF ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY

8th Edition

By Frederic H Martini, Judi L. Nath



Test Bank for Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology, 8th Edition, Martini
Table of Contents
Chapter 1. An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology
Chapter 2. The Chemical Level of Organization
Chapter 3. The Cellular Level of Organization
Chapter 4. The Tissue Level of Organization
Chapter 5. The Integumentary System
Chapter 6. Osseous Tissue and Bone Structure
Chapter 7. The Axial Skeleton
Chapter 8. The Appendicular Skeleton
Chapter 9. Articulations
Chapter 10. Muscle Tissue
Chapter 11. The Muscular System
Chapter 12. Neural Tissue
Chapter 13. The Spinal Cord, Spinal Nerves, and Spinal Reflexes
Chapter 14. The Brain and Cranial Nerves
Chapter 15. Neural Integration I: Sensory Pathways and the Somatic Nervous System
Chapter 16. Neural Integration II: The Autonomic Nervous System and Higher-Order Functions
Chapter 17. The Special Senses
Chapter 18. The Endocrine System
Chapter 19. Blood
Chapter 20. The Heart
Chapter 21. Blood Vessels and Circulation
Chapter 22. The Lymphoid System and Immunity
Chapter 23. The Respiratory System
Chapter 24. The Digestive System
Chapter 25. Metabolism and Energetics
Chapter 26. The Urinary System
Chapter 27. Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid-Base Balance
Chapter 28. The Reproductive System
Chapter 29. Development and Inheritance

Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology Test Bank for Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology, 8th Edition

Multiple Choice Questions

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

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) The study of the general form and superficial markings of an organism is called______anatomy.

- A) gross
- B) surface
- C) systemic
- D) regional
- E) surgical

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) The study of the superficial and internal features in a specific area of the body is called ______anatomy.

A) surfaceB) regionalC) surgicalD) pathologicalE) radiographic

Answer: B Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) Anatomical features that change during illness are studied in_____anatomy.

A) grossB) surfaceC) microscopicD) pathologicalE) regional

Answer: D Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) The study of the liver is to gross anatomy as the study of the liver cell is to

- A) physiology.
- B) regional anatomy.
- C) cytology.
- D) systemic anatomy.
- E) radiographic anatomy.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

Page 1 Test Bank Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology, 8e, Martini 6) The study of the first two months of development is termed

A) histology.B) embryology.C) cytology.D) pathology.E) organology.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) The study of the function of specific organ systems is called

A) systemic physiology.B) organ physiology.C) cell physiology.D) pathological physiology.E) histology.

Answer: A Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) Cardiovascular physiology is an example of

- A) histophysiology.
- B) organ physiology.
- C) systemic physiology.
- D) pathological physiology.
- E) physiological chemistry.

Answer: C Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) Which of the following is arranged in correct order from the most COMPLEX to the SIMPLEST?

A) cellular, tissue, molecular, system, organ, organism

- B) molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
- C) tissue, cellular, molecular, organ, system, organism
- D) organ, organism, molecular, cellular, tissue, system

E) organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, molecular

Answer: E Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) Which organ system provides support, protection of soft tissue, mineral storage, and blood formation?

- A) integumentary
- B) muscular
- C) skeletal
- D) nervous

E) endocrine

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) Which organ system transports nutrients, metabolic wastes, gases, and defense cells?

- A) cardiovascularB) digestive
- C) muscular D) respiratory
- E) urinary

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

12) Which organ system includes the spleen and the tonsils?

A) digestiveB) endocrineC) nervousD) cardiovascularE) lymphatic

Answer: E Diff: 2 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) The kidneys and ureters are organs of the ______system.

- A) endocrine
- B) digestive
- C) respiratory
- D) urinary
- E) lymphatic

Answer: D Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs of the ______system.

- A) endocrine
- B) cardiovascular
- C) respiratory
- D) lymphatic
- E) digestive

Answer: A Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) Which organ system removes carbon dioxide from the bloodstream?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) lymphatic
- C) respiratory
- D) digestive
- E) endocrine

Answer: C Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms 16) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the liver is to the ______ system.

A) lymphatic B) urinary C) digestive D) cardiovascular E) both B and D Answer: C Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms 17) Skin, hair, and nails are associated with the ______ system. A) skeletal B) muscular C) integumentary D) endocrine E) both A and B Answer: C Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms 18) The maintenance of a constant internal environment in an organism is termed A) positive feedback. B) homeostasis. C) negative feedback. D) effector control. E) integration.

Answer: B Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) When body temperature rises, a center in the brain initiates physiological changes to decrease the body temperature. This is an example of

A) negative feedback. B) positive feedback. C) nonhomeostatic regulation. D) diagnostic regulation. E) fever. Answer: A

Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

20) In general, the nervous system does each of the following, except

A) helps to maintain homeostasis.

B) responds rapidly to change.

C) directs long-term responses to change.

D) directs very specific responses.

E) both B and D

Answer: C Diff: 1 Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) Which one of the following is **not** a characteristic of the endocrine system?

A) releases chemical messengers called hormones

- B) produces a more rapid response than the nervous system
- C) produces effects that last for days or longer
- D) produces an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time
- E) important homeostatic system

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

22) A person facing forward with hands at the sides and palms facing forward is in the

- A) supine position.
- B) prone position.
- C) anatomical position.
- D) frontal position.

E) sagittal position.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) An anatomical term that means the same as *ventral*:

- A) posterior
- B) inferior
- C) abdominal
- D) anterior
- E) superior

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) The heart is _____to the lungs.

- A) lateral
- B) medial
- C) posterior
- D) proximal
- E) distal

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms

25) The wrist is _____to the elbow.

A) proximalB) distalC) lateralD) medial

E) horizontal

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms