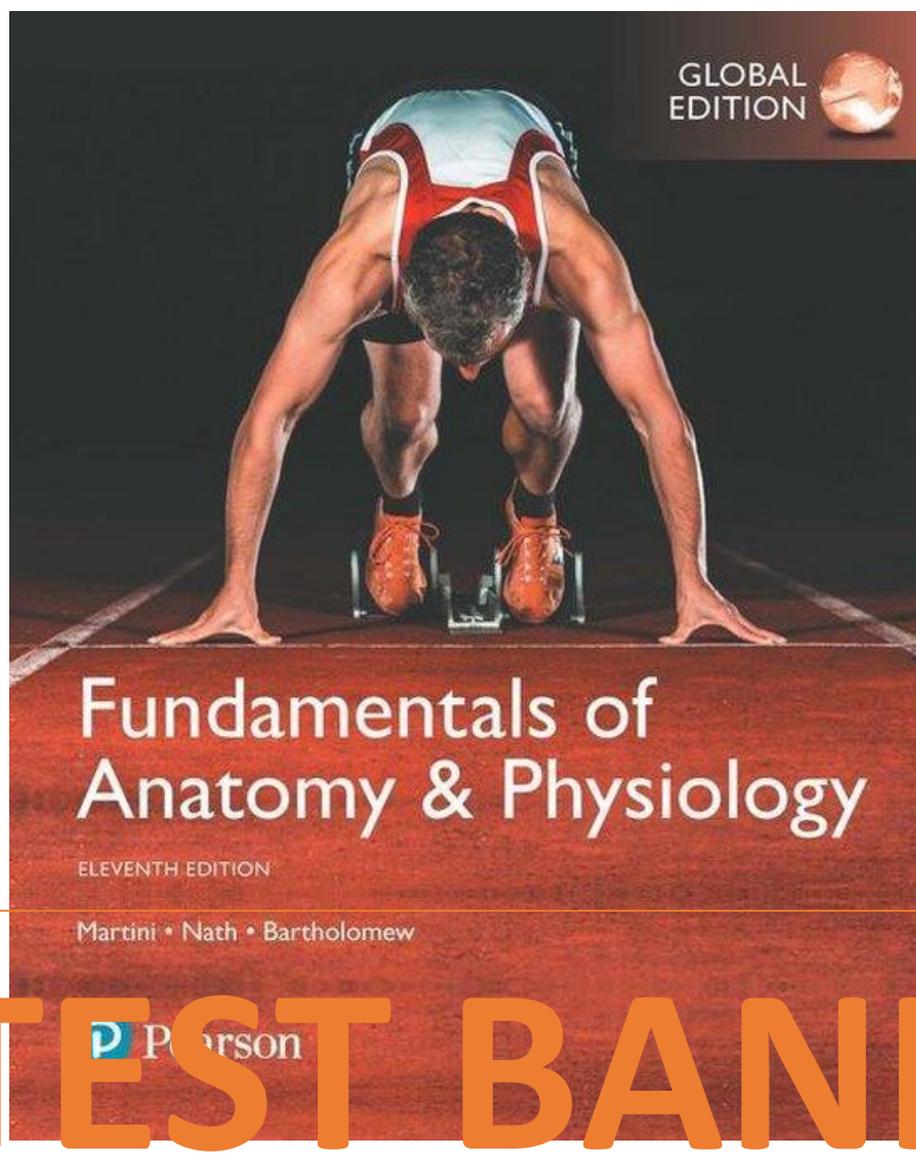


TEST BANK

Martini, Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology, Global Edition, 11th Edition



TEST BANK

Contents

1. An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology
2. The Chemical Level of Organization
3. The Cellular Level of Organization
4. The Tissue Level of Organization
5. The Integumentary System
6. Bones and Bone Structure
7. The Axial Skeleton
8. The Appendicular Skeleton
9. Joints
10. Muscle Tissue
11. The Muscular System
12. Nervous Tissue
13. The Spinal Cord, Spinal Nerves, and Spinal Reflexes
14. The Brain and Cranial Nerves
15. Sensory Pathways and the Somatic Nervous System
16. The Autonomic Nervous System and Higher-Order Functions
17. The Special Senses
18. The Endocrine System
19. Blood
20. The Heart
21. Blood Vessels and Circulation
22. The Lymphatic System and Immunity
23. The Respiratory System
24. The Digestive System
25. Metabolism, Nutrition, and Energetics
26. The Urinary System
27. Fluid, Electrolyte, and Acid—Base Balance
28. The Reproductive System
29. Development and Inheritance

Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

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) surface
 - B) regional
 - C) surgical
 - D) pathological
 - E) 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) gross
 - B) surface
 - C) microscopic
 - D) pathological
 - E) 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

- 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) cardiovascular
- B) 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) digestive
- B) endocrine
- C) nervous
- D) cardiovascular
- E) 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) proximal
 - B) distal
 - C) lateral
 - D) medial
 - E) horizontal

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Level 1 Questions: Reviewing Facts and Terms