Package Title: Testbank

Course Title: PAP14

Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) This is the study of the functions of body structures. a) anatomy

b) physiology

c) endocrinology d) histology

e) immunology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology, and name several subspecialties of these sciences.

Section Reference 1: 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology Defined

2) This is defined as a group of cells that work together to perform a particular function. a) tissue

b) organ

c) molecules d) compounds e) organism

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.1 Describe the body’s six levels of structural organization. Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

3) Using your fingers to find your pulse on your wrist is an example of a) auscultation.

b) palpation. c) percussion.

d) laparoscopy.

e) electrocardiography. Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions.

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

4) Percussion techniques can be used to detect a) heart beats.

b) pulse rate. c) arthritis.

d) fluid in the lungs. e) enlarged organs.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Describe the structural and functional organization of the human body and list the 11 body systems represented.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.2.2 List the 11 systems of the human body, representative organs present in each, and their general functions

Section Reference 1: 1.2 Levels of Structural Organization body systems.

5) This is the sum of all chemical processes that occur in the body. a) metabolism

b) anabolism c) catabolism d) auscultation e) palpation

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body. Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

Question type: Essay

6) List the basic processes of life. Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define the important life processes of the human body. Section Reference 1: 1.3 Characteristics of the Living Human Organism

Solution: The basic processes of life include metabolism, responsiveness, movement, growth, differentiation and reproduction.

Question type: Multiple Choice

7) This is the condition of equilibrium (balance) in the body’s internal environment. a) palpation

b) metabolism c) homeostasis d) autopsy

e) differentiation

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.1 Define homeostasis. Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

8) The two organ systems that regulate and maintain homeostasis are the a) cardiovascular and integumentary systems.

b) nervous and endocrine systems.

c) cardiovascular and respiratory systems. d) respiratory and muscular systems.

e) urinary and integumentary systems.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.1 Define homeostasis. Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

9) The composition of this body fluid, which fills the narrow spaces between cells and tissues, directly affects the proper functioning of cells.

a) lymph

b) blood plasma

c) interstitial fluid

d) intracellular fluid e) vitreous body

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Define the important life processes of the human body and explain the relationship between homeostasis and interstitial fluid.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Define homeostasis and explain its relationship to interstitial fluid.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Question type: Essay

10) Describe the differences between positive and negative feedback systems. Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Solution: A positive feedback system will strengthen or reinforce a change in one of the body’s controlled conditions while a negative feedback system will reverse a change in a controlled condition.

Question type: Multiple Choice

11) This is the structure of a feedback system that receives output from the control center. a) receptor

b) stimulus c) response d) effector

e) efferent pathway

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.2 Describe the components of a feedback system. Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

12) This is the structure of a feedback system that provides input to the control center. a) receptor

b) muscle

c) response d) effector

e) efferent pathway

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.2 Describe the components of a feedback system. Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

13) A condition NOT regulated by a negative feedback loop would be:

a) childbirth

b) body temperature c) blood pressure

d) heart rate

e) blood sugar

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.3 Contrast the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

14) Objective changes in a patient’s normal body function that can be directly observed or measured by a clinician are referred to as

a) symptoms. b) disorders.

c) disturbance. d) diseases

e) signs. Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.4.4 Explain how homeostatic imbalances are related to disorders

Section Reference 1: 1.4 Homeostasis

Question type: Essay

15) Describe the anatomical position. Answer:

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.1 Describe the anatomical position. Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

Solution: In the anatomical position, the subject stands erect facing the observer with the head level and the eyes facing forward. The feet are flat on the floor and directed forward and the arms are at the sides with the palms turned forward.

Question type: Multiple Choice

16) The brain is located in the

a) cranial cavity.

b) vertebral cavity.

c) abdominal cavity. d) pericardial cavity. e) pleural cavity.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

17) The lungs are located in the a) cranial cavity.

b) vertebral cavity.

c) abdominal cavity. d) pericardial cavity. e) pleural cavity.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

18) The stomach is located in the a) cranial cavity.

b) vertebral cavity.

c) abdominal cavity. d) pericardial cavity. e) pleural cavity.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

19) This cavity is located inferior to the abdominal cavity. a) vertebral canal

b) cranial cavity

c) abdominal cavity d) pericardial cavity e) pelvic cavity

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

20) Which cavity contains the heart?

a) cranial cavity

b) vertebral cavity

c) abdominal cavity d) pericardial cavity e) pleural cavity

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

21) The function of the secretions of a serous membrane, like the pleura, is to

a) separate the thoracic and abdominal cavities. b) protect the central nervous system.

c) prevent infection.

d) sreduce friction between neighboring organs. e) carry nervous impulses.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.4 Outline the major body cavities, the organs they contain, and their associated linings.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

22) This plane divides the body into equal right and left halves. a) frontal

b) midsagittal c) transverse d) oblique

e) coronal

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

23) This plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions. a) frontal

b) sagittal

c) transverse d) oblique

e) midsagittal Answer: a Difficulty: Medium

24) A transverse plane will cut a body or organ into

a) anterior and posterior portions. b) left and right portions.

c) superior and inferior portions.

d) portions separated at an angle to its longitudinal axis. e) unequal left and right portions.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology

25) This directional term means farther from the midline. a) medial

b) anterior c) proximal d) deep

e) lateral

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.

Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the anatomical planes, anatomical sections, and directional terms used to describe the human body.

Section Reference 1: 1.5 Basic Anatomical Terminology