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

1) ______ is considered the oldest medical science.
   A) Cytology
   B) Physiology
   C) Biology
   D) Anatomy
   E) Embryology

2) Anatomy is to ______ as physiology is to ______.
   A) structure; function
   B) form; structure
   C) growth; form
   D) function; form
   E) structure; form

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

4) The study of the general form and superficial markings of an organism is called ______ anatomy.
   A) surface
   B) gross
   C) systemic
   D) regional
   E) surgical

5) The study of the superficial and internal features in a specific area of the body is called ______ anatomy.
   A) surgical
   B) surface
   C) pathological
   D) radiographic
   E) regional

6) Anatomical features that change during illness are studied in ______ anatomy.
   A) surface
   B) regional
   C) gross
   D) pathological
   E) microscopic

7) The study of the liver is to gross anatomy as the study of the liver cell is to
   A) physiology.
   B) cytology.
   C) regional anatomy.
   D) systemic anatomy.
   E) radiographic anatomy.
8) The study of the first two months of development is termed
   A) histology.
   B) embryology.
   C) cytology.
   D) organology.
   E) pathology.

9) The study of the function of specific organ systems is called
   A) organ physiology.
   B) pathological physiology.
   C) systemic physiology.
   D) cell physiology.
   E) histology.

10) Cardiovascular physiology is an example of
    A) histophysiology.
    B) organ physiology.
    C) physiological chemistry.
    D) pathological physiology.
    E) systemic physiology.

11) Organ physiology is to _______ as gross anatomy is to _______.
    A) macroscopic anatomy; unbalance
    B) cell physiology; microscopic anatomy
    C) imbalance; microscopic anatomy
    D) equilibrium; macroscopic anatomy
    E) balance; equilibrium

12) Which of the following is arranged in correct order from the most COMPLEX to the SIMPLEST?
    A) molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism
    B) tissue, cellular, molecular, organ, system, organism
    C) cellular, tissue, molecular, system, organ, organism
    D) organ, organism, molecular, cellular, tissue, system
    E) organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, molecular

13) Which organ system provides support, protection of soft tissue, mineral storage, and blood formation?
    A) muscular
    B) integumentary
    C) nervous
    D) skeletal
    E) endocrine

14) The kidneys and ureters are organs of the _______ system.
    A) endocrine
    B) digestive
    C) urinary
    D) lymphoid
    E) respiratory
15) The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs of the ________ system.
   A) respiratory
   B) lymphoid
   C) cardiovascular
   D) endocrine
   E) digestive

16) Which organ system removes carbon dioxide from the bloodstream?
   A) respiratory
   B) cardiovascular
   C) endocrine
   D) digestive
   E) lymphoid

17) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the liver is to the ________ system.
   A) lymphoid
   B) urinary
   C) cardiovascular
   D) digestive
   E) both B and D

18) Skin, hair, and nails are associated with the ________ system.
   A) integumentary
   B) endocrine
   C) muscular
   D) skeletal
   E) both A and B

19) Which organ system transports nutrients, metabolic wastes, gases, and defense cells?
   A) urinary
   B) digestive
   C) muscular
   D) cardiovascular
   E) respiratory

20) Which organ system includes the spleen and the tonsils?
   A) endocrine
   B) lymphoid
   C) digestive
   D) cardiovascular
   E) nervous

21) Which of the following organs is located between the peritoneum and the body wall?
   A) stomach
   B) large intestine
   C) spleen
   D) kidney
   E) urinary bladder
22) A chemical imbalance in the blood can cause the heart to stop pumping blood, which in turn will cause other tissues and organs to cease functioning. This observation supports the view that
A) chemical molecules make up cells.
B) congenital defects can be life-threatening.
C) blood has magical properties.
D) all levels of organization within an organism are interdependent.
E) all organisms are composed of cells.

23) The maintenance of a constant internal environment in an organism is termed
A) positive feedback.
B) negative feedback.
C) homeostasis.
D) integration.
E) effector control.

24) The central principle of physiology is
A) homeostasis.
B) stimulation.
C) temperature regulation.
D) reflexes.
E) nutrition.

25) When body temperature rises, a center in the brain initiates physiological changes to decrease the body temperature. This is an example of
A) fever.
B) nonhomeostatic regulation.
C) negative feedback.
D) positive feedback.
E) diagnostic regulation.

26) In general, the nervous system does each of the following, except
A) directs very specific responses.
B) directs long-term responses to change.
C) responds rapidly to change.
D) helps to maintain homeostasis.
E) both B and D

27) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of the endocrine system?
A) produces effects that last for days or longer
B) important homeostatic system
C) releases chemical messengers called hormones
D) produces an effect that involves several organs or tissues at the same time
E) produces a more rapid response than the nervous system

28) A cell or organ that responds to commands of the control center in negative feedback is termed a(n)
A) effector.
B) thermoregulator.
C) hypothalamus.
D) stimulus.
E) receptor.
29) This type of feedback exaggerates the effects of variations from normal.
   A) positive
   B) depressing
   C) negative
   D) neutral
   E) all of the above

30) The integrating center for the negative feedback loop that regulates body temperature is the
   A) positive feedback center.
   B) thermostat.
   C) temperature sensor.
   D) skin.
   E) hypothalamus.

31) If a response decreases a disturbance, the system is classified as a ________ feedback system.
   A) deficit
   B) negative
   C) positive
   D) polarized
   E) neutral

32) If a response increases a disturbance, the system is classified as a ________ feedback system.
   A) neutral
   B) positive
   C) polarized
   D) deficit
   E) negative

33) An example of a receptor in a negative feedback loop controlling body temperature would be
   A) regulatory centers that send commands to an effector.
   B) effectors that cause blood vessels to dilate.
   C) sweat glands that increase secretion.
   D) temperature sensors on the skin that detect a stimulus.
   E) sweat glands that act like effectors.

34) A person facing forward with hands at the sides and palms facing forward is in the
   A) anatomical position.
   B) sagittal position.
   C) prone position.
   D) frontal position.
   E) supine position.

35) An anatomical term that means the same as ventral:
   A) superior
   B) anterior
   C) abdominal
   D) posterior
   E) inferior

36) The heart is ________ to the lungs.
   A) distal
   B) proximal
   C) medial
   D) lateral
   E) posterior

37) The wrist is ________ to the elbow.
   A) lateral
   B) distal
   C) medial
   D) proximal
   E) horizontal

38) The chin is ________ to the nose.
   A) posterior
   B) superior
   C) anterior
   D) medial
   E) inferior
39) Which of the following regions corresponds to the buttocks?  
A) pelvic  
B) gluteal  
C) cephalic  
D) thoracic  
E) lumbar  

40) Which of the following terms refers to the foot?  
A) femoral  
B) cervical  
C) antebrachial  
D) pedal  
E) brachial  

41) Which plane divides the body into right and left parts?  
A) transverse  
B) sagittal  
C) orthogonal  
D) frontal  
E) proximal  

42) The quadrants of the abdominopelvic region include all of the following except  
A) pelvic quadrant.  
B) left lower quadrant (LLQ).  
C) left upper quadrant (LUQ).  
D) right upper quadrant (RUQ).  
E) right lower quadrant (RLQ).  

43) Which of the following is not considered an abdominopelvic region?  
A) left lumbar  
B) upper  
C) left hypochondriac  
D) right inguinal region  
E) right hypochondriac  

44) The urinary bladder is found in the ______ quadrant and the ______ quadrant.  
A) right lower; left lower  
B) left upper; left lower  
C) right upper; right lower  
D) left upper; right upper  
E) right upper; right lower  

45) The liver is primarily located in the ______ quadrant.  
A) right upper  
B) right lower  
C) left lower  
D) left upper  
E) hepatic  

46) While standing erect, the direction of caudal is  
A) laterally.  
B) medially.  
C) upward.  
D) downward.  
E) none of these.
47) A person is lying on the bed gazing at the ceiling. She is in the ________ position.
   A) caudal
   B) dorsal
   C) anatomical
   D) prone
   E) supine

48) Terms of anatomical direction are used to describe
   A) living matter.
   B) surgical procedures.
   C) a supine position.
   D) the nervous system.
   E) one body part in relation to another.

49) While standing in the anatomical position,
   A) back refers to dorsal.
   B) back refers to posterior.
   C) front refers to anterior.
   D) front refers to ventral.
   E) all of the above

50) The muscle known as the diaphragm separates the ________ from the ________.
    A) pericardial cavity; pleural cavity
    B) pericardial sac; pericardial cavity
    C) abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
    D) thoracic cavity; abdominopelvic cavity
    E) pleural cavity; mediastinum

51) The thoracic cavity contains the
    A) pelvic cavity.
    B) pericardial cavity.
    C) coelom.
    D) pleural cavities.
    E) both B and D

52) The serous membrane covering the stomach and most of the intestines is called the
    A) mediastinum.
    B) pericardium.
    C) peritoneum.
    D) pleura.
    E) abdomen.

53) The two major divisions of the ventral body cavity are the
    A) cranial and sacral.
    B) thoracic and abdominopelvic.
    C) pelvic and thoracic.
    D) lateral and medial.
    E) dorsal and ventral.
54) The right pleural cavity contains the
A) trachea.
B) left lung.
C) right lung.
D) heart.
E) both lungs.

55) Which of the following organs is not contained within the abdominal cavity?
A) spleen
B) pancreas
C) small intestine
D) stomach
E) ovary

56) The mediastinum
A) contains the pleural cavities.
B) separates the pleural cavities.
C) contains the pericardial cavity.
D) both A and C
E) both B and C

57) Identify a structure located within the mediastinum.
A) lung
B) spleen
C) stomach
D) small intestine
E) pericardial sac

58) Visceral pericardium is located
A) lining the pleural cavity.
B) on the heart itself.
C) lining the pericardial cavity.
D) on the lung itself.
E) lining the peritoneal cavity.

59) A midsagittal section would pass through the
A) spleen.
B) leg.
C) lung.
D) kidney.
E) heart.

60) Identify the correctly spelled term describing the organ that separates the ventral body cavity into superior and inferior cavities.
A) mediastium
B) diaphragm
C) diaphragm
D) mediastinum
E) diafragm

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

61) The branch of biological science that studies the external and internal structure of the body and the physical relationship among body parts is called ________________________.
Anatomy uses a special language, called _________________________, that involves the use of word roots, prefixes, suffixes, and combining forms to construct terms related to the body in health and disease.

The _________________________ serves as a worldwide official standard of anatomical vocabulary.

The branch of biological science that deals with the study of how living organisms perform their vital functions is called _________________________.

_________________________ studies the changes in form that occur between conception and physical maturity.

The tendency for physiological systems to stabilize internal conditions is called _________________________.

_________________________ regulation results from the activities of the nervous or endocrine system.

When homeostatic mechanisms fail, an individual will experience the symptoms of _________________________.

Homeostatic regulation usually involves a(n) _________________________ that detects a particular stimulus, and a(n) _________________________ that responds to the stimulus by communicating with a(n) _________________________ whose activity has an effect on the same stimulus.

_________________________ regulation occurs when the activities of organs are regulated locally.

A person lying face down is in the _________________________ position.

A cut parallel to the midsagittal plane would produce a(n) _________________________ section.

The common term for the buccal region is the _________________________.

The common term for the carpal region is the _________________________.

The common name for the patella is the _________________________.

The common name for the pollex is the _________________________.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

What is homeostatic regulation, and what is its physiological importance?
78) During exercise, blood flow to skeletal muscles increases. The initial response that increases blood flow is automatic and independent of the nervous and endocrine systems. Which type of homeostatic regulation is this? Why?

79) Name the two upper abdominal quadrants and list the organs that lie in each.

80) Name the organs found in the thoracic cavity.
Answer Key
Testname: UNTITLED61

1) D
2) A
3) E
4) A
5) E
6) D
7) B
8) B
9) C
10) E
11) B
12) E
13) D
14) C
15) D
16) A
17) D
18) A
19) D
20) B
21) D
22) D
23) C
24) A
25) C
26) B
27) E
28) A
29) A
30) E
31) B
32) B
33) D
34) A
35) B
36) C
37) B
38) E
39) B
40) D
41) B
42) A
43) B
44) A
45) A
46) D
47) E
48) E
49) E
50) D
51) E  
52) C  
53) B  
54) C  
55) E  
56) E  
57) E  
58) B  
59) E  
60) B  
61) anatomy  
62) medical terminology  
63) Terminología Anatómica  
64) physiology  
65) Developmental anatomy  
66) homeostasis  
67) Extrinsic  
68) disease  
69) receptor; integrating center; effector  
70) Intrinsic  
71) prone  
72) parasagittal  
73) cheek  
74) wrist  
75) kneecap  
76) thumb  
77) Homeostatic regulation refers to adjustments in physiological systems that are responsible for the preservation of a constant internal environment. This provides a favorable environment for the body’s cells.  
78) The initial increase in blood flow to active muscles is an example of autoregulation. For example, when oxygen levels decline in a tissue, the cells release chemicals that dilate local blood vessels. This dilation increases the rate of blood flow and provides more oxygen to the region even before responses from the nervous or endocrine system take place. Autoregulation does not require the nervous or endocrine system.  
79) right upper quadrant (RUQ): right lobe of liver, gallbladder, right kidney, portions of stomach, large and small intestines; left upper quadrant (LUQ): left lobe of liver, stomach, pancreas, left kidney, spleen, portions of large intestine  
80) lungs, heart, trachea, esophagus, thymus, major blood vessels connected to the heart