Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.  
1)** In the structural hierarchy of anatomy, macromolecules are more complex than organelles.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**2)** The foot is proximal to the knee.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**3)** The gallbladder and spleen are contralateral to each other.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**4)** The function of serous fluid is to reduce friction between organs.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**5)** The organ system that delivers oxygen to body cells and transports carbon dioxide away from them is the respiratory system.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**6)** In negative feedback, the body's response is in the opposite direction from the change in order to return the body to normal.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**7)** Soft tissue such as muscles shows up as light areas on X-rays.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Choose all options that best completes the statement or answers the question.  
8)** Which are examples of physiology? Choose all that apply.

A) Trying to determine the processes that causeeczema   
 B) Examining a tissue sample under a microscope to determine if cancer cells are present  
 C) Determining how quickly an experimental drug is cleared from the blood  
 D) Performing an electrocardiogram, which is a recording of electrical activity in the heart

**9)** Which are examples of anatomical properties of the stomach? Choose all that apply.

A) J-shaped   
 B) Secretes digestive juices  
 C) Pouchlike  
 D) Located between esophagus and small intestine

**10)** Which of these organ systems are involved in moving the body? Choose all that apply.

A) Nervous system   
 B) Muscular system  
 C) Skeletal system  
 D) Endocrine system  
 E) Lymphatic system

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.  
11)** Which term refers to the study of how an organ functions?

A) Anatomy   
 B) Physiology  
 C) Ecology  
 D) Homeostasis

**12)** Observing the parts of the brain is a part of the study of

A) homeostasis.   
 B) physiology.  
 C) anthropology.  
 D) anatomy.

**13)** A group of similar cells performing a specialized function is referred to as a(n)

A) tissue.   
 B) organ.  
 C) molecule.  
 D) system.

**14)** Cells are to tissues as tissues are to

A) systems.   
 B) molecules.  
 C) organs.  
 D) organelles.

**15)** Arrange the following terms from the smallest to the largest: (1) cell, (2) organelle, (3) atom, (4) organ, (5) tissue.

A) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4   
 B) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
 C) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1  
 D) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2

**16)** Which of the following does NOT describe the anatomical position?

A) Standing erect   
 B) Palms facing backward  
 C) Face forward  
 D) Toes pointing forward

**17)** Which of the following pairs are opposing terms?

A) Superior/posterior   
 B) Superior/inferior  
 C) Anterior/inferior  
 D) Superior/anterior

**18)** Which term refers to structures located toward the back?

A) Inferior   
 B) Lateral  
 C) Posterior  
 D) Peripheral

**19)** The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs.

A) dorsal   
 B) superior  
 C) lateral  
 D) medial

**20)** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

A) Ventral - toward the front   
 B) Ipsilateral - on opposite sides  
 C) Deep - toward the surface  
 D) Proximal - farther from the point of attachment

**21)** Which of the following is INCORRECT in describing the nose?

A) It is superior tothe mouth.   
 B) It is medial to theeyes.  
 C) It is on the dorsalaspect of the face.  
 D) It is inferior tothe forehead.

**22)** The hand is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the elbow.

A) superior   
 B) anterior  
 C) proximal  
 D) distal

**23)** The right hand and left foot are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to each other.

A) ipsilateral   
 B) posterior  
 C) contralateral  
 D) superficial

**24)** The spinal cord is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the esophagus.

A) anterior   
 B) posterior  
 C) ventral  
 D) inferior

**25)** Appendicular refers to the

A) skull.   
 B) thorax.  
 C) legs and arms.  
 D) skull and thorax.

**26)** The head is in which region?

A) Cephalic   
 B) Lumbar  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Pectoral

**27)** The arm is in which region?

A) Cephalic   
 B) Lumbar  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Pectoral

**28)** The lower back is which region?

A) Cephalic   
 B) Lumbar  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Pectoral

**29)** The foot is in which region?

A) Pedal   
 B) Lumbar  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Pectoral

**30)** The chest is which region?

A) Cephalic   
 B) Lumbar  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Pectoral

**31)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region refers to the cheek.

A) occipital   
 B) buccal  
 C) auricular  
 D) mental

**32)** The thigh is which region?

A) Femoral   
 B) Crural  
 C) Plantar  
 D) Palmar

**33)** The front of the elbow is which region?

A) Cubital   
 B) Antecubital  
 C) Brachial  
 D) Antebrachial

**34)** The armpit is which region?

A) Acromial   
 B) Pectoral  
 C) Mammary  
 D) Axillary

**35)** Which of the following pairs of body regions is INCORRECT?

A) Carpal - wrist   
 B) Popliteal - back of knee  
 C) Gluteal - buttocks  
 D) Orbital - ear

**36)** If a person has a rash in the cervical region, where is it located?

A) Neck   
 B) Lower back  
 C) Arm  
 D) Chest

**37)** If a person has a sore in the oral cavity, where is it located?

A) Otic canal   
 B) Lower back  
 C) Mouth  
 D) Umbilicus

**38)** Which type of cut or section will give right and left portions?

A) Sagittal   
 B) Transverse  
 C) Frontal  
 D) Coronal

**39)** Which type of cut will give anterior and posterior portions?

A) Median   
 B) Transverse  
 C) Sagittal  
 D) Frontal or coronal

**40)** If the abdominal cavity is cut horizontally, separating the stomach from the lower intestines, it was cut on a

A) transverse plane.   
 B) midsagittal plane.  
 C) frontal plane.  
 D) longitudinal section.

**41)** A typical chest X-ray that allows the top and bottom of both lungs to be imaged is one that is taken in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane.

A) frontal   
 B) midsagittal  
 C) transverse  
 D) parasagittal

**42)** The term 'viscera' refers to

A) internal organs.   
 B) tissues.  
 C) cells.  
 D) atoms.

**43)** Which two cavities does the diaphragm separate?

A) Abdominal and pelvic   
 B) Dorsal and ventral  
 C) Thoracic and abdominal  
 D) Cranial and spinal

**44)** The thoracic cavity is part of which larger cavity?

A) Anterior cavity   
 B) Dorsal cavity  
 C) Abdominopelvic cavity

**45)** If a person was diagnosed as having a tumor in the posterior cavity, where might you expect to find it?

A) Abdominal or pelvic cavities   
 B) Superior canal or inferior cavity  
 C) Thoracic or abdominal cavities  
 D) Cranial cavity or vertebral canal

**46)** The mediastinum is part of the

A) pleural and ventralcavities.   
 B) thoracic and dorsalcavities.  
 C) thoracic andventral cavities.  
 D) abdominopelvic andventral cavities.

**47)** In which cavity would you find the brain?

A) Anterior cavity   
 B) Posterior cavity  
 C) Abdominopelvic cavity  
 D) Oral cavity

**48)** Another name for the anterior body cavity is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cavity.

A) dorsal   
 B) ventral  
 C) cranial  
 D) oral

**49)** The membranes that cover the brain and spinal cord are called

A) meninges.   
 B) the peritoneum.  
 C) pleurae.  
 D) the mediastinum.

**50)** Cerebrospinal fluid is associated with

A) the meninges.   
 B) serosae of thethoracic cavity.  
 C) synovialjoints.  
 D) visceralperitoneum.

**51)** In which cavity would you find the stomach?

A) Pleural cavity   
 B) Dorsal cavity  
 C) Abdominopelvic cavity  
 D) Mediastinum

**52)** The lungs can be found in which cavity?

A) Spinal cavity   
 B) Abdominal cavity  
 C) Mediastinum  
 D) Pleural cavity

**53)** The liver can be found in which cavity?

A) Dorsal cavity   
 B) Abdominal cavity  
 C) Pericardial cavity  
 D) Pleural cavity

**54)** Most of the stomach can be found in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quadrant of the abdominal cavity.

A) upper left   
 B) upper right  
 C) lower left  
 D) lower right

**55)** If someone had surgery to remove their appendix, in which abdominal quadrant would the incision be made?

A) Upper left   
 B) Upper right  
 C) Lower left  
 D) Lower right

**56)** Most of the liver is found in which abdominopelvic region?

A) Left iliac   
 B) Right lumbar  
 C) Umbilical  
 D) Right hypochondriac

**57)** The majority of the small intestine is found in which abdominopelvic region?

A) Epigastric   
 B) Right hypochondriac  
 C) Umbilical  
 D) Left hypochondriac

**58)** The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

A) Hypogastric   
 B) Left lumbar  
 C) Right iliac  
 D) Umbilical

**59)** Which refers to a membrane attached to the surface of a lung?

A) Visceral pleura   
 B) Parietal pleura  
 C) Visceral peritoneum  
 D) Parietal peritoneum

**60)** Which of the following refers to the membrane lining the abdominal cavity wall?

A) Parietal pericardium   
 B) Visceral peritoneum  
 C) Parietal peritoneum  
 D) Visceral pleura

**61)** Someone is rushed to the hospital with acute appendicitis. Which serous membrane is in danger of infection?

A) Peritoneum   
 B) Pleura  
 C) Meninges  
 D) Pericardium

**62)** The inflammation of the membranes of the posterior (dorsal) cavity is called

A) serositis.   
 B) pleurisy.  
 C) meningitis.  
 D) pericarditis.

**63)** Which pair of terms is correctly matched?

A) Pericarditis - inflammation of the membrane around the lungs   
 B) Peritonitis - inflammation of the membranes in the abdominal cavity  
 C) Pleurisy - inflammation of the membranes around the heart  
 D) Peritonitis - inflammation of membranes around nerves

**64)** Which system are the blood vessels part of?

A) Endocrine   
 B) Cardiovascular  
 C) Reproductive  
 D) Nervous

**65)** Which system is home to the organs that produce and secrete hormones?

A) Endocrine   
 B) Cardiovascular  
 C) Reproductive  
 D) Nervous

**66)** Which system are the testes part of?

A) Urinary   
 B) Cardiovascular  
 C) Reproductive  
 D) Nervous

**67)** Which system is the spinal cord part of?

A) Endocrine   
 B) Lymphatic  
 C) Skeletal  
 D) Nervous

**68)** The kidneys and ureters are part of the

A) endocrinesystem.   
 B) urinarysystem.  
 C) lymphaticsystem.  
 D) digestivesystem.

**69)** The spleen and thymus are part of the

A) cardiovascularsystem.   
 B) respiratorysystem.  
 C) digestivesystem.  
 D) lymphatic andimmune systems.

**70)** Transportation within the body is mainly the function of

A) the nervous system.   
 B) the skin.  
 C) the skeleton.  
 D) the cardiovascular system.

**71)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system's main functions are support, movement, and protection.

A) nervous   
 B) endocrine  
 C) skeletal  
 D) cardiovascular

**72)** Integration and coordination are the function of the body's

A) nervous system.   
 B) skin.  
 C) skeleton.  
 D) cardiovascular system.

**73)** Which of the following is NOT a function of the skeletal system?

A) Production ofblood cells   
 B) Support  
 C) Production ofheat  
 D) Mineralstorage

**74)** Which system's main functions are regulating blood volume and blood chemistry?

A) Integumentary system   
 B) Lymphaticsystem  
 C) Urinary system  
 D) Digestivesystem

**75)** The term "homeostasis"refers to

A) changing external conditions.   
 B) stable external conditions.  
 C) changing internal conditions.  
 D) stable internal conditions.

**76)** Which of the following provides the best example of a negative feedback control mechanism?

A) Increased body temperature in response to exercise   
 B) Increased uterine contractions in response to oxytocin during labor  
 C) Putting on a sweater because you think it is cold outside  
 D) Shivering and generating heat in response to a drop in body temperature

**77)** Which of the following occurs as a result of positive feedback and assists in the maintenance of homeostasis?

A) Body temperature regulation   
 B) Blood pH regulation  
 C) Blood clot formation  
 D) Blood cell production

**78)** A loop that enhances a signal to complete a process with a clear cutoff point is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback system.

A) servo   
 B) negative  
 C) positive  
 D) single-effector

**79)** Which component of a feedback system brings conditions back to the normal range?

A) Afferent   
 B) Sensor  
 C) Effector  
 D) Thermostat

**80)** What occurs as a result of a negative feedback mechanism?

A) The change moves farther from the set point in a negative direction.   
 B) A variable is kept close to its set point.  
 C) A negative change is accentuated.  
 D) A body function is stopped.

**81)** The two organ systems involved in controlling all other systems to maintain homeostasis are the

A) skeletal and muscular.   
 B) nervous and endocrine.  
 C) urinary and respiratory.  
 D) endocrine and digestive.

**82)** The two organ systems involved in providing oxygen to the body and removing carbon dioxide are the

A) cardiovascular and respiratory.   
 B) respiratory and digestive.  
 C) integumentary and muscular.  
 D) reproductive and nervous.

**83)** Which system's function is to drain tissue fluid and keep it free of pathogens?

A) Integumentary system   
 B) Lymphatic system  
 C) Muscular system  
 D) Urinary system

**84)** Which body system removes metabolic wastes and helps maintain acid-base balance?

A) Urinary system   
 B) Digestivesystem  
 C) Immune system  
 D) Endocrinesystem

**85)** A disease that occurs suddenly and does not last a long time is considered

A) chronic.   
 B) local.  
 C) systemic.  
 D) acute.

**86)** An ear infection is considered a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_ disease.

A) orbital   
 B) local  
 C) systemic  
 D) pandemic

**87)** In a PET scan, metabolically active tissues emit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which can be used to generate an image that is valuable for diagnoses of certain types of cancer and brain diseases.

A) gamma rays   
 B) electrons  
 C) protons  
 D) electrical

**88)** What type of medical scan is more useful for visualizing soft tissue?

A) X-ray   
 B) MRI

**89)** What is used in sonography to create an image?

A) Sound waves   
 B) Electrons  
 C) Gamma rays  
 D) X-rays

**90)** The crural region is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the femoral region.

A) superior   
 B) distal  
 C) lateral  
 D) deep

**91)** A home heating system is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_ feedback system; the thermostat acts as the

A) negative; control center.   
 B) negative; effector.  
 C) positive; sensor.  
 D) positive; set point.

**Answer Key**Test name: Unnamed Test1

1) FALSE

Organelles (such as mitochondria) contain macromolecules (such as DNA) within them.

2) FALSE

The foot is distal to the knee.

3) TRUE

4) TRUE

5) FALSE

The cardiovascular system delivers oxygen to cells. The respiratory system delivers oxygen to the blood.

6) TRUE

7) FALSE

Soft tissue such as muscles shows up as dark areas on X-rays.

8) [A, C, D]

9) [A, C, D]

10) [A, B, C]

11) B

12) D

13) A

14) C

15) A

16) B

17) B

18) C

19) D

20) A

21) C

22) D

23) C

24) B

25) C

26) A

27) C

28) B

29) A

30) D

31) B

32) A

33) B

34) D

35) D

36) A

37) C

38) A

39) D

40) A

41) A

42) A

43) C

44) A

45) D

46) C

47) B

48) B

49) A

50) A

51) C

52) D

53) B

54) A

55) D

56) D

57) C

58) A

59) A

60) C

61) A

62) C

63) B

64) B

65) A

66) C

67) D

68) B

69) D

70) D

71) C

72) A

73) C

74) C

75) D

76) D

77) C

78) C

79) C

80) B

81) B

82) A

83) B

84) A

85) D

86) B

87) A

88) B

89) A

90) B

91) A