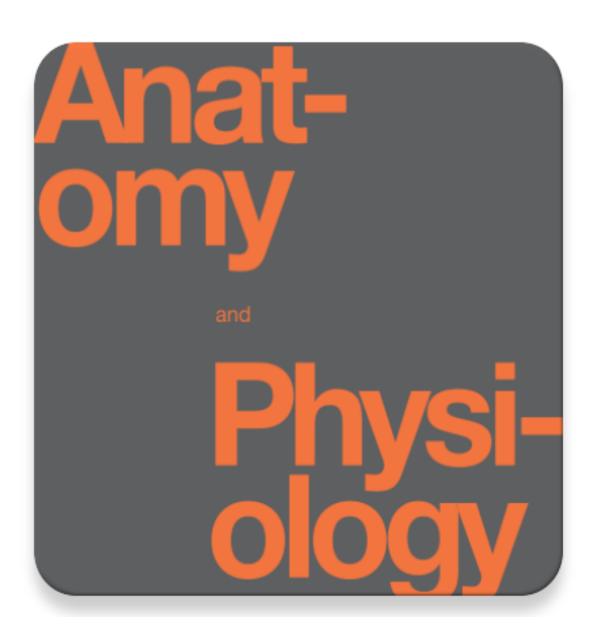
TEST BANK

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OPENSTAX



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Anatomy and Physiology Openstax Test Bank

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Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Human Body

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1	is the study of t	the larger structure	s of the body, those visible without the aid of magnification		
	(A) Gross anatomy				
	(B) Microscopic an	atomy			
	(C) Macroscopic ar	natomy			
	(D) Physical anator	my			
	Ans A	Diff Easy	Page 8		
2.	The word "anatomy"	comes from a Gre	ek root that means ""		
	(A) To cut apart				
	(B) To fix with				
	(C) To view inside				
	(D) To study exterio	or			
	Ans A	Diff Easy	Page 8		
3.	Dissection is still use	d in			
	(A) Medical school	S			
	(B) Pathology labs				
	(C) Anatomy cours	es			
	(D) All of above				
	Ans D	Diff Easy	Page 8		
4.	Microscopic anatom				
	(A) Histology				
	(B) Cytology				
	(C) Both of above				
	(D) None of above				
	Ans C	Diff Easy	Page 8		
	is the study	of the structures the	hat make up a discrete body system—that is, a group of unique body function.		
	(A) Regional anator				
	(B) Systematic ana	•			

(C) Both of about	ove		
(D) None of ab	oove		
Ans C	Diff Easy	Page 9	
6. Human physiology is the scientific study of theof the structures of the body and the ways in which they work together to support the functions of life.			
(A) Chemistry			
(B) Physic			
(C) Both Abov	ve .		
(D) None of A	bove		
Ans C	Diff Medium	Page 9	
7. Homeostasis is t	he state of steady m	aintained by living things.	
(A) Internal Co	ondition		
(B) External co	onditions		
(C) Both Abov	ve .		
(D) None of Above			
Ans A	Diff Easy	Page 9	
	·	Page 9 are of the body composed of tissue types.	
	·		
8. An organ is an a	·		
8. An organ is an a	natomically distinct structu		
8. An organ is an at (A) One (B) Two	natomically distinct structu		
8. An organ is an at (A) One (B) Two (C) Two or more	natomically distinct structu		
8. An organ is an a (A) One (B) Two (C) Two or more (D) None of abo Ans C 9. Inorgan	natomically distinct structure ove Diff Easy	Page 11 all cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems of the body	
8. An organ is an a (A) One (B) Two (C) Two or more (D) None of abo Ans C 9. Inorgan	natomically distinct structures ove Diff Easy nnisms, including humans,	Page 11 all cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems of the body	
8. An organ is an at (A) One (B) Two (C) Two or more (D) None of abo Ans C 9. Inorga work together to m	natomically distinct structures ove Diff Easy nnisms, including humans,	Page 11 all cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems of the body	
8. An organ is an at (A) One (B) Two (C) Two or more (D) None of abo Ans C 9. Inorga work together to m (A) Unicellular	natomically distinct structures ove Diff Easy nnisms, including humans,	Page 11 all cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems of the body	

Ans C	Diff Easy	Page 14
10. The different organ physiology.	n systems each have differe	ent functions and thereforeroles to perform in
(A) Unique		
(B) Different		
(C) Both Above		
(D) None of Above		
Ans C	Diff Easy	Page14
11. A human body con	sists of trillions of cells or	ganized in a way that maintains distinct
(A) Internal compartm	nents	
(B) External compartm	nents	
(C) Both of above		
(D) None of above		
Ans A	Diff Medium	Page 14
12. The organism level	l is thelevel of orga	nnization
(A) Lowest		
(B) Highest		
(C) Medium		
(D) Extreme		
Ans A	Diff Medium	Page 14
13. Which of the follow	wing mechanism is involve	ed in releasing energy?
(A) Catabolism		
(B) Anabolism		
(C) Both of above		
(D) None of above	2	
Ans C	Diff Medium	Page 14
14. Every cell in your	body makes use of a chemi	cal compound, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), to
(A) Store energy		
(B) Release energy	y	

	(C) Both of above			
	(D) None of above			
1	Ans C	Diff Medium	Page 15	
15	is the ability of an organism to adjust to changes in its internal and external environments			
	(A) Responsiveness			
((B) Movement			
((C) Locomotion			
	(D) All of above			
1	Ans A	Diff Hard	Page 15	
	-	hysiological processes allow to rising internal	runners to coordinate the action of muscle	
((A) Body temperature			
((B) Blood pressure			
	(C) Hormone level			
	(D) All of above			
1	Ans A	Diff Hard	Page 16	
17	is all of the change	es the body goes through in li	fe.	
	(A) Development			
((B) Growth			
((C) Reproduction			
((D) All of above			
1	Ans A	Diff Medium	Page 16	
18. I	Development includes the	process of		
	(A) Differentiation			
((B) Growth			
	(C) Repair			
	(D) All of above			
1	Ans D	Diff Medium	Page 16	
19. I	Humans have been adaptir	ng to life on Earth for at least	the past	

(A) 100000 years				
(B) 200000 years				
(C) 300000 years				
(D) 400000 years				
Ans B	Diff Hard	Page 17		
20. Atmospheric air is only aboutpercent oxygen, but that oxygen is a key component of the chemical reactions that keep the body alive, including the reactions that produce ATP				
(A) 20				
(B) 30				
(C) 40				
(D) 60				
Ans A	Diff Medium	Page 17		
21. Controlled hypothermia often is used, for example, during open-heart surgery because it the metabolic needs of the brain, heart, and other organs, reducing the risk of damage to them.				
(A) Decreases				
(B) Increases				
(C) Remains constant				
(D) None of above				
Ans A	Diff Medium	Page 18		
22. In the emergency department, the physician induces coma and lowers the patient's body temperature to approximately 91 degrees. This condition, which is maintained for 24 hours the patient's metabolic rate				
(A) Slows				
(B) Enhances				
(C) Neutralizes				
(D) None of above				
Ans A	Diff Easy	Page 18		
23. The pressure of the nitrogen gas the space surrounding your body	in your blood would be much	than the pressure of nitrogen in		
(A) Higher				