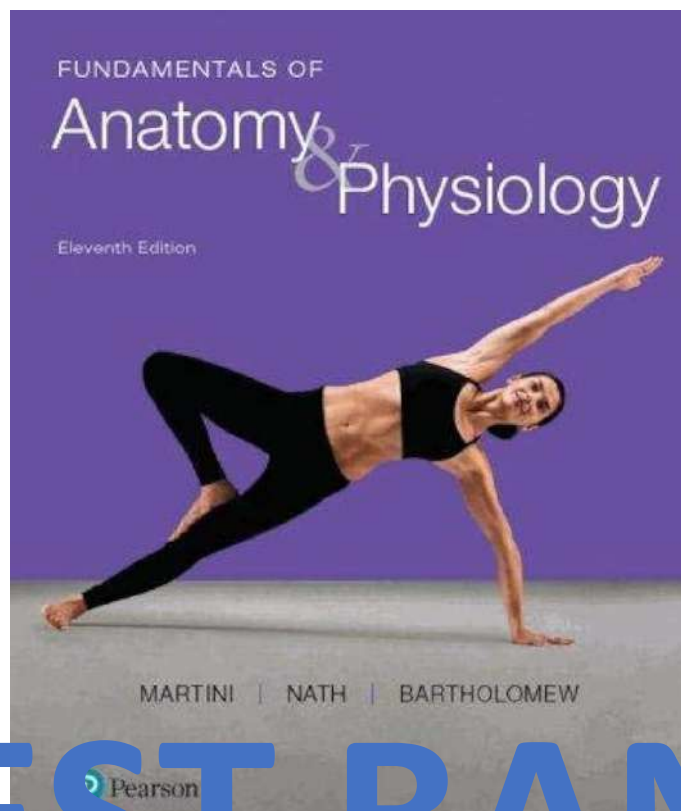


TEST BANK

Fundamentals of Anatomy
& Physiology 11th edition
Test Bank



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Fundamentals of Anatomy & Physiology 11th edition Test Bank

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Fundamentals of Anatomy and Physiology, 11e (Martini)
Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Anatomy is to _____ as physiology is to _____.

- A) function; form
- B) form; structure
- C) structure; function
- D) structure; form
- E) growth; form

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

2) The analysis of the internal structure of individual cells is called

- A) cytology.
- B) histology.
- C) embryology.
- D) physiology.
- E) anatomy.

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

3) 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

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

4) Anatomical features that change during illness are studied in _____ anatomy.

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

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

5) The study of the first two months of development is termed

- A) histology.
- B) embryology.
- C) cytology.
- D) pathology.
- E) organology.

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

6) 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

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

7) Cardiovascular function is an example of

- A) histophysiology.
- B) organ physiology.
- C) systemic physiology.
- D) pathological physiology.
- E) physiological chemistry.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

8) The study of the liver is to gross anatomy as the study of a liver cell is to

- A) physiology.
- B) regional anatomy.
- C) cytology.
- D) systemic anatomy.
- E) radiographic anatomy.

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

9) Identify the branch of biological science that studies the external and internal structure of the body and the physical relationship among body parts.

- A) genetics
- B) physiology
- C) embryology
- D) anatomy
- E) cytology

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

10) Identify the branch of biological science that deals with the study of how living organisms perform their vital functions.

- A) genetics
- B) physiology
- C) embryology
- D) anatomy
- E) cytology

Answer: B

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

11) The study of the changes in form that occur between conception and physical maturity is called _____ anatomy.

- A) developmental
- B) clinical
- C) systemic
- D) embryological
- E) physiological

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

12) The study of the anatomical organization of specific areas of the body is called _____ anatomy.

- A) gross
- B) surface
- C) systemic
- D) regional
- E) clinical

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

13) The study of the relationships of the body's structures by examining cross sections of tissues or organs is called _____ anatomy.

- A) gross
- B) surface
- C) systemic
- D) regional
- E) sectional

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

14) 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

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing

15) 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

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

16) Which organ system transports nutrients, metabolic wastes, gases, and defense cells?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) digestive
- C) muscular
- D) respiratory
- E) urinary

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

17) Which organ system includes the spleen and the tonsils?

- A) digestive
- B) endocrine
- C) nervous
- D) cardiovascular
- E) lymphatic

Answer: E

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

18) The kidneys and ureters are organs of the _____ system.

- A) endocrine
- B) digestive
- C) respiratory
- D) urinary
- E) lymphatic

Answer: D

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

19) The pituitary gland and thyroid gland are organs of the _____ system.

- A) endocrine
- B) cardiovascular
- C) respiratory
- D) lymphatic
- E) digestive

Answer: A

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

20) Which organ system removes carbon dioxide from the bloodstream?

- A) cardiovascular
- B) lymphatic
- C) respiratory
- D) digestive
- E) endocrine

Answer: C

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering