

Chapter 7—Anatomy and Physiology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Gross anatomy involves the study of ____ an organism.
 - small structures such as cells on
 - the history of
 - viruses and bacteria attacking
 - large and easily observable structures on
- The study of the functions of the body parts is _____.
 - gross anatomy
 - physiology
 - biology
 - pathology
- The study of minute structures is called _____.
 - histology
 - physiology
 - gross anatomy
 - biology
- Cells _____.
 - can be easily seen with the naked eye
 - make up our organs but not our bones
 - make up every part of the body
 - are non-living
- The part of the cell that contains food materials for the cell is the _____.
 - nucleus
 - cytoplasm
 - protoplasm
 - stomach
- The cell membrane _____.
 - allows soluble substances to enter and leave the cell
 - is the center of the cell
 - is the food source for the cell
 - is impermeable to soluble substances
- Mitosis is the process that controls cell _____.
 - digestion
 - mating
 - reproduction
 - death
- Cellular tissues are ____ during anabolism.
 - reproduced
 - removed
 - damaged
 - built up
- During catabolism, the energy for ____ is released.
 - muscular contractions
 - digestion
 - heat production
 - All answers are correct.
- Bones and ligaments are examples of ____ tissue.
 - connective
 - mucous
 - nerve
 - lymph
- Organs are structures containing _____.
 - a single type of tissue
 - two or more types of tissue
 - a single cell
 - non-living matter

12. Osteology is the scientific study of _____.
 - a. blood
 - b. the lungs
 - c. bones
 - d. the skin
13. Red and white blood cells are produced by the ____ system.
 - a. skeletal
 - b. cardiovascular
 - c. lymph
 - d. blood
14. A joint is the connection between _____.
 - a. two or more skeletal bones
 - b. a bone and a ligament
 - c. a bone and the skin
 - d. a bone and an organ
15. There are ____ facial bones and 8 cranial bones in the skull.
 - a. 6
 - b. 8
 - c. 10
 - d. 14
16. The parietal bones form the ____ of the cranium.
 - a. sides
 - b. top
 - c. sides and top
 - d. back
17. The sphenoid bone _____.
 - a. holds together the cranium
 - b. is found in the shoulders
 - c. forms the nose
 - d. is another name for the lower jaw
18. There are ____ temporal bone(s) that form the sides of the head in the ear region.
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. four
19. The nasal bones form _____.
 - a. the bottom of the nose
 - b. the bridge of the nose
 - c. the nostrils
 - d. the brow ridge
20. The mandible is the ____ bone of the face.
 - a. topmost
 - b. weakest
 - c. smallest
 - d. largest
21. The hyoid bone at the front of the throat has a(n) ____ shape.
 - a. T
 - b. U
 - c. V
 - d. O
22. The muscular system is responsible for _____.
 - a. circulating blood and lymph
 - b. producing movement within the body
 - c. breathing oxygen
 - d. producing red and white blood cells
23. 40 to 50 percent of the body's weight is contributed by _____.
 - a. bones
 - b. water
 - c. muscles
 - d. blood
24. A(n) ____ muscle that appears in only one place in the body is cardiac muscle.
 - a. smooth
 - b. striated
 - c. involuntary
 - d. non-striated
25. The muscles in internal organs are _____.
 - a. controlled by the will
 - b. non-striated
 - c. attached to the bones
 - d. voluntary

26. The fixed attachment of a muscle is called the ____.
- origin
 - point
 - internal attachment
 - belly
27. The ____ of a muscle is the more movable attachment.
- origin
 - belly
 - insertion
 - None of the answers are correct.
28. The frontalis muscle ____.
- controls chewing
 - controls the smile
 - draws the eyebrows up
 - draws the scalp forward
29. The muscle that draws the scalp backward is the ____.
- epicranium
 - occipitalis
 - corrugator
 - aponeurosis
30. The orbicularis oculi completely surrounds the ____.
- forehead
 - mouth
 - eye socket
 - ear
31. The depressor labii inferioris surrounds the ____.
- lower part of the lip
 - upper lip
 - nose
 - eye socket
32. The muscle that draws down the corner of the mouth is the ____.
- orbicularis oris
 - mentalis
 - zygomaticus
 - triangularis
33. The muscles called auricularis superior, posterior, and anterior form the ____.
- eye
 - ear
 - nose
 - chin
34. The masseter and temporalis muscles are sometimes called ____.
- chewing muscles
 - seeing muscles
 - wrinkle makers
 - smell generators
35. The neck bone that bends and rotates the head is the ____.
- trapezius
 - platysma
 - sternocleidomastoideus
 - masseter
36. The ____ and opponens muscles are found in the hands.
- trapezius, platysma,
 - abductors, adductors,
 - orbicularis, mentalis,
 - masseter
37. Neurology is the study of the structure, function, and pathology of the ____ system.
- endocrine
 - skin
 - nervous
 - immune
38. The nervous system consists of the ____.
- nerves
 - brain
 - spinal cord
 - All answers are correct.
39. The autonomic nervous system controls ____.
- movement
 - breathing
 - feeling
 - hearing

40. The brain controls the ____.
- ability to think and feel
 - circulation of blood
 - breathing motion
 - None of the answers are correct.
41. ____ pairs of spinal nerves extend from the spinal cord and are distributed to the muscles and skin of the trunk and limbs.
- Twelve
 - Twenty-one
 - Thirty-one
 - Forty
42. Dendrites are the short cell processes that carry impulses to ____.
- the lungs
 - the brain
 - the cell body
 - the cell membrane
43. The motor nerves carry nerve impulses from the brain to the ____.
- muscles
 - skin
 - digestive system
 - lungs
44. The nerves that send and receive messages are ____ nerves.
- automatic
 - sensory
 - mixed
 - motor
45. A reflex is a(n) ____ nerve reaction to a stimulus.
- mixed
 - sensory
 - motor
 - automatic
46. The fifth cranial nerve is the chief ____ nerve of the face.
- motor
 - sensory
 - mixed
 - facial
47. The three branches of the trifacial nerve are the ophthalmic, ____, and maxillary.
- cervical
 - mental
 - mandibular
 - greater occipital
48. The branches of the ____ cranial nerve affected by massage include the supraorbital nerve, zygomatic nerve, and infraorbital nerve.
- first
 - third
 - fifth
 - seventh
49. The seventh cranial nerve is the chief ____ nerve of the face.
- motor
 - sensory
 - spinal
 - cranial
50. The lesser occipital is located ____.
- on top of the head
 - by the eye
 - at the base of the skull
 - in the neck
51. Light rays stimulate nerves along with ____.
- salts
 - acids
 - moist heat
 - All answers are correct.
52. Another name for the cardiovascular system is the ____ system.
- lymph
 - blood
 - circulatory
 - nervous

53. The blood vascular system consists of the ____.
- heart
 - veins
 - capillaries
 - All answers are correct.
54. Lymph appears ____.
- as a thick yellow fluid
 - as a clear watery fluid
 - mixed with blood
 - only in the lungs
55. The pericardium membrane encloses the ____.
- lungs
 - cells
 - brain
 - heart
56. The upper chambers of the heart are the ____.
- valves
 - atria
 - ventricles
 - lungs
57. The function of the ____ in the heart is to allow the blood to flow in only one direction.
- valves
 - pumps
 - oxygen
 - nerves
58. The function of the ____ is to carry pure blood away from the heart.
- veins
 - capillaries
 - arteries
 - All answers are correct.
59. The blood vessels that connect the smaller ____ with the veins are the capillaries.
- nerves
 - arteries
 - vesicles
 - lacteals
60. The ____ circulation system that goes from the heart to the lungs and back to the heart is the pulmonary circulation system.
- food
 - water
 - air
 - blood
61. The blood receives ____ and releases waste gases when it circulates through the lungs.
- oxygen
 - white blood cells
 - nutrients
 - lymph
62. Lymph is a fluid derived from ____, mainly by filtration through the capillary walls into the tissue spaces.
- hemoglobin
 - blood plasma
 - sweat
 - sebum
63. Blood is supplied to the ____ by the facial artery.
- scalp
 - neck and shoulders
 - forehead and eyes
 - lower region of the face, mouth, and nose
64. The ____ of the skin are examples of exocrine glands.
- pigments
 - follicles
 - sweat and oil glands
 - hairs
65. ____ is excreted by the large intestine.
- Decomposed and undigested food
 - Digested food
 - Vital nutrients
 - Waste fluids

66. During _____, oxygen is absorbed into the blood.
- a. exhalation
 - b. digestion
 - c. inhalation
 - d. excretion