

Human Anatomy and Physiology Pretest
SII130

- 1) Which of the following terms describes the body's ability to maintain its normal state?
(A) Anabolism
(B) Catabolism
(C) Tolerance
(D) Homeostasis
(E) Metabolism

- 2) Each of the following is known to help prevent infection EXCEPT
(A) hair in the nose
(B) mucous membranes
(C) osteoblasts
(D) saliva
(E) tears

- 3) Each of the following mature cells has a nucleus EXCEPT
(A) lymphocyte
(B) monocyte
(C) erythrocyte
(D) basophil
(E) neutrophil

- 4) Which of the following is flexible connective tissue that is attached to bones at the joints?
(A) Adipose
(B) Cartilage
(C) Epithelial
(D) Muscle
(E) Nerve

- 5) Each of the following is located in the mediastinum EXCEPT the
(A) aorta
(B) esophagus
(C) heart
(D) pancreas
(E) trachea

- 6) Which of the following is the body cavity that contains the pituitary gland?
(A) Abdominal
(B) Cranial
(C) Pleural
(D) Spinal
(E) Thoracic

- 7) Which of the following closes and seals off the lower airway during swallowing?
(A) Alveoli
(B) Epiglottis
(C) Larynx

- (D) Uvula
- (E) Vocal cords

8) Which of the following is located beneath the diaphragm in the right upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Liver
- (D) Spleen
- (E) Stomach

9) Which of the following anatomical regions of abdomen lies just distal to the sternum?

- (A) Epigastric
- (B) Hypochondriac
- (C) Hypogastric
- (D) Lumbar
- (E) Umbilical

10) Which of the following cavities are separated by the diaphragm?

- (A) Abdominal and pelvic
- (B) Cranial and spinal
- (C) Dorsal and ventral
- (D) Pericardial and pleural
- (E) Thoracic and abdominal

11) Which of the following terms describes the motion of bending the forearm toward the body?

- (A) Abduction
- (B) Eversion
- (C) Flexion
- (D) Pronation
- (E) Supination

12) In which of the following positions does a patient lie face down?

- (A) Dorsal
- (B) Erect
- (C) Lateral
- (D) Prone
- (E) Supine

13) If the foot is abducted, it is moved in which direction?

- (A) Inward
- (B) Outward
- (C) Upward
- (D) Downward

14) The anatomic location of the spinal canal is

- (A) caudal
- (B) dorsal
- (C) frontal

- (D) transverse
- (E) ventral

15) Which of the following is a structural, fibrous protein found in the dermis?

- (A) Collagen
- (B) Heparin
- (C) Lipocyte
- (D) Melanin
- (E) Sebum

16) A patient has a fracture in which the radius is bent but not displaced, and the skin is intact. This type of fracture is known as which of the following?

- (A) Closed, greenstick
- (B) Complex, comminuted
- (C) Compound, transverse
- (D) Open, spiral
- (E) Simple, pathologic

17) Which of the following is the large bone found superior to the patella and inferior to the ischium?

- (A) Calcaneus
- (B) Femur
- (C) Symphysis pubis
- (D) Tibia
- (E) Ulna

18) The physician directs the medical assistant to complete a request form for an x-ray study of the fibula. The procedure will be performed on which of the following structures?

- (A) Heel
- (B) Lower leg
- (C) Toes
- (D) Thigh
- (E) Pelvis

19) Which of the following is a disorder characterized by uncontrollable episodes of falling asleep during the day?

- (A) Dyslexia
- (B) Epilepsy
- (C) Hydrocephalus
- (D) Narcolepsy
- (E) Shingles

20) The point at which an impulse is transmitted from one neuron to another neuron is called the

- (A) dendrite
- (B) glial cell
- (C) nerve center
- (D) synapse
- (E) terminal plate

21) Which of the following controls body temperature, sleep, and appetite?

- (A) Adrenal glands
- (B) Hypothalamus
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Thalamus
- (E) Thyroid gland

22) Which of the following cranial nerves is related to the sense of smell?

- (A) Abducens
- (B) Hypoglossal
- (C) Olfactory
- (D) Trochlear
- (E) Vagus

23) Which of the following is a substance that aids the transmission of nerve impulses?

- (A) Acetylcholine
- (B) Cholecystokinin
- (C) Deoxyribose
- (D) Oxytocin
- (E) Prolactin

24) The carotid pulse is located

- (A) in front of the ears and just above eye level
- (B) in the antecubital space
- (C) in the middle of the groin
- (D) on the anterior side of the neck
- (E) on the medial aspect of the wrist

25) A patient sustains severe blunt trauma to the left upper abdomen and requires surgery. The body organ most likely to be involved is the

- (A) appendix
- (B) gallbladder
- (C) pancreas
- (D) urinary bladder
- (E) spleen

26) Where is the sinoatrial node located?

- (A) Between the left atrium and the left ventricle
- (B) Between the right atrium and the right ventricle
- (C) In the interventricular septum
- (D) In the upper wall of the left ventricle
- (E) In the upper wall of the right atrium

27) Blood flows from the right ventricle of the heart into the

- (A) inferior vena cava
- (B) left ventricle
- (C) pulmonary arteries
- (D) pulmonary veins
- (E) right atrium

28) Oxygenated blood is carried to the heart by the

- (A) aorta
- (B) carotid arteries
- (C) inferior vena cava
- (D) pulmonary veins
- (E) superior vena cava

29) The thoracic cage is a structural unit important for

- (A) alimentation
- (B) menstruation
- (C) mentation
- (D) respiration
- (E) urination

30) Exhaled air, when compared with inhaled air, contains more

- (A) carbon dioxide and less oxygen
- (B) nitrogen and less carbon dioxide
- (C) oxygen and less carbon dioxide
- (D) oxygen and less carbon monoxide
- (E) oxygen and less nitrogen

31) In the lungs, gas exchange occurs in tiny one-celled air sacs called

- (A) alveoli
- (B) bronchi
- (C) bronchioles
- (D) capillaries
- (E) pleurae

32) Bile enters the gastrointestinal tract at the

- (A) gastroesophageal sphincter
- (B) duodenum
- (C) ileocecum
- (D) jejunum
- (E) pyloric sphincter

33) Each of the following is a segment of the large intestine EXCEPT the

- (A) ascending colon
- (B) cecum
- (C) ileum
- (D) sigmoid colon
- (E) transverse colon

34) Which of the following conditions is characterized by incompetence of the esophageal sphincter?

- (A) Crohn's disease
- (B) Esophageal varices
- (C) Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- (D) Pyloric stenosis
- (E) Stomatitis

35) Which of the following organs removes bilirubin from the blood, manufactures plasma proteins, and is involved with the production of prothrombin and fibrinogen?

- (A) Gallbladder
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Liver
- (D) Spleen
- (E) Stomach

36) Which of the following is an accessory organ of the gastrointestinal system that is responsible for secreting insulin?

- (A) Adrenal gland
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Liver
- (D) Pancreas
- (E) Spleen

37) Which of the following is the lymphoid organ that is a reservoir for red blood cells and filters organisms from the blood?

- (A) Appendix
- (B) Gallbladder
- (C) Pancreas
- (D) Spleen
- (E) Thymus

38) The process whereby the stomach muscles contract to propel food through the digestive tract is called

- (A) absorption
- (B) emulsion
- (C) peristalsis
- (D) regurgitation
- (E) secretion

39) Saliva contains an enzyme that acts upon

- (A) starches
- (B) proteins
- (C) fats
- (D) minerals
- (E) vitamins

40) In men, specimens for gonococcal cultures are most commonly obtained from which of the following?

- (A) Anus
- (B) Bladder
- (C) Skin
- (D) Testicle
- (E) Urethra

41) The cluster of blood capillaries found in each nephron is the

- (A) afferent arteriole
- (B) glomerulus

- (C) Loop of Henle
- (D) renal pelvis
- (E) renal tubule

42) Which of the following conditions is characterized by the presence of kidney stones (renal calculi)?

- (A) Glomerulonephritis
- (B) Interstitial nephritis
- (C) Nephrolithiasis
- (D) Polycystic kidney
- (E) Pyelonephritis

43) Urine flows through the urinary system in which order?

- (A) Bladder, kidney, ureter, urethra, urethral meatus
- (B) Bladder, urethra, kidney, urethral meatus, ureter
- (C) Kidney, ureter, bladder, urethra, urethral meatus
- (D) Kidney, urethra, urethral meatus, bladder, ureter
- (E) Urethra, bladder, ureter, kidney, urethral meatus

44) In men, which of the following structures is located at the neck of the bladder and surrounds the urethra?

- (A) Epididymis
- (B) Prostate
- (C) Scrotum
- (D) Seminal vesicle
- (E) Vas deferens

45) Male hormones are produced by which of the following?

- (A) Glans penis
- (B) Prepuce
- (C) Prostate
- (D) Testes
- (E) Vas deferens

46) Which of the following are mucus-producing glands located on each side of the vaginal opening?

- (A) Adrenal
- (B) Bartholin's
- (C) Bulbourethral
- (D) Corpus luteum
- (E) Parotid

47) Fertilization of an ovum by a spermatozoon occurs in the

- (A) cervix
- (B) fallopian tube
- (C) ovary
- (D) uterus
- (E) vagina

48) Calcium, potassium, and sodium are classified as which of the following?

- (A) Androgens
- (B) Catecholamines
- (C) Electrolytes
- (D) Estrogens
- (E) Prostaglandins

49) Which of the following is the master gland of the endocrine system?

- (A) Adrenal
- (B) Pancreas
- (C) Pineal
- (D) Pituitary
- (E) Thyroid

50) Patients with which of the following diseases are treated with injections of vitamin B-12?

- (A) Bell's palsy
- (B) Crohn's disease
- (C) Diabetes mellitus
- (D) Graves' disease
- (E) Pernicious anemia