

Chapter # 6: Human Body

1. The _____ is a muscular dome that forms the inferior boundary of the thorax, separating the thorax from the abdomen.
 - A) costal arch
 - B) diaphragm
 - C) mediastinum
 - D) costovertebral angle

2. Bile is produced by the liver and concentrated and stored in the:
 - A) kidneys.
 - B) pancreas.
 - C) stomach.
 - D) gallbladder.

3. The _____ is made up of the maxilla and zygoma, as well as the frontal bone of the cranium.
 - A) orbit
 - B) occiput
 - C) mastoid
 - D) sphenoid

4. The brain connects to the spinal cord through a large opening at the base of the skull called the:
 - A) foramen ovale.
 - B) vertebral foramen.
 - C) spinous foramen.
 - D) foramen magnum.

5. Which of the following structures does NOT contain smooth muscle?
 - A) Blood vessels
 - B) Urinary system
 - C) Skeletal system
 - D) Gastrointestinal tract

6. A by-product of involuntary muscle contraction and relaxation is:
- A) heat.
 - B) oxygen.
 - C) nitrogen.
 - D) lactic acid.
7. If a patient's chest barely moves during inhalation, even if the patient's respiratory rate is normal, you should suspect that:
- A) minute volume is decreased.
 - B) inspiratory reserve is increased.
 - C) overall tidal volume is increased.
 - D) expiratory reserve volume is decreased.
8. What happens when blood volume is lost from the body?
- A) Arterial blood is diverted to the skin and muscles.
 - B) The veins dilate to increase systemic perfusion.
 - C) Widespread vasodilation causes blood pressure to decrease.
 - D) The arteries contract to increase the blood pressure.
9. A patient has a blood pressure of 130/70 mm Hg. The "130" in this measurement represents:
- A) atrial contraction.
 - B) ventricular filling.
 - C) ventricular contraction.
 - D) ventricular relaxation.
10. The central nervous system is composed of the:
- A) brain and spinal cord.
 - B) brain and sensory nerves.
 - C) motor and sensory nerves.
 - D) spinal cord and sensory nerves.
11. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skin?
- A) Sensory reception
 - B) Temperature regulation
 - C) Metabolic coordination
 - D) Pressure and pain perception

12. Which organ lies in the lateral and posterior portion of the left upper quadrant of the abdomen?
- A) Liver
 - B) Stomach
 - C) Cecum
 - D) Spleen
13. Which of the following systems is responsible for releasing hormones that regulate body activities?
- A) Skeletal
 - B) Nervous
 - C) Endocrine
 - D) Reproductive
14. Urine is transported from the kidneys to the urinary bladder via the:
- A) prostate.
 - B) ureters.
 - C) urethra.
 - D) renal duct.
15. What is the function of the fallopian tubes?
- A) To connect the ovaries
 - B) To supply blood to the uterine lining
 - C) To produce progesterone and estrogen
 - D) To transport a mature egg to the uterus
16. The waste products of aerobic metabolism include:
- A) ATP and glucose.
 - B) glucose and lactic acid.
 - C) uric acid and nitrogen.
 - D) carbon dioxide and water.
17. Pathophysiology is the study of the functional changes that occur when the body reacts to a particular:
- A) medication.
 - B) assessment.
 - C) disease.
 - D) protocol.

18. A patient has a large accumulation of blood in the sac surrounding the heart. Which type of shock would this condition cause?
- A) Cardiogenic
 - B) Neurogenic
 - C) Obstructive
 - D) Hypovolemic
19. Large amounts of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) are generated when:
- A) the cells function without oxygen.
 - B) circulating blood glucose levels fall.
 - C) the cells function with adequate oxygen.
 - D) carbon dioxide levels in the blood are high.
20. Which of the following is NOT true of the lymphatic system?
- A) It relies on muscle movement to circulate lymph.
 - B) Its vessels closely parallel the major arteries in the body.
 - C) It circulates oxygen, nutrients and hormones to the cells.
 - D) It circulates waste products of metabolism away from cells.