

## MCQ on Anatomy & Physiology

(1) Anatomy is

- 1.the study of the structure and shape of the body and its parts
- 2.the study of how the body and its parts function
- 3.the study of the body and its interaction with the environment
- 4.All of the above are correct answers

(2 )Physiology is

- 1.the study of the structure and shape of the body and its parts
- 2.the study of how the body and its parts function
- 3.the study of the body and its interaction with the environment
- 4.All of the above are correct

3)Smooth muscle is an example of which level of structural organization

- 1.Tissue level
- 2.Organ level
- 3.Cellular level
- 4.Chemical level

4)Which system regulates the acid-base balance of the blood

- 1.The endocrine system
- 2.The urinary system
- 3.The lymphatic system
- 4.The cardiovascular system

(5)Organ systems are NOT described as which of these statements

- 1.They act independently of each other
- 2.They function together to ensure wellness of the organism
- 3.They are groups of organs with a common function
- 4.They can share organs with other systems

6)The passing of blood through the body is part of which body function

- 1.Growth
- 2.Metabolism
- 3.Responsiveness
- 4.Movement

(7) The simplest level of organization on the "structural ladder" is the

- 1.tissue level
- 2.organ level
- 3.cellular level
- 4.chemical level

(8)Which of the following systems is involved in maintaining the boundaries of the body so that the inside remains distinct from the outside

- 1.Respiratory
- 2.Lymphatic
- 2.Integumentary
- 2.Endocrine

9)Metabolism is best described as

- 1.the ability to transform substances into energy for the body
- 2.the sum of the chemical reactions that occur in the body
- 3.how the human body uses the food we eat
- 4.how fast the body uses energy

10)The spleen is usually found in which abdominopelvic region

- 1.Left iliac region
- 2.Epigastric region
- 3.Left hypochondriac region
- 4.Left lumbar region

11)The mediastinum houses which of the following structures

1. Liver
- 2.Urinary bladder.

3. Trachea
4. Spleen

(12) The ability of the body to maintain a relatively stable internal condition under changing external conditions is defined as <https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>

1. negative feedback
2. positive feedback
3. homeostasis
4. hematopoiesis

(13) The elements of a physiological control system include

1. a receptor or another kind of sensor
2. an effector or other response
3. a control center that determines output
4. All of the above

(14) The thymus gland is part of which of the following

1. The endocrine system
2. The reproductive system
3. The lymphatic system
4. The cardiovascular system

(15) Which of the following statements is/are FALSE

1. The correct anatomical position does NOT include which of the following positions.
2. Palms facing backwards
3. Standing erect
4. Hands at the sides, and feet parallel
5. Head facing forward

(16) The dorsal body cavity is divided into two subdivisions. They are

1. the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity
2. the cranial cavity and the spinal cavity
3. the cranial cavity and the thoracic cavity
4. None of the above

(17) Which of the following planes would separate the cranial cavity from the thoracic cavity

1. Transverse plane
2. Median (midsagittal) plane
3. Frontal (coronal) plane
4. Sagittal plane

(18) When standing in the correct anatomical position, the feet are \_\_\_\_\_ to the knees

1. proximal
2. lateral
3. medial
4. Distal

(19) A group of cells of the same type form a(an)

1. organ
2. organism
3. atom
4. tissue
5. organ system

(20) Which system complements the circulatory system and involves the spleen

1. The urinary system
2. The lymphatic system
3. The digestive system
4. The endocrine system
5. The reproductive system

(21) A group of tissues working together for a specific function form an organ

1. organism
2. positive feedback system
3. organ system
4. organelle

(22) The ability of the body to maintain a relatively stable internal environment is referred to as

1. equilibrium
2. homeostasis
3. metabolism
4. negative feedback
5. positive feedback

(23) The anatomical term meaning away from the midline is

1. distal
2. inferior
3. lateral
4. medial
5. proximal

(24) The anatomical term meaning close to the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk is

1. distal
2. inferior
3. lateral
4. medial
5. proximal

25) The anatomical term meaning farther from the point of attachment of a limb to the body trunk is

1. distal
2. inferior
3. lateral
4. medial
5. anterior