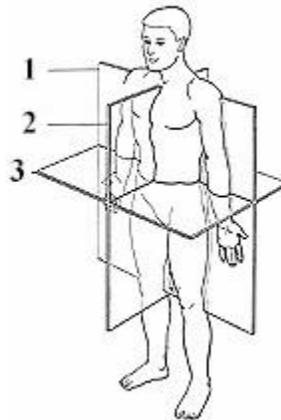


Name: _____

Grade: _____

ANATOMY TEST

Questions 1-3 refer to the following diagram. Indicate the plane labeled by the corresponding question number.

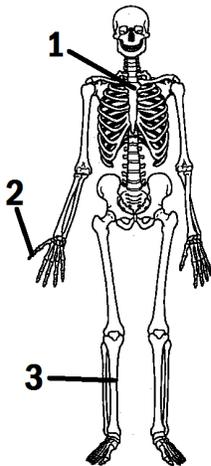


1. Plane #1 is the...
- a. sagittal plane
 - b. coronal plane
 - c. transverse plane

2. Plane #2 is the...
- a. sagittal plane
 - b. coronal plane
 - c. transverse plane

3. Plane #3 is the...
- a. sagittal plane
 - b. coronal plane
 - c. transverse plane

4. Referring to the diagram below, which of the following statements are true?



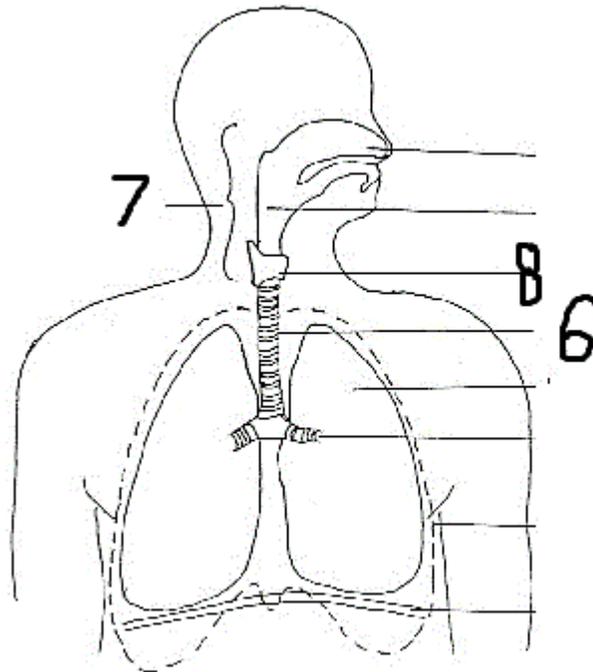
- I. Position #1 is superior to position #3
- II. Position #2 is medial to position #3
- III. This diagram is not in supine position.

- a. Statements I and II
- b. Statement III only
- c. Statements I, II, and III
- d. Statements I and III

5. Which of these statements concerning the respiratory organs is NOT true?

- a. The right lung consists of two lobes.
- b. The trachea branches into the left and right principal bronchi.
- c. Air is warmed as it is breathed through the nose.
- d. The lungs are compartmentalized

Questions 6-10 refer to the following diagram.



6. Identify structure 6.

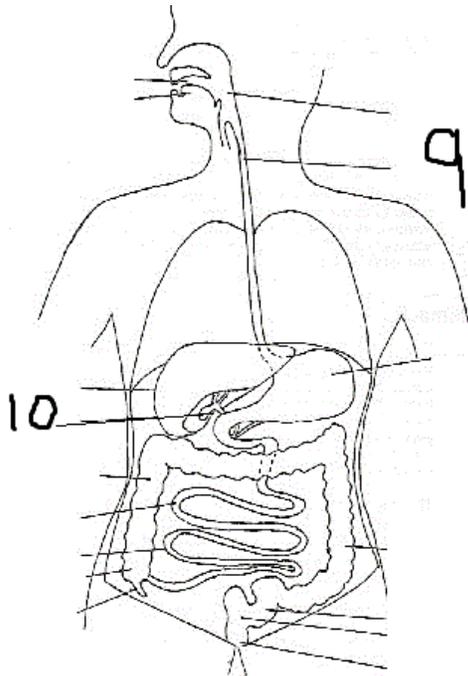
- a. Trachea
- b. Bronchus
- c. Diaphragm
- d. Larynx

7. Identify structure 7.

- a. Pharynx
- b. Larynx
- c. Tongue
- d. Nasal Cavity

8. What is the function of structure 8?

- a. Prevents food and air from entering the lung
- b. "Scrubs" incoming air of small dust particles that could irritate the lungs
- c. Produces sound
- d. Warms air entering the lungs as not to "shock" them



Questions 9 and 10 refer to the diagram on the left.

9. Identify structure 9.

- a. trachea
- b. esophagus
- c. colon
- d. gall bladder

10. What is the function of structure 10?

- a. concentrates bile to mechanically digest fats
- b. produces saliva to chemically digest fats
- c. concentrates bile to chemically digest fats
- d. function is not yet known to modern science

11. What structure covers the immediate surface of the lungs?

- a. Visceral Pleura
- b. The Intercostals
- c. Parietal Pleura
- d. surfactant

12. What ion is formed when carbon dioxide undergoes a chemical reaction in the blood?

- a. carbonic anhydrase
- b. Hydroxide ion
- c. carbonic acid
- d. bicarbonate ion

Matching Terminology

_____ 13. Dyspnea_

_____ 14. Hypoxia

_____ 15. Hypercapnia

_____ 16. Hypoxemia

_____ 17. Cyanosis

a. A lower than normal oxygen level in tissue

b. rise in CO₂(Carbon Dioxide) levels in blood

c. Lower than normal oxygen level in arterial blood

d. Low level of oxygen in blood causing bluish skin

e. Feeling of difficulty in breathing

18. An acinus is

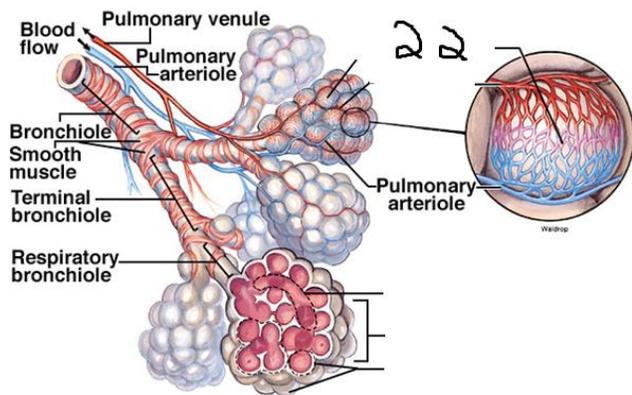
- a. the next-smallest division of a lung after lobes
- b. another name for the lobes of the lung
- c. latin for 'breath', refers to the volume of air inhaled at rest
- d. a group of alveoli which are connected immediately to the same terminal bronchiole

19. Which is not a function of the respiratory system?

- a. provides carbon dioxide to the tissues and removes oxygen
- b. vocalization
- c. control of blood pH
- d. allows forceful exhalation and other air movements to protect the body from foreign objects

Questions 20 through 22 refer to the diagram below.

Respiratory System



20. The smooth muscle shown here plays a role in

- Tuberculosis
- emphysema
- asthma
- sleep apnea

21. The alveolus is the site

- liquid exchange
- exhalation
- inhalation
- gas exchange

22. In the part of the image labeled 22, blood is passing through

- the alveolus
- alveolar capillaries
- the alveolar septa
- terminal bronchioles

23. Arrange the following in order of the number there are in the body, from least to greatest

- Alveoli
- Lobar bronchi
- Trachea
- Respiratory Bronchioles

- III, IV, II, I
- I, III, II, IV
- they are all the same
- III, II, IV, I
- I, II, III, IV

24. Choose the true statement.

- air moving into the lungs is expiration
- air moving out of the lungs is inspiration
- internal respiration consists of gas exchange between the alveoli and the blood
- oxygenated blood passes through the left side of the heart after passing through pulmonary veins.

25-28: Matching

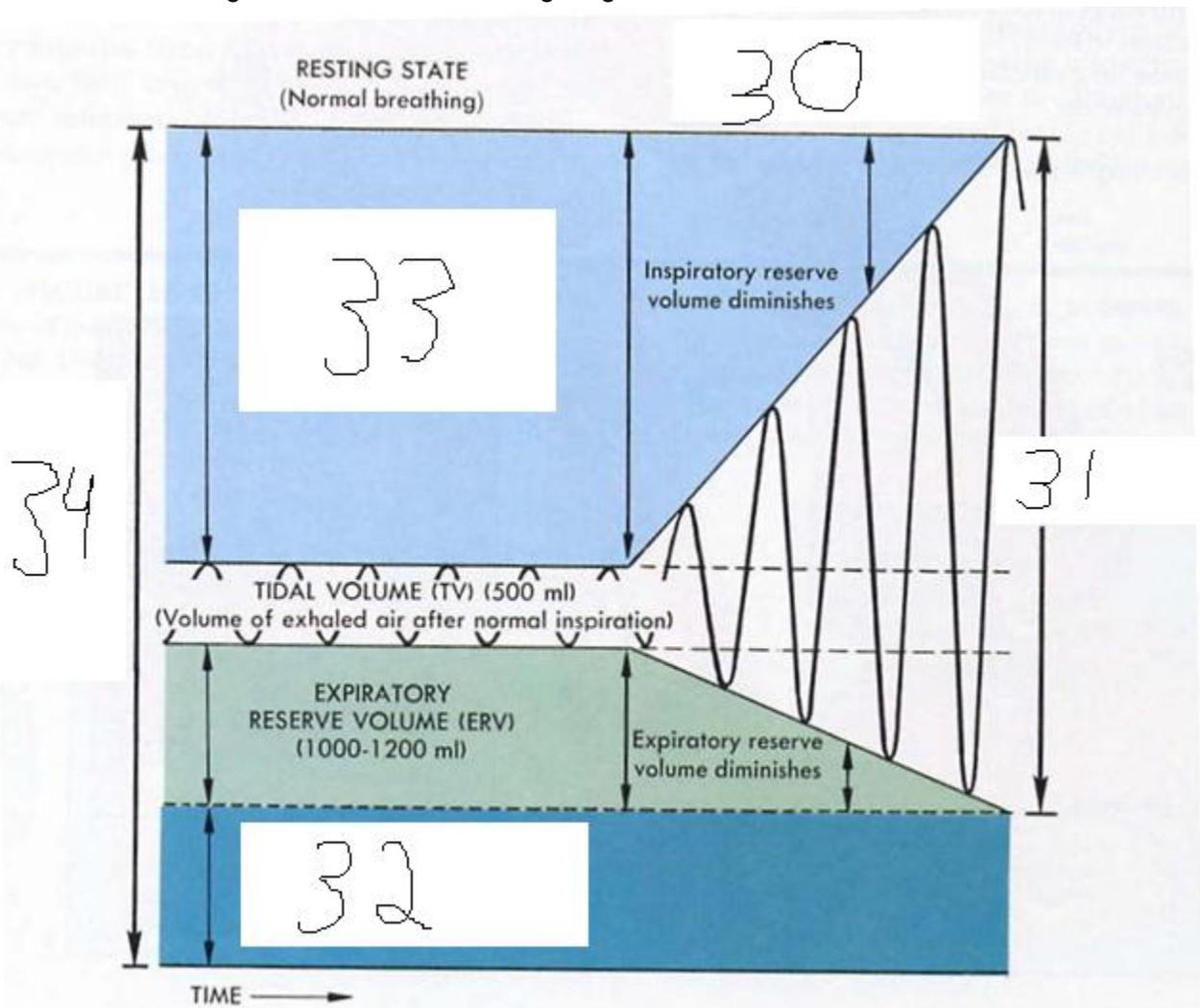
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 25. Movement of air into and out of lungs | a. Internal Respiration |
| 26. Gas exchange between blood and tissues | b. External Respiration |
| 27. Movement of gases between tissues and lungs | c. Pulmonary Ventilation |
| 28. Gas exchanges between the blood and alveoli | d. Transport of Respiratory Gases |

29. Which of the following are true?

- I. Inspiration is a passive process that requires energy in the form of muscular action
- II. Expiration is a passive process that takes advantage of elastic recoil
- III. Inspiration is an active process

- a. I, II, and III
- b. None
- c. II only
- d. II and III

Questions 30 through 34 refer to the following diagram



30. Why would the tidal volume increase as it does below region 30?

- a. oxygen demand decreases due to exercise
- b. carbon dioxide concentrations in the blood are very low
- c. oxygen demand increases due to exercise
- d. the air is very clean of pollutants

31. What is the capacity labeled 31?

- a. Vital capacity
- b. Nonvital capacity
- c. Functional residual capacity

32. The volume labeled 32 is

- a. expiratory volume
- b. remaining volume
- c. residual volume

33. The inspiratory reserve volume is defined as

- a. the maximum volume of air the lungs can hold
- b. the volume of air that is possible to inhale in addition to the tidal volume
- c. the maximum volume of air it is possible to breathe in

34. The capacity labeled 34 is

- a. the inspiratory capacity
- b. total lung capacity
- c. partial lung capacity

35. Constant use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) increases the risks of which of the following:

- I. Duodenal Ulcers
- II. Peptic Ulcers
- III. Gastric Ulcers

- a. I only
- b. II only
- c. III only
- d. I and III
- e. I, II, and III

36. What is the lowest age that scheduled upper endoscopies are conducted on adults to look for stomach cancer?

- a. 25
- b. 65
- c. 35
- d. 45

37. Hepatitis is the inflammation of which of the following organs:

- a. Stomach
- b. Pancreas
- c. Liver
- d. Kidney

38. What bacteria is one of the main causes of ulcers in the stomach?

- a. Helicobacter pylori
- b. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- c. Plasmodium falciparum

39. What is the percent saturation of oxygen in blood in order for it to be considered oxygenated?

- a. 75%
- b. 97%
- c. 80%
- d. 95%

40. What component of red blood cells binds to oxygen molecules?

- a. Plasma
- b. Hemoglobin
- c. Erythrocyte
- d. Leukocyte

41. Choose the correct choice depicting the path of food after mastication leading up to digestion.

- I. Stomach
- II. Pharynx
- III. Large Intestine
- IV. Esophagus
- V. Small Intestine

- a. I, II, III, IV, V
- b. V, IV, III, II, I
- c. II, IV, I, V, III
- d. II, IV, I, III, V

42. Some causes of lactose intolerance can be attributed to:

- I. Bowel Surgery
- II. Infection in small intestine(bacterial, or viral)
- III. Celiac Sprue(Intestinal disease)

- a. I and II
- b. II and III
- c. I, II, and III
- d. None of the above

43. Appendicitis is the inflammation of which of the following descriptions:

- a. Structure consisting of skeletal muscle and attached to the stomach
- b. Structure consisting of skeletal muscle and attached to the large intestine
- c. Structure consisting of smooth muscle and attached to the small intestine
- d. Structure consisting of smooth muscle and attached to the large intestine

44. An increase in one of the following would be an indicator of inflammation in an organ during a CBC(Complete Blood Count)

- a. Red Blood Cells
- b. Plasma
- c. White Blood Cells
- d. Hemoglobin

45. Identify the correct choice indicating the three types of diarrhea:

- a. gastric, pancreatic, insulinic
- b. pulmonary, gastric, peritoneal
- c. Osmotic, Secretory, Exudative
- d. Phlebitic, Somatic, Nephric

46.Which over the counter is NOT used for the treatment for diarrhea

- a. Pepto-Bismol
- b. Imodium A-D
- c. Kaopectate
- d. Albuterol

47. Which is NOT one cause of COPD(Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)

- a. Airways become to wide, letting to much air through
- b. Walls between air sacs are destroyed
- c. Airways and air sacs lose elasticity
- d. Walls of airways inflame

48. Celiac disease destroys the lining of which organ, making it harder for certain parts of the food to be absorbed:

- a. Stomach
- b. Large Intestine
- c. Pancreas
- d. Small Intestine

49. Upon which structure is their dispute upon whether is considered in the Upper or Lower gastrointestinal tract:

- a. duodenum
- b. liver
- c. small intestine
- d. anus

50. Stomach cancer afflicts which organ:

- a. Small intestine
- b. Large Intestine
- c. Stomach
- d. Larnyx

ANATOMY ANSWER KEY

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 39. b |
| 2. a | 40. b |
| 3. c | 41. c |
| 4. d | 42. c |
| 5. a | 43. d |
| 6. a | 44. c |
| 7. a | 45. c |
| 8. c | 46. d |
| 9. b | 47. a |
| 10. c | 48. d |
| 11. a | 49. a |
| 12. d | 50. c |
| 13. e | |
| 14. a | |
| 15. b | |
| 16. c | |
| 17. d | |
| 18. d | |
| 19. a | |
| 20. c | |
| 21. d | |
| 22. b | |
| 23. d | |
| 24. d | |
| 25. c | |
| 26. a | |
| 27. d | |
| 28. b | |
| 29. d | |
| 30. c | |
| 31. a | |
| 32. c | |
| 33. b | |
| 34. b | |
| 35. e | |
| 36. d | |
| 37. c | |
| 38. a | |