

First Aid for Colleges and Universities, 10e (Karren)
Chapter 2 Anatomy and Physiology of Body Systems

1) If the victim is standing erect, arms down to the sides and the palms facing you, what position is she in?

- A) lateral recumbent
- B) prone
- C) supine
- D) anatomical

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

2) A victim lying on his back is in what position?

- A) supine
- B) prone
- C) lateral recumbent
- D) anatomical

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

3) The victim is lying face down. What position is she in?

- A) anatomical
- B) supine
- C) prone
- D) lateral recumbent

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

4) If the victim is lying on the left or right side, what position is he in?

- A) supine
- B) prone
- C) anatomical
- D) lateral recumbent

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

5) The directional term that indicates above or higher than the point of reference is:

- A) superior.
- B) inferior.
- C) anterior.
- D) posterior.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

6) The directional term that means toward the front is:

- A) posterior.
- B) anterior.
- C) superior.
- D) inferior.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

7) The term lateral means:

- A) to the left or right of the midline.
- B) toward the front.
- C) toward the midline.
- D) near the surface.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

8) The term medial means:

- A) to the left or right of the midline.
- B) remote from the surface.
- C) toward the midline or center of the body.
- D) near the surface.

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

9) The directional term that means near the surface is:

- A) internal.
- B) external.
- C) deep.
- D) superficial.

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

10) A modified recumbent position of the body used for spinal injuries is called the:

- A) Haines recovery position.
- B) coma position.
- C) lateral recumbent position.
- D) right recumbent position.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

11) The function of the ligament is to connect:

- A) bone to bone.
- B) bone to muscle.
- C) muscle to muscle.
- D) muscle to organ.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

12) The function of the tendon is to connect:

- A) bone to bone.
- B) muscle to bone.
- C) muscle to muscle.
- D) muscle to organ.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

13) The elbow and knee are examples of what type of joint?

- A) immovable
- B) freely movable
- C) slightly movable
- D) voluntary movable

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

14) Another name for the thigh bone is the:

- A) humerus.
- B) fibula.
- C) tibia.
- D) femur.

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

15) The lower leg consists of the fibula and the:

- A) tibia.
- B) tarsals.
- C) patella.
- D) sacrum.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

16) The spinal column consists of _____ bones called vertebrae.

- A) 33
- B) 30
- C) 23
- D) 20

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

17) A muscle over which there is little or no conscious control is a:

- A) cardiac muscle.
- B) smooth muscle.
- C) voluntary muscle.
- D) skeletal muscle.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

18) Muscles that make walking, smiling, talking, and swallowing possible are:

- A) skeletal muscles.
- B) involuntary muscles.
- C) smooth muscles.
- D) cardiac muscles.

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

19) _____ carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the cells of the body.

- A) Capillaries
- B) Venules
- C) Veins
- D) Arteries

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

20) The function of the veins is to:

- A) exchange fluid, oxygen, and carbon dioxide between the blood and tissue cells.
- B) carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the cells of the body.
- C) carry oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart.
- D) carry oxygenated blood to the heart.

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

21) _____ is the process of air going into and out of the lungs.

- A) Ventilation
- B) Inhalation
- C) Inspiration
- D) Exhalation

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

22) The two upper chambers of the heart are called the:

- A) ports.
- B) atria.
- C) ventricles.
- D) none of the above

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

23) The _____, which pumps blood through the body, is the strongest and thickest part of the heart.

- A) right atria
- B) left atria
- C) left ventricle
- D) right ventricle

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

24) Which artery supplies the heart with a blood supply?

- A) brachial
- B) carotid
- C) femoral
- D) coronary

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

25) Respiration is the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide. This takes place between the blood and the:

- A) bronchi.
- B) alveoli.
- C) artery.
- D) trachea.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

26) The skin is the body's largest organ. The layer that contains the sensory nerves is the:

- A) epidermis.
- B) dermis.
- C) hypodermis.
- D) adipose.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

27) Endocrine glands secrete _____ directly into the bloodstream.

- A) wastes
- B) hormones
- C) chemicals
- D) fluids

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

28) _____ are the two main structural divisions of the nervous system.

- A) Voluntary and autonomic
- B) Sympathetic and parasympathetic
- C) Central and peripheral
- D) Thoracic and lumbar

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

29) There are two functional divisions of the nervous system. They are the _____ nervous system and the _____ nervous system.

- A) voluntary, autonomic
- B) sympathetic, parasympathetic
- C) central, peripheral
- D) thoracic, lumbar

Answer: A

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

30) The part of the nervous system that responds to stress, pain, injury, and blood loss with the classic *fight or flight* syndrome is the:

- A) parasympathetic.
- B) sympathetic.
- C) voluntary.
- D) peripheral.

Answer: B

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

31) The nervous system has two main functions: communication and _____.

- A) sensation
- B) reaction
- C) control
- D) flight

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

32) The _____ nervous system influences the activities of the involuntary muscles and glands.

- A) peripheral
- B) involuntary
- C) parasympathetic
- D) autonomic

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

33) Which one of the following is not contained in the dermis layer of skin?

- A) sweat glands
- B) sensory nerves
- C) hair follicles
- D) fatty tissue

Answer: D

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

34) How many body cavities does the body have?

- A) four
- B) five
- C) six
- D) seven

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

35) The normal breathing rate at rest for adults is:

- A) 25-50 breaths/minute.
- B) 15-30 breaths/minute.
- C) 12-20 breaths/minute.
- D) 8-10 breaths/minute.

Answer: C

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

36) Anatomy deals with the functions of the living body and its parts.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Ch. 2 Intro

37) The victim is lying face down on his stomach. The victim is in supine position.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

38) The modified Haines recovery position is used when spinal injury is suspected and the victim is vomiting.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

39) Medial means toward the midline or center of the body.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.1

40) The thorax is made up of the ribs, sternum, and pelvis.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

41) Bones and their adjacent tissues help to move, support, and protect the vital organs.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

42) The structure of a joint determines the kind of movement that is possible because the bone ends articulate at the joint.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

43) Smooth muscle is also known as voluntary muscle.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

44) Cardiac muscle cells are able to generate electrical impulses to cause the heart muscle to contract.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.2

45) The circulatory system has two major fluid transportation systems: the cardiovascular and the lymphatic.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

46) The elimination of body wastes is a function of the digestive system.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

47) Blunt or penetrating injury to the abdomen may lead to severe bleeding.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

48) The heart is a three-chambered pump.

Answer: FALSE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.3

49) The abdominal cavity is separated from the thoracic cavity by the diaphragm.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

50) The thoracic cavity includes: heart, trachea, lungs, large vessels, and esophagus.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4

51) The abdominal cavity includes: liver, spleen, gallbladder, intestines, pancreas, appendix, and stomach.

Answer: TRUE

Page Ref: Sec. 2.4