

## Chapter 3 - Anatomy and Physiology

1. Which area of science involves the study of the organs and systems of the body?
  - a. myology
  - b. histology
  - c. anatomy
  - d. physiology
2. What three basic parts of cells are found in all human cells?
  - a. muscle, cytoplasm, cell membrane
  - b. nucleus, cytoplasm, cell membrane
  - c. muscle, protoplasm, cell membrane
  - d. nucleus, cytoplasm, connective tissue
3. The control center of cell activities is called the:
  - a. nucleus
  - b. cytoplasm
  - c. protoplasm
  - d. body system
4. The outer surface of the cell that encloses the protoplasm is known as the:
  - a. nucleus
  - b. cytoplasm
  - c. anabolism
  - d. cell membrane
5. Most of the activities or production of the cell take place in the:
  - a. nucleus
  - b. stomach
  - c. cytoplasm
  - d. cell membrane
6. Which of the following is NOT an example of metabolism?
  - a. building up of larger molecules from smaller ones
  - b. controlling the basic functions and activities of the cell
  - c. releasing energy to perform specific body functions
  - d. breaking down of larger molecules or substances into smaller ones

7. The process of building up larger molecules from small ones is:
  - a. anabolism
  - b. catabolism
  - c. physiology
  - d. cell division
8. The release of energy within a cell necessary for the performance of specific body functions is called:
  - a. sleep
  - b. osteology
  - c. anabolism
  - d. catabolism
9. What is the role of epithelial tissue?
  - a. coordinate body functions
  - b. contract to produce motion
  - c. support, protect and hold the body together
  - d. cover and protect body surfaces and internal organs
10. Which type of tissue coordinates body functions in addition to carrying messages to and from the brain and spinal cord?
  - a. nerve
  - b. muscular
  - c. epithelial
  - d. connective
11. A separate body structure composed of two or more cells of different tissues is a(n):
  - a. organ
  - b. tissue
  - c. system
  - d. muscle
12. A group of body structures that, together, perform one or more vital functions of the body is a(n):
  - a. cell
  - b. tissue
  - c. organ
  - d. system



13. The skin makes up the:
- muscular system
  - endocrine system
  - integumentary system
  - framework of the body
14. Which system is the physical foundation of the body?
- skeletal system
  - muscular system
  - endocrine system
  - circulatory system
15. The point at which two or more bones are joined together is called a:
- joint
  - tendon
  - synapse
  - ligament
16. Osteology is the area of science that is the study of:
- bones
  - germs
  - nerves
  - muscles
17. What is the technical term for bone?
- os
  - osteo
  - vomier
  - humerus
18. Long bones are found in the:
- legs
  - back
  - chest
  - skull
19. Bone is the hardest structure in the body and is composed of  $\frac{1}{3}$  organic matter and:
- $\frac{2}{3}$  oxygen
  - $\frac{2}{3}$  nitrogen
  - $\frac{2}{3}$  hydrogen
  - $\frac{2}{3}$  mineral matter
20. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skeletal system?
- allowing body movement
  - sending and receiving body messages
  - surrounding and protecting internal organs
  - providing a frame to which muscles can attach
21. Which body system has the function to give the body shape and strength?
- skeletal system
  - nervous system
  - endocrine system
  - circulatory system
22. Which system has the function of surrounding and protecting internal organs?
- skeletal system
  - endocrine system
  - circulatory system
  - respiratory system
23. All of the following are bones of the cranium EXCEPT:
- frontal
  - occipital
  - temporal
  - metacarpal
24. Mary is performing a scalp massage on a client. Which of the following bones would be most affected by the massage Mary is offering?
- frontal
  - ethmoid
  - sphenoid
  - phalanges
25. The parietal bones form the:
- cheek
  - upper jaw
  - bridge of the nose
  - crown and upper sides of the head



26. The two bones located on either side of the head above the ears and below the parietal bones are the:
- parietal bones
  - turbinal bones
  - palatine bones
  - temporal bones
27. What is the largest bone of the facial skeleton?
- nasal
  - turbinal
  - lacrimal
  - mandible
28. The upper cheek and bottom of the eye socket are formed by the malar, also called:
- vomer
  - palatine
  - lacrimal
  - zygomatic
29. The smallest bones of the facial skeleton that form the front part of the inner, bottom wall of the eye socket are the:
- nasal
  - malar
  - lacrimal
  - zygomatic
30. The seven bones that form the top part of the spinal column are called:
- carpals
  - phalanges
  - metacarpals
  - cervical vertebrae
31. The large, flat bone extending from the middle of the back upward to the joint where it attaches to the clavicle is called the:
- rib
  - scapula
  - sternum
  - humerus
32. The bone located on the little finger side of the lower forearm is the:
- ulna
  - hyoid
  - sternum
  - humerus
33. The eight carpals held together with ligaments make up the:
- knee
  - wrist
  - hand
  - elbow
34. The five long, thin bones that form the palm of the hand are the:
- carpals
  - maxillae
  - phalanges
  - metacarpals
35. Myology is the study of the structure, function and diseases of the:
- cells
  - organs
  - muscles
  - skeleton
36. One function of the muscular system includes supporting the:
- brain
  - skeletal system
  - digestive system
  - endocrine system
37. The muscles that respond to commands regulated by will are referred to as:
- cardiac
  - striated
  - involuntary
  - non-striated