The Human Body

From Bradys' Emergency Care 10th Edition

1. Where does gas exchange take place in the lungs?

   A. Bronchi
   B. Alveoli
   C. Trachea
   D. Bronchioles

2. Which of the following is a description of the anatomical position?

   A. Standing erect, facing the observer, arms at the side with palms facing forward
   B. Standing erect, left side to the observer, arms at the side with palms toward the body
   C. Standing erect, back to the observer, arms at the side with palms facing forward
   D. Standing erect, right side to the observer, arms at the side with palms toward the body

3. Which term refers to a position farther away from the midline on the body?

   A. Lateral
   B. Bilateral
   C. Anatomical
   D. Medial

4. Which is a central pulse that are felt in the center of the body?

   A. Posterior tibial
   B. Dorsalis pedis
   C. Femoral
   D. Radial

5. Which forms the major muscle mass of the body?

   A. Involuntary
   B. Digestive
   C. Cardiac
   D. Voluntary

6. Which is a synonym for anterior?
   A. Ventral
   B. Dorsal
   C. Superior
   D. Proximal

7. What condition exists when there is not adequate circulation of the blood through organs in the body?

   A. Hyperperfusion
   B. Hypopressure
   C. Hypoperfusion
   D. Hyperpressure

8. Which is a landmark of the ankle?

   A. Fibula
   B. Patella
   C. Medial malleolus
   D. Acrominon process

9. Which is composed of the brain and spinal cord?

   A. Perfusion nervous system
   B. Autonomic nervous system
   C. Central nervous system
   D. Peripheral nervous system

10. Which term is used to name both fingers and toes?

   A. Phalanges
   B. Tarsals
   C. Carpals
   D. Calcaneus

11. Which term means the back of a body part?

   A. Ventral
   B. Lateral
   C. Anterior
   D. Posterior

12. Which type of artery is the only one to carry oxygen-poor blood?

A. Pulmonary
B. Carotid
C. Respiratory
D. Coronary

13. What is the heart's ability generate and conduct electrical impulses on its own?

A. Conducticity
B. Generaticity
C. Electricity
D. Automaticity

14. Which runs through the center of the collarbone and the nipple below it?

A. Midline
B. Mid-abdominal line
C. Mid-clavicular line
D. Mid-axillary line

15. What does the cricoid cartilage form the lower portion of?

A. Larynx
B. Epiglottis
C. Trachea
D. Pharynx

16. Which layer of skin serves the purpose of shock absorption?

A. Epidermis
B. Glanduous
C. Subcutaneous
D. Dermis

17. Which system produces hormones?

A. Endocrine
B. Digestive
C. Nervous
D. Skin

18. Which layer of the skin is responsible for the sensation of heat and cold?

A. Dermis
B. Subcutaneous
C. Glanduous
D. Epidermis

19. Which term means away from the head?

A. Posterior
B. Superior
C. Anterior
D. Inferior

20. Which tissue connects bone to bone?

A. Skeleton
B. Muscle
C. Tendon
D. Ligament

21. How many vertebrae are there in the spinal column?

A. 22
B. 44
C. 55
D. 33

22. What is the large thigh bone called?

A. Acromion
B. Ilium
C. Femur
D. Patella

23. Which is NOT a main function of the musculoskeletal system?

A. Provide for body movement
B. Protect from external injury
C. Give the body shape
D. Protect vital internal organs

24. Which is the only vein that carries oxygen-rich blood?

A. Coronary
B. Superior vena cava
C. Pulmonary
D. Inferior vena cava

25. What filters out older blood cells in the digestive system?

A. Liver
B. Spleen
C. Gallbladder
D. Pancreas

26. Which is the path the blood takes through the heart?

A. Left atrium-left ventricle to lungs-right atrium-right ventricle to body-back to left atrium
B. Right atrium-right ventricle to lungs-left atrium-left ventricle to body-back to right atrium
C. Left atrium-right ventricle to lungs-right atrium-left ventricle to body-back to left atrium
D. Right atrium-left ventricle to lungs-left atrium-right ventricle to body-back to right atrium

27. Which tissue connects muscle to bone?

A. Tendon
B. Ligament
C. Muscle
D. Skeleton

28. Which type of pressure is measured when the heart is at rest?

A. Perfusive
B. Diastolic
C. Systolic
D. Peripheral

29. Which of the following is an example of a ball and socket joint?

A. Elbow
B. Shoulder
C. Ankle
D. Wrist

30. What is a hollow organ that expands as it fills with food?

A. Gallbladder
B. Small intestine
C. Stomach
D. Large intestine

31. How many chambers are there in the heart?

A. 2
B. 6
C. 4
D. 8

32. What is the highest point of the shoulder?

A. Scapula
B. Acromion process
C. Humerus
D. Medial malleolus

33. Which artery is used during infant CPR to check for a pulse?

A. Brachial
B. Femoral
C. Radial
D. Carotid

34. Which is the body's largest artery?

A. Coronary
B. Aorta
C. Carotid
D. Pulmonary

35. What is the bony structure of the head?

A. Mandible
B. Skull
C. Orbit
D. Cranium

36. Which component of the blood is needed to form clots?

A. Platelets
B. Red blood cells
C. Plasma
D. White blood cells

37. Which layer of skin contains the skin pigment?

A. Subcutaneous
B. Dermis
C. Epidermis
D. Glanduous

38. Which division of the nervous system controls involuntary motor functions?

A. Central
B. Autonomic
C. Perfusion
D. Peripheral

39. Which part of the digestive system removes water from the waste products?

A. Large intestine
B. Liver
C. Stomach
D. Small intestine

40. Which cavity contains the heart, lungs and major blood vessels?

A. Sacral
B. Thorax
C. Cervical
D. Pelvis

41. What are the blood vessels that return blood to the heart?

A. Vein
B. Artery
C. Valve
D. Ateriole

42. Which term refers to a position closer to the midline of the body?

A. Medial
B. Anatomical
C. Bilateral
D. Lateral

43. What direction is a person laying when in the recovery position?

A. On the front
B. On the back
C. Upside down
D. On the side

44. Which line divides the body into front and back halves?

A. Mid-line
B. Mid-anatomical
C. Mid-axillary
D. Mid-lateral

45. Which component of the blood is responsible for carrying oxygen to the tissues?

A. Red blood cells
B. Plasma
C. White blood cells
D. Platelets

46. How many bronchi supply each lung with air?

A. 2
B. 4
C. 3
D. 1

47. Where do the bones of the upper arm and forearm connect?

A. Elbow
B. Hand
C. Wrist
D. Shoulder

48. What are the two upper chambers of the heart called?

A. Ventricles
B. Caveas
C. Atria
D. Valves

49. Which type of artery supplies the heart with needed blood?

A. Pulmonary
B. Carotid
C. Respiratory
D. Coronary

50. Which pulse should be checked before deciding to begin CPR?

A. Carotid
B. Radial
C. Tibial
D. Brachial

51. How many ribs are there in the human body?

A. 16
B. 12
C. 14
D. 10

52. Which type of muscle is found in the urinary system?

A. Cardiac
B. Digestive
C. Voluntary
D. Involuntary

53. What is moved into the bloodstream by the respiratory system?

A. Nitrogen
B. Oxygen
C. Carbon dioxide
D. Phosphorus

54. Which position allows the patient to be seated on the stretcher?

A. Suspine
B. Prone
C. Fowler's
D. Trendelenburg