

## CHAPTER 4 QUIZ

*Write the letter of the best answer in the space provided.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The study of functions of the body is called:  
**A.** physiology. **C.** pathology.  
**B.** kinesiology. **D.** microbiology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The structure of the body is referred to as its:  
**A.** analogy. **C.** kinesiology.  
**B.** anatomy. **D.** pathology.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The anatomical position is best described as a person:  
**A.** standing, facing forward, palms facing forward.  
**B.** lying on his back, palms facing down.  
**C.** standing, facing sideways, palms facing thighs.  
**D.** lying on his stomach, palms up.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An imaginary line down the center of the body that passes between the eyes and extends down past the umbilicus is the:  
**A.** plane. **C.** midline.  
**B.** outline. **D.** quadrant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The term that refers to a position closer to the midline is:  
**A.** medial. **C.** posterior.  
**B.** lateral. **D.** anterior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Another word for anterior is:  
**A.** posterior. **C.** exterior.  
**B.** ventral. **D.** proximal.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The preferred position for any unconscious nontrauma patient is:  
**A.** Fowler's. **C.** recovery.  
**B.** supine. **D.** Trendelenburg.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The Fowler's position is usually achieved by raising the head end of the stretcher so that the body is at a:  
**A.** 60-to-90 degree angle. **C.** 50-to-70 degree angle.  
**B.** 45-to-60 degree angle. **D.** 55-to-90 degree angle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. This division (region) of the spinal column is subject to injury because it is not supported by another part of the skeleton:  
**A.** thoracic **C.** sacral  
**B.** lumbar **D.** coccyx
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The pelvis is commonly referred to as the:  
**A.** hip. **C.** hamstring.  
**B.** thigh. **D.** shin.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The scapula and acromion are parts of the:  
**A.** pelvis. **C.** ankle.  
**B.** shoulder. **D.** wrist.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Inferiorly, the knee connects with the:  
**A.** radius and fibula. **C.** tibia and fibula.  
**B.** femur and tibia. **D.** ulna and tibia.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The body contains how many different types of muscle?  
**A.** two **C.** four  
**B.** three **D.** five

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. After inhaled air goes through the larynx the **next** part of the respiratory system the air passes as it moves to the lungs is the:  
A. bronchus. C. epiglottis.  
B. larynx. D. trachea.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The chamber that pumps oxygen-rich blood out of the heart for distribution to the rest of the body is the:  
A. right atrium. C. left atrium.  
B. right ventricle. D. left ventricle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The largest artery in the body is the:  
A. aorta. C. carotid.  
B. pulmonary. D. femoral.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The pulse checked during infant CPR is the:  
A. carotid. C. brachial.  
B. femoral. D. dorsalis pedis.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. The blood vessels where gases, nutrients, and waste products are exchanged between the body's cells and the bloodstream are the:  
A. arteries. C. capillaries.  
B. venules. D. arterioles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The component of the blood that has a primary function of carrying oxygen to tissue is:  
A. red blood cells. C. white blood cells.  
B. plasma. D. platelets.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The pressure created in the arteries when blood is forced out of the heart is referred to as:  
A. radial. C. femoral.  
B. systolic. D. diastolic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. The adequate supply of oxygen and nutrients to the organs and tissues of the body is called:  
A. automaticity. C. perfusion.  
B. conduction. D. autonomicity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The central nervous system is made up of the brain and the:  
A. sensory nerves. C. motor nerves.  
B. spinal cord. D. endocrines.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The skin layer rich with blood vessels, nerves, and specialized structures such as sweat glands and sebaceous glands is the:  
A. epidermis. C. subcutaneous layer.  
B. dermis. D. arrector pili.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The endocrine system produces chemicals called:  
A. hormones. C. dioxins.  
B. carotenes. D. biles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Body functions such as digestion and heart rate are controlled by the:  
A. central nervous system. C. autonomic nervous system.  
B. peripheral nervous system. D. automatic nervous system.