

TEST BANK FOR

Anatomy & Physiology: The Unity of Form and Function, 10th Edition by Kenneth Saladin

Chapter 1-29

Answers are at the end of Each Chapter



Chap 01 10e Saladin





- 1) The study of normal body structures is called .
 - A) physiology
 - B) anatomy**
 - C) pathology
 - D) microscopy
 - E) biology

- 2) The study of how the body functions is called .
 - A) neuroanatomy
 - B) anatomy
 - C) chemistry
 - D) histology
 - E) physiology**


- 3) Feeling for swollen lymph nodes is an example of auscultation.
 - true
 - false**

- 4) We can see through bones with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
 - true**
 - false


- 5) Histology is the study of structures that can be observed without a magnifying lens.
 - true
 - false**

- 6) Feeling structures with your fingertips is called, whereas tapping on the body and listening for sounds of abnormalities is called .
- A) palpation; auscultation
 - B) auscultation; percussion
 - C) percussion; auscultation
 - D) palpation; percussion** 
 - E) percussion; palpation
- 7) Which of these is the best imaging technique for routinely examining the anatomical development of a fetus?
- A) Auscultation
 - B) PET scan
 - C) MRI
 - D) Sonography** 
 - E) Radiography
- 8) The study of the structure and function of cells is called .
- A) cytology** 
 - B) gross anatomy
 - C) exploratory physiology
 - D) comparative physiology
 - E) radiology
- 9) Ultrastructure refers to the detailed structure to the level of the .
- A) molecule** 
 - B) cell
 - C) organelle
 - D) tissue
 - E) organ


10) The study of how hormones function is called .

- A) neuroanatomy
- B) neurophysiology
- C) endocrinology** 
- D) histology
- E) pathophysiology


11) The study of mechanism of disease is called .

- A) neuroanatomy
- B) neurophysiology
- C) endocrinology
- D) histology
- E) pathophysiology** 


12) The terms *physics*, *physiology*, and *physician* come from a term proposed to distinguish natural causes from supernatural causes.

- A) Hippocrates
- B) Plato
- C) Schwann
- D) Aristotle** 
- E) Avicenna

13) Who was a physician to the Roman gladiators, learned by dissection of animals, and saw science as a method of discovery?

- A) Hippocrates
- B) Plato
- C) Schwann
- D) Aristotle
- E) Galen** 

14) Cells were first named by microscopist Robert Hooke.

- Ⓒ true** 
- Ⓓ false

15) All functions of the body can be interpreted as the effects of cellular activity.

true



false

16) Known as "the father of modern anatomy," _____ was the first to publish accurate drawings of the body.

A) Vesalius



B) Maimonides

C) Harvey

D) Aristotle

E) van Leeuwenhoek

17) The most influential medical textbook of the ancient era was written by _____.

A) Hippocrates

B) Aristotle

C) Galen



D) Vesalius

E) Avicenna

18) Who established a code of ethics for physicians and is considered the "father of medicine"?

A) Aristotle

B) Hippocrates



C) Galen

D) Vesalius

E) Hooke

19) The *hypothetico-deductive method* is common in physiology, whereas the *inductive method* is common in anatomy.

true



false