

The STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY

The topography of organs and organ systems

1. The organs are:

- a. clusters of identical tissues;
- b. different tissue groups;
- c. morphological units that fulfill the function of connection;
- d. morphological units that accomplish the nutritional function;
- e. morphological units that accomplish the reproductive function.

2. The organ systems are:

- a. made up of organs that perform similar functions;
- b. tissue groups;
- c. morphological units that fulfill the function of connection;
- d. morphological units that accomplish the reproductive function;
- e. morphological units that accomplish the nutritional function.

3. The functions of "for itself" of the body:

- a. are accomplished by the reproductive function;
- b. ensure self-preservation;
- c. ensure the survival of the individual in the living environment;
- d. are accomplished by the nutritive function;
- e. are accomplished by connection function.

4. The functions of the body 'for species':

- a. are accomplished by the reproductive function;
- b. ensure self-preservation;
- c. ensure the perpetuation of the species;
- d. are carried out by the connection function ;
- e. are carried out by the nutritive function.

5. The term "visceral" is used to refer to:

- a. stomach;
- b. liver;
- c. intestine;
- d. bladder .;
- e. lymphatic system.

6. The human body segments are:

- a. head;
- b. neck;
- c. limbs;
- d. abdomen;
- e. pelvis.

7. The head is composed of:

- a. skull;
- b. neurocranium;

- c. viscerocranium;
- d. face;
- e. cervical region.

8. The neck is made up of:

- a. skull;
- b. posterior cervical region;
- c. face;
- d. the neck itself;
- e. viscerocranium.

9. The neck consists of the following somatic elements:

- a. muscles;
- b. esophagus;
- c. joints;
- d. larynx;
- e. bones.

10. The neck consists of the following viscera:

- a. trachea;
- b. muscles;
- c. thyroid;
- d. parathyroid;
- e. larynx.

11. The trunk is composed of:

- a. head;
- b. chest;
- c. limbs;
- d. pelvis;
- e. abdomen.

12. The trunk contains the following cavities:

- a. chest;
- b. abdominal;
- c. pelvic;
- d. cervical;
- e. mouth.

13. About the diaphragm it can be stated the following, except the fact that it:

- a. is a membrane;
- b. is a muscle;
- c. separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity;
- d. separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity;
- e. is located at the border between the neck and torso.

14. Upper limbs are characterized by the fact that they:

- a. link to the trunk through the shoulder girdle;
- b. have three segments;
- c. show a forearm;
- d. show an arm;

e. binds to the trunk through the pelvic belt.

15. The free upper limb consists of:

- a. arm (distal segment);
- b. hand (distal segment);
- c. forearm;
- d. arm (proximal segment);
- e. hand (proximal segment).

16. Lower limbs are made up of:

- a. pelvic belt;
- b. girdle;
- c. lower free limb;
- d. arm;
- e. forearm.

17. Free inferior limb consists of:

- a. pelvic belt;
- b. foot (distal segment);
- c. foot (proximal segment);
- d. shin;
- e. thigh (distal segment).

18. The human body:

- a. is symmetrical;
- b. is a three-dimensional body;
- c. has three plans;
- d. has three axes;
- e. has only two axes.

19. The human body axes:

- a. correspond to the dimensions of space;
- b. intersect in sharp angle;
- c. there is a transverse axis;
- d. there is a longitudinal axis;
- e. there is a sagittal axis.

20. The plans of the human body:

- a. there is a sagittal plane;
- b. there is a frontal plan;
- c. there is a transverse plane;
- d. pass through one axis of the body;
- e. pass through two of the body axes.

21. The longitudinal axis:

- a. is the axis of the body length;
- b. is horizontal in humans;
- c. has a higher pole (caudal);
- d. has a lower pole (cranial);
- e. has a higher pole (cranial).

22. The sagittal axis:

- a. is the axis of the body thickness;
- b. has a left pole;
- c. has a right pole;
- d. is the anterior-posterior axis;
- e. goes from the head.

23. The transverse axis:

- a. is vertical;
- b. is horizontal;
- c. is the anterior-posterior;
- d. corresponds to the length of the body;
- e. corresponds to the width the body.

24. The transverse axis has a:

- a. left pole;
- b. lower pole;
- c. right pole;
- d. anterior pole;
- e. posterior pole.

25. The plane passing through the middle of the body:

- a. divides the body into two symmetrical halves;
- b. is a median plan;
- c. is the bilateral symmetry plane;
- d. is called the medio-sagittal plane;
- e. divides the body into an anterior and a posterior part.

26. The frontal plane:

- a. runs parallel to the forehead;
- b. divides the body into an anterior part;
- c. divide the body into a ventral side;
- d. divides the body into a rear part;
- e. divides the body into a right side.

27. The transverse part divides the body in a _____ part:

- a. superior;
- b. cranial;
- c. inferior;
- d. left;
- e. right.

28. Metamere body plane is the _____ plane:

- a. sagittal;
- b. front;
- c. horizontal;
- d. transversal;
- e. anterior-posterior.

29. For the body limbs the following terms are also used:

- a. proximal, farther from the waist;

- b. shallow;
- c. distal, nearer the waist;
- d. deep;
- e. distal, farther from the waist.

30. For the hand the following terms are used:

- a. volar;
- b. plantar;
- c. superficial;
- d. palmar;
- e. dorsal.

31. For the foot the following terms are used:

- a. palmar;
- b. dorsal;
- c. volar;
- d. plantar;
- e. profound.

32. The head:

- a. is also called cervical region;
- b. is made up of skull (facial region);
- c. is composed of the face (facial region)
- d. consists of the skull (cranial region);
- e. is also called cephalic region.

33. In the facial region one can distinguish:

- a. chin or oral region;
- b. nose or nasal area;
- c. the mouth or otic region;
- d. the mouth or oral region;
- e. mouth or orbital region.

34. The dorsal regions of the body include:

- a. the lumbar region;
- b. the mammary region;
- c. the inguinal region;
- d. the gluteal region;
- e. the pubic region.

35. The ventral regions of the body include:

- a. the inguinal region;
- b. the nape;
- c. the dorsal region;
- d. the mammary region;
- e. the gluteal region.

36. The thigh is also called region, except:

- a. brachial region;
- b. thumb;
- c. axillary region;

- d. femoral region;
- e. hallux.

CELLS AND TISSUES

1. The cell is the _____ unit of living organisms:

- a. morphological;
- b. functional;
- c. genetic;
- d. fundamental;
- e. that does not differentiate.

2. About cell one can say that it:

- a. is capable of self-reproduction;
- b. does not reproduce;
- c. is capable of self-regulation;
- d. does not differentiate;
- e. is excitable.

3. Cells:

- a. can exist alone;
- b. cannot exist alone;
- c. may exist in a group;
- d. can undergo differentiation processes;
- e. may suffer specialization processes.

4. About the body's cells one can assert the following, except that:

- a. come from egg cell;
- b. come from the zygote;
- c. their form is not related to their function;
- d. their form diversifies in accordance with their function;
- e. initially they all have a fusiform shape.

5. Cells can take the following form:

- a. stellate;
- b. fusiform;
- c. cubical;
- d. cylindrical;
- e. triangular.

6. The fundamental components of the cell are:

- a. membrane;
- b. cytoplasm;
- c. nucleus;
- d. interstitial fluid.
- e. plasmalemma.

7. The cell membrane is characterized by the following:

- a. it is also called plasma membrane;

- b. it is also called plasmalemma ;
- c. it surrounds the cell;
- d. separates the cell's internal structures from the extracellular environment
- e. it is also called hyaloplasm.

8. The cytoplasm:

- a. is the medium where cellular metabolic processes take place;
- b. is an extramembranous cell mass;
- c. is made of hyaloplasm;
- d. has as the disperse phase the set of colloidal mycelia
- e. has a complex structure

9. The cytoplasm:

- a. is also called plasmalemma;
- b. is a colloidal system;
- c. its dispersion phase is water.
- d. its dispersed phase is water;
- e. the dispersed phase is the set of colloidal mycelia.

10. Functionally the cytoplasm shows a part which is:

- a. structured --hyaloplasm;
- b. structured-- common organelles;
- c. structured--specific organelles;
- d. unstructured-- common organelles;
- e. unstructured-- hyaloplasm

11. The common organelles include:

- a. ribosomes;
- b. dictiosoms;
- c. desmosoms;
- d. lysosomes;
- e. centrosome.

12. The common organelles include:

- a. smooth endoplasmic reticulum;
- b. hyaloplasm;
- c. ergastoplasm;
- d. Palade's corpuscles;
- e. connecting corpuscles securing epithelial cells.

13. The common organelles include the following, except:

- a. Golgi apparatus;
- b. tigroid bodies ;
- c. Nissl bodies;
- d. myofibrils;
- e. mitochondria.

14. The specific organelles include the following, except:

- a. neurofibrils;
- b. centrosome;
- c. myofibrils;

- d. ribosomes;
- e. lysosomes.

15. The specific organelles are;

- a. neurofibrils;
- b. tigroid bodies;
- c. neurofibrils;
- d. Nissl bodies;
- e. Palade's corpuscles.

16. The nucleus:

- a. is a main constituent part of the cell;
- b. is designed to coordinate the fundamental cell biological processes;
- c. does not contain genetic material;
- d. controls cell metabolism;
- e. does not transmit genetic information.

17. The nucleus:

- a. is usually in the cell shape;
- b. can be centrally disposed;
- c. can be arranged eccentrically.
- d. contains more nucleoli;
- e. contains more centrioli.

18. The number of nuclei:

- a. most cells are mononuclear;
- b. hepatocytes are binuclear;
- c. striated muscle fiber is polynuclear;
- d. adult hematite is polynuclear.
- e. adult hematite is anuclear.

19. Structurally, the nucleus shows:

- a. membrane;
- b. cell cytoplasm ;
- c. one or more nucleoli;
- d. centrosome.
- e. caryoplasm.

20. Nuclear membrane:

- a. is porous;
- b. is double;
- c. is composed of two foils;
- d. has bi-laminate structure;
- e. has tri-laminate structure.

21. Chromosomes:

- a. form out of fine chromatin granulations;
- b. are formed at the end of cell division;
- c. are formed at the beginning of cell division;
- d. contain DNA;
- e. contain chromosomal RNA.

22. The cell provides deployment of vital processes:

- a. protein synthesis;
- b. cell metabolism;
- c. cellular reproduction;
- d. the formation of sensations;
- e. transmembrane transport.

23. The special properties of the cell are:

- a. secretory activity;
- b. synthesis of protein;
- c. cellular reproduction;
- d. contractility;
- e. cell metabolism.

24. The cells synthesize:

- a. their own protein substances;
- b. their own lipid substances;
- c. substances necessary for rebuilding structures;
- d. some cells synthesize substances that they "export" in the internal environment (exocrine secretion);
- e. some cells synthesize substances that they "export" in the external environment (endocrine secretion).

25. The tissue is a group of cells:

- a. that have different structures;
- b. that are differentiated;
- c. that are interdependent;
- d. that have the same structure;
- e. that have the same function.

26. Histogenesis is the process:

- a. that consists of assembling tissues in organs;
- b. of cells differentiation;
- c. of cells specialization;
- d. that leads to organ formation;
- e. that leads to the tissue formation.

27. The four basic types of tissues are:

- a. epithelial;
- b. connective;
- c. lymphatic;
- d. muscular;
- e. nervous.

28. Organogenesis is the process of, except:

- a. increasing the number of cells;
- b. the differentiation of cells;
- c. the specialization of cells;
- d. the assembly of tissues in organs;
- e. chaotic cell division.

29. Immature cells:

- a. are also called embryo cells;
- b. are capable of differentiation;
- c. are not capable of differentiation;
- d. can divide erratically;
- e. can cause malignant tumors.

30. The epithelial tissue is:

- a. of coating;
- b. sensory;
- c. nervous;
- d. secretory;
- e. glandular.

31. Glandular epithelial tissue is of a:

- a. mixed type;
- b. exocrine type;
- c. endocrine;
- d. secretory;
- e. sensorial.

32. Adipose tissue:

- a. is arranged around the kidneys;
- b. binds some organs;
- c. is disposed subcutaneously;
- d. accompanies other tissues;
- e. is disposed around the eyes.

33. Bone tissue:

- a. is a hard connective tissue;
- b. is a semi-hard tissue;
- c. is the compact type;
- d. is the Haversian type;
- e. is the trabecular type.

34. About compact bone tissue one can say the following, except:

- a. it is also called the trabecular bone tissue;
- b. it is found in the epiphysis of long bones;
- c. it is found inside bones short;
- d. it is found in the diaphysis of the long bones;
- e. it is also called Haversian bone tissue.

35. The cancellous bone tissue:

- a. is also called compact;
- b. is to be found inside the flat bones;
- c. is to be found in the diaphysis of long bones;
- d. is found in the epiphysis of the long bones;
- e. is found inside short bones.

36. Muscle tissue is of a:

- a. smooth visceral type (the iris);
- b. smooth multi-unitary type (the iris);
- c. somatic type in striated muscles;
- d. striated, cardiac type in skeletal muscles;
- e. striated, cardiac type in the myocardium.

37. The nervous tissue

- a. is also called sensory epithelial tissue;
- b. is made up of neurons;
- c. consists of neuroglia;
- d. is composed of glial cells;
- e. is made up of nerve cells.