Objective 1.01 Compare and contrast the history of medicine with current trends.

1. During this time in history, people began to learn how to use plants as remedies for some physical disorders.
   a. The Greeks
   b. Ancient Times
   c. The Dark Ages
   d. 17th Century

2. Who were the earliest people to maintain accurate health records?
   a. The Chinese
   b. The Greeks
   c. The Egyptians
   d. The Romans

3. The Greeks were known for:
   a. Keeping accurate health records.
   b. Studying the cause of disease.
   c. The rebirth of science.
   d. Accepted the study of the body through dissection.

4. What happened in medicine during the Dark Ages?
   a. Medical schools and universities were built for research.
   b. Medicine was only practiced in convents and monasteries.
   c. Apothecaries made, prescribed, and sold medications.
   d. First anatomy book was published.

5. The Renaissance era was known for:
   a. Identifying specific diseases.
   b. Using herbal medicine in convents.
   c. The printing press made anatomy books more accessible.
   d. Keeping accurate health records.

6. Who developed the first health care system?
   a. The Greeks
   b. The Romans
   c. The Italians
   d. The English

7. What era did William Harvey (described the correct circulation of blood) live?
   a. Renaissance
   b. 17th Century
   c. 19th Century
   d. 18th Century
8. What happened during the 18th Century?
   a. Ignaz Semmelweis advocated hand washing
   b. Carl Landsteiner identified the ABO blood groups
   c. Life span increased into the middle adulthood years
   d. Florence Nightingale made nursing a profession

9. In what era did Louis Pasteur develop the Germ Theory of Disease?
   a. 17th Century
   b. 18th Century
   c. 19th Century
   d. 20th Century

10. What did Alexander Fleming accidentally discover?
    a. Tylenol
    b. Penicillin
    c. Insulin
    d. Small Pox vaccination

11. Which of the following are current trends associated with Health Care?
    a. Vaccinations
    b. Alternative medicine
    c. X-Rays
    d. MRI's

12. What is Telemedicine?
    a. Trying to reduce costs at hospitals
    b. Treatment other than traditional western medicine
    c. Using technology with doctors to conference long distance with patients
    d. Providing medical care in a person’s home

Objective 1.02 – investigate the various aspects of health insurance.
13. What is the periodic payment that people make to health insurance companies?
    a. Co-payment
    b. Premium
    c. Deductible
    d. Health Maintenance Organizations

14. What is a deductible?
    a. The amount the subscriber pays for each medical service.
    b. Periodic payment people make to health insurance companies.
    c. Amount the subscriber must pay before insurance will pay.
    d. Monthly insurance payment.
15. What is the type of insurance provided to people over the age of 65?
   a. Medicaid
   b. Medicare
   c. TRICARE
   d. Workers’ Compensation

**Objective 1.03 – Summarize basic professional standards and characteristics of healthcare workers.**

16. Which of the following would NOT be proper hygiene for a healthcare worker?
   a. Keep your hair clean.
   b. Brush your teeth at least twice daily.
   c. Bathe daily.
   d. Have long, artificial nails.

17. What is the ability to relate to another person’s situation?
   a. Honesty
   b. Empathy
   c. Sympathy
   d. Dependability

18. Why is it important to have teamwork in healthcare?
   a. So you can be trusted.
   b. To prove you can show up to work on time.
   c. Being a part of a team and group work is important to employers.
   d. To become a life-long learner.
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Test Bank – KEY

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Unit 2 – SUPPORT SYSTEMS
INTEGUMENTARY, SKELETAL, MUSCLE SYSTEMS TEST

Choose the most correct answer for each question.

1. A sebaceous gland is a(n):
   a. Oil gland
   b. Sweat gland
   c. Wax gland
   d. Salivary gland

2. The finger nails are composed of:
   a. Bone
   b. Calcium
   c. Dead skin cells
   d. Plastic

3. The top layer of the skin is the:
   a. Epidermis
   b. Dermis
   c. Hypodermis
   d. Subcutaneous layer

4. The main function of skin is:
   a. To hold everything in
   b. To keep us cool
   c. Make us look goo
d. We would look pretty silly without it!
   d. Protection

5. The skin has the capability to create:
   a. Calcium
   b. Vitamin B
   c. Vitamin D
   d. Fat

6. The epidermis:
   a. Has no blood vessels
   b. Is where all the glands are found
   c. Is composed of fat
   d. Is composed of live cells

7. The main function of hair is:
   a. To keep us warm
   b. Protection
   c. To receive stimuli
   d. Help us breath
8. Acne is:
   a. An infected sweat gland
   b. A virus
   c. A fungus
   d. An infected oil gland

9. Ringworm is:
   a. A fungus
   b. A parasite that lives under the top layer of skin
   c. A worm that lives in the intestines
   d. Fake. There is no such thing

10. Jock itch is:
    a. A sexually transmitted disease
    b. A bacteria that grows because of poor hygiene
    c. A fungus that grows because the area stays moist for too long
    d. A disease that only happens to athletes

11. The most common cause of skin cancer is:
    a. Eating too much fat
    b. Exposure to sunlight
    c. The use of sun screen
    d. Smoking

12. The most common form of skin cancer is:
    a. Basal cell carcinoma
    b. Squamous cell carcinoma
    c. Melanoma
    d. Equines macular carcinoma

13. Which of the following is a warning sign of a skin lesion that should be screened to rule out skin cancer?
    a. A mole that is symmetrical; it looks the same on both sides
    b. A skin marking the is the same color throughout
    c. A mole that has a very smooth border
    d. A mole that is elevated above the surface of the skin

14. How many bones are there in the lumbar spine?
    a. 7
    b. 12
    c. 5
    d. 1

15. The production of blood cells is called:
    a. Hematopoiesis
    b. Blepharogenisis
    c. Slorking
    d. Makadablooda
16. The lower jaw bone is the:
   a. Maxillae
   b. Mandible
   c. Parietal
   d. Frontal

17. The bones that form the top of the skull are the:
   a. Temporal bones
   b. Occipital bones
   c. Parietal bones
   d. Carpal bones

18. The bone on the back of the skull is the:
   a. Parietal bone
   b. Occipital bone
   c. Mandible
   d. Temporal

19. The neck region is called the:
   a. Thoracic
   b. Lumbar
   c. Sacral
   d. Cervical

20. Blood cells are created in the:
   a. Muscles
   b. Heart
   c. Bones
   d. Skin

21. The tail bone is the:
   a. Sacrum
   b. Clavicle
   c. Sternum
   d. Coccyx

22. How many bones are in the sacrum?
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3
   d. 5

23. The knee cap is the:
   a. Patella
   b. Fibula
   c. Sacrum
   d. Fibula
24. The shin bone is the:
   a. Fibula
   b. Ulna
   c. Tibia
   d. Dracula

25. The wrist bones are called:
   a. Metacarpals
   b. Carpals
   c. Metatarsals
   d. Tarsals

26. How many ribs are there?
   a. 24
   b. 23
   c. 8
   d. It depends on if you are male or female

27. The fingers are:
   a. Carpals
   b. Metacarpals
   c. Calanges
   d. Phalanges

28. The toes are:
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29. Scoliosis is:
   a. A forward curve in the spine
   b. A backward curve in the spine
   c. A sideways curve in the spine
   d. A spine without curves

30. A fracture is:
   a. A slight brake in a bone
   b. A large brake in a bone
   c. Any brake in a bone
   d. A bone that is stressed but not broken

31. Thermogenesis is:
   a. The production of blood cells
   b. The production of oil
   c. The production of movement
   d. The production of heat
32. The butt muscle is the:
   a. Assius maximus
   b. Gluteus maximus
   c. Gastrocnemius
   d. Rectus abdominus

33. The type of muscle tissue that is striated and involuntary is:
   a. Brain muscle
   b. Smooth muscle
   c. Skeletal muscle
   d. Cardiac muscle

34. The tearing or stretching of a ligament is:
   a. Tendinitis
   b. A strain
   c. A sprain
   d. Arthritis

35. Breathing is caused by the:
   a. Lungs contracting
   b. Diaphragm
   c. Gastrocnemius
   d. Gluteus maximus

36. The calf muscle is the:
   a. Gastrocnemius
   b. Deltoid
   c. Achilles maximus
   d. Diaphragm
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Objective 3.01 – Describe the basic functions of the circulatory system.
1. All of the following are functions of the circulatory system EXCEPT?
   a. Thermoregulation
   b. Transport of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients, and waste products
   c. Hematopoiesis
   d. Transport of hormones and antibodies

Objective 3.02 – Identify the basic structures and functions of the heart, blood vessels, and blood.
2. The chamber of the heart responsible for receiving blood as it returns from the lungs after it has been reoxygenated.
   a. Right Atrium
   b. Right Ventricle
   c. Left Atrium
   d. Left Ventricle

3. This is the only artery that carries unoxygenated blood away from the heart.
   a. Aorta
   b. Pulmonary Trunk
   c. Superior Vena Cava
   d. Inferior Vena Cava

4. The bicuspid valve is also known as the:
   a. Right atrioventricular valve
   b. Aortic semilunar valve
   c. Pulmonary semilunar valve
   d. Mitral valve

5. The correct sequence of heart chambers a red blood cell would pass through as it travels through the heart.
   a. Right Atrium – Left Ventricle – Left Atrium – Right Ventricle
   b. Right Atrium – Right Ventricle – Left Atrium – Left Ventricle
   c. Left Atrium – Left Ventricle – Right Atrium – Right Ventricle
   d. Left Atrium – Right Atrium – Left Ventricle – Right Ventricle

6. The vessels in the circulatory system where the exchange of gas takes place are the?
   a. Veins
   b. Aorta
   c. Arteries
   d. Capillaries
7. Which of the following is NOT a formed element of blood?
   a. Red Blood Cells
   b. White Blood Cells
   c. Plasma
   d. Platelets

8. The type of blood vessels that have one way valves preventing back flow of blood.
   a. Capillaries
   b. Arteries
   c. Veins
   d. Arterioles

9. Which of the following is NOT a layer of the heart?
   a. Endocardium
   b. Myocardium
   c. Endomyosin
   d. Pericardium

Objective 3.03 – Describe the diseases and disorders associated with the circulatory system.

10. Deposit of plaque on the walls of a coronary artery is called?
    a. Hypertension
    b. Myocardial Infarction
    c. Stroke
    d. Atherosclerosis

11. A myocardial infarction is a/an?
    a. Blood clot
    b. Narrow blood vessel
    c. Incomplete valve closure
    d. Heart attack

12. What is anemia?
    a. Deficiency in the production of normal hemoglobin
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Unit 3 - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
Respiratory System
Test Bank

Objective 3.04 – Identify the basic functions of the respiratory system.

1. Which of the following is NOT a basic function of the respiratory system?
   a. Provides a mechanism for gas exchange between the body and the external environment.
   b. Warms, moistens, and filters air entering the body.
   c. Plays a role in maintaining optimal pH of the body.
   d. Plays a role in speech and voice resonance.

Objective 3.05 – Identify the basic structures of the respiratory system.

2. What structure prevents food from entering the larynx and the trachea?
   a. Uvula
   b. Alveoli
   c. Soft palate
   d. Epiglottis

3. Where does gas exchange occur in the lungs?
   a. Lobes
   b. Cilia
   c. Alveoli
   d. Epistaxis

4. The structures of the respiratory system an oxygen molecule would have to pass in order to make it to the bloodstream
   a. Trachea – Bronchi – Alveoli – Bronchioles
   b. Alveoli – Bronchi – Bronchioles – Trachea
   c. Bronchi – Trachea – Alveoli – Bronchioles
   d. Trachea – Bronchi – Bronchioles – Alveoli

5. The trachea is located __________________________ to the esophagus.
   a. Lateral
   b. Medial
   c. Anterior
   d. Posterior

6. What connects the pharynx and the trachea?
   a. Larynx
   b. Epiglottis
   c. Bronchi
   d. Alveoli
7. Which of the following is NOT a reason objects inhaled are more likely to lodged in the right bronchus?
   a. More vertical
   b. Wider
   c. Longer
   d. Shorter

Objective 3.06 – Describe the diseases and disorders associated with the respiratory system.

8. What respiratory condition is caused by a bacterium and is highly communicable?
   a. Cystic Fibrosis
   b. Epistaxis
   c. Coryza
   d. Tuberculosis

9. What is another name for the common cold?
   a. Asthma
   b. Pneumonia
   c. Coryza
   d. Influenza

10. What disease is characterized by inflammation of the bronchi, caused by genetic factors, air pollution, and respiratory infection?
    a. Pneumonia
    b. Bronchitis
    c. Tuberculosis
    d. Influenza

11. The following are symptoms of what respiratory disease: headache, extreme tiredness, dry cough, sore throat, muscle aches, and nausea?
    a. Bronchitis
    b. Asthma
    c. Influenza
    d. Coryza

12. Which disease is described as lung inflammation?
    a. Bronchitis
    b. Pneumonia
    c. Asthma
    d. Coryza
13. This disease is caused by spasms of the smooth muscle of the walls of the bronchi and bronchioles.
   a. Asthma
   b. Tuberculosis
   c. Pneumonia
   d. Bronchitis
Introduction to Health Science

Unit 3 - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
Respiratory System Test Bank – KEY

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   a. Provides a mechanism for gas exchange between the body and the external environment
   b. Warms, moistens, and filters air entering the body
   c. Plays a role in maintaining optimal pH of the body
   d. Plays a role in speech and voice resonance

Objective 3.05 – Identify the basic structures of the respiratory system.

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   d. Epistaxis

4. The structures of the respiratory system an oxygen molecule would have to pass in order to make it to the bloodstream
   a. Trachea – Bronchi – Alveoli – Bronchioles
   b. Alveoli – Bronchi – Bronchioles – Trachea
   c. Bronchi – Trachea – Alveoli – Bronchioles
   d. Trachea – Bronchi – Bronchioles – Alveoli

5. The trachea is located ____________________________ to the esophagus.
   a. Lateral
   b. Medial
   c. Anterior
   d. Posterior

6. What connects the pharynx and the trachea?
   a. Larynx
   b. Epiglottis
   c. Bronchi
   d. Alveoli
7. Which of the following is NOT a reason objects inhaled are more likely to lodged in the right bronchus?
   a. More vertical
   b. Wider
   c. Longer
   d. Shorter

Objective 3.06 – Describe the diseases and disorders associated with the respiratory system.

8. What respiratory condition is caused by a bacterium and is highly communicable?
   a. Cystic Fibrosis
   b. Epistaxis
   c. Coryza
   d. Tuberculosis

9. What is another name for the common cold?
   a. Asthma
   b. Pneumonia
   c. Coryza
   d. Influenza

10. What disease is characterized by inflammation of the bronchi, caused by genetic factors, air pollution, and respiratory infection?
    a. Pneumonia
    b. Bronchitis
    c. Tuberculosis
    d. Influenza

11. The following are symptoms of what respiratory disease: headache, extreme tiredness, dry cough, sore throat, muscle aches, and nausea?
    a. Bronchitis
    b. Asthma
    c. Influenza
    d. Coryza

12. Which disease is described as lung inflammation?
    a. Bronchitis
    b. Pneumonia
    c. Asthma
    d. Coryza
13. This disease is caused by spasms of the smooth muscle of the walls of the bronchi and bronchioles.
   a. Asthma
   b. Tuberculosis
   c. Pneumonia
   d. Bronchitis
Unit 3 - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
Immune System
Test Bank

Objective 3.07 – Describe the basic functions and structures of the immune system.

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the immune system?
   a. Protects the body against disease
   b. Identifies pathogens
   c. Kills tumor cells
   d. Circulates oxygen through out the body

2. Which of the following is a structure of the immune system?
   a. Tonsils
   b. Pituitary
   c. Vas deferens
   d. Epiglottis

3. Lymph nodes are responsible for which of the following?
   a. Gas exchange at the cellular level
   b. Trapping foreign particles
   c. Hematopoiesis
   d. Thermoregulation

4. Tonsils destroy harmful organism that enter the body through:
   a. The eyes
   b. The ear
   c. The mouth
   d. The urethra

Objective 3.08 – Describe the disease and disorders associated with the immune system.

5. What type of cells does HIV attack?
   a. B cells
   b. T cells
   c. A cells
   d. M cells

6. A chronic inflammatory, autoimmune disorder that may affect many organ systems.
   a. HIV
   b. Mononucleosis
   c. Spina Bifida
   d. Lupus
7. Which of the following is NOT a way mononucleosis is transferred?
   a. Kissing
   b. Sharing drinking glasses
   c. Drinking from a public water fountain
   d. Sharing a pencil

8. When an AIDS patient dies they really die from:
   a. Opportunistic infections
   b. Too low of T cell count
   c. Too many white blood cells
   d. Too few white blood cells

9. Which of the following is NOT a system of Lupus?
   a. Fever
   b. Weight loss
   c. Sensitivity to the sunlight
   d. Weight gain
Unit 3 - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
Immune System
Test Bank - KEY

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9. Which of the following is NOT a system of Lupus?
   a. Fever
   b. Weight loss
   c. Sensitivity to the sunlight
   d. Weight gain
Unit 4 - REGULATORY SYSTEMS
Nervous System Test Bank

Objective 4.01 – Describe the basic functions of the nervous system.

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of nervous system?
   a. Sensation
   b. Protection
   c. Movement
   d. Coordination

2. Which function of the nervous system that detects stimuli and sends a message in the form of impulses to the brain and spinal cord?
   a. Movement
   b. Thermoregulation
   c. Sensation
   d. Coordination

Objective 4.02 – Identify basic structures of the nervous system.

3. How do spinal nerves leave the spinal cord?
   a. In pairs
   b. One at a time
   c. Four at a time
   d. Come directly from the brain

4. Which of the following is NOT a basic structure of the nervous system?
   a. Spinal cord
   b. Cerebrospinal fluid
   c. Brain stem
   d. Meninges

5. What is the function of the cerebrospinal fluid?
   a. Protection
   b. Exchange of nutrients and waste products between the blood and nervous tissue
   c. Detect changes and carry impulses to the brain and spinal cord
   d. Is the main control center of the body

6. How many layers are there in the meninges?
   a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 4
   d. 5
7. Which of the following is not a type of nerve?
   a. Sensory nerves
   b. Motor nerves
   c. Thermo nerves
   d. Interneuron

Objective 4.03 – Identify the following brain structures and their functions.

8. What is the rounded bulge at the top of the brainstem?
   a. Cranium
   b. Midbrain
   c. Pons
   d. Cerebellum

9. What part of the brain is responsible for balance, muscle tone, and coordination?
   a. Cerebellum
   b. Pituitary gland
   c. Hypothalamus
   d. Brainstem

10. What are the brain halves called?
    a. Biospheres
    b. Lobules
    c. Hemispheres
    d. Lobes

11. Where is sight interpreted?
    a. Temporal lobe
    b. Occipital lobe
    c. Frontal lobe
    d. Parietal lobe

12. Where is hearing interpreted?
    a. Temporal lobe
    b. Occipital lobe
    c. Frontal lobe
    d. Parietal lobe

13. What part of the brain controls breathing, heart beat, and blood pressure?
    a. Cerebrum
    b. Cerebellum
    c. Diencephalon
    d. Brainstem
Objective 4.04 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the nervous system.

14. A bacterial or viral infection of the connective tissue covering the brain and spinal cord causing severe headaches, fever, and can eventually lead to death if not recognized and treated correctly.
   a. Schizophrenia
   b. Meningitis
   c. Epiduralitis
   d. Reye’s syndrome

15. This disorder is caused by abnormally excited electrical impulses in the brain.
   a. Epilepsy
   b. Meningitis
   c. Traumatic brain injury
   d. Chron’s disease

16. The symptoms of the following disease include: slow breathing, low blood pressure, convulsions, severe headache, and stiff neck.
   a. Headache
   b. Epilepsy
   c. Traumatic brain injury
   d. Meningitis

17. Also known as a CVA, there is an interruption of the blood supply to any part of the brain.
   a. Headache
   b. Stroke
   c. Epilepsy
   d. Traumatic brain injury

Objective 4.05 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the nervous system.

18. Which of the following careers help people function the best way they can in their environment, deal with their relationships, and solve personal and family problems?
   a. Pharmacy technician
   b. Social worker
   c. Psychologist
   d. Toxicologist
19. These professionals study the human mind, investigate the physical, cognitive, emotional, or social aspects of human behavior.
   a. Psychologist
   b. Toxicologist
   c. Social worker
   d. Pharmacist
Unit 4 - REGULATORY SYSTEMS
Nervous System Test Bank – KEY

Objective 4.01 – Describe the basic functions of the nervous system.

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   d. Coordination

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   c. Sensation
   d. Coordination

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   c. Social worker
   d. Pharmacist
Unit 4 - REGULATORY SYSTEMS  
Endocrine System Test Bank  

Objective 4.10 - Describe the basic functions of the endocrine system.

1. Endocrine glands secrete hormones into:
   a. Body cavities  
   b. Ducts  
   c. Bloodstream  
   d. Respiratory tract  

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of the endocrine system?
   a. Regulate growth  
   b. Thermoregulation  
   c. Regulates development  
   d. Regulates maturation  

Objective 4.11 – Identify the locations, secretions and functions of selected endocrine glands.

3. What is the master gland of the endocrine system?
   a. Parathyroid  
   b. Pineal  
   c. Pituitary  
   d. Thymus  

4. What endocrine gland is located superior to the kidneys?
   a. Thyroid  
   b. Thymus  
   c. Pituitary  
   d. Adrenal  

5. What hormone is associated with fight or flight?
   a. Adrenaline  
   b. Insulin  
   c. Estrogen  
   d. Testosterone  

6. The major effect of insulin is to:
   a. Decrease blood sugar  
   b. Act on fats  
   c. Increase blood sugar  
   d. Influence protein metabolism
7. Which of the following is NOT a hormone secreted from the pituitary gland?
   a. Growth hormone
   b. Adrenocorticotropic hormone
   c. Thyroxine
   d. Thyroid-Stimulating hormone

8. Which of the following hormones stimulates uterine contractions during childbirth and helps release milk from the milk ducts of nursing mothers.
   a. Thyroxine
   b. Cortisol
   c. Glucagon
   d. Oxytocin

9. What is the bow-tie shaped gland located in the neck just below the voice box?
   a. Pancreas
   b. Adrenal glands
   c. Thyroid gland
   d. Pituitary gland

10. Which hormone raises blood glucose levels?
    a. Insulin
    b. Glucagon
    c. Cortisol
    d. Thyroxine

11. Which hormone is known as the “stress hormone?”
    a. Adrenaline
    b. Noradrenalin
    c. Cortisol
    d. Oxytocin

12. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of the sympathetic response?
    a. Increased heart rate
    b. Increased blood flow to the muscles
    c. Decrease in blood pressure
    d. Sweaty hands and palms

Objective 4.12 – Describe diseases and disorders of the endocrine system.

13. What are the symptoms of diabetes mellitus?
    a. Excessive thirst
    b. Excessive urination
    c. Excessive hunger
    d. All of the above
14. What is a treatment of type II diabetes mellitus?
   a. Injection of insulin
   b. Exercise
   c. Replacement of deficient thyroid hormone
   d. Radiation

15. A disease that is first diagnosed during pregnancy.
   a. Diabetes mellitus
   b. Hypothyroidism
   c. Gestational diabetes mellitus
   d. Hyperthyroidism

16. Causes of this disease include non-cancerous growths in the pituitary gland.
   a. Hyperthyroidism
   b. Hypothyroidism
   c. Diabetes mellitus
   d. Gestational diabetes mellitus

Objective 4.13 – Careers associated with the endocrine system.

17. This professional research disease in order to improve health.
   a. Health educator
   b. Medical researcher
   c. Clinical trials research coordinator
   d. Licensed practical nurse

18. Which of the following professionals are NOT associated with the endocrine system?
   a. Registered Nurse
   b. Orthopedic Surgeon
   c. Certified Nurse Assistant
   d. Clinical trials research coordinator

19. The main objective for this career related to the endocrine system is to prevent disease and promote healthy lifestyles through knowledge and behavior change.
   a. Certified nurse assistant
   b. Clinical trials research coordinator
   c. Health educator
   d. Medical researcher

20. These professionals prepare and give injections and enemas, monitor catheters, and apply dressings.
   a. Licensed practical nurse
   b. Health educator
   c. Clinical trials research coordinator
   d. Certified nurse assistant
UNIT 4 - REGULATORY SYSTEMS
Endocrine System Test Bank – KEY

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   b. Health educator
   c. Clinical trials research coordinator
   d. Certified nurse assistant
Unit 4 - REGULATORY SYSTEMS
Special Senses Test Bank

Objective 4.06 – Describe the general special sense: smell, taste, hearing, vision, and touch.

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a special sense?
   a. Smell
   b. Touch
   c. Singing
   d. Vision

Objective 4.07 - Identify basic structures of the special senses organs: ear, eye, nose, mouth/tongue, and skin.

2. What is the actual site of hearing?
   a. Auricle
   b. Auditory Canal
   c. Organ of Corti
   d. Tympanic Membrane

3. The layer in the eye that contains the photo receptors is the:
   a. Iris
   b. Cornea
   c. Retina
   d. Sclera

4. This portion of the ear is responsible for directing sound waves into the eardrum.
   a. Outer Ear
   b. Middle Ear
   c. Inner Ear
   d. Eustachian Tube

5. The “white” of the eye is called?
   a. Conjunctiva
   b. Sclera
   c. Retina
   d. Iris

6. The structure responsible for a person’s eye color is the:
   a. Retina
   b. Sclera
   c. Iris
   d. Cornea
7. The mucous membrane of the eyelid is known as the:
   a. Cornea
   b. Conjunctiva
   c. Sclera
   d. Choroid

8. Which of the following is NOT considered a structure of the ear?
   a. Conjunctiva
   b. Tympanic membrane
   c. Auditory canal
   d. Organ of corti

9. Where are the three bones of the ear found?
   a. Middle ear
   b. Inner ear
   c. Outer ear
   d. Auditory canal

10. Which of the following is not related to the eyelid?
    a. Composed of skin, muscles, and lashes
    b. Protects the eye from foreign objects by the blink reflex
    c. Reduces friction during blinking
    d. Moves tears along the surface of the eyeball

11. Allows light waves to enter the eye.
    a. Sclera
    b. Iris
    c. Pupil
    d. Cornea

12. Which structure regulates the size of the pupil?
    a. Sclera
    b. Iris
    c. Cornea
    d. Retina

13. Contains the nerves that when stimulated by light generate nerve impulses which are then sent to the brain for interpretation.
    a. Pupil
    b. Retina
    c. Sclera
    d. Cornea
14. How many basic tastes are there?
   a. 4
   b. 7
   c. 2
   d. 5

15. What are the specialized nerve cells that sense smell?
   a. Olfactory nerves
   b. Motor neurons
   c. Glossopharyngeal
   d. Optic nerve

16. Which of the following is NOT a location of the greatest number of touch receptors in the skin?
   a. Fingers
   b. Toes
   c. Knees
   d. Face

Objective 4.08 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the special senses.

17. What is another name for middle ear infection?
   a. Otitis Media
   b. Tinnitus
   c. Vertigo
   d. Conjunctivitis

18. Also known as pink eye:
   a. Astigmatism
   b. Conjunctivitis
   c. Strabismus
   d. Aphasia

19. Which word means dizziness or spatial disorientation?
   a. Tinnitus
   b. Hyperopia
   c. Myopia
   d. Vertigo

20. Also known as ringing in the ears?
   a. Vertigo
   b. Myopia
   c. Hyperopia
   d. Tinnitus
21. Farsightedness
   a. Myopia
   b. Hyperopia
   c. Vertigo
   d. Conjunctivitis

22. Nearsightedness
   a. Hyperopia
   b. Myopia
   c. Vertigo
   d. Tinnitus

Objective 4.09 – Recognized levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers associated with the special senses.

23. Which of the following careers assess, diagnose, treat, and help to prevent speech language, voice, swallowing, and other related disorders?
   a. Audiologist
   b. Speech language pathologist
   c. Cardiologist
   d. Optometrist

24. These professionals examine individuals of all ages and identify those with the symptoms of hearing loss and other auditory, balance, and related sensory and neural problems.
   a. Optometrist
   b. Speech language pathologist
   c. Clinical researcher
   d. Audiologist

25. These professionals prescribe eyeglasses and contact lenses.
   a. Optometrist
   b. Medical Researcher
   c. Audiologist
   d. Ophthalmologist
Objective 4.06 – Describe the general special sense: smell, taste, hearing, vision, and touch.

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a special sense?
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   d. Vision

Objective 4.07 - Identify basic structures of the special senses organs: ear, eye, nose, mouth/tongue, and skin.

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   a. Auricle
   b. Auditory Canal
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   c. Knees
   d. Face

Objective 4.08 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the special senses.

17. What is another name for middle ear infection?
   a. Otitis Media
   b. Tinnitus
   c. Vertigo
   d. Conjunctivitis

18. Also known as pink eye:
   a. Astigmatism
   b. Conjunctivitis
   c. Strabismus
   d. Aphasia

19. Which word means dizziness or spatial disorientation?
   a. Tinnitus
   b. Hyperopia
   c. Myopia
   d. Vertigo

20. Also known as ringing in the ears?
   a. Vertigo
   b. Myopia
   c. Hyperopia
   d. Tinnitus
21. Farsightedness
   a. Myopia
   b. **Hyperopia**
   c. Vertigo
   d. Conjunctivitis

22. Nearsightedness
   a. Hyperopia
   b. **Myopia**
   c. Vertigo
   d. Tinnitus

Objective 4.09 – Recognized levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers associated with the special senses.

23. Which of the following careers assess, diagnose, treat, and help to prevent speech language, voice, swallowing, and other related disorders?
   a. Audiologist
   b. **Speech language pathologist**
   c. Cardiologist
   d. Optometrist

24. These professionals examine individuals of all ages and identify those with the symptoms of hearing loss and other auditory, balance, and related sensory and neural problems.
   a. Optometrist
   b. Speech language pathologist
   c. Clinical researcher
   d. **Audiologist**

25. These professionals prescribe eyeglasses and contact lenses.
   a. **Optometrist**
   b. Medical Researcher
   c. Audiologist
   d. Ophthalmologist
UNIT 5 – MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS
Digestive System Test Bank

Objective 5.01 – Describe the basic functions of the digestive system.

1. What is the main function of the digestive system?
   a. Hold and receive food
   b. Control the chemical activities of the body
   c. Break the food down to be used for energy
   d. Remove excess water from the body

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of the digestive system?
   a. Ingestion
   b. Digestion
   c. Absorption
   d. Protection
   e. 

Objective 5.02 – Describe the basic functions of the digestive organs

3. The portions of the small intestines in anatomical order would be:
   a. Ileum, jejunum, duodenum
   b. Duodenum, ileum, jejunum
   c. Jejunum, ileum, duodenum
   d. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of the large intestines?
   a. Absorption of water
   b. Absorption of nutrients
   c. Production of vitamin K
   d. Production of feces

5. What type of digestion begins in the mouth?
   a. Fat
   b. Lipids
   c. Carbohydrates
   d. Protein

6. Allows for both food and air to pass through.
   a. Esophagus
   b. Larynx
   c. Pharynx
   d. Epiglottis
7. Is the location where the majority of nutrients are absorbed.
   a. Jejunum
   b. Large intestines
   c. Duodenum
   d. Ileum

8. List in order the structures food would pass through before exiting the body.
   a. Pharynx – Stomach – Large intestines – Small Intestines
   b. Stomach – Jejunum – Large intestines – Anus
   c. Duodenum – Stomach – Large intestines – Anus
   d. Rectum – Anus – Large intestines – Small intestines

9. How long is the small intestine in an adult?
   a. 22 feet
   b. 30 inches
   c. 30 feet
   d. 17 feet

10. Where does the digestive process begin?
    a. Stomach
    b. Esophagus
    c. Mouth
    d. Pharynx

11. What is the liver’s main role?
    a. Produce digestive enzymes
    b. Turn water into minerals for absorption
    c. Assist the stomach with digestion
    d. Remove harmful substances from the blood

12. When they reach the stomach, what do food particles combine with?
    a. Gastric juices
    b. Mucus
    c. Bile
    d. Enzymes

13. Where is bile made?
    a. Liver
    b. Stomach
    c. Duodenum
    d. Gallbladder
14. What tube moves food from your throat to your stomach and is posterior to the trachea?
   a. Epiglottis
   b. Esophagus
   c. Pharynx
   d. Larynx

15. The long does the large intestine measure?
   a. 1 foot long
   b. 10 feet long
   c. 100 feet long
   d. 5 foot long

Objective 5.03 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the digestive system.

16. Which of the following describes Crohn’s disease?
   a. Small intestine damaged & interferes with nutrient absorption
   b. Develops from polyps
   c. Part of the intestines protrude through a weak part in the abdominal wall
   d. Inflammation of the digestive tract

17. Symptoms of the disease includes: generalized abdominal pain, pain localized in the lower right abdomen.
   a. Inguinal Hernia
   b. Appendicitis
   c. Celiac Disease
   d. Colon Cancer

18. This disease is characterized by part of the intestine protruding through a weak point or tear in the abdominal wall.
   a. Chron’s Disease
   b. Celiac Disease
   c. Appendicitis
   d. Inguinal Hernia

19. People who have this disease cannot tolerate gluten, rye, and barley.
   a. Chron’s Disease
   b. Celiac Disease
   c. Inguinal Hernia
   d. Colon Cancer
20. Symptoms of this disease include: diarrhea, red or dark blood in stool, weight loss, abdominal pain and surgery is the most common treatment.
   a. Chron’s Disease
   b. Colon Cancer
   c. Celiac Disease
   d. Inguinal Hernia

Objective 5.04 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the digestive system.

21. Which of the following is NOT associated with the digestive system?
   a. Dentist
   b. Dialysis Technician
   c. Dietitian
   d. Central Services Technician

22. This professional help to prevent and treat illnesses by promoting healthy eating habits and recommending dietary modifications.
   a. Dentist
   b. Dental Hygienist
   c. Dietitian
   d. Central Service Technician
UNIT 5 – MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS
Digestive System Test Bank – KEY

Objective 5.01 – Describe the basic functions of the digestive system.

1. What is the main function of the digestive system?
   a. Hold and receive food
   b. Control the chemical activities of the body
   c. Break the food down to be used for energy
   d. Remove excess water from the body

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   b. Digestion
   c. Absorption
   d. Protection

Objective 5.02 – Describe the basic functions of the digestive organs

3. The portions of the small intestines in anatomical order would be:
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   b. Duodenum, ileum, jejunum
   c. Jejunum, ileum, duodenum
   d. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum

4. Which of the following is NOT a function of the large intestines?
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   b. Absorption of nutrients
   c. Production of vitamin K
   d. Production of feces

5. What type of digestion begins in the mouth?
   a. Fat
   b. Lipids
   c. Carbohydrates
   d. Protein

6. Allows for both food and air to pass through.
   a. Esophagus
   b. Larynx
   c. Pharynx
   d. Epiglottis
7. Is the location where the majority of nutrients are absorbed.
   a. **Jejunum**
   b. Large intestines
   c. Duodenum
   d. Ileum

8. List in order the structures food would pass through before exiting the body.
   a. Pharynx – Stomach – Large intestines – Small Intestines
   b. **Stomach – Jejunum – Large intestines – Anus**
   c. Duodenum – Stomach – Large intestines – Anus
   d. Rectum – Anus – Large intestines – Small intestines

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   d. 17 feet

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    c. **Mouth**
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    c. Assist the stomach with digestion
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    b. Mucus
    c. Bile
    d. Enzymes

13. Where is bile made?
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    b. Stomach
    c. Duodenum
    d. Gallbladder
14. What tube moves food from your throat to your stomach and is posterior to the trachea?
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   c. Pharynx
   d. Larynx

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   b. 10 feet long
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   d. 5 foot long

Objective 5.03 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the digestive system.

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   b. Develops from polyps
   c. Part of the intestines protrude through a weak part in the abdominal wall
   d. Inflammation of the digestive tract

17. Symptoms of the disease includes: generalized abdominal pain, pain localized in the lower right abdomen.
   a. Inguinal Hernia
   b. Appendicitis
   c. Celiac Disease
   d. Colon Cancer

18. This disease is characterized by part of the intestine protruding through a weak point or tear in the abdominal wall.
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   c. Appendicitis
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19. People who have this disease cannot tolerate gluten, rye, and barley.
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20. Symptoms of this disease include: diarrhea, red or dark blood in stool, weight loss, abdominal pain and surgery is the most common treatment.
   a. Chron’s Disease
   b. Colon Cancer
   c. Celiac Disease
   d. Inguinal Hernia

Objective 5.04 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the digestive system.

21. Which of the following is NOT associated with the digestive system?
   a.. Dentist
   b.. Dialysis Technician
d.. Central Services Technician

22. This professional help to prevent and treat illnesses by promoting healthy eating habits and recommending dietary modifications.
   a. Dentist
   b. Dental Hygienist
c. Dietitian
   d. Central Service Technician
UNIT 5 – MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS
Urinary System Test Bank

Objective 5.05 – Describe the basic functions of the urinary system.

1. Which of the following is NOT a function of the urinary system?
   a. Maintain body fluid volume
   b. Thermoregulation
   c. Clear the body of wastes
   d. Maintain body fluid composition

Objective 5.06 – Identify the basic organs of the urinary system.

2. What is the function of the ureters?
   a. The tube that takes urine out of the body
   b. The storage place for urine
   c. The tubes that take urine from the kidney to the bladder
   d. The nephron

3. The main structures of the urinary system include all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Kidneys
   b. Gallbladder
   c. Ureters
   d. Urethra

4. A hollow muscular organ used for storing urine.
   a. Ureters
   b. Kidneys
   c. Bladder
   d. Urethra

5. As urine is produced the sequence of structures that urine would have to pass through to get to the outside world would be:
   a. Kidney – Urethra – Ureters – Bladder
   b. Bladder – Urethra – Kidney – Ureters
   c. Kidney – Ureter – Bladder – Urethra
   d. Urethra – Bladder – Kidney – Ureters

6. Which structure in the urinary system is responsible to produce urine?
   a. Kidney
   b. Ureter
   c. Bladder
   d. Urethra
7. Which structure transports urine from the bladder to the outside world?
   a. Bladder  
   b. Ureters  
   c. Urethra  
   d. Kidneys

**Objective 5.07 – Compare and contrast the diseases and disorders of the urinary system.**

8. What is cystitis?
   a. Toxic condition  
   b. Lack of bladder control  
   c. Kidney stone  
   d. Inflammation of the bladder

9. What causes cystitis?
   a. Virus  
   b. Bacteria  
   c. Contaminated food  
   d. Not drinking enough water

10. What is the major symptom of a kidney stone?
    a. Pain  
    b. Fever  
    c. Edema  
    d. Swelling

11. What is lithotripsy?
    a. A laser that breaks up kidney stones  
    b. Physical and chemical exam of the urine  
    c. X-ray of the urinary system  
    d. Inflammation of the bladder

12. What is dialysis?
    a. A laxer that breaks up kidney stones  
    b. Physical and chemical exam of the urine  
    c. X-ray of the urinary system  
    d. Machine that filters the blood and acts like a kidney

13. What is the most common symptom of kidney failure?
    a. Intense pain  
    b. Blood in the urine  
    c. Painful urination  
    d. Decreased urine output
14. Are hard masses developed from crystals that separate from the urine within the urinary tract.
   a. Kidney Stones
   b. Cystitis
   c. Kidney Failure
   d. Gallstones

**Objective 5.08 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the urinary system.**

15. Are trained to diagnose, treat, and manage patients with urological disorders.
   a. Dialysis Technician
   b. Medical Assistant
   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician

16. Operate equipment that removed waste and excess fluids from the blood of patients whose kidneys no longer work effectively.
   a. Dialysis Technician
   b. Medical Assistant
   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician

17. Performs tests on tissues, blood, and other bodily fluids to help physicians diagnose and treat disorders and diseases.
   a. Dialysis Technician
   b. Medical Assistant
   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician

18. Collect and prepare laboratory specimens or perform basic laboratory tests on premises, dispose of contaminated supplies, and sterilize medical instruments.
   a. Dialysis Technician
   b. Medical Assistant
   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician
UNIT 5 – MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS
Urinary System Test Bank—KEY

Objective 5.05 – Describe the basic functions of the urinary system.

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Objective 5.06 – Identify the basic organs of the urinary system.

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   d. Urethra – Bladder – Kidney – Ureters

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Objective 5.07 – Compare and contrast the diseases and disorders of the urinary system.

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    c. Painful urination
    d. Decreased urine output
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   d. Gallstones

Objective 5.08 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the urinary system.

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   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician

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18. Collect and prepare laboratory specimens or perform basic laboratory tests on premises, dispose of contaminated supplies, and sterilize medical instruments.
   a. Dialysis Technician
   b. Medical Assistant
   c. Urologist
   d. Medical Lab Technician
Unit 6 – REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Reproductive System Test Bank

Objective 6.01 – Describe the basic functions of the reproductive system.

1. Which of the following is a function of the reproductive system?
   a. Production of gametes
   b. Thermogenesis
   c. Protection
   d. Regulation

Objective 6.02 – Describe the structures of the female reproductive system and their functions.

1. What is the cycle of monthly changes that occur in the female reproductive system?
   a. Circadian
   b. Biological
   c. Migratory
   d. Menstrual

2. What structure connects the uterus with the outside body?
   a. Uterine tube
   b. Vagina
   c. Urethra
   d. Vulva

3. What is the release of an egg from the ovary?
   a. Menstruation
   b. Ovulation
   c. Fertilization
   d. Reproduction

4. Where does the embryo develop into the baby?
   a. Uterus
   b. Vagina
   c. Uterine tube
   d. Ovary

5. What produces egg cells?
   a. Uterine tubes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Testes
   d. Uterus
6. What is the neck of the uterus?
   a. Body
   b. Fundus
   c. Cervix
   d. Endometrium

7. What is the endometrium?
   a. The center of the ovary
   b. The lining of the uterus
   c. Asexual reproduction
   d. The uterine tube

8. Where does fertilization usually take place?
   a. Uterus
   b. Uterine tube
   c. Vagina
   d. Cervix

9. What hormone is produced by the ovaries?
   a. Testosterone
   b. Estrogen
   c. Progesterone
   d. B and C

10. What is the function of the uterine tubes?
    a. Produce eggs
    b. Produce sperm
    c. Moves the egg to the uterus
    d. Development of the fetus

11. Which of the following is NOT a section of the uterus?
    a. Epididymis
    b. Fundus
    c. Body
    d. Cervix

**Objective 6.03 – Describe the structures of the male reproductive system and their functions**

1. How many sperm cells does the male produce daily?
   a. Hundreds
   b. Thousands
   c. Hundreds of thousands
   d. Millions
2. What are the oval shaped male sex organs?
   a. Gametes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Pituitary
   d. Testes

3. Which is a passage way for both sperm and urine?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Urethra
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Testes

4. Where do sperm mature?
   a. Urethra
   b. Seminiferous tubules
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Epididymis

5. Where are sperm produced?
   a. Vas Deferens
   b. Urethra
   c. Seminiferous tubules
   d. Epididymis

6. Which hormone do the testes produce?
   a. Estrogen
   b. Human Growth Hormone
   c. Progesterone
   d. Testosterone

7. What is the function of the scrotum?
   a. Produce hormones
   b. Maintains temperature of testes
   c. Adds fluid to semen
   d. Is a passage way for sperm

8. What does the fluid secreted from the prostate gland do?
   a. Neutralizes the acidic vagina
   b. Increases the acidity of semen
   c. Decreases the acidity of semen
   d. Help the semen to mature
Objective 6.04 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the reproductive system.

1. Which of the following does NOT describe premenstrual syndrome?
   a. Usually occurs two weeks prior to menses
   b. Is the presence of the endometrium outside of the uterus.
   c. Are a collection of physical, psychological, and emotional symptoms
   d. Exact symptoms vary from person to person

2. Is the abnormal growth of prostate cells, but is not cancerous.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. PMS

3. Is the most common form of cancer in men between the ages of 20 and 34
   a. Breast Cancer
   b. Lung Cancer
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. Prostate Cancer

4. Risk factors include genetics, exposure to radiation, and a high fat diet.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Testicular Cancer
   c. Prostate Cancer
   d. Breast Cancer

5. Can be passed from one person to another through any type of sexual contact, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. STI
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. Prostate Cancer

Objective 6.05 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the reproductive system.

1. Manages the entire scope of clinical pathology involving female reproductive organs and provides care for both pregnant and non-pregnant patients.
   a. Mammographer
   b. OB/GYN
   c. Proctologist
   d. Certified nurse midwife
2. Uses special equipment to produce images of the breast, which are used to assist in early detection and treatment of breast cancer.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. OB/GYN

3. Deals with diseases and disorders of the pelvic region.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. Geneticist

4. Provides total care for normal pregnancies.
   a. Geneticist
   b. Proctologist
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN

5. This professional can specialize in counseling, gene therapy, genomics, microbial genetics, and paternity testing.
   a. Geneticist
   b. Proctologist
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN
Objective 6.01 – Describe the basic functions of the reproductive system.

2. Which of the following is a function of the reproductive system?
   a. Production of gametes
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Objective 6.02 – Describe the structures of the female reproductive system and their functions.

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**Objective 6.03 – Describe the structures of the male reproductive system and their functions**

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   d. Testes

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   d. Epididymis

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   b. Lung Cancer
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   d. Prostate Cancer

9. Risk factors include genetics, exposure to radiation, and a high fat diet.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Testicular Cancer
   c. Prostate Cancer
   d. Breast Cancer

10. Can be passed from one person to another through any type of sexual contact,
    including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.
    a. Endometriosis
    b. STI
    c. Testicular Cancer
    d. Prostate Cancer

Objective 6.05 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the reproductive system.

6. Manages the entire scope of clinical pathology involving female reproductive organs and provides care for both pregnant and non-pregnant patients.
   a. Mammographer
   b. OB/GYN
   c. Proctologist
   d. Certified nurse midwife
7. Uses special equipment to produce images of the breast, which are used to assist in early detection and treatment of breast cancer.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. OB/GYN

8. Deals with diseases and disorders of the pelvic region.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. Geneticist

9. Provides total care for normal pregnancies.
   a. Geneticist
   b. Certified nurse midwife
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN

10. This professional can specialize in counseling, gene therapy, genomics, microbial genetics, and paternity testing.
    a. Geneticist
    b. Proctologist
    c. Mammographer
    d. OB/GYN