



# ATI TEAS 2025 / NEWEST ACTUAL EXAM QUESTIONS BANK / COMPLETE ACCURATE QUIZZES WITH DETAILED VERIFIED ANSWERS / 2025.

## Terms in this set (422)

Which of the following term is used to describe the amount of air in a normal inhalation or exhalation?	Tidal volume
_____ is the movement of fluid to a tissue.	Perfusion
_____ is a synonym for breathing in any capacity.	Ventilation
_____ is the amount of air that remains in the alveoli after exhalation.	Residual Volume
Which of the following blood vessels carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs?	Pulmonary artery
The _____ brings oxygenated blood back to the left atrium from the lungs.	Pulmonary vein

_____ is responsible for bringing oxygenated blood from the left ventricle to the rest of the body.	Aorta
_____ is responsible for bringing back deoxygenated blood to the right atrium.	Vena cava
In which of the following actions is the autonomic nervous system engaged?	Digestion
What is holding your breath, lifting weights, and walking an example of?	A voluntary action controlled by the somatic nervous system.
During inhalation, where would you expect to find a higher concentration of oxygen?	I'm the alveolar air space
During inhalation, where would you expect to find a lower concentration of oxygen?	In the capillaries
Where does blood flow next after being oxygenated in the lungs?	Pulmonary vein
_____ carries blood to the lungs.	Pulmonary artery
_____ carries blood back to the heart from the lower part of the body.	Inferior vena cava

_____ carries oxygenated blood to the body after it returns to the heart.	Aorta
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Which of the following is the name of the structure that releases an enzyme that breaks down starch in the mouth?	Salivary gland
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_____ secretes bile, and emulsifier that breaks apart, fat and lipid globules.	Liver
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_____ is related to digestion but releases enzymes that are used in the small intestine.	Pancreas
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_____ stores bile, which is used in the breakdown of fat and lipid globules.	Gallbladder
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Which type of tissue would you find in the heart?	Cardiac muscles
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_____ is the same as smooth muscle, and is involved in the involuntary contraction of hollow internal organs, such as the bladder and intestines.	Non-striated muscle
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_____ are involved in the involuntary contractions of hollow internal organs, such as the bladder and intestines.	Smooth muscles
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_____ generally attached to bones to allow voluntary _____ body movement.	Skeletal muscles
What is the name for the hormone responsible for male secondary sex characteristics?	Testosterone
Which of the following would result from a decrease in body temperature?	Blood vessels near the surface of the body would constrict.
_____ dilate when the body temperature rises to allow blood to release heat through the skin.	Blood vessels
_____ excrete sweat when the body temperature rises. When the sweat evaporates, it has a cooling effect.	Sweat glands
_____ when the body temperature rises to allow blood to release heat through the skin.	Cheeks flush
Which of the following is where melanocytes are found?	Epidermis ( upper layer of skin)
Dermis	Middle layer of skin
Hypodermis	Subbcutaneous layer

_____ excrete waste and do not contain melanocyte cells.	Sebaceous glands
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Which of the following is an immediate result of the adrenal gland releasing epinephrine into the blood?	Increase heart rate
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Which of the following structures releases insulin and glucagon?	Pancreas
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_____ secretes epinephrine and norepinephrine.	Adrenal medulla
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_____ secretes glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids.	Adrenal cortex
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_____ secretes releasing and inhibiting hormones.	Hypothalamus
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_____ secretes various tropic hormones.	Anterior pituitary
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_____ secretes antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin.	Posterior pituitary
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Which of the following substances is the fluid that contains urea, water, and salts that is released through the urethra.	Urine
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_____ is a material filtered out of the blood through the nephrons of the kidney.	Filtrate
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Which of the following is a nonspecific barrier of the immune system?	Mucus
Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus that infects T cells?	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
_____ is an illness that affects the bronchi of the lungs.	Asthma
_____ a condition that causes the immune system to mistakenly attack the body.	Autoimmune disease
Which of the following functions is an example of how the skeletal and neuromuscular system work together?	Body movement
Rearrange the terms below in order of the anatomical subregions. (1)	Brachium
Rearrange the terms below in order of the anatomical subregions. (2)	Antecubital
Rearrange the terms below in order of the anatomical subregions. (3)	Antebrachium
Rearrange the terms below in order of the anatomical subregions. (4)	Carpal

Rearrange the terms below in order of the anatomical subregions. (5)	Phalanges
Which of the following is classified as a carbohydrate? A. DNA B. Endorphin C. Glycogen D. Amylase	C. Glycogen
DNA is classified as a _____?	Nucleic acid
_____ are neurotransmitters secreted by neurons.	Endorphins
_____ is a protein enzyme which breaks down carbohydrates.	Amylase
_____ is a storage form of carbohydrates in animals.	Glycogen
_____ is found in the liver and in skeletal muscles of humans and is used for energy production.	Glycogen
Which of the following best describes the relationship between a chromosome and a gene?	Each chromosome contains a specific number of genes.
_____ is where specific sequences of DNA called "genes" are found.	Individual chromosomes