

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The word derived from two word parts that mean –cutting apart is
- physiology
 - homeostasis
 - anatomy
 - dissection

ANS: C
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

2. The study of how the body functions is called
- physiology
 - homeostasis
 - anatomy
 - dissection

ANS: A
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

3. The correct sequence of the level of organization is
- cellular, chemical, tissue, organ
 - chemical, cellular, tissue, organ
 - chemical, cellular, organ, tissue
 - chemical, tissue, cellular, organ

ANS: B
OBJ: 3

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Structural levels of organization

REF: p. 5

4. The smallest living unit of structure is considered to be at the
- chemical level
 - cellular level
 - organ level
 - tissue level

ANS: B
OBJ: 3

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Structural levels of organization

REF: p. 6

5. The reference position for all body directional terms is the
- anatomical position
 - prone position
 - supine position
 - sitting position

ANS: A
OBJ: 4

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical position

REF: pp. 6-7

6. The relationship between the knee and the ankle can be described as
- the knee is inferior to the ankle
 - the knee is distal to the ankle

- c. the knee is proximal to the ankle
- d. both a and b above

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: pp. 7-8 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

7. The relationship between the heart and the lungs can be described as
- a. the heart is distal to the lungs
 - b. the heart is medial to the lungs
 - c. the heart is lateral to the lungs
 - d. both a and c above

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

8. The term most opposite proximal is
- a. medial
 - b. superior
 - c. anterior
 - d. distal

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

9. Because humans walk in an upright position, the two terms that can be used interchangeably are
- a. posterior and ventral
 - b. posterior and inferior
 - c. posterior and superficial
 - d. posterior and dorsal

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

10. The term most opposite medial is
- a. dorsal
 - b. lateral
 - c. superficial
 - d. none of the above

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

11. The relationship between the skin and the muscles can be described as
- a. the skin is superficial to the muscle
 - b. the muscle is superficial to the skin
 - c. the muscle is deep to the skin
 - d. both a and c above

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 3 TOP: Anatomical directions

12. A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a

- a. sagittal section
- b. frontal section
- c. transverse section
- d. none of the above

ANS: B
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: p. 9

13. A cut dividing the body into upper and lower portions is called a
- a. sagittal section
 - b. frontal section
 - c. transverse section
 - d. coronal section

ANS: C
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: p. 9

14. A cut dividing the body into right and left portions is called a
- a. sagittal section
 - b. frontal section
 - c. transverse section
 - d. coronal section

ANS: A
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: pp. 8-9

15. The mediastinum is part of the
- a. dorsal cavity
 - b. ventral cavity
 - c. abdominal cavity
 - d. both b and c above

ANS: B
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

16. The two major cavities of the body are the
- a. dorsal and ventral
 - b. thoracic and abdominal
 - c. pleural and mediastinum
 - d. none of the above

ANS: A
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

17. The diaphragm divides the
- a. dorsal from the ventral cavity
 - b. abdominal from the pelvic cavity
 - c. thoracic from the abdominal cavity
 - d. pleural from the mediastinum

ANS: C
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

18. The upper abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left hypochondriac and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and umbilical
 - right and left iliac and epigastric
 - right and left hypochondriac and epigastric

ANS: D
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

19. The middle abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left lumbar and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and epigastric
 - right and left iliac and hypogastric
 - right and left iliac and umbilical

ANS: A
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

20. The lower abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left iliac and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and epigastric
 - right and left lumbar and hypogastric
 - right and left iliac and hypogastric

ANS: D
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

21. The brain is in the
- ventral cavity
 - cranial cavity
 - mediastinum
 - none of the above

ANS: B
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

22. The spinal cavity is part of the
- dorsal cavity
 - ventral cavity
 - cranial cavity
 - none of the above

ANS: A
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

23. The left upper quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity includes all of the
- left lumbar region
 - left iliac region
 - left hypochondriac region
 - left inguinal region

ANS: C
TOP: Body cavities

DIF: Application REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

24. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the thermometer would be an example of a(n)
- a. sensor
 - b. control center
 - c. effector
 - d. positive feedback loop

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 9

TOP: The balance of body functions

25. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the furnace would be an example of a(n)
- a. sensor
 - b. control center
 - c. effector
 - d. positive feedback loop

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 9

TOP: The balance of body functions

26. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the thermostat would be an example of a(n)
- a. sensor
 - b. control center
 - c. effector
 - d. positive feedback loop

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 9

TOP: The balance of body functions

27. The abdominopelvic region that can be found in each of the four quadrants is the
- a. umbilical
 - b. hypogastric
 - c. epigastric
 - d. left iliac

ANS: A

DIF: Application REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body cavities

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the
- a. right hypochondriac region
 - b. right lumbar region
 - c. right iliac region
 - d. right epigastric region

ANS: C

DIF: Application REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body cavities

29. An example of a positive feedback loop would be
- a. maintaining proper body temperature
 - b. forming a blood clot

35. The relationship between an organ and organ system is similar to the relationship between a cell and
- an organism
 - the cellular level of organization
 - a tissue
 - none of the above

ANS: C DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 6 OBJ: 3
TOP: Structural levels of organization

36. The heart is an example of this level or organization.
- Tissue
 - Organ
 - Organ system
 - Organism

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 4-5
OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

37. Blood vessels are examples of this level or organization.
- Organ system
 - Tissue
 - Organ
 - Cellular

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 4-5
OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

38. On a directional rosette, a letter L would stand for
- left|| if it is opposite the letter R
 - lateral|| if it is opposite the letter D
 - lateral|| if it is opposite the letter A
 - lower|| if it is opposite the letter U

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 7-8
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

39. Which of the following terms do not refer to a part of the head region?
- Olecranal
 - Zygomatic
 - Frontal
 - All of the above terms refer to parts of the head

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions

40. Which of the following is not controlled by a negative feedback loop?
- Body temperature
 - Blood oxygen concentration
 - Fluid levels of the body
 - Blood clot formation

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15

OBJ: 9

TOP: The balance of body functions

41. The organ level of organization contains all of these lower levels.
- The cellular and tissue levels only
 - The chemical and tissue levels only
 - The chemical, cellular, and tissue levels only
 - The chemical, cellular, tissue, and system levels

ANS: C

DIF: Application

REF: pp. 5-6

OBJ: 3

TOP: Structural levels of organization

42. This structure physically separates the pelvic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
- Mediastinum
 - Diaphragm
 - Mesenteries
 - None of the above

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 6

TOP: Body cavities

43. The lungs are located in the
- thoracic cavity
 - mediastinum
 - dorsal cavity
 - both b and c above

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 6

TOP: Body cavities

44. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting the sugar pill. The group getting the sugar pill is the
- test group
 - hypothesis group
 - control group
 - observational group

ANS: C

DIF: Application

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 2

TOP: Scientific method

45. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting a sugar pill. If the two groups had the same result, it would indicate
- the drug was safe and effective
 - the drug was ineffective because it did no better than the sugar pill
 - the experiment was a failure and no information could be gained
 - both b and c

ANS: B

DIF: Application

REF: p. 4

OBJ: 2

TOP: Scientific method

46. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting a sugar pill. If the group getting the drug did much better than the group with the sugar pill:
- it would indicate that the drug was more effective than the sugar pill

- b. a theory would be formed
- c. the control group would be shown to have improved because of the drug
- d. all of the above

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 4 OBJ: 2
TOP: Scientific method

47. In the metric system
- a. a meter is longer than a yard
 - b. a centimeter is longer than an inch
 - c. a nanometer is longer than a micrometer
 - d. all of the above

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 4
OBJ: 2 TOP: Metric System

48. If a person lost a little more than 3 pounds on a diet, they would have lost about
- a. 500 grams
 - b. 1000 grams
 - c. 1500 grams
 - d. 2000 grams

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 4 OBJ: 2
TOP: Metric System

49. The word *supine* describes
- a. the body lying face downward
 - b. an anatomical direction
 - c. the reference position of the body
 - d. the body lying face upward

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

50. Which process is used as the principal technique used to isolate and study the structural components or parts of the human body?
- a. Imaging
 - b. Dissection
 - c. X-rays
 - d. Resection

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

TRUE/FALSE

1. The word *dissection* is derived from two word parts that mean –cutting apart.¶

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

2. The cell is the smallest living structural unit of the body.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

3. An organ is defined as a group of several types of cells working together to perform a specific function.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

4. The reference position for the directional terms of the body is called the anatomical position.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

5. The prone position is a position in which the body is lying face down.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

6. The prone position is a position in which the body is lying face up.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

7. The supine position is a position in which the body is lying face up.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

8. Superior means toward the head.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

9. Because humans walk upright, superior and superficial mean the same thing.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

10. Anterior and proximal are opposite terms.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

11. Medial and lateral are opposite terms.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

12. Proximal and distal are opposite terms.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7

OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

13. Because humans walk upright, inferior and deep mean the same thing.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

14. Because humans walk upright, ventral and anterior mean the same thing.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

15. Because humans walk upright, dorsal and posterior mean the same thing.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

16. The hand is distal to the elbow.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

17. The foot is proximal to the knee.

ANS: F DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

18. The nose is superior to the mouth.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

19. The mouth is inferior to the chin.

ANS: F DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

20. The big toe is lateral to the little toe.

ANS: F DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

21. The ears are lateral to the nose.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

22. The heart is medial to the lungs.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

23. The skin is superficial to the ribs.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

24. The lungs are deep to the ribs.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

25. The bones of the arm are superficial to the muscles of the arm.

ANS: F DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

26. The nose is on the anterior side of the body.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

27. The navel is on the dorsal side of the body.

ANS: F DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

28. The vertebrae are on the dorsal side of the body.

ANS: T DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

29. A sagittal section divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 8-9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

30. A sagittal section divides the body into right and left parts.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 8-9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

31. A frontal section divides the body into front and back parts.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

32. A transverse section divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: T DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

33. The two major cavities of the body are the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

ANS: F DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities