TEST BANK

THE HUMAN BODY IN HEALTH & DISEASE

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7th Edition

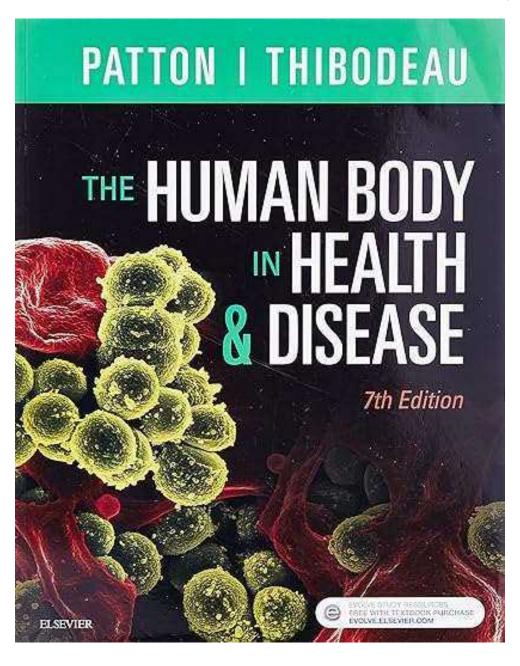


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Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body

MULTIPLE CHOICE

LI.	II LE CHOICE				
1.	Which word is derived a. Dissection b. Physiology c. Pathology d. Anatomy	ed from	the Greek wor	d mean	ing "cutting up"?
	ANS: D REF: P. 3		1 Introduction	DIF:	Memorization
2.	Which word is defined a. Dissection b. Physiology c. Pathology d. Anatomy	ed as the	e study of the f	unction	of living organisms and their parts
	ANS: B REF: p. 3		1 Introduction	DIF:	Memorization
3.	Which word is define a. Dissection b. Physiology c. Pathology d. Anatomy	ed as the	e scientific stud	ly of dis	sease?
	ANS: C REF: P. 3	PTS: TOP:	1 Introduction	DIF:	Memorization
4.	Cells a. are more complex	v than ti	Iccilec		
	b. are the first levelc. are the smallest lid. both B and C.	of orga	nization in the	-	nction in the body.
	ANS: C TOP: Structural lev	PTS: rels of o		DIF:	Application REF: p. 6
5.	A group of cells that a. molecule. b. organ. c. tissue. d. organism.	act toge	ether to perforn	n a func	ction is called a(n)
	ANS: C REF: p. 6	PTS: TOP:	1 Structural lev	DIF: els of o	Memorization organization

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6.	a. organ.b. tissue.c. organism.d. system.	ple of a	(n)					
	ANS: A TOP: Structural lev	PTS: els of o		DIF:	Application	REF:	p. 6	
7.	The levels of organiz a. cell → chemical b. tissue → cell → c c. chemical → tissu d. chemical → cell	→ orgai chemica e → cel	$n \rightarrow tissue \rightarrow s$ $1 \rightarrow organ \rightarrow s$ $1 \rightarrow organ \rightarrow s$	ystem. ystem. ystem.	st complex are			
	ANS: D REF: p. 5	PTS: TOP:	1 Structural lev	DIF: vels of o	Memorization rganization	1		
8.	When using direction position? a. Supine b. Anatomical c. Lateral d. Prone	nal term	s to describe the	ne body,	it is assumed t	hat the	body is in	what
	ANS: B REF: p. 7	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical p	DIF: position	Memorization	1		
9.	The supine position a. describes the bod b. is also called ana c. describes the bod d. both A and B.	tomical	position.					
	ANS: A REF: p. 7	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical p		Memorization	1		
10.	The prone position a. describes the bod b. is also called the c. describes the bod d. both B and C.	anatom	ical position.					
	ANS: C REF: p. 7	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical p	DIF: position	Memorization	1		
11.	Because humans wal a. inferior. b. posterior.	k uprigl	nt, the term do	<i>rsal</i> can	be used in place	ce of the	e term	

d. distal.

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		B p. 7	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical d		Memorization	n	
12.	a. supb. antoc. ven	erior.	· posteri	or in humans	İS			
	ANS: TOP:	D Anatomical di	PTS: rection	1	DIF:	Application	REF:	p. 7
13.	The op a. dee b. infe c. pos d. mee	erior. terior.	· superfi	cial is				
	ANS: REF:			1 Anatomical d		Memorization	n	
14.	The book a. from b. sag c. core d. trans	ittal onal	divides	the right ear f	rom the	left ear is a	sec	ction.
	ANS: TOP:	B Planes or body	PTS: y section		DIF:	Application	REF:	p. 9
15.	a. fromb. sag	ittal Isagittal	divides	the nose from	the bac	ek of the head	is a	section.
	ANS: TOP:	A Planes or body	PTS: y section		DIF:	Application	REF:	p. 9
16.	a. fromb. core	onal Isagittal	the boo	ly into mirror i	mages i	is a sect	ion.	
	ANS: TOP:	C Planes or body	PTS: y section		DIF:	Application	REF:	p. 9
17.	a. tho	o major body oracic and abdoracic and pelvi	minal.	are called				

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	c. dorsal and ventrad. mediastinum and					
	ANS: C REF: p. 9	PTS: 1 TOP: Body cavities		Memorization	1	
18.	The liver can be four a. upper right quadr b. epigastric region c. hypogastric region d. both A and B.	cant.				
	ANS: D TOP: Body cavities	PTS: 1	DIF:	Application	REF: p. 10	
19.	The word "leg" corre a. area from the hip b. area from the kno c. area between the d. femoral area.	to the foot. ee to the ankle.				
	ANS: B REF: p. 13	PTS: 1 TOP: Body regions	DIF:	Memorization	1	
20.	The human body trie a. homeostasis. b. a positive feedba c. an effector. d. a sensor.	es to maintain a constan	t body t	emperature. T	his is an example	of
	ANS: A TOP: The balance of	PTS: 1 of body functions	DIF:	Application	REF: p. 14	
21.	The part of a feedback. a. homeostasis. b. the effector. c. the sensor. d. the control center.	ck loop that has the dire	ect effec	t on the regula	ted condition is c	alled
	ANS: B REF: p. 14	PTS: 1 TOP: The balance o	DIF: of body f	Memorization functions	1	
22.	The part of the feedba. homeostasis. b. the effector. c. the sensor. d. the control center	eack loop that detects a	change	in the regulate	d condition is cal	led
	ANS: C REF: p. 14	PTS: 1 TOP: The balance o	DIF: of body 1	Memorization functions	1	

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23.	The part of the feedback loop that compares the present condition within a body part or region to its homeostatic condition is called a. homeostasis. b. the effector. c. the sensor. d. the control center.
	ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 14 TOP: The balance of body functions
24.	When your body temperature drops below normal, your muscles begin to contract rapidly making you shiver and generating heat. In this case your muscles are acting as the a. sensor. b. effector. c. control center. d. both A and C.
	ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 14 TOP: The balance of body functions
25.	Which of the following body functions is an example of a positive feedback loop? a. Maintaining a pH of 7.45 in the body b. Forming a blood clot c. Uterine contractions during labor d. Both B and C
	ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: pp. 15-16 TOP: The balance of body functions
26.	The level of organization that precedes the organ level is the level. a. system b. cellular c. tissue
	d. chemical
	ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5 TOP: Structural levels of organization
27.	Which of these terms cannot be applied to a body in the anatomical position? a. Dorsal b. Posterior c. Supine d. Both A and B
	ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical position
28.	Which term means toward the head? a. Anterior b. Superior c. Superficial

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	d. Ve	ntral				
	ANS: REF:	B p. 7	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical d		Memorization
29.	a. Thb. Thc. Th	describes the alle elbow is provide elbow is distanted elbow is superelbow is later	kimal to al to the erficial t	the wrist. wrist. to the wrist.	p of the	wrist to the elbow?
	ANS: TOP:	A Anatomical d	PTS: irection		DIF:	Application REF: p. 7
30.	a. sag b. mi	onal plane or se gittal dsagittal nsverse ontal	ction is	another term	for a	plane.
	ANS: REF:	D p. 9	PTS: TOP:	1 Planes or boo		Memorization ns
31.	a. rigb. thoc. abo	uscular sheet can the shear that and left pleud pracic cavity and dominal and perforacic cavity and shear that the shear that are shear that the shear that	ıral cavi ıd abdor elvic cav	ties. ninopelvic cav vities.		ie
	ANS: REF:	B p. 9	PTS: TOP:	1 Body cavities		Memorization
32.	a. Rigb. Epc. Hy	is not a part of ght hypochond gastric region pogastric region l of the above a	riac region	ion		
	ANS: REF:	C p. 10	PTS: TOP:	1 Body cavities	DIF:	Memorization
ATC	HING					

MA

Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.

- a. Chemical level
- b. Cellular level
- c. Tissue level
- d. Organ levele. System levelf. Organism

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- 1. The smallest "living" part of the body
- 2. A word used to denote a living thing
- 3. Level that includes atoms and molecules
- 4. Level made up of groups of tissues working together to perform a task
- 5. Level that is the most complex unit within the organism
- 6. Level that is made up of a group of cells working together to perform a task
- 1. ANS: B PTS: DIF: Memorization TOP: Structural levels of organization REF: p. 6 2. ANS: F PTS: DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5 TOP: Structural levels of organization 3. ANS: A PTS: DIF: Memorization TOP: Structural levels of organization REF: p. 5 4. ANS: D PTS: DIF: Memorization Structural levels of organization REF: p. 6 TOP: PTS: 5. ANS: E DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6 TOP: Structural levels of organization 6. ANS: C PTS: DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6 TOP: Structural levels of organization

Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.

- a. Superior
- b. Anterior
- c. Medial
- d. Proximal
- e. Superficial
- f. Inferior
- g. Posterior
- h. Lateral
- i. Distal
- j. Deep
- 7. Nearer to the surface of the body
- 8. Toward the head or above
- 9. Toward the midline of the body
- 10. Away from the trunk or point of origin
- 11. Toward the feet or below
- 12. Toward the back
- 13. Farther away from the surface of the body
- 14. Toward the side
- 15. Toward the front
- 16. Nearest to the trunk or point of origin
- PTS: DIF: Memorization 7. ANS: E REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction 8. ANS: A PTS: DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction 9. ANS: C PTS: DIF: Memorization

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	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
10.	ANS:	I	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
11.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
12.	ANS:	G	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
13.	ANS:	J	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
14.	ANS:	Н	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
15.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction
16.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1 DIF: Memorization
	REF:	p. 7	TOP:	Anatomical direction

Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.

- a. Frontal plane
- b. Transverse plane
- c. Sagittal plane
- d. Diaphragm
- e. Thoracic cavity
- f. Abdominopelvic cavity
- g. Cranial cavity
- h. Mediastinum
- 17. A muscular sheet dividing the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities
- 18. The lower part of the ventral body cavity
- 19. Divides the body into right and left sides
- 20. Part of the dorsal cavity that contains the brain
- 21. Divides the body into upper and lower parts
- 22. A subdivision of the thoracic cavity
- 23. Divides the body into front and rear parts
- 24. Cavity that is subdivided into pleural cavities

17.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Body cavities		
18.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Body cavities		
19.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Planes or bod	y sectio	ns
20.	ANS:	G	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Body cavities		
21.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Planes or bod	y sectio	ns
22.	ANS:	H	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization
	REF:	p. 9	TOP:	Body cavities		
23.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization

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24	REF: ANS: REF:	E	PTS:	Planes or body 1 Body cavities	DIF:	ons Memorization		
SHO	RT ANS'	WER		·				
1	. Expla	in the differenc	e betwe	en anatomy and	d physi	ology.		
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
		1 Introduction	DIF:	Memorization	l		REF:	P. 3
2	2. Name each.	and explain the	e structi	ural levels of or	ganizat	ion of the body	and giv	ve an example of
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
		1 Structural lev		Application rganization	REF:	pp. 5-6		
3	. Descr	ibe the anatomi	ical pos	ition.				
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical p	DIF: osition	Memorization			REF:	p. 7
4	. Define	e or explain the	words	"prone" and "s	upine."			
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical p	DIF: osition	Memorization	l		REF:	p. 7
5	. Name	and describe th	ne three	planes or body	section	18.		
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 Planes or bod	DIF: y section	Memorization ons	ı		REF:	p. 9
6	Nama	the two major	hody or	ovities and desc	oribo xvi	hat is in anah		

6. Name the two major body cavities, and describe what is in each.

	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 Body cavities		Memorization	ı		REF:	p. 9
7.	Explai	n the three par	ts of a n	egative feedba	ck loop			
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 The balance of	DIF: of body	Memorization functions	1		REF:	p. 15
8.	What is		egative	feedback loop	? Give a	an example of a	ı negativ	ve feedback loop in
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 The balance of		Application functions	REF:	p. 15		
9.	What is		ositive 1	feedback loop?	Give a	n example of a	positiv	e feedback loop in
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 The balance of	DIF: of body	Application functions	REF:	pp. 15-16		
10.	List the anatomical directions, and explain each of them. If there are alternate terms for an anatomical direction, give those terms also.							
	ANS:	ers will vary.						
	PTS: TOP:	1 Anatomical d	DIF: irection	Memorization	1		REF:	p. 7
TRUE/	FALSE	E						
1.	Anato	my is defined a	is the sti	udy of the struc	cture of	an organism.		
	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	DIF:	Memorization	1	

TOP: Introduction

REF: P. 3