

TEST BANK

Memmler's

Structure & Function of the Human Body

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12th Edition

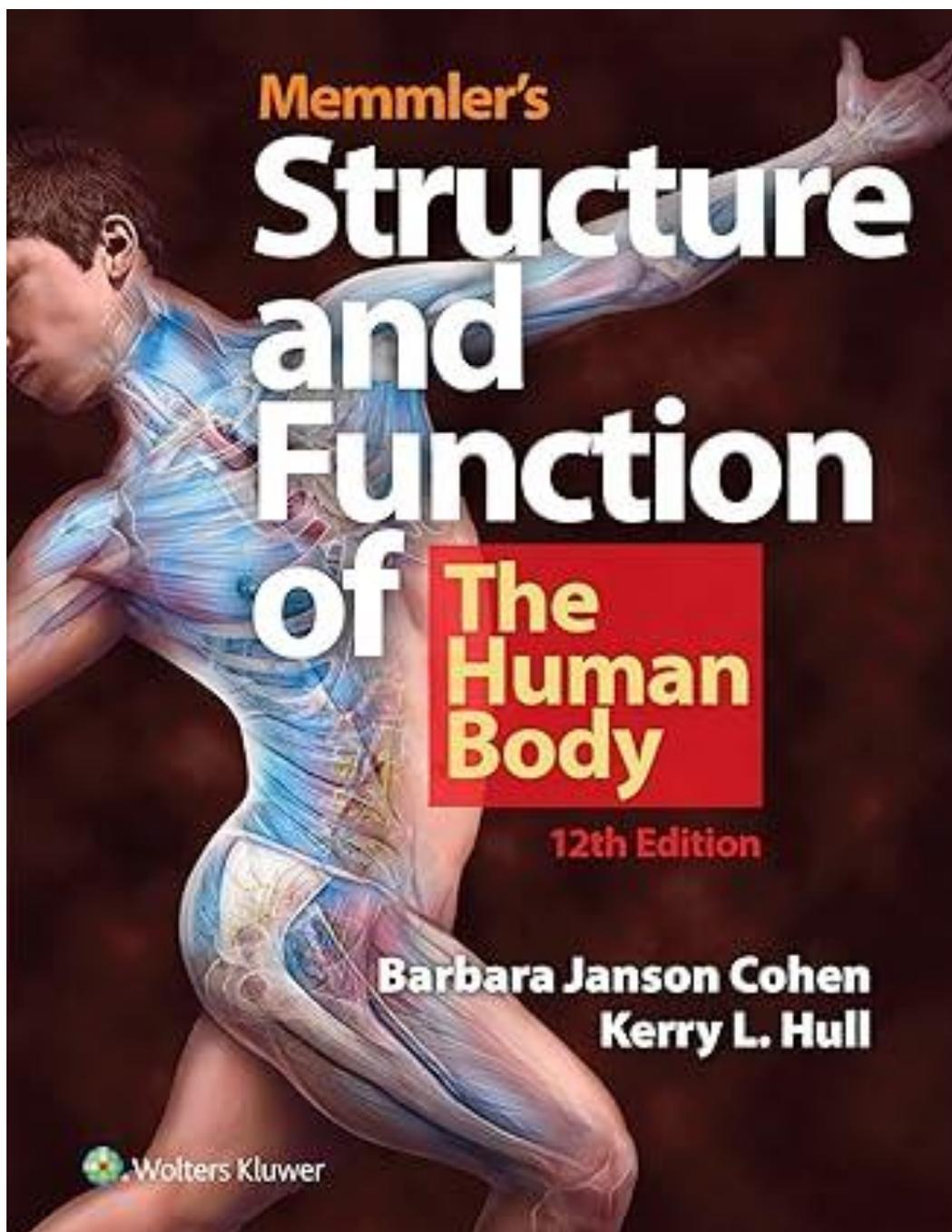


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Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The word derived from two word parts that mean “cutting apart” is

- a. physiology
- b. homeostasis
- c. anatomy
- d. dissection

ANS: C
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

2. The study of how the body functions is called

- a. physiology
- b. homeostasis
- c. anatomy
- d. dissection

ANS: A
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

3. The correct sequence of the level of organization is

- a. cellular, chemical, tissue, organ
- b. chemical, cellular, tissue, organ
- c. chemical, cellular, organ, tissue
- d. 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

- a. chemical level
- b. cellular level
- c. organ level
- d. 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

- a. anatomical position
- b. prone position
- c. supine position
- d. 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

- a. the knee is inferior to the ankle
- b. 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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - 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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - 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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - 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
- umbilical
 - hypogastric
 - epigastric
 - left iliac

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 10 OBJ: 7
TOP: Body cavities

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the
- right hypochondriac region
 - right lumbar region
 - right iliac region
 - 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
- maintaining proper body temperature
 - 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 ~~HDQEXWWLQJDSUW~~

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