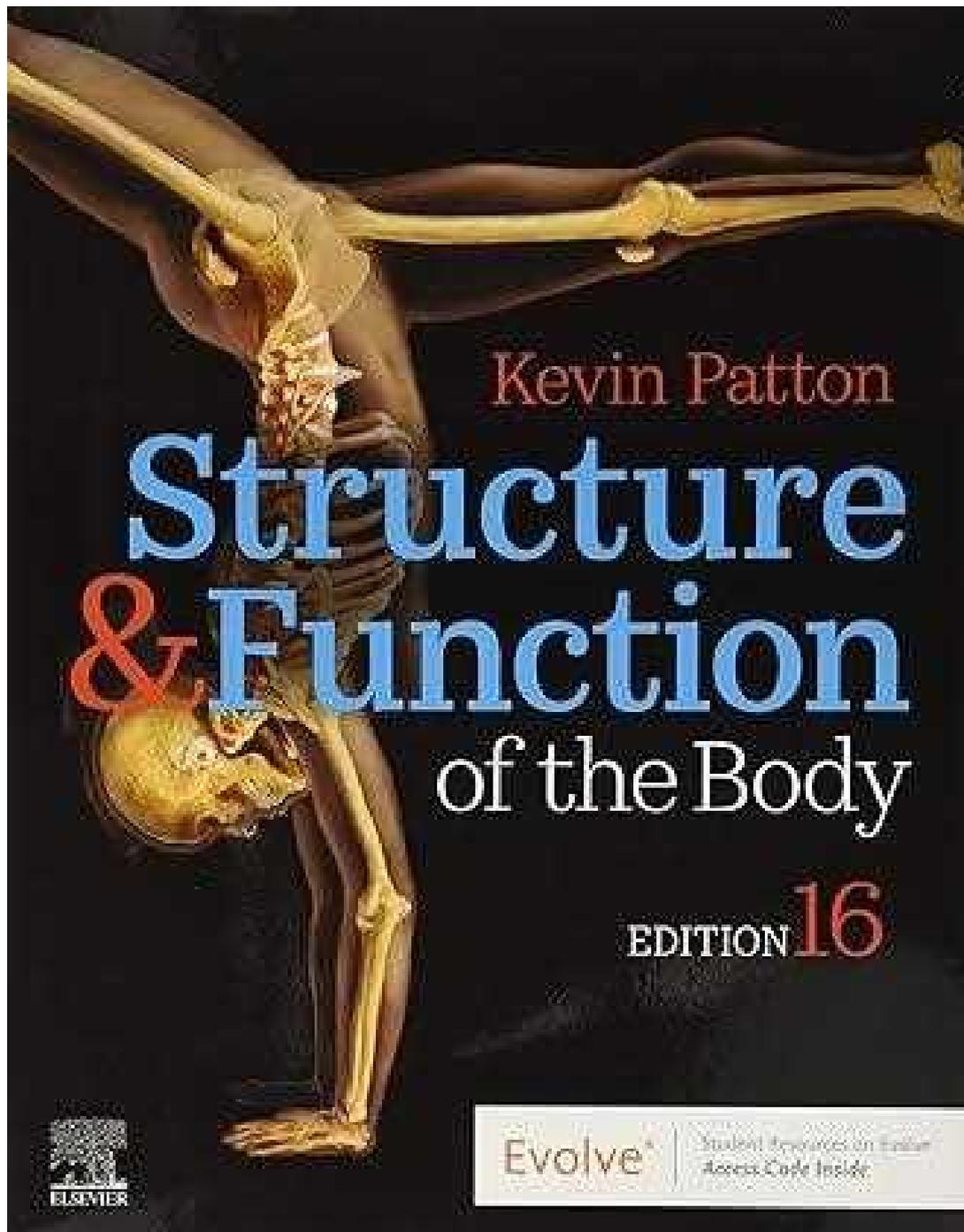


TEST BANK

# Structure & Function of the Body

Kevin T. Patton

16th Edition



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## Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body

### Patton: Structure & Function of the Body, 16th Edition

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#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: C  
OBJ: 1

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 1

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

ANS: A  
OBJ: 1

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 1

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: Remembering  
TOP: Levels of organization

REF: p. 3

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: Remembering  
TOP: Levels of organization

REF: p. 3

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

ANS: A  
OBJ: 4

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Anatomical position

REF: p. 4

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.
  - the knee is proximal to the ankle.
  - the knee is medial to the ankle.

ANS: C                      DIF: Applying                      REF: p. 5                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Anatomical directions

7. The relationship between the heart and the lungs can be described as:
- the heart is distal to the lungs.
  - the heart is medial to the lungs.
  - the heart is lateral to the lungs.
  - the heart is proximal to the lungs.

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

8. The term most opposite proximal is:
- medial.
  - superior.
  - anterior.
  - distal.

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

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

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

10. The term most opposite medial is:
- dorsal.
  - lateral.
  - superficial.
  - proximal

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

11. The relationship between the skin and the muscles can be described as:
- the skin is superficial to the muscle.
  - the muscle is superficial to the skin.
  - the muscle is deep to the skin.
  - the muscle is deep to the skin or the skin is superficial to the muscle.

ANS: D                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Anatomical directions

12. A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a:
- sagittal section.
  - frontal section.
  - transverse section.
  - oblique section.

ANS: B                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: A                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

15. The mediastinum is part of the:
- dorsal cavity.
  - ventral cavity.
  - abdominal cavity.
  - pelvic cavity.

ANS: B                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

16. The two major cavities of the body are the:
- dorsal and ventral.
  - thoracic and abdominal.
  - pleural and mediastinum.
  - thoracic and ventral.

ANS: A                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

17. The diaphragm divides the:
- 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: Remembering  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 7

18. The upper abdominopelvic regions include the:
- a. right and left hypochondriac and umbilical.
  - b. right and left lumbar and umbilical.
  - c. right and left iliac and epigastric.
  - d. right and left hypochondriac and epigastric.

ANS: D  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

19. The middle abdominopelvic regions include the:
- a. right and left lumbar and umbilical.
  - b. right and left lumbar and epigastric.
  - c. right and left iliac and hypogastric.
  - d. right and left iliac and umbilical.

ANS: A  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

20. The lower abdominopelvic regions include the:
- a. right and left iliac and umbilical.
  - b. right and left lumbar and epigastric.
  - c. right and left lumbar and hypogastric.
  - d. right and left iliac and hypogastric.

ANS: D  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

21. The brain is in the:
- a. ventral cavity.
  - b. cranial cavity.
  - c. mediastinum.
  - d. thoracic cavity.

ANS: B  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 8

22. The spinal cavity is part of the:
- a. dorsal cavity.
  - b. ventral cavity.
  - c. cranial cavity.
  - d. thoracic cavity.

ANS: A  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 8

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                      DIF: Applying                      REF: p. 8                      OBJ: 7  
TOP: Abdominopelvic subdivisions

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: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
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: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
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: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
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: Applying                      REF: p. 8                      OBJ: 7  
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the:
- right hypochondriac region.

- b. right lumbar region.
- c. right iliac region.
- d. right epigastric region.

ANS: C                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 8                    OBJ: 7  
TOP: Abdominopelvic subdivisions

29. An example of a positive feedback loop would be
- a. maintaining proper body temperature.
  - b. forming a blood clot.
  - c. uterine contractions during childbirth.
  - d. forming a blood clot and uterine contractions during childbirth.

ANS: D                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 12                    OBJ: 9  
TOP: The balance of body functions

30. An example of a negative feedback loop would be:
- a. maintaining proper body temperature.
  - b. forming a blood clot.
  - c. uterine contractions during childbirth.
  - d. lactation.

ANS: A                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 12                    OBJ: 9  
TOP: The balance of body functions

31. A midsagittal section through the head would divide:
- a. the forehead from the chin.
  - b. the nose from the back of the head.
  - c. the right eye from the left eye.
  - d. the chin from the nose.

ANS: C                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 6                    OBJ: 5  
TOP: Planes of the body

32. A transverse section through the head would divide:
- a. the forehead from the chin.
  - b. the nose from the back of the head.
  - c. the right eye from the left eye.
  - d. the right eye from the nose.

ANS: A                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 6                    OBJ: 5  
TOP: Planes of the body

33. A frontal section through the head would divide:
- a. the forehead from the chin.
  - b. the nose from the back of the head.
  - c. the right eye from the left eye.
  - d. the nose from the chin.

ANS: B                    DIF: Applying            REF: p. 6                    OBJ: 5  
TOP: Planes of the body

34. If this kind of section were made through the center of the head, both the right and left eyes would be on the same section.
- Coronal section
  - Midsagittal section
  - Transverse section
  - Coronal and transverse sections

ANS: D                      DIF: Applying              REF: p. 6                      OBJ: 5  
TOP: Planes of the body

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.
  - an organ.

ANS: C                      DIF: Creating              REF: p. 3 | p. 4              OBJ: 3  
TOP: Levels of organization

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

ANS: B                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 4  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Levels of organization

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

ANS: C                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 4  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: 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: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Anatomical compass rosette

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

- c. Frontal
- d. Buccal

ANS: A  
OBJ: 8

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Body regions

REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)

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

ANS: D  
OBJ: 9

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: The balance of body functions

REF: p. 12

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

ANS: C  
TOP: Levels of organization

DIF: Applying REF: p. 3 | p. 4

OBJ: 3

42. This structure physically separates the pelvic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
- a. Mediastinum
  - b. Diaphragm
  - c. Mesenteries
  - d. No physical partition separates them

ANS: D  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 7

43. The lungs are located in the:
- a. thoracic cavity.
  - b. mediastinum.
  - c. dorsal cavity.
  - d. abdominal cavity.

ANS: A  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 8

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:
- a. test group.
  - b. hypothesis group.
  - c. control group.
  - d. observational group.

ANS: C  
TOP: Scientific method

DIF: Applying REF: p. 1 | p. 2

OBJ: 2

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.
  - the experiment was not completed.

ANS: B                      DIF: Applying                      REF: p. 1 | p. 2                      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.
  - a theory would be formed.
  - the control group would be shown to have improved because of the drug.
  - it would indicate that the experiment was ineffective.

ANS: A                      DIF: Applying                      REF: p. 1 | p. 2                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: Scientific method

47. In the metric system:
- a meter is longer than a yard.
  - a centimeter is longer than an inch.
  - a nanometer is longer than a micrometer.
  - a millimeter is longer than a centimeter.

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

48. If a person lost a little more than 3 pounds on a diet, they would have lost about:
- 500 g
  - 1000 g
  - 1500 g
  - 2000 g

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

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

ANS: D                      DIF: Remembering    REF: p. 5  
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  
OBJ: 1

DIF: Remembering  
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 1

## MATCHING

*Match each of the following terms with its correct definition.*

- a. Anterior
- b. Lateral
- c. Superior
- d. Medial
- e. Proximal
- f. Superficial
- g. Posterior

1. Toward the head, upper or above
2. Toward the midline of the body
3. In humans, this term means the same as ventral
4. Nearest to the point of origin
5. Toward the back of the body
6. Nearest the surface of the body
7. Toward the side of the body

- |           |                            |           |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. ANS: C | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 2. ANS: D | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 3. ANS: A | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 4. ANS: E | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 5. ANS: G | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 6. ANS: F | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |
| 7. ANS: B | DIF: Remembering           | REF: p. 5 |
| OBJ: 5    | TOP: Anatomical directions |           |

*Match the body region with the correct body part.*

- a. Skull
- b. Groin
- c. Chest
- d. Mouth
- e. Brachial

- f. Wrist
- g. Cephalic
- h. Antebrachial
- i. Antecubital
- j. Cervical
- k. Axillary
- l. Femoral
- m. Lumbar
- n. Popliteal
- o. Tarsal
- p. Plantar

- 8. Arm
- 9. Head
- 10. Cranial
- 11. Oral
- 12. Inguinal
- 13. Thoracic
- 14. Carpal
- 15. Sole of the foot
- 16. Neck
- 17. Thigh
- 18. Armpit
- 19. Depressed area in the front of the elbow
- 20. Lower back between ribs and pelvis
- 21. Ankle
- 22. Forearm
- 23. Area behind the knee

- |     |                  |                                       |                        |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 8.  | ANS: E<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 9.  | ANS: G<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 10. | ANS: A<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 11. | ANS: D<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 12. | ANS: B<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 13. | ANS: C<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 14. | ANS: F<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 15. | ANS: P<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
| 16. | ANS: J<br>OBJ: 8 | DIF: Remembering<br>TOP: Body regions | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |

- |     |        |                   |                        |
|-----|--------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 17. | ANS: L | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 18. | ANS: K | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 19. | ANS: I | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 20. | ANS: M | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 21. | ANS: O | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 22. | ANS: H | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |
| 23. | ANS: N | DIF: Remembering  | REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2) |
|     | OBJ: 8 | TOP: Body regions |                        |

*Match the term with the correct definition or explanation.*

- a. Hypothesis
  - b. Scientific method
  - c. Theory
  - d. Experimentation
  - e. Control group
  - f. Test group
24. A hypothesis that has been supported by repeated testing and has gained a high level of confidence
  25. A systematic approach to discovery
  26. A group that does not get what is being tested
  27. A reasonable guess based on previous informal observations
  28. A process used to test a hypothesis
  29. A group that receives what is being tested
- |     |        |                        |           |
|-----|--------|------------------------|-----------|
| 24. | ANS: C | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |
| 25. | ANS: B | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |
| 26. | ANS: E | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |
| 27. | ANS: A | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |
| 28. | ANS: D | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |
| 29. | ANS: F | DIF: Remembering       | REF: p. 1 |
|     | OBJ: 2 | TOP: Scientific method |           |

### TRUE/FALSE

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1  
 OBJ: 1                      TOP: Introduction

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 3  
 OBJ: 3                      TOP: 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: Remembering                      REF: p. 4  
 OBJ: 3                      TOP: Levels of organization

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

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

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

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

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
 OBJ: 4                      TOP: Anatomical position

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
 OBJ: 4                      TOP: Anatomical position

8. Superior means toward the head.

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

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

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

10. Anterior and proximal are opposite terms.

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



TOP: Anatomical directions

21. The ears are lateral to the nose.

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

22. The heart is medial to the lungs.

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

23. The skin is superficial to the ribs.

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

24. The lungs are deep to the ribs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
 OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 6  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Planes of the body

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

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

34. The two major cavities of the body are the dorsal and ventral cavities.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

35. The diaphragm divides the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

36. The mediastinum is in both the ventral and thoracic cavities.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

37. The pleural cavity is in both the thoracic and dorsal cavities.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

38. The brain and spinal cord are in the dorsal cavity.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

39. The cranial cavity contains the brain and spinal cord.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

40. The upper abdominopelvic area consists of the right and left hypogastric and the epigastric regions.
- ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abdominopelvic regions
41. The lower abdominopelvic area contains the left iliac region.
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abdominopelvic regions
42. The middle abdominopelvic area contains the umbilical region.
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abdominopelvic regions
43. The epigastric, umbilical, and left lumbar regions are all in the middle abdominopelvic area.
- ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abdominopelvic regions
44. Homeostasis refers to the relatively constant internal environment the body tries to maintain.
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions
45. A negative feedback loop is one way the body tries to maintain homeostasis.
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions
46. The sensor in a feedback loop compares the actual condition to the “normal” condition the body tries to maintain.
- ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 11  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions
47. The effector in a negative feedback loop does something to move the regulated condition back to “normal.”
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 11 | p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions
48. The sensor in a negative feedback loop detects a change in the regulated condition.
- ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 11 | p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

49. In the negative feedback loop, the effector is the link between the sensor and the control center.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 11 | p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

50. The formation of a blood clot is an example of a negative feedback loop.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

51. The control of the volume of body fluid is an example of a negative feedback loop.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

52. The regulation of blood pH is an example of a positive feedback loop.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

53. The contraction of the uterus during childbirth is an example of a positive feedback loop.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 12  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

54. The arms and legs are part of the axial body portion.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Body regions

55. The head and trunk are part of the axial body portion.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Body regions

56. The arms and legs are part of the appendicular body portion.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Body regions

57. Feedback loops continue to improve throughout life, reaching their peak in late adulthood.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 13  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: The balance of body functions

58. The word *organism* can be used to describe a living thing.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1

OBJ: 3 TOP: Levels of organization

59. A body in a supine position has its dorsal side to the ground.

ANS: T DIF: Applying REF: p. 5 OBJ: 4  
TOP: Anatomical position | Anatomical directions

60. A body in a prone position has its dorsal side to the ground.

ANS: F DIF: Applying REF: p. 5 OBJ: 4  
TOP: Anatomical position | Anatomical directions

61. On the compass rosettes in a figure, the letter P opposite the letter D would stand for the word *proximal*.

ANS: T DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5  
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical compass rosette

62. The thoracic cavity is divided into two parts, the mediastinum and the dorsal cavity.

ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

63. The midsagittal and transverse sections, which divide the abdomen into quadrants, intersect at the base of the mediastinum.

ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 5 TOP: Abdominopelvic quadrants

64. The diaphragm divides the axial from the appendicular region of the body.

ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions

65. The word *leg* refers only to the part of the body between the knee and the ankle.

ANS: T DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions

66. Women can have one more body function regulated by a positive feedback loop than men can.

ANS: T DIF: Applying REF: p. 12 OBJ: 9  
TOP: The balance of body functions

67. Changes and functions that occur after young adulthood are called developmental processes.

ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 13  
OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

68. The cell is the simplest level of organization in a living thing.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 3  
OBJ: 3                      TOP: Levels of organization

69. When reading a compass rosette in a figure, the letter L can mean either left or lateral.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Anatomical compass rosette

70. When reading a compass rosette in a figure, the letter P opposite the letter D stands for posterior.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 5  
OBJ: 5                      TOP: Anatomical compass rosette

71. The dorsal cavity is made up of a single cavity containing the brain and spinal cord.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Body cavities

72. The abdominopelvic region is divided into four quadrants, the left and right lumbar regions on the upper part and the left and right iliac regions on the lower part.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 7                      TOP: Abdominopelvic quadrants

73. The cells in the body live in a water environment that contains dissolved salts and other substances.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10 | p. 11  
OBJ: 9                      TOP: Balance of body functions

74. The terms ophthalmic and orbital both refer to the eye area.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)  
OBJ: 6                      TOP: Descriptive terms for body regions

75. In the scientific method, a hypothesis is based on observation.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Scientific method

76. The single method used for all scientific investigation is called the scientific method.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Scientific method

77. An accepted hypothesis must be retested numerous times to become a theory.

ANS: T                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1  
OBJ: 2                      TOP: Scientific method

78. If the effects of a drug are being tested by a scientific experiment, two groups would be used: a group that gets the drug and a group that gets an inactive substance. The group that gets the inactive substance is called the control group.

ANS: T                      DIF: Applying                      REF: p. 1 | p. 2                      OBJ: 2  
TOP: Scientific method

79. The term *atrophy* describes a body structure that is at the peak of its efficiency.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Body regions

80. The term *dystrophy* describes a degenerative process on a body structure due to lack of use.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: 8                      TOP: Body regions

81. The study of the structure of an organism and the relationships of its parts is often defined as *physiology*.

ANS: F                      DIF: Remembering                      REF: p. 1  
OBJ: 1                      TOP: Introduction