Structure and Function of the Body 17th edition Patton Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The word derived from two word parts that mean “cutting apart” is:

A. physiology.
B. homeostasis.
C. anatomy. (Correct)
D. dissection.

Q: The study of how the body functions is called:

A. physiology. (Correct)
B. homeostasis.
C. anatomy.
D. dissection.

Q: The correct sequence of the level of organization is:

A. cellular, chemical, tissue, organ.
B. chemical, cellular, tissue, organ. (Correct)
C. chemical, cellular, organ, tissue.
D. chemical, tissue, cellular, organ.

Q: The smallest living unit of structure and function in the body is considered to be at the:

A. chemical level.
B. cellular level. (Correct)
C. organ level.
D. tissue level.

Q: The reference position for all body directional terms is the:

A. anatomical position. (Correct)
B. prone position.
C. supine position.
D. sitting position.

Q: 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. (Correct)
D. the knee is medial to the ankle.

Q: 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. (Correct)
C. the heart is lateral to the lungs.
D. the heart is proximal to the lungs.

Q: The term most opposite proximal is:

A. medial.
B. superior.
C. anterior.
D. distal. (Correct)

Q: 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. (Correct)

Q: The term most opposite medial is:

A. dorsal.
B. lateral. (Correct)
C. superficial.
D. proximal

Q: The relationship between the skin and the muscles can be described as:

A. the skin is anterior to the muscles or the muscles are posterior to the skin.
B. the muscle is ventral to the skin or the skin is dorsal to the muscles.
C. the skin inferior to the muscle or the muscles are superior to the skin.
D. the muscle is deep to the skin or the skin is superficial to the muscle. (Correct)

Q: A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a:

A. sagittal section.
B. frontal section. (Correct)
C. transverse section.
D. oblique section.

Q: A cut dividing the body into upper and lower portions is called a:

A. sagittal section.
B. frontal section.
C. transverse section. (Correct)
D. coronal section.

Q: A cut dividing the body into right and left portions is called a:

A. sagittal section. (Correct)
B. frontal section.
C. transverse section.
D. coronal section.

Q: The mediastinum is part of the:

A. dorsal cavity.
B. ventral cavity. (Correct)
C. abdominal cavity.

D. pelvic cavity.

Q: The two major cavities of the body are the:

A. dorsal and ventral. (Correct)
B. thoracic and abdominal.
C. pleural and mediastinum.
D. thoracic and ventral.

Q: The diaphragm divides the:

A. dorsal from the ventral cavity.
B. abdominal from the pelvic cavity.
C. thoracic from the abdominal cavity. (Correct)
D. pleural from the mediastinum.

Q: 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. (Correct)

Q: The middle abdominopelvic regions include the:

A. right and left lumbar and umbilical. (Correct)
B. right and left lumbar and epigastric.
C. right and left iliac and hypogastric.
D. right and left iliac and umbilical.

Q: 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. (Correct)

Q: The brain is in the:

A. ventral cavity.
B. cranial cavity. (Correct)
C. mediastinum.
D. thoracic cavity.

Q: The spinal cavity is part of the:

A. dorsal cavity. (Correct)
B. ventral cavity.
C. cranial cavity.
D. thoracic cavity.

Q: The left upper quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity includes all of the:

A. left lumbar region.
B. left iliac region.
C. left hypochondriac region. (Correct)
D. left inguinal region.

Q: In the feedback loop that maintains a constant temperature in a building, the thermometer would be an example of a(n):

A. sensor. (Correct)
B. control center.
C. effector.
D. positive feedback loop.

Q: In the feedback loop that maintains a constant temperature in a building, the furnace would be an example of a(n):

A. sensor.
B. control center.
C. effector. (Correct)
D. positive feedback loop.

Q: In the feedback loop that maintains a constant temperature in a building, the thermostat would be an example of a(n):

A. sensor.
B. control center. (Correct)
C. effector.
D. positive feedback loop.

Q: The abdominopelvic region that can be found in each of the four quadrants is the:

A. umbilical. (Correct)
B. hypogastric.
C. epigastric.
D. left iliac.

Q: The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the:

A. right hypochondriac region.
B. right lumbar region.
C. right iliac region. (Correct)
D. right epigastric region.

Q: Examples of positive feedback loops would be

A. maintaining proper body temperature and blood glucose concentration.
B. maintaining blood glucose concentration and heart rate.
C. maintaining heart rate and proper body temperature.
D. forming a blood clot and uterine contractions during childbirth. (Correct)

Q: An example of a negative feedback loop would be:

A. maintaining proper body temperature. (Correct)

B. forming a blood clot.
C. uterine contractions during childbirth.
D. lactation.

Q: 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. (Correct)
D. the chin from the nose.

Q: A transverse section through the head would divide:

A. the forehead from the chin. (Correct)
B. the nose from the back of the head.
C. the right eye from the left eye.
D. the right eye from the nose.

Q: A frontal section through the head would divide:

A. the forehead from the chin.
B. the nose from the back of the head. (Correct)
C. the right eye from the left eye.
D. the nose from the chin.

Q: 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.

A. Sagittal section just to the right of the nose
B. Midsagittal section
C. Diagonal section
D. Coronal section (Correct)

Q: The relationship between an organ and organ system is similar to the relationship between a cell and:

A. an organism.
B. the cellular level of organization.
C. a tissue. (Correct)
D. an organ.

Q: The heart is an example of this level or organization.

A. Tissue
B. Organ (Correct)
C. Organ system
D. Organism

Q: Blood vessels are examples of this level or organization.

A. Organ system
B. Tissue
C. Organ (Correct)

D. Cellular

Q: On a directional rosette, a letter L would stand for:

A. “left” if it is opposite the letter R (Correct)
B. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter D
C. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter A
D. “lower” if it is opposite the letter U

Q: Which of the following terms do not refer to a part of the head region?

A. Olecranal (Correct)
B. Zygomatic
C. Frontal
D. Buccal

Q: 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 (Correct)

Q: 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 (Correct)
D. The chemical, cellular, tissue, and system levels

Q: This structure physically separates the pelvic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

A. Mediastinum
B. Diaphragm
C. Mesenteries
D. No physical partition separates them (Correct)

Q: The lungs are located in the:

A. thoracic cavity. (Correct)
B. mediastinum.
C. dorsal cavity.
D. abdominal cavity.

Q: 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. (Correct)
D. observational group.

Q: 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:

A. the drug was safe and effective.
B. the drug was ineffective because it did no better than the sugar pill. (Correct)
C. the experiment was a failure and no information could be gained.
D. the experiment was not completed.

Q: 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:

A. it would indicate that the drug was more effective than the sugar pill. (Correct)
B. a theory would be formed.
C. the control group would be shown to have improved because of the drug.
D. it would indicate that the experiment was ineffective.

Q: In the metric system:

A. a meter is longer than a yard. (Correct)
B. a centimeter is longer than an inch.
C. a nanometer is longer than a micrometer.
D. a millimeter is longer than a centimeter.

Q: If a person lost a little more than 3 pounds on a diet, they would have lost about:

A. 500 g
B. 1000 g
C. 1500 g (Correct)
D. 2000 g

Q: 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. (Correct)

Q: Which of the following is the principal technique used to isolate and study the structural components or parts of the human body?

A. Imaging
B. Dissection (Correct)
C. X-rays
D. Resection

Q: Probiotics are products that:

A. provide fiber for our gut microbiota.
B. cause illness and maybe even death
C. should never be taken after taking antibiotics
D. contain beneficial types of bacteria that stimulate the immune system (Correct)

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The cell is the smallest living structural unit of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Superior means toward the head.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Anterior and proximal are opposite terms.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Medial and lateral are opposite terms.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Proximal and distal are opposite terms.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The hand is distal to the elbow.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The foot is proximal to the knee.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The nose is superior to the mouth.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The mouth is inferior to the chin.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The big toe is lateral to the little toe.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The ears are lateral to the nose.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The heart is medial to the lungs.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The skin is superficial to the ribs.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The lungs are deep to the ribs.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The bones of the arm are superficial to the muscles of the arm.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The nose is on the anterior side of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The navel is on the dorsal side of the body.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The vertebrae are on the dorsal side of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The diaphragm divides the thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The mediastinum is in both the ventral and thoracic cavities.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The brain and spinal cord are in the dorsal cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The cranial cavity contains the brain and spinal cord.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The upper abdominopelvic area consists of the right and left hypogastric and the epigastric regions.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The lower abdominopelvic area contains the left iliac region.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The middle abdominopelvic area contains the umbilical region.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The epigastric, umbilical, and left lumbar regions are all in the middle abdominopelvic area.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Homeostasis refers to the relatively constant internal environment the body tries to maintain.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A negative feedback loop is one way the body tries to maintain homeostasis.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The sensor in a feedback loop compares the actual condition to the optimal or typical condition the body tries to maintain.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The effector in a negative feedback loop does something to move the regulated condition back to usual levels.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The sensor in a negative feedback loop detects a change in the regulated condition.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The diaphragm divides the axial from the appendicular region of the body.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Typical females can have one more body function regulated by a positive feedback loop than typical males can.

A. True (Correct)

B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The cell is the simplest level of organization in a living organism.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: 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.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The cells in the body live in a water-based environment that contains dissolved salts and other substances.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

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

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: 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.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The term *atrophy* describes a degenerative process on a body structure due to lack of use.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

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

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The term microbiome only refers to the collection of specific microbes in the body.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: When the human microbial systems are working properly, we experience wellness, also called eubiosis.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: With a few dietary modifications, we could live healthy lives without our typical microbiome.

A. True
B. False (Correct)