Human Body in Health and Illness 8th edition Herlihy Test Bank

SKU: 9780443124440-TEST-BANK

Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q1: What is the branch of science that studies how the body functions?

A. Anatomy
B. Histology
C. Pathology
D. Physiology (Correct)

Q2: Which word comes from the Greek word meaning “to dissect”?

A. Anatomy (Correct)
B. Histology
C. Pathology
D. Physiology

Q3: Which of the following is a higher order of organization?

A. Molecule
B. Cell
C. Organ (Correct)
D. Tissue

Q4: The head is located _____ to the chest.

A. anterior
B. inferior
C. deep
D. superior (Correct)

Q5: The foot is located _____ to the leg.

A. proximal
B. superior
C. superficial
D. distal (Correct)

Q6: The leg is _____ to the thigh.

A. distal (Correct)
B. proximal
C. superior
D. deep

Q7: The thigh is _____ to the foot.

A. distal

B. proximal (Correct)
C. inferior
D. deep

Q8: The thoracic cavity is _____ to the abdominopelvic cavity.

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

Q9: The kneecap is located distal to the

A. leg.
B. thigh. (Correct)
C. foot.
D. toes.

Q10: Which organ is located in both the ventral and thoracic cavities?

A. Stomach
B. Liver
C. Lung (Correct)
D. Spinal cord

Q11: Which organ is located in the ventral cavity but not in the thoracic cavity?

A. Lung
B. Heart
C. Liver (Correct)
D. Brain

Q12: Which organ is located in the dorsal cavity?

A. Liver
B. Brain (Correct)
C. Heart
D. Urinary bladder

Q13: Which of the following is descriptive of the location of the reproductive organs?

A. Dorsal cavity and vertebral cavity
B. Mediastinum and the thoracic cavity
C. Ventral cavity and pelvic cavity (Correct)
D. Pleural cavity and mediastinum

Q14: Which cavity is divided into quadrants?

A. Thoracic
B. Abdominopelvic (Correct)
C. Dorsal
D. Cranial

Q15: Which region is included entirely within the right upper quadrant (RUQ)?

A. Umbilical
B. Hypogastric
C. Right iliac
D. Right hypochondriac (Correct)

Q16: Which region is included entirely within the left lower quadrant (LLQ)?

A. Umbilical
B. Left hypochondriac
C. Epigastric
D. Left iliac (Correct)

Q17: Which of the following refers to the umbilicus?

A. Groin
B. Armpit
C. Navel (Correct)
D. Patella

Q18: Which of the following refers to the lower back region?

A. Groin
B. Axillary
C. Umbilical
D. Lumbar (Correct)

Q19: Which of the following refers to the groin region?

A. Axillary
B. Lumbar
C. Cranial
D. Inguinal (Correct)

Q20: Which of the following refers to the area in front of the elbow?

A. Axillary
B. Brachial
C. Antecubital (Correct)
D. Popliteal

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Q21: Which area appears only on the anterior part of the body?

A. Popliteal
B. Umbilical (Correct)
C. Lumbar
D. Occipital

Q22: Which area appears only on the posterior part of the body?

A. Gluteal (Correct)
B. Patellar
C. Umbilical
D. Sternal

Q23: Which area is inferior to the diaphragm?

A. Axillary
B. Inguinal (Correct)
C. Occipital
D. Cervical

Q24: What is another name for the frontal plane?

A. Sagittal plane
B. Cross section
C. Transverse plane
D. Coronal plane (Correct)

Q25: Which plane divides the body into right and left halves?

A. Sagittal (Correct)
B. Coronal
C. Transverse
D. Frontal

Q26: In which cavity is the mediastinum located?

A. Pelvic
B. Dorsal
C. Thoracic (Correct)
D. Abdominal

Q27: Which organ is located within the mediastinum?

A. Lungs
B. Stomach
C. Liver
D. Heart (Correct)

Q28: In which cavity is the heart not located?

A. Mediastinum
B. Thoracic cavity
C. Ventral cavity
D. Dorsal cavity (Correct)

Q29: Which organ is located in the ventral cavity and thoracic cavity but not in the mediastinum?

A. Lung (Correct)
B. Liver
C. Stomach
D. Heart

Q30: Which group is incorrect?

A. Planes: transverse, sagittal, frontal
B. Cavities: dorsal, ventral
C. Ventral cavities: thoracic, vertebral (Correct)
D. Organs: heart, stomach, lungs, brain

Q31: Which group is incorrect?

A. Cavities: dorsal, ventral
B. Ventral cavities: thoracic, abdominopelvic
C. Organ systems: circulatory, digestive, respiratory, brain (Correct)
D. Organs: heart, stomach, lungs, liver

Q32: Which group is incorrect?

A. Planes: sagittal, frontal, transverse
B. Ventral cavities: thoracic, abdominopelvic, cranial (Correct)
C. Dorsal cavities: cranial, vertebral
D. Organ systems: circulatory, digestive, respiratory

Q33: The distal humerus (arm bone) is

A. closer to the axillary area than to the elbow.
B. closer to the wrist than to the antecubital area.
C. distal to the wrist.
D. closer to the elbow than to the axillary area. (Correct)

Q34: The proximal end of the thigh bone (femur) is

A. distal to the knee.
B. closer to the knee than to the inguinal area.
C. distal to the pedal area.

D. closer to the inguinal area than to the umbilical area. (Correct)

Q35: The lung is located in the thoracic cavity. What is the relationship of the lung to the head?

A. Inferior (Correct)
B. Deep
C. Anterior
D. Superior

Q36: Which of the following is superior to the umbilicus?

A. Groin
B. Popliteal area
C. Sternal area (Correct)
D. Pelvic cavity

Q37: The heart is located in all the following except the

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

Q38: The lungs are located in all the following except the

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

Q39: Which of the following is true of the dorsal cavity?

A. It contains the mediastinum.
B. It contains the brain and spinal cord. (Correct)
C. It contains the thoracic cavity.
D. It is smaller than the cranial cavity.

Q40: The sternal area is

A. superior to the cervical region.
B. the breastbone area. (Correct)
C. deep to the mediastinum.
D. inferior to the thoracic cavity.

Q41: In which of the following is the mediastinum?

A. Thoracic cavity (Correct)
B. Dorsal cavity

C. Abdominopelvic cavity
D. RLQ

Q42: The sagittal plane

A. is also called the coronal plane.
B. splits the body into a top and bottom.
C. splits the body into front and back.
D. splits the body into right and left. (Correct)

Q43: Which of the following is least descriptive of the occipital area?

A. Cranial
B. Midepigastric (Correct)
C. Posterior head
D. Superior to the cervical area

Q44: A patient has been in a car wreck and is admitted to the emergency department with a chief complaint of severe cervical pain accompanied by loss of sensation in all extremities. Which of the following indicates the site of pain?

A. Lower back
B. Both knees
C. Neck (Correct)
D. RUQ

Q45: The sternal area is

A. inferior to the inguinal area.
B. superiorerior to the epigastric region. (Correct)
C. inferior to the umbilical region.
D. located in the groin.

Q46: Which of the following describes pain that is located immediately below the shoulder blade?

A. Cervical
B. Lumbar
C. Flank pain
D. Subscapular (Correct)

Q47: Which of the following is superior to the lumbar region?

A. Scapular (Correct)
B. Inguinal
C. Popliteal
D. Gluteal

Q48: A 26-year-old man is scheduled for the surgical repair of a right inguinal hernia. Which of the following areas is involved surgically?

A. RUQ
B. Umbilical region
C. Right iliac region (Correct)
D. Right hypochondriac region

Q49: Refer to the previous question. On the first postoperative day, the patient is most likely to experience pain when he

A. brushes his teeth.
B. eats breakfast.
C. walks. (Correct)
D. speaks on the phone.

Q50: A physician has diagnosed a patient as having an enlarged liver. According to the patient's chart, his liver is measured as being two fingers below the costal margin of the rib cage. Where was the physician palpating (feeling) to get this measurement?

A. Umbilical region
B. LUQ
C. Hypogastric region
D. RUQ (Correct)

Q51: A patient was admitted to the emergency department and the physician recorded the patient's pain as being substernal, radiating to the left axillary region. Which of the following is a restatement of this description?

A. The pain is sharp and is associated with nausea and vomiting.
B. The pain is indicative of an inguinal hernia.
C. The pain begins in the chest and radiates to the left flank and medial thigh.
D. The pain originates behind the breastbone and radiates to the left armpit area. (Correct)

Q52: A patient with a history of gallbladder disease complains of midepigastric pain that radiates to the right subscapular region. Which of the following best describes the pain?

A. High abdominal pain that radiates to the groin
B. Crushing chest pain
C. Aching pain behind the breastbone, radiating to the left shoulder
D. High abdominal pain, radiating to below the right shoulder blade area (Correct)

Q53: Which plane preserves an upper and lower half of the body?

A. Transverse plane (Correct)
B. Coronal plane
C. Frontal plane

D. Midsagittal

Q54: Which of the following is contained in the ventral cavity?

A. Thoracic cavity
B. Pleural cavities
C. Abdominopelvic cavity
D. All are applicable (Correct)

Q55: Which of the following is true?

A. The wrist is proximal to the elbow.
B. The distal humerus (arm bone) is closer to the axilla than to the elbow.
C. The proximal thigh bone is closer to the hip than to the knee. (Correct)
D. The distal tibia (shin bone) is closer to the knee than to the ankle.

Q56: Which of the following is true?

A. The distal thigh bone (femur) is closer to the hip than to the knee.
B. The distal humerus (arm bone) is closer to the axilla than to the elbow.
C. The distal shin bone (tibia) is closer to the ankle than to the knee. (Correct)
D. The lateral thigh is closer to the midline of the body than is the medial thigh.

Q57: The medial thigh is located

A. along the plantar surface of the foot.
B. along the inner surface of the upper extremity.
C. on the inner thigh region. (Correct)
D. distal to the popliteal region.

Q58: Which term refers to “beneath the ribs”?

A. Iliac
B. Inguinal
C. Hypochondriac (Correct)
D. RLQ

Q59: The term viscera refers to

A. the organs of the body. (Correct)
B. the cavities contained within the ventral cavity.
C. the cavities contained within the thoracic cavity.
D. the divisions of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Q60: The ventral cavity is the anterior cavity; the _____ is the posterior cavity.

A. thoracic cavity
B. dorsal cavity (Correct)

C. pleural cavity
D. mediastinum

Q61: The caudal part of the spinal cord is

A. superior to the thoracic part of the spinal cord.
B. located near the tailbone. (Correct)
C. interior to the cervical spinal cord.
D. located near the brain.

Q62: Which of the following includes the right iliac region?

A. RUQ
B. Epigastric region
C. Umbilical region
D. RLQ (Correct)

Q63: The medial canthus (corner) of the eye is

A. located near the nose. (Correct)
B. located near the ear.
C. superior to the eyebrow.
D. inferior to the lower eyelid.

Q64: The plantar region is

A. located in the upper extremity.
B. the bottom of the foot. (Correct)
C. proximal to the knee.
D. the groin.

Q65: Which two words are directional “opposites”?

A. Proximal, femoral
B. Caudal, cephalic (Correct)
C. Distal, peripheral
D. Anterior, superficial

Q66: Pedal, patellar, popliteal, and plantar are terms that refer to

A. lower extremityareas. (Correct)
B. arm.
C. toes.
D. structures that are proximal to the kneecap.

Q67: Which of the following terms refers to the area along the lateral trunk between the ribs and the hip bones?

A. Inguinal
B. Visceral
C. Flank (Correct)
D. Gluteal

Q68: Buccal, oral, and orbital are terms that refer to the structures in the

A. neck.
B. head. (Correct)
C. flank.
D. inguinal area.

Q69: With which word is lower back pain associated?

A. Flank
B. Inguinal
C. Lumbar (Correct)
D. Popliteal

Instructor's Chapter Exam - Chapter 01

Q1: The proximal humerus (upper arm bone) is

A. closer to the wrist than to the antecubital area.
B. distal to the wrist.
C. closer to the axillary area than to the elbow. (Correct)
D. closer to the elbow than to the axillary area.

Q2: The distal end of the thigh bone (femur) is:

A. proximal to the leg. (Correct)
B. closer to the inguinal area than to the knee.
C. distal to the pedal area.
D. lateral to the shin bone.

Q3: The lung is located in the thoracic cavity. Describe the relationship of the head to the lung.

A. Inferior
B. Proximal
C. Medial
D. Superior (Correct)

Q4: Which of the following is inferior to the umbilicus?

A. Scapular area
B. Popliteal area (Correct)
C. Sternal area
D. Epigastric area

Q5: The heart is located in the:

A. epigastric region.
B. ventral cavity. (Correct)
C. left hypochondriac.
D. upper right quadrant.

Q6: The lungs are located in the:

A. pleural cavity. (Correct)
B. dorsal cavity.
C. mediastinum.
D. cephalic region.

Q7: Which of the following is true of the ventral cavity?

A. Contains the mediastinum. (Correct)

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B. Contains the brain and spinal cord.
C. Contains the dorsal cavity.
D. Is superior to the abdominopelvic cavity.

Q8: The mediastinum is:

A. superior to the cervical region.
B. superficial to the breastbone area.
C. lateral to the pleural cavity.
D. deep to the sternal region. (Correct)

Q9: Which of the following is descriptive of the location of the heart?

A. Pleural cavity
B. Dorsal cavity
C. Thoracic cavity (Correct)
D. LUQ

Q10: The frontal plane:

A. is also called the coronal plane. (Correct)
B. splits the body into a top and bottom.
C. divides the ventral cavity and dorsal cavity.
D. splits the body into right and left halves.

Q11: Which of the following is least descriptive of the orbital area?

A. Cranial
B. Posterior head (Correct)
C. Area around the eye
D. Superior to the cervical area

Q12: A patient has been in a car wreck and is admitted to the emergency department with a chief complaint of severe lumbar pain accompanied by loss of sensation in all extremities. Which of the following indicates the site of pain?

A. Lower back (Correct)
B. Both knees
C. Neck
D. RUQ

Q13: The LUQ is:

A. inferior to the epigastric region.
B. inferior to the umbilical region.
C. inferior to the pectoral region. (Correct)
D. located in the groin.

Q14: Which of the following describes pain that is located in the neck region?

A. Cervical (Correct)
B. Lumbar
C. Flank pain
D. Subscapular

Q15: Which of the following is inferior to the lumbar region?

A. Scapular
B. Pleural
C. Popliteal (Correct)
D. Thoracic

Q16: A 26-year-old male is scheduled for the surgical repair of a left inguinal hernia. Which of the following areas is not involved surgically?

A. LLQ
B. Abdominopelvic cavity
C. Left iliac region
D. Left hypochondriac region (Correct)

Q17: Refer to the previous question. On the first postoperative day, the patient is most likely to experience pain when he:

A. raises his arm.
B. walks. (Correct)
C. takes a deep breath.
D. speaks on the phone.

Q18: A physician suspects a patient has liver problems. Where should the physician palpate (feel) to assess the liver?

A. Left hypochondriac region
B. Right hypogastric region
C. Right iliac region
D. Right hypochondriac region (Correct)

Q19: A patient was admitted to the emergency department; the physician recorded the patient's pain as being umbilical radiating to the right iliac region. Which of the following is a restatement of this description?

A. The pain is sharp and associated with nausea and vomiting.
B. The pain is indicative of stomach ulcer.
C. The pain begins in the mid-abdominal area and radiates to the right lower abdominal region. (Correct)
D. The pain originates behind the breastbone and radiates to the right armpit area.

Q20: A patient complains of left hypochondriac pain that radiates to the mediastinum. Which of the following best describes the pain?

A. Upper abdominal pain on the left side that radiates deep to the sternal region (Correct)

B. Crushing chest pain

C. Aching pain behind the breastbone radiating to the left shoulder

D. High abdominal pain radiating to below the right shoulder blade area

Word-Part Multiple-Choice Questions - Chapter 01

Q1: Which words best describes the suffix “-tomy” in the following words: colostomy, gastrostomy, phlebotomy, and lobotomy?

A. Removal of
B. Incision of (Correct)
C. Stomach disorders
D. Study of

Q2: Which of the following does not refer to “preceding or before”?

A. Antenatal
B. Antemortem
C. Ante cibum
D. Antibiotic (Correct)

Q3: The words “pathophysiology, neuropathy, pathogen” all refer to what?

A. Paths of study
B. The physiology of the nervous system
C. Disease or disorders (Correct)
D. Symptoms of infection

Q4: The suffix “-ology” in words such as biology, physiology, and neurology refer to what?

A. Drugs that affect the body
B. Study of the nervous system
C. Disease or disorders of the body
D. Study of a specific scientific discipline (Correct)

Q5: What number is referred to in the following words: quadriceps femoris, quadriplegia, and quadrant?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4 (Correct)

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Practice Chapter Exams - Chapter 01

Q1: When discussing the structure of the cell, the instructor is referring to the

A. anatomy. (Correct)
B. physiology.
C. pathophysiology.
D. functions of the cell.

Q2: When a doctor explains the consequences of a pancreas that does not function properly and the effect of diabetes on the body to a patient, he or she is discussing the

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

Q3: Of the following, which is the simplest level of human body organization?

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

Q4: Which organ system contains glands that secrete hormones?

A. Integumentary
B. Endocrine (Correct)
C. Lymphatic
D. Immune

Q5: The major organ system that may react to allergens such as pollen and bee venom is the

A. circulatory system.
B. lymphatic system.
C. immune system. (Correct)
D. integumentary system.

Q6: The stable environment maintained by the body despite a changing environment is referred to as

A. a homeostatic mechanism response.
B. homeostatic imbalance.
C. homeostasis. (Correct)
D. physiology.

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Q7: The lungs are located in the thoracic cavity. The best term to refer to the relationship of the lungs to the diaphragm is

A. peripheral.
B. lateral.
C. anterior.
D. superior. (Correct)

Q8: The sagittal plane

A. is also called the coronal plane.
B. separates superior and inferior.
C. separates anterior and posterior.
D. separates right and left. (Correct)

Q9: The transverse plane

A. divides the body horizontally. (Correct)
B. creates ventral and dorsal regions.
C. is also called the frontal plane.
D. divides the body down the midline.

Q10: Which of the following is inferior to the lumbar region?

A. Scapular
B. Axillary
C. Deltoid
D. Gluteal (Correct)

Q11: A patient was admitted to the emergency department. The physician recorded the patient's pain as originating in the lower lumbar region, radiating down to the right gluteal and femoral regions. Which of the following is a restatement of this description?

A. The pain is sharp and associated with nausea and vomiting.
B. The pain is indicative of a rotator cuff tear.
C. The pain begins in the lower back and radiates downward to the right buttock and thigh regions. (Correct)
D. The pain originates behind the breastbone and radiates to the left armpit area.

Q12: Which of the following is not true of the dorsal cavity?

A. It contains the mediastinum. (Correct)
B. It contains the brain and spinal cord.
C. It contains the cranial cavity.
D. It is smaller than the ventral cavity.

Q13: The lungs are located in the

A. pericardial cavity.
B. mediastinum.
C. ventral cavity. (Correct)
D. orbital cavity.

Q14: When dividing the body into quadrants, which of the following abbreviations would not be used?

A. LUQ
B. RLQ
C. LLQ
D. RIQ (Correct)

Q15: A 26-year-old man is scheduled for an appendectomy. Which of the following areas is involved surgically?

A. Epigastric region
B. Umbilical region
C. Right iliac region (Correct)
D. Right hypochondriac region

Q16: The RUQ

A. is superior to the diaphragm.
B. is inferior to the epigastric region.
C. surrounds the umbilical region.
D. refers to a surface division of the abdomen. (Correct)

Q17: The surface of the abdominopelvic cavity can be divided into four quadrants or _____ separate regions.

A. three
B. five
C. seven
D. nine (Correct)