Introduction to the Human Body 11th edition Tortora Test Bank

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Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: IHB 11e
Chapter Number: 01

Question type: Multiple Choice

1) The science dealing with body functions is called

a) physiology
b) cytology
c) anatomy
d) histology
e) biology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

2) The level of organization when different multiple types of tissues join together is called the

a) chemical level
b) cellular level
c) tissue level
d) organ level
e) system level

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

3) A group of related organs that have a common function is called a/an

a) organ
b) system
c) tissue
d) group
e) organism

Answer: b

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Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

4) The process by which unspecialized cells become specialized cells is called

a) anabolism
b) catabolism
c) metabolism
d) differentiation
e) homeostasis

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

5) The sum of all chemical processes that occur in the human body is referred to as

a) anabolism
b) catabolism
c) metabolism
d) differentiation
e) homeostasis

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

6) All of the following are examples of organs EXCEPT

a) stomach
b) heart
c) epithelium
d) brain
e) gallbladder

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

7) The maintenance of relatively stable conditions within the body is known as

a) responsiveness
b) homeostasis
c) differentiation
d) growth
e) all of the choices are correct

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

8) All of the following are components of the negative feedback systems that control homeostasis EXCEPT

a) control center
b) receptor
c) receiver
d) effector
e) all of the choices are basic components of the feedback system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

9) In a negative feedback system, the response of the effector to a stimulus

a) enhances the original stimulus.
b) eliminates the original stimulus.
c) reverses the original stimulus.
d) does not change the original stimulus.
e) is not related to the original stimulus.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

10) The life process of reproduction refers to

a) an increase in the size of cells.
b) the formation of new cells.
c) the production of a new individual.
d) both formation of new cells and production of a new individual.
e) both an increase in the size of cells and formation of new cells.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

11) Which of the following structures of a feedback system sends input to the control center?

a) effector
b) receptor
c) affector
d) stimulus
e) none of the choices is correct

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

12) Baroreceptors in the feedback system that control blood pressure sense changes in the

a) rate of blood flow through the aorta.
b) force of the blood as it presses against the walls of blood vessels.
c) temperature of the blood.
d) amount of stretch on the heart as it fills with blood.
e) amount of tissue damage inflicted by high blood pressure.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

13) Which of the following is a symptom of disease rather than a sign?

a) nausea
b) bleeding
c) vomiting
d) fever
e) rash

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.4 Distinguish between symptoms and signs of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

14) The science that deals with the treatment of disease using drugs is called

a) physiology
b) anatomy
c) epidemiology
d) pharmacology
e) pathophysiology

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.7 Define various medical terminology and conditions.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.7 Medical Terminology and Conditions

15) In the anatomical position, the subject

a) is lying face down.
b) has his/her arms placed above the head.
c) has his/her arms folded on the chest.
d) is standing upright facing the observer with the palms backwards.

e) is standing upright facing the observer with the palms forward.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.1 Describe the anatomical position.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

16) A plane that divides the body into unequal left and right portions is called a/an

a) parasagittal plane
b) midsagittal plane
c) frontal plane
d) transverse plane
e) oblique plane

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

17) A gluteal injection refers to an injection into the

a) buttock
b) thigh
c) ankle
d) upper arm
e) abdomen

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

18) The sternum (breastbone) is ___ to the heart.

a) posterior
b) anterior
c) inferior
d) lateral
e) distal

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

19) The plane that divides the body into a superior and inferior portion is a/an

a) parasagittal plane
b) midsagittal plane
c) transverse plane
d) oblique plane
e) frontal plane

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

20) Which of the following is NOT a basic tissue type?

a) connective tissue
b) epithelial tissue
c) cartilage tissue
d) nervous tissue
e) muscle tissue

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.

Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

21) Which of the following organs does NOT belong to the digestive system?

a) liver
b) gallbladder
c) ureter
d) stomach
e) salivary glands

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

22) The organ system that regulates the body's activities using chemical regulators called hormones is the

a) digestive system
b) endocrine system
c) nervous system
d) cardiovascular system
e) integumentary system

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

23) The ___ is the region between the lungs from the breastbone to the vertebral column.

a) vertebral canal
b) pericardium
c) mediastinum
d) pleural cavity
e) manubrium

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the

abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

24) The organ system that transports fats from the gastrointestinal tract to the blood in the cardiovascular system is the

a) digestive system
b) endocrine system
c) lymphatic system
d) urinary system
e) respiratory system

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

25) The anatomical term which best describes a structure that is found toward the head is

a) superficial
b) deep
c) inferior
d) superior
e) anterior

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

26) In the anatomical position, the ring finger is ___ to the little finger.

a) lateral
b) medial
c) deep
d) distal
e) proximal

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

27) The anatomical term for navel is

a) crural
b) inguinal
c) umbilical
d) femoral
e) coxal

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

28) Which of the following directional terms best describes structures found toward the back region of the body?

a) ventral
b) dorsal
c) proximal
d) distal
e) medial

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

29) The spleen and liver are located in the

a) pelvic cavity
b) cranial cavity
c) abdominal cavity
d) thoracic cavity
e) vertebral cavity

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

30) All of the following are found inferior to the diaphragm EXCEPT the

a) thymus gland
b) gall bladder
c) large intestine
d) small intestine
e) urinary bladder

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

31) The body cavity containing the urinary bladder and portions of the large intestine is the

a) pelvic cavity
b) abdominal cavity
c) mediastinum
d) pleural cavity
e) dorsal cavity

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

32) The pericardial cavity contains the

a) lungs
b) thyroid glands
c) brain
d) heart
e) stomach

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

33) Which of the following is NOT one of the nine abdominopelvic regions?

a) left lumbar region
b) right upper region
c) right inguinal region
d) epigastric region
e) pubic region

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.2 Explain why the abdominopelvic cavity is divided into regions and quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

34) Which of the following abdominopelvic regions contains portions of the stomach?

a) right hypochondriac region
b) left hypochondriac region
c) epigastric region
d) both right hypochondriac region and left hypochondriac region
e) both left hypochondriac region and epigastric region

Answer: e

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

35) Failure of the body to maintain homeostasis will

a) have no effect on health.
b) cause illness and possibly death.
c) always cause death.
d) initiate positive feedback.
e) enhance the immune response to pathogens.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.4 Distinguish between symptoms and signs of a disease.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

36) All of the following are controlled by homeostatic mechanisms, EXCEPT

a) the skeletal muscle contractions used for walking
b) blood pressure
c) body temperature
d) blood sugar levels
e) breathing rate

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

37) Which of the following physiological processes is controlled by positive feedback?

a) regulation of blood sugar
b) initiation of blood clotting
c) control of blood pressure
d) maintenance of body temperature
e) control of breathing rate

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.3 Compare the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

38) The organs found inside the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities are commonly referred to as

a) mediastinum
b) mammary glands
c) abdominal organs
d) viscera
e) pleural organs

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

39) All of the following are functions of the cardiovascular system EXCEPT

a) oxygen transport
b) carbon dioxide transport
c) red blood cell production
d) mending damaged blood vessels
e) transport of nutrients and wastes

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

40) The smallest living units within an organism are

a) atoms
b) molecules
c) cells
d) tissues

e) organs

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

41) Two or more atoms combine together to form

a) cells
b) organs
c) organ systems
d) molecules
e) none of the choices is correct

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

42) The organ system that consists of skin, along with associated structures like hair and sweat glands, is the

a) skeletal system
b) integumentary system
c) muscular system
d) endocrine system
e) cardiovascular system

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

43) The anatomical term used to describe the region of the neck is

a) facial
b) brachial
c) cervical

d) thoracic
e) mental

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

44) The splitting of proteins into amino acids which are then used to make new proteins is an example of the life process called

a) responsiveness
b) reproduction
c) metabolism
d) differentiation
e) homeostasis

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

45) Which of the following is NOT a change associated with aging?

a) wrinkled skin
b) diminished reflexes
c) increased insulin production
d) decreased muscle strength
e) loss of bone mass

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Describe some of the anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.4 Aging and Homeostasis

46) A disease that affects a limited area of the body is referred to as a/an ___ disease.

a) systemic

b) local
c) systematic
d) epidemic
e) endemic

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.7 Define various medical terminology and conditions.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.7 Medical Terminology and Conditions

47) The science that deals with medical problems and care of the elderly is called

a) epidemiology
b) geriatrics
c) pathology
d) pharmacology
e) obstetrics

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.7 Define various medical terminology and conditions.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.7 Medical Terminology and Conditions

48) The science that deals with the nature and causes of abnormal conditions, and the structural and functional changes that diseases produce is called

a) epidemiology
b) geriatrics
c) pathology
d) pharmacology
e) obstetrics

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.7 Define various medical terminology and conditions.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.7 Medical Terminology and Conditions

49) The release of insulin from pancreatic islet cells in response to an increase in the blood glucose concentration after a meal is an example of which of the following life processes?

a) metabolism
b) responsiveness

c) movement
d) growth
e) differentiation

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

50) The life process by which a hemocytoblast (unspecialized stem cell) becomes an erythroblast that will then mature into a red blood cell is called

a) metabolism
b) movement
c) growth
d) differentiation
e) reproduction

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

51) In the negative feedback system that controls the body's response to decreased body temperature, the skeletal muscles play the role of

a) receptors
b) input signals
c) control centers
d) output signals
e) effectors

Answer: e

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

52) Otitis refers to inflammation in what region of the body?

a) nose

b) eye
c) neck
d) cheek
e) ear

Answer: e

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

Question type: True/False

53) Anatomy refers to both structure and function of the body.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

54) The chemical level of structural organization includes all chemicals needed to maintain life.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

55) The integumentary system protects all the other body systems.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.2 Outline the body systems and explain how they relate to one another.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

56) Reproduction refers exclusively to the formation of new cells for growth, repair, and replacement.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

57) Stress can cause disruptions in homeostasis, because it creates an imbalance in the internal environment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

58) The control center determines the range within which a controlled condition needs to be maintained.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

59) To describe the position of one body structure relative to another, anatomists use directional terms.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

60) A midsagittal plane always divides the body into equal superior and inferior portions.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

61) The spinal cord and the brain are located in the cranial cavity.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

62) The heart is located in the mediastinum.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

63) For practical purposes, clinicians prefer to use the quadrant system of dividing the abdominopelvic cavity instead of the nine region system used by anatomists.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.2 Explain why the abdominopelvic cavity is divided into regions and quadrants.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

64) Childbirth is a good example of a positive feedback mechanism.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.3 Compare the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

65) The heart is superior to the cranium.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

66) Aging is a normal process associated with a reduced ability to maintain homeostasis.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Describe some of the anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.4 Aging and Homeostasis

67) Aging affects all body systems.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Describe some of the anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.4 Aging and Homeostasis

68) Aging can cause a decreased susceptibility to cancer.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Describe some of the anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.4 Aging and Homeostasis

69) Less efficient functioning of the digestive system and decreased function of the kidneys are changes often associated with aging.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.4 Describe some of the anatomical and physiological changes that occur with aging.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.4 Aging and Homeostasis

70) Pathology is the science that deals with why, when and where diseases occur and how they are transmitted within a defined human population.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.7 Define various medical terminology and conditions.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.7 Medical Terminology and Conditions

71) The endocrine system would be the most likely control system for a homeostatic process that requires a rapidly induced change.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

72) The wrist is proximal to the fingers.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

Question type: Text Entry

73) The science dealing with the structures of the human body is called ____.

Answer: anatomy

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

74) All the body systems combined make up a/an _____.

Answer: organism

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

75) Molecules combine to form structures at the _____ level of organization.

Answer: cellular

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

76) Largest level of organization within the human body is the _____ level.

Answer: organismal

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

77) Ability to detect and respond to changes in either the internal or external environment is called _____.

Answer: responsiveness

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

78) Maintenance of relatively stable conditions in the internal environment of the human body is called _____.

Answer: homeostasis

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

79) A life process by which unspecialized cells become specialized cells is called _____.

Answer: differentiation

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.2 Define the important life processes of humans.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.2 Life Processes

80) Blood pressure, which is the force of flowing blood against the walls of the arteries, is maintained within a narrow range by a _____ feedback system.

Answer: negative

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.3 Compare the operation of negative and positive feedback systems.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

81) The basic component of a feedback system that receives output from the control center and produces a response is called the _____.

Answer: effector

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

82) The component of a feedback system that monitors changes in the controlled condition is called the _____.

Answer: receptor

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

83) The plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior segments is the _____ plane.

Answer: frontal
Alternate Answer: coronal

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

84) The fluid surrounding body cells within the tissues is called _____ fluid.

Answer: interstitial

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

85) The stomach is _____ to the lungs.

Answer: inferior

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

86) The humerus is _____ to the radius

Answer: proximal

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

87) The abdominal and pelvic cavities combine to form the _____ cavity.

Answer: abdominopelvic

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

88) The correct anatomical term for the front of the elbow is _____.

Answer: antecubital

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

89) All the bones of the body, their associated cartilages, and joints belong to the _____ system.

Answer: skeletal

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

90) Homeostasis is controlled by the _____ and _____ systems.

Answer: nervous; endocrine

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.2 Describe the components of a feedback system.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits

91) The smallest structural units of matter that participate in chemical reactions within the human body are called _____.

Answer: atoms

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview

92) The umbilical region of the abdominopelvic cavity is _____ to the pubic region.

Answer: superior

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

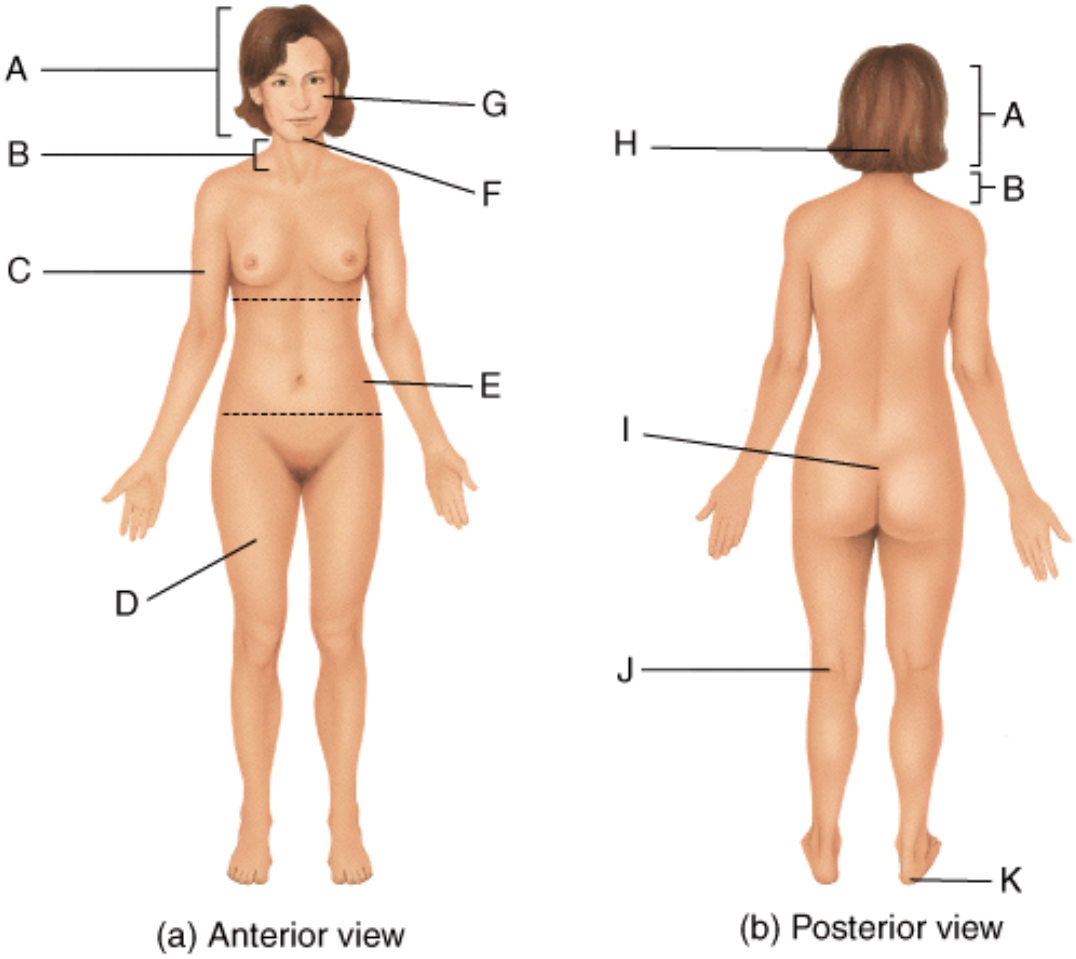
93) Using the quadrant system of dividing the abdominopelvic cavity, the liver is found primarily in the _____ upper quadrant.

Answer: right

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1. Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

Question type: Multiple Choice

94) Where on the diagram is the femoral area?

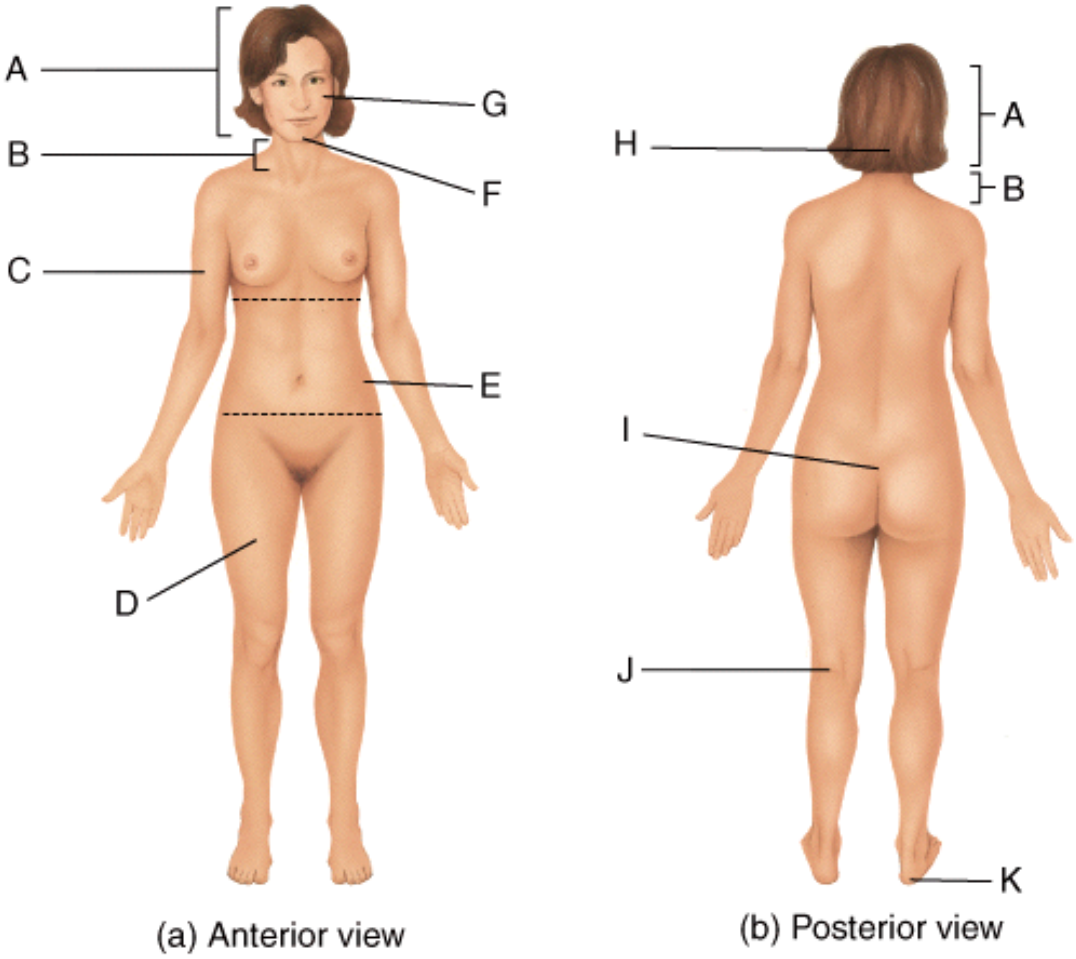


a) D
b) E
c) I
d) J
e) K

Answer: a

Difficulty: medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

95) Where on the diagram is the sacral area?

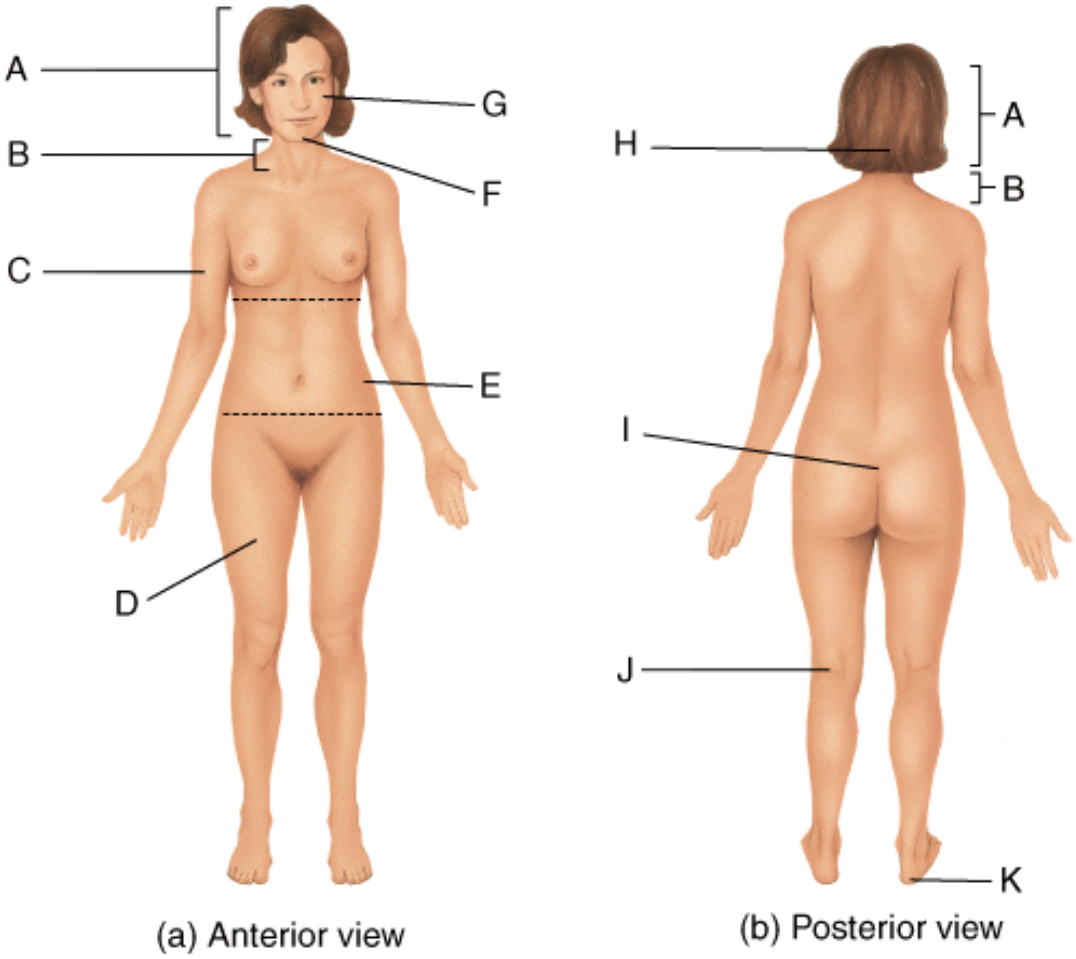


a) C
b) D
c) E
d) I
e) J

Answer: d

Difficulty: medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

96) Where on the diagram is the cervical area?

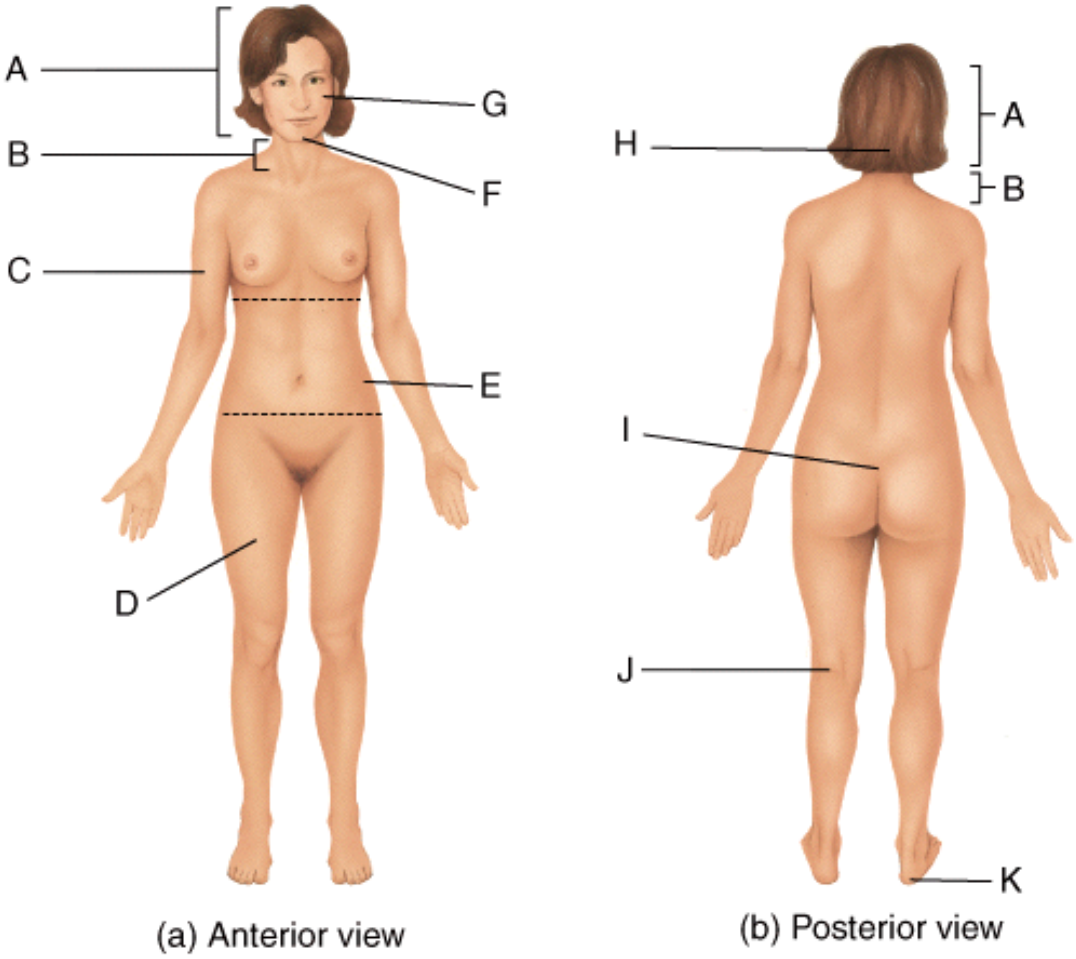


a) A
b) B
c) G
d) F
e) H

Answer: b

Difficulty: medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

97) Where on the diagram is the brachial area?



a) C
b) E
c) I
d) K
e) D

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.2 Identify the major regions of the body and relate the common names to the corresponding anatomical terms for various parts of the body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

Question type: Essay

98) Name and briefly describe the six levels of structural organization in the human body.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.1.1 Describe the structural organization of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.1 Anatomy and Physiology: An Overview
Solution: The chemical level: includes atoms and molecules.
The cellular level: includes all different cells made of combinations of molecules.
The tissue level: tissues consist of groups of similar cells.
The organ level: organs are formed when different types of tissues join together.
The system level: consists of related organs that have a common function.
The organismal level: the highest level of structural organization includes all organ systems making up the entire organism.

99) Name and briefly describe the common planes used to describe anatomy of body parts that have been sectioned.

Answer:

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms
Solution: A sagittal plane divides the body or body part into right and left portions.
A midsagittal plane divides the body or body part into equal right and left portions.
A parasagittal plane divides the body or body part into unequal right and left portions.
A frontal (coronal) plane divides the body or body part into anterior and posterior portions.
A transverse plane divides the body or body part into superior and inferior portions.
An oblique plane passes through the body or body part at an angle between the planes mentioned above.

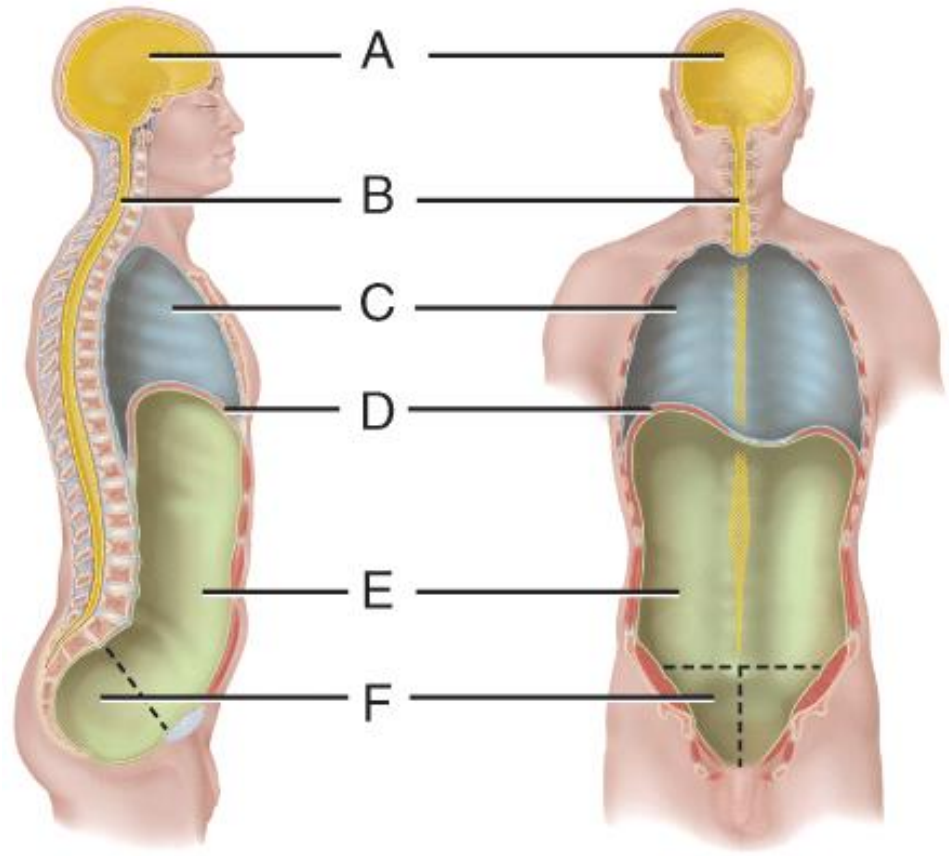
100) Define homeostasis.

Answer:

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.3 Understand the importance of homeostatic feedback systems and how imbalances are related to disorders.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.3.1 Define homeostasis and explain its importance.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.3 Homeostasis: Maintaining Limits
Solution: Homeostasis is a condition in which the internal environment of the body is maintained within certain physiological limits.

Question type: Multiple Choice

101) Which labeled cavity in the diagram can be subdivided into three smaller cavities called the pleural cavity, pericardial cavity, and mediastinum?



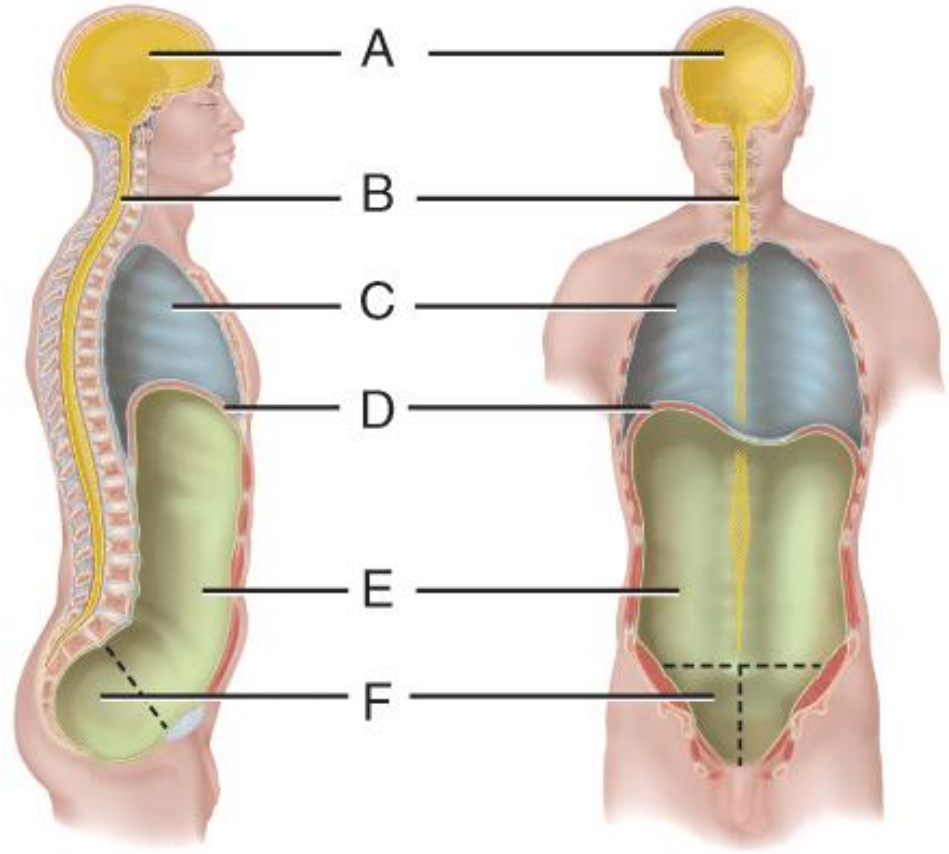
a) A
b) B
c) C
d) E
e) F

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

102) Which of the labeled cavities in the diagram is lined with a serous membrane called the

peritoneum?

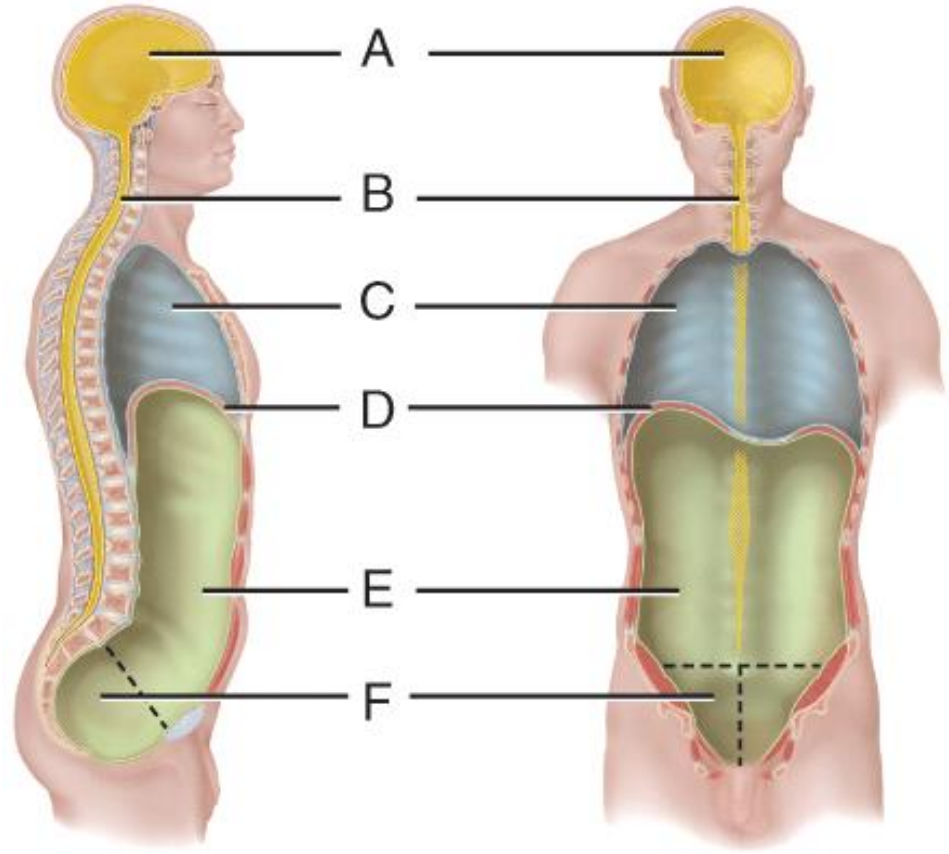


a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D
e) E

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

103) Which labeled cavity in the diagram contains the urinary bladder and the internal organs of reproduction?

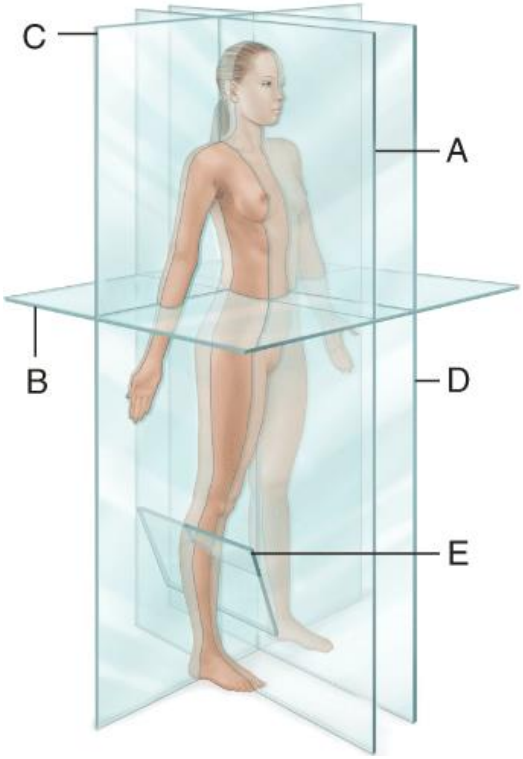


a) A
b) B
c) C
d) E
e) F

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.6 Identify the four major body cavities, emphasizing the quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.6.1 Describe the principal body cavities and the organs they contain.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.6 Body Cavities

104) Which of the labeled planes in the diagram is a coronal (or frontal plane)?

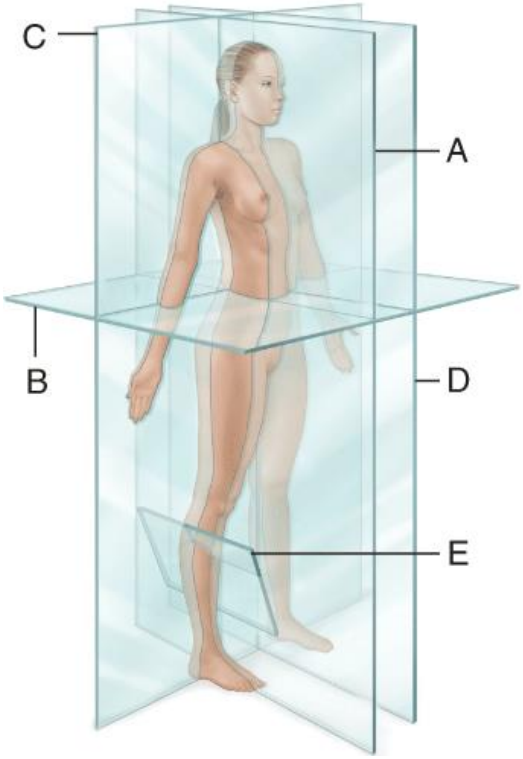


a) A
b) B
c) C
d) D
e) E

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms

105) What type of plane is labeled E in the diagram?



a) oblique plane
b) transverse plane
c) frontal plane
d) midsagittal plane
e) parasagittal plane

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: LO 1.5 Describe the anatomical position and how anatomical terms are used to describe the human body.
Learning Objective 2: LO 1.5.3 Define the directional terms and the anatomical planes and sections used to locate parts of the human body.
Section Reference 1: Section 1.5 Anatomical Terms