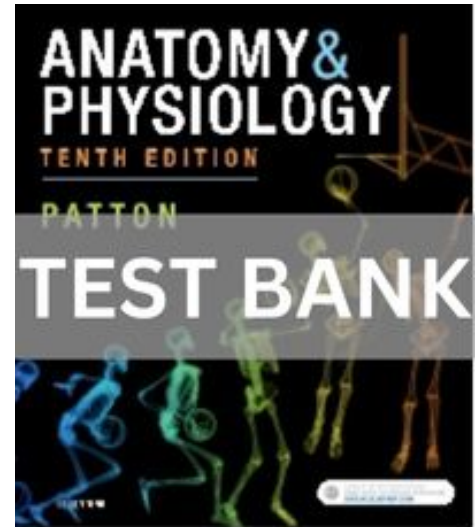


Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

Chapter 01: Organization of the Body

Patton: Anatomy and Physiology, 10th Edition



MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following describes anatomy?

- a. Using devices to investigate parameters such as heart rate and blood pressure
- b. Investigating human structure via dissections and other methods
- c. Studying the unusual manner in which an organism responds to painful stimuli
- d. Examining the physiology of life

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

REF: p. 3

2. *Systemic anatomy* is a term that refers to:

- a. physiological investigation at a microscopic level.
- b. anatomical investigation that begins in the head and neck and concludes at the feet.
- c. anatomical investigation that uses an approach of studying the body by systems—groups of organs having a common function.
- d. anatomical investigation at the molecular level.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

REF: p. 4

3. Physiology can be subdivided according to the _____ studied.

- a. type of organism
- b. organizational level
- c. systemic function
- d. All of the above are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Physiology

REF: p. 4

4. Physiology:

- a. recognizes the unchanging (as opposed to the dynamic) nature of things.
- b. investigates the body's structure.
- c. is concerned with organisms and does not deal with different levels of organization such as cells and systems.
- d. is the science that examines the function of living organisms and their parts.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 4

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

TOP: Physiology

5. One of the basic principles of the standardized terminology is the avoidance of _____, or terms that are based on a person's name.
- homonyms
 - antonyms
 - eponyms
 - synonyms

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Language of Science and Medicine

REF: p. 5

6. *Metabolism* refers to:
- the chemical basis of life.
 - the sum of all the physical and chemical reactions occurring in the body.
 - an organization of similar cells specialized to perform a certain function.
 - a subdivision of physiology.

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 5 TOP: Characteristics of Life

7. From smallest to largest, the levels of organization of the body are:
- organism, chemical, tissue, cellular, organ, system, organelle.
 - chemical, microscopic, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.
 - organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, organelle, chemical.
 - chemical, organelle, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Levels of Organization

REF: p. 6

8. The smallest living units of structure and function in the body are:
- molecules.
 - cells.
 - organelles.
 - atoms.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Levels of Organization

REF: p. 7

9. An organization of many similar cells that are specialized to perform a certain function is called a(n):
- tissue.
 - organism.
 - system.
 - organ.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Tissue Level

REF: p. 7

10. An organ is one organizational level lower than a(n):
- system.
 - cell.
 - organelle.
 - tissue.

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Organ Level

11. The reproductive system includes all of the following except the:
- testes.
 - ovaries.
 - ureter.
 - penis.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Body Systems

12. The lungs are located in the:
- thoracic cavity.
 - mediastinum.
 - abdominal cavity.
 - cranial cavity.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities

13. The mediastinum contains all of the following except the:
- trachea.
 - venae cavae.
 - right lung.
 - esophagus.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities

14. The gallbladder lies in the:
- abdominal cavity.
 - pelvic cavity.
 - dorsal cavity.
 - mediastinum.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities

15. The number of abdominal regions is:
- three.
 - five.
 - seven.
 - nine.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 14
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

16. The abdominal region in which the urinary bladder is found is the:
- hypogastric.
 - epigastric.
 - right lumbar.
 - left iliac.

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 15

17. A surgeon removing a gallbladder should know to find it in the _____ region.
- right lumbar
 - right hypochondriac
 - hypogastric
 - umbilical

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 14

18. The abdominal region in which the appendix is found is the:
- hypogastric.
 - right iliac.
 - right lumbar.
 - right hypochondriac.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

REF: p. 15

19. *Popliteal* refers to the:
- calf.
 - ankle.
 - cheek.
 - area behind the knee.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Latin-based Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

REF: p. 16

20. A plane through the body that divides the body into right and left sides is called:
- sagittal.
 - frontal.
 - coronal.
 - transverse.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

REF: p. 16

21. The abdominal quadrants are located with what structure as their midpoint?
- Umbilicus
 - Pubic bone
 - Xiphoid process
 - Iliac crest

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
TOP: Abdominopelvic Quadrants

REF: p. 13

22. Humans have similar right and left sides of the body, at least superficially. This is an example of:
- anatomical position.
 - anterior symmetry.
 - ipsilateral position.
 - bilateral symmetry.

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 8
TOP: Anatomical Position

23. Two major cavities of the human body are:
- ventral/dorsal.
 - inferior/superior.
 - visceral/parietal.
 - axial/appendicular.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
TOP: Body Cavities

24. The dorsal cavity contains all of the following except the:
- brain.
 - spinal column.
 - spinal cord.
 - thyroid gland.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities

25. A plane through the body that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:
- sagittal.
 - median.
 - coronal.
 - transverse.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

26. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is the _____ plane.
- sagittal
 - frontal
 - transverse
 - superficial

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 11
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

27. A somatotype characterized by having a muscular physique is called a(n):
- endomorph.
 - mesomorph.
 - ectomorph.
 - None of the above is correct.

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 17, Connect It
TOP: Body Type and Disease

28. A somatotype characterized by a thin, fragile physique is a(n):
- ectomorph.
 - mesomorph.
 - endomorph.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 17, Connect It

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

TOP: Body Type and Disease

29. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- kidneys.
 - gallbladder.
 - right lung.
 - urinary bladder.

ANS: C
TOP: Body Cavities

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 13

30. Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of life?
- Digestion
 - Balance
 - Conductivity
 - Circulation
 - Reproduction

ANS: B
TOP: Characteristics of Life

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 5

31. An idea that is supported by repeated experiments and observation is called a:
- fact.
 - theory.
 - concept.
 - hypothesis.

ANS: B
TOP: Science and Society

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 3

32. *Molecules* are:
- atoms combined to form larger chemical aggregates.
 - electrons orbiting nuclei.
 - a complex of electrons arranged in concentric shells.
 - composed of cellular organelles.

ANS: A
TOP: Chemical Level: Basis for Life

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 6

33. Mitochondria, Golgi apparatus, and endoplasmic reticulum are examples of:
- molecules.
 - cytoplasm.
 - organelles.
 - plasma membranes.

ANS: C
TOP: Levels of Organization

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

34. When many similar cells specialize to perform a certain function, it is referred to as a(n):
- tissue.
 - organelle.
 - organ system complex.
 - organism.

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Tissue Level

35. Several kinds of tissues working together are termed a(n):
- plasma membrane.
 - organ.
 - organism.
 - organ system.

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Organ Level

36. Blood production is a function of which system?
- Reproductive
 - Respiratory
 - Skeletal
 - Lymphatic

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: System Level

37. The dorsal cavity contains the:
- brain and spinal cord.
 - heart and lungs.
 - reproductive organs.
 - digestive organs.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities

38. The ventral cavity contains the:
- thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
 - heart and lungs only.
 - digestive and reproductive organs.
 - brain and spinal cord.

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 12
TOP: Body Cavities

39. The axial portion of the body consists of the:
- arms, neck, and legs.
 - neck, torso, and arms.
 - torso, arms, legs, and head.
 - head, neck, and torso.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Body Regions

40. The abdominopelvic cavity contains all of the following except the:
- stomach.
 - pancreas.
 - heart.
 - reproductive organs.

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities

41. Visceral peritoneum would cover which of the following organs?
- Heart
 - Intestines
 - Lungs
 - Spinal cord

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13
TOP: Body Cavities

42. A sagittal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- upper and lower
 - right and left
 - front and back
 - proximal and distal

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

43. A frontal section divides the body into _____ portions.
- upper and lower
 - right and left
 - front and back
 - cortex and medullary

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

44. *Axilla* is a term referring to which body region?
- Anterior elbow
 - Armpit
 - Posterior knee
 - Groin

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15
TOP: Latin-based Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

45. The _____ tissue is not a major tissue of the body.
- cutaneous
 - epithelial
 - connective
 - nervous

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7
TOP: Tissue Level

46. “Apple-shaped” and “pear-shaped” usually describe subtypes of what major body type?
- Mesomorph
 - Ectomorph
 - Endomorph
 - Polymorph

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Type and Disease

REF: p. 17, Connect It

47. An organ is one organizational level higher than a(n):
- system.
 - cell.
 - organelle.
 - tissue.

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Organ Level

REF: p. 7

48. Which of the following does not describe anatomical position?
- Head pointing forward
 - Body standing erect
 - Arms extended from the shoulders, palms up
 - All of the above describe the body in the anatomical position.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical Position

REF: p. 9

49. Someone studying gross anatomy would not study which of the following?
- The location of the heart and chambers of the heart
 - Muscles of the arms and legs
 - The nucleus of the cell
 - All of the above would be studied.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomy

REF: p. 4

50. The parietal pleura covers the:
- lungs.
 - heart.
 - walls of the thoracic cavity.
 - Both A and B are correct.

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body Cavities

REF: p. 13

51. The hollow part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- cortical part
 - lumen
 - medullary part
 - apical part

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

REF: p. 9

52. The narrowest part of an organ or body structure is called the _____ of the organ.
- cortical part
 - lumen
 - medullary part
 - apical part

Anatomy & Physiology, 10th Edition Test Bank by Kevin T. Patton

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

REF: p. 10

53. Which of the following is not a directional term of the body?
- Apical
 - Proximal
 - Superficial
 - Deep

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
TOP: Terms Related to Organs

REF: p. 9

54. What is the anatomical direction term that means *nearer the surface*?
- Deep
 - Distal
 - Proximal
 - Superficial

ANS: D DIF: Application REF: p. 9 TOP: Directional Terms

55. An x-ray technician has been asked to make x-ray films of the liver. Which of the abdominopelvic regions must be included?
- Right hypochondriac, epigastric, and left hypochondriac
 - Right hypochondriac, right lumbar, and right iliac
 - Right iliac, hypogastric, and left iliac
 - Right lumbar, umbilical, and left lumbar

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 13 TOP: Abdominopelvic Regions

56. As a nurse, you are assisting a physician with the examination of a patient. The physician asks you to tell the patient, who is lying on the examination table, to assume the anatomical position. How would you instruct the patient to assume this position?
- Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing forward, with hands and feet facing forward.
 - Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing posteriorly, with hands and feet facing forward.
 - Have the patient stand up and place his arms behind him, palms facing to the side, with feet facing forward.
 - Have the patient stand up and place his arms at his sides, palms facing down, with feet facing forward.

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 8 TOP: Anatomical Position

57. During a routine physical examination, a patient with an endomorphic somatotype with a large waistline and overall “apple shape” should be advised that such a distribution of fat may lead to what conditions?
- Heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and colitis
 - Heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure, and diabetes
 - Heart disease, stroke, low blood pressure, and colitis
 - Prostate cancer, low blood pressure, and diabetes

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 17, Connect It
TOP: Body Type and Disease