



6. The heart is an example of a(n)
- a. organ.
  - b. tissue.
  - c. organism.
  - d. system.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application      REF: p. 6  
TOP: Structural levels of organization

7. The levels of organization from most simple to most complex are
- a. cell → chemical → organ → tissue → system.
  - b. tissue → cell → chemical → organ → system.
  - c. chemical → tissue → cell → organ → system.
  - d. chemical → cell → tissue → organ → system.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 5                      TOP: Structural levels of organization

8. When using directional terms to describe the body, it is assumed that the body is in what position?
- a. Supine
  - b. Anatomical
  - c. Lateral
  - d. Prone

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical position

9. The supine position
- a. describes the body lying face up.
  - b. is also called anatomical position.
  - c. describes the body lying face down.
  - d. both A and B.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical position

10. The prone position
- a. describes the body lying face up.
  - b. is also called the anatomical position.
  - c. describes the body lying face down.
  - d. both B and C.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical position

11. Because humans walk upright, the term *dorsal* can be used in place of the term
- a. inferior.
  - b. posterior.
  - c. anterior.
  - d. distal.

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ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical direction

12. The opposite term for *posterior* in humans is
- superior.
  - anterior.
  - ventral.
  - both B and C.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application    REF: p. 7  
TOP: Anatomical direction

13. The opposite term for *superficial* is
- deep.
  - inferior.
  - posterior.
  - medial.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical direction

14. The body section that divides the right ear from the left ear is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.
- frontal
  - sagittal
  - coronal
  - transverse

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application    REF: p. 9  
TOP: Planes or body sections

15. The body section that divides the nose from the back of the head is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.
- frontal
  - sagittal
  - midsagittal
  - transverse

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application    REF: p. 9  
TOP: Planes or body sections

16. A section that divides the body into mirror images is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.
- frontal
  - coronal
  - midsagittal
  - transverse

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application    REF: p. 9  
TOP: Planes or body sections

17. The two major body cavities are called
- thoracic and abdominal.
  - thoracic and pelvic.
  - dorsal and ventral.

d. mediastinum and pleural.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9                      TOP: Body cavities

18. The liver can be found in the
- upper right quadrant.
  - epigastric region.
  - hypogastric region.
  - both A and B.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application      REF: p. 10  
TOP: Body cavities

19. The word “leg” correctly describes the
- area from the hip to the foot.
  - area from the knee to the ankle.
  - area between the hip and the knee.
  - femoral area.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 13                      TOP: Body regions

20. The human body tries to maintain a constant body temperature. This is an example of
- homeostasis.
  - a positive feedback loop.
  - an effector.
  - a sensor.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application      REF: p. 14  
TOP: The balance of body functions

21. The part of a feedback loop that has the direct effect on the regulated condition is called
- homeostasis.
  - the effector.
  - the sensor.
  - the control center.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 14                      TOP: The balance of body functions

22. The part of the feedback loop that detects a change in the regulated condition is called
- homeostasis.
  - the effector.
  - the sensor.
  - the control center.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 14                      TOP: The balance of body functions

23. The part of the feedback loop that compares the present condition within a body part or region to its homeostatic condition is called
- homeostasis.

- b. the effector.
- c. the sensor.
- d. the control center.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 14                      TOP: The balance of body functions

24. When your body temperature drops below normal, your muscles begin to contract rapidly, making you shiver and generating heat. In this case your muscles are acting as the
- a. sensor.
  - b. effector.
  - c. control center.
  - d. both A and C.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Synthesis                      REF: p. 14  
TOP: The balance of body functions

25. Which of the following body functions is an example of a positive feedback loop?
- a. Maintaining a pH of 7.45 in the body
  - b. Forming a blood clot
  - c. Uterine contractions during labor
  - d. Both B and C

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application                      REF: pp. 15-16  
TOP: The balance of body functions

26. The level of organization that precedes the organ level is the \_\_\_\_\_ level.
- a. system
  - b. cellular
  - c. tissue
  - d. chemical

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 5                      TOP: Structural levels of organization

27. Which of these terms cannot be applied to a body in the anatomical position?
- a. Dorsal
  - b. Posterior
  - c. Supine
  - d. Both A and B

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical position

28. Which term means *toward the head*?
- a. Anterior
  - b. Superior
  - c. Superficial
  - d. Ventral

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7                      TOP: Anatomical direction

29. Which describes the anatomical relationship of the wrist to the elbow?
- The elbow is proximal to the wrist.
  - The elbow is distal to the wrist.
  - The elbow is superficial to the wrist.
  - The elbow is lateral to the wrist.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Application      REF: p. 7  
TOP: Anatomical direction

30. A coronal plane or section is another term for a \_\_\_\_\_ plane.
- sagittal
  - midsagittal
  - transverse
  - frontal

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9                      TOP: Planes or body sections

31. The muscular sheet called the diaphragm divides the
- right and left pleural cavities.
  - thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavities.
  - abdominal and pelvic cavities.
  - thoracic cavity and mediastinum.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9                      TOP: Body cavities

32. Which is not a part of the upper abdominopelvic region?
- Right hypochondriac region
  - Epigastric region
  - Hypogastric region
  - All of the above are part of the upper abdominopelvic region.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 10                      TOP: Body cavities

## **MATCHING**

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- Chemical level
  - Cellular level
  - Tissue level
  - Organ level
  - System level
  - Organism
- The smallest “living” part of the body
  - A word used to denote a living thing
  - Level that includes atoms and molecules
  - Level made up of groups of tissues working together to perform a task
  - Level that is the most complex unit within the organism

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6. Level that is made up of a group of cells working together to perform a task

- |    |           |  |                   |
|----|-----------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | ANS: B    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 6 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |
| 2. | ANS: F    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 5 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |
| 3. | ANS: A    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 5 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |
| 4. | ANS: D    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 6 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |
| 5. | ANS: E    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 6 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |
| 6. | ANS: C    | PTS: 1                                 | DIF: Memorization |
|    | REF: p. 6 | TOP: Structural levels of organization |                   |

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- a. Superior
- b. Anterior
- c. Medial
- d. Proximal
- e. Superficial
- f. Inferior
- g. Posterior
- h. Lateral
- i. Distal
- j. Deep

- 7. Nearer to the surface of the body
- 8. Toward the head or above
- 9. Toward the midline of the body
- 10. Away from the trunk or point of origin
- 11. Toward the feet or below
- 12. Toward the back
- 13. Farther away from the surface of the body
- 14. Toward the side
- 15. Toward the front
- 16. Nearest to the trunk or point of origin

- |     |           |                           |                   |  |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 7.  | ANS: E    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |
|     | REF: p. 7 | TOP: Anatomical direction |                   |  |
| 8.  | ANS: A    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |
|     | REF: p. 7 | TOP: Anatomical direction |                   |  |
| 9.  | ANS: C    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |
|     | REF: p. 7 | TOP: Anatomical direction |                   |  |
| 10. | ANS: I    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |
|     | REF: p. 7 | TOP: Anatomical direction |                   |  |
| 11. | ANS: F    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |
|     | REF: p. 7 | TOP: Anatomical direction |                   |  |
| 12. | ANS: G    | PTS: 1                    | DIF: Memorization |  |

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- REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction  
13. ANS: J PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction  
14. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction  
15. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction  
16. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 7 TOP: Anatomical direction

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- a. Frontal plane
  - b. Transverse plane
  - c. Sagittal plane
  - d. Diaphragm
  - e. Thoracic cavity
  - f. Abdominopelvic cavity
  - g. Cranial cavity
  - h. Mediastinum
17. A muscular sheet dividing the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities  
18. The lower part of the ventral body cavity  
19. Divides the body into right and left sides  
20. Part of the dorsal cavity that contains the brain  
21. Divides the body into upper and lower parts  
22. A subdivision of the thoracic cavity  
23. Divides the body into front and rear parts  
24. Cavity that is subdivided into pleural cavities
17. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Body cavities  
18. ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Body cavities  
19. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Planes or body sections  
20. ANS: G PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Body cavities  
21. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Planes or body sections  
22. ANS: H PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Body cavities  
23. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Planes or body sections  
24. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
REF: p. 9 TOP: Body cavities

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. Explain the difference between anatomy and physiology.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: P. 3

TOP: Introduction

2. Name and explain the structural levels of organization of the body and give an example of each.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Application REF: pp. 5-6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

3. Describe the anatomical position.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

4. Define or explain the words “prone” and “supine.”

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

5. Name and describe the three planes or body sections.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

TOP: Planes or body sections

6. Name the two major body cavities, and describe what is in each.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

TOP: Body cavities

7. Explain the three parts of a negative feedback loop.

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ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 15

TOP: The balance of body functions

8. What is meant by a negative feedback loop? Give an example of a negative feedback loop in the body.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Application REF: p. 15

TOP: The balance of body functions

9. What is meant by a positive feedback loop? Give an example of a positive feedback loop in the body.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Application REF: pp. 15-16

TOP: The balance of body functions

10. List the anatomical directions, and explain each of them. If there are alternate terms for an anatomical direction, give those terms also.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical direction

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Anatomy is defined as the study of the structure of an organism.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: P. 3

TOP: Introduction

2. The word “dissection” comes from Greek word meaning “cutting up.”

ANS: F

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: P. 3

TOP: Introduction

3. Anatomy deals with the study of structure, whereas physiology deals with the study of function.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: P. 3

TOP: Introduction