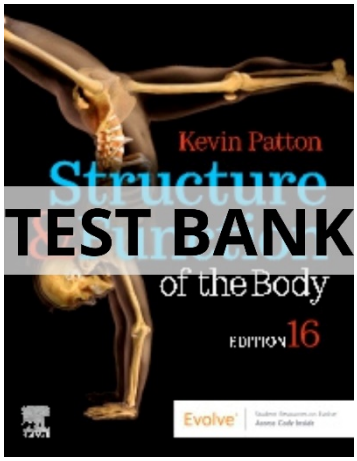
THE CHAPTER PRETEST IS AT PAGE (460)

TEST BANK :

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body
Patton: Structure & Function of the Body, 16th Edition



MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The word derived from two word parts that mean "cutting apart" is:
   a. physiology.
   b. homeostasis.
   c. anatomy.
   d. dissection.

   ANS: C DIF: Remembering
   REF: p. 1
   OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

2. The study of how the body functions is called:
   a. physiology.
   b. homeostasis.
   c. anatomy.
   d. dissection.

   ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 1
   OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

3. The correct sequence of the level of organization is:
   a. cellular, chemical, tissue, organ.
   b. chemical, cellular, tissue, organ.
   c. chemical, cellular, organ, tissue.
   d. chemical, tissue, cellular, organ.

   ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 3
   OBJ: 3 TOP: Levels of organization

4. The smallest living unit of structure is considered to be at the:
   a. chemical level.
   b. cellular level.
   c. organ level.
   d. tissue level.

   ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 3
   OBJ: 3 TOP: Levels of organization

5. The reference position for all body directional terms is the:

a. anatomical position.
b. prone position.
c. supine position.
d. sitting position.

ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 4
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

6. The relationship between the knee and the ankle can be described as:
a. the knee is inferior to the ankle.
b. the knee is distal to the ankle.
c. the knee is proximal to the ankle.
d. the knee is medial to the ankle.

ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 5 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

7. The relationship between the heart and the lungs can be described as:
a. the heart is distal to the lungs.
b. the heart is medial to the lungs.
c. the heart is lateral to the lungs.
d. the heart is proximal to the lungs.

ANS: B DIF: Applying REF: p. 5 OBJ: 5
TOP: Anatomical directions

8. The term most opposite proximal is:
a. medial.
b. superior.
c. anterior.
d. distal.

ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

9. Because humans walk in an upright position, the two terms that can be used interchangeably are:
a. posterior and ventral.
b. posterior and inferior.
c. posterior and superficial.
d. posterior and dorsal.

ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

10. The term most opposite medial is:
a. dorsal.
b. lateral.
c. superficial.
d. proximal

ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

11. The relationship between the skin and the muscles can be described as:
    a. the skin is superficial to the muscle.
    b. the muscle is superficial to the skin.
    c. the muscle is deep to the skin.
    d. the muscle is deep to the skin or the skin is superficial to the muscle.

    ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
    OBJ: 3 TOP: Anatomical directions

12. A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a:
    a. sagittal section.
    b. frontal section.
    c. transverse section.
    d. oblique section.

    ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 6
    OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

13. A cut dividing the body into upper and lower portions is called a:
    a. sagittal section.
    b. frontal section.
    c. transverse section.
    d. coronal section.

    ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 6
    OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

14. A cut dividing the body into right and left portions is called a:
    a. sagittal section.
    b. frontal section.
    c. transverse section.
    d. coronal section.

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 6
    OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

15. The mediastinum is part of the:
    a. dorsal cavity.
    b. ventral cavity.
    c. abdominal cavity.
    d. pelvic cavity.

    ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7
    OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

16. The two major cavities of the body are the:
    a. dorsal and ventral.
    b. thoracic and abdominal.
    c. pleural and mediastinum.
    d. thoracic and ventral.

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7

OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

17. The diaphragm divides the:
    a. dorsal from the ventral cavity.
    b. abdominal from the pelvic cavity.
    c. thoracic from the abdominal cavity.
    d. pleural from the mediastinum.

    ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7
    OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

18. The upper abdominopelvic regions include the:
    a. right and left hypochondriac and umbilical.
    b. right and left lumbar and umbilical.
    c. right and left iliac and epigastric.
    d. right and left hypochondriac and epigastric.

    ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
    OBJ: 7 TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

19. The middle abdominopelvic regions include the:
    a. right and left lumbar and umbilical.
    b. right and left lumbar and epigastric.
    c. right and left iliac and hypogastric.
    d. right and left iliac and umbilical.

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
    OBJ: 7 TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

20. The lower abdominopelvic regions include the:
    a. right and left iliac and umbilical.
    b. right and left lumbar and epigastric.
    c. right and left lumbar and hypogastric.
    d. right and left iliac and hypogastric.

    ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
    OBJ: 7 TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

21. The brain is in the:
    a. ventral cavity.
    b. cranial cavity.
    c. mediastinum.
    d. thoracic cavity.

    ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
    OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

22. The spinal cavity is part of the:
    a. dorsal cavity.
    b. ventral cavity.
    c. cranial cavity.
    d. thoracic cavity.

ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

23. The left upper quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity includes all of the:
    a. left lumbar region.
    b. left iliac region.
    c. left hypochondriac region.
    d. left inguinal region.

    ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 8 OBJ: 7
    TOP: Abdominopelvic subdivisions

24. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the thermometer would be an example of a(n):
    a. sensor.
    b. control center.
    c. effector.
    d. positive feedback loop.

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 12
    OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

25. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the furnace would be an example of a(n):
    a. sensor.
    b. control center.
    c. effector.
    d. positive feedback loop.

    ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 12
    OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

26. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedback loop, the thermostat would be an example of a(n):
    a. sensor.
    b. control center.
    c. effector.
    d. positive feedback loop.

    ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 12
    OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

27. The abdominopelvic region that can be found in each of the four quadrants is the:
    a. umbilical.
    b. hypogastric.
    c. epigastric.
    d. left iliac.

    ANS: A DIF: Applying REF: p. 8 OBJ: 7
    TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the:

a. right hypochondriac region.
b. right lumbar region.
c. right iliac region.
d. right epigastric region.

ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 8 OBJ: 7
TOP: Abdominopelvic subdivisions

29. An example of a positive feedback loop would be
a. maintaining proper body temperature.
b. forming a blood clot.
c. uterine contractions during childbirth.
d. forming a blood clot and uterine contractions during childbirth.

ANS: D DIF: Applying REF: p. 12 OBJ: 9
TOP: The balance of body functions

30. An example of a negative feedback loop would be:
a. maintaining proper body temperature.
b. forming a blood clot.
c. uterine contractions during childbirth.
d. lactation.

ANS: A DIF: Applying REF: p. 12 OBJ: 9
TOP: The balance of body functions

31. A midsagittal section through the head would divide:
a. the forehead from the chin.
b. the nose from the back of the head.
c. the right eye from the left eye.
d. the chin from the nose.

ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 6 OBJ: 5
TOP: Planes of the body

32. A transverse section through the head would divide:
a. the forehead from the chin.
b. the nose from the back of the head.
c. the right eye from the left eye.
d. the right eye from the nose.

ANS: A DIF: Applying REF: p. 6 OBJ: 5
TOP: Planes of the body

33. A frontal section through the head would divide:
a. the forehead from the chin.
b. the nose from the back of the head.
c. the right eye from the left eye.
d. the nose from the chin.

ANS: B DIF: Applying REF: p. 6 OBJ: 5
TOP: Planes of the body

34. If this kind of section were made through the center of the head, both the right and left eyes would be on the same section.
    a. Coronal section
    b. Midsagittal section
    c. Transverse section
    d. Coronal and transverse sections

    ANS: D DIF: Applying REF: p. 6 OBJ: 5
    TOP: Planes of the body

35. The relationship between an organ and organ system is similar to the relationship between a cell and:
    a. an organism.
    b. the cellular level of organization.
    c. a tissue.
    d. an organ.

    ANS: C DIF: Creating REF: p. 3 | p. 4 OBJ: 3
    TOP: Levels of organization

36. The heart is an example of this level or organization.
    a. Tissue
    b. Organ
    c. Organ system
    d. Organism

    ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 4
    OBJ: 3 TOP: Levels of organization

37. Blood vessels are examples of this level or organization.
    a. Organ system
    b. Tissue
    c. Organ
    d. Cellular

    ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 4
    OBJ: 3 TOP: Levels of organization

38. On a directional rosette, a letter L would stand for:
    a. “left” if it is opposite the letter R
    b. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter D
    c. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter A
    d. “lower” if it is opposite the letter U

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
    OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical compass rosette

39. Which of the following terms do not refer to a part of the head region?
    a. Olecranal
    b. Zygomatic
    c. Frontal
    d. Buccal

ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions

40. Which of the following is not controlled by a negative feedback loop?
    a. Body temperature
    b. Blood oxygen concentration
    c. Fluid levels of the body
    d. Blood clot formation

    ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 12
    OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

41. The organ level of organization contains all of these lower levels.
    a. The cellular and tissue levels only
    b. The chemical and tissue levels only
    c. The chemical, cellular, and tissue levels only
    d. The chemical, cellular, tissue, and system levels

    ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 3 | p. 4 OBJ: 3
    TOP: Levels of organization

42. This structure physically separates the pelvic cavity from the abdominal cavity.
    a. Mediastinum
    b. Diaphragm
    c. Mesenteries
    d. No physical partition separates them

    ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 7
    OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

43. The lungs are located in the:
    a. thoracic cavity.
    b. mediastinum.
    c. dorsal cavity.
    d. abdominal cavity.

    ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 8
    OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

44. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting the sugar pill. The group getting the sugar pill is the:
    a. test group.
    b. hypothesis group.
    c. control group.
    d. observational group.

    ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 1 | p. 2 OBJ: 2
    TOP: Scientific method

45. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting a sugar pill. If the two groups had the same result, it would indicate:
    a. the drug was safe and effective.

b. the drug was ineffective because it did no better than the sugar pill.
c. the experiment was a failure and no information could be gained.
d. the experiment was not completed.

ANS: B DIF: Applying REF: p. 1 | p. 2 OBJ: 2
TOP: Scientific method

46. A scientific experiment testing a new drug used two groups, one getting the drug and one getting a sugar pill. If the group getting the drug did much better than the group with the sugar pill:
a. it would indicate that the drug was more effective than the sugar pill.
b. a theory would be formed.
c. the control group would be shown to have improved because of the drug.
d. it would indicate that the experiment was ineffective.

ANS: A DIF: Applying REF: p. 1 | p. 2 OBJ: 2
TOP: Scientific method

47. In the metric system:
a. a meter is longer than a yard.
b. a centimeter is longer than an inch.
c. a nanometer is longer than a micrometer.
d. a millimeter is longer than a centimeter.

ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 2
OBJ: 2 TOP: Metric System

48. If a person lost a little more than 3 pounds on a diet, they would have lost about:
a. 500 g
b. 1000 g
c. 1500 g
d. 2000 g

ANS: C DIF: Applying REF: p. 2 OBJ: 2
TOP: Metric System

49. The word *supine* describes:
a. the body lying face downward.
b. an anatomical direction.
c. the reference position of the body.
d. the body lying face upward.

ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

50. Which process is used as the principal technique used to isolate and study the structural components or parts of the human body?
a. Imaging
b. Dissection
c. X-rays
d. Resection

ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 1

OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

MATCHING

Match each of the following terms with its correct definition.

a. Anterior
b. Lateral
c. Superior
d. Medial
e. Proximal
f. Superficial
g. Posterior

1. Toward the head, upper or above
2. Toward the midline of the body
3. In humans, this term means the same as ventral
4. Nearest to the point of origin
5. Toward the back of the body
6. Nearest the surface of the body
7. Toward the side of the body

1. ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
2. ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
3. ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
4. ANS: E DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
5. ANS: G DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
6. ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions
7. ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

Match the body region with the correct body part.

a. Skull
b. Groin
c. Chest
d. Mouth
e. Brachial
f. Wrist
g. Cephalic
h. Antebrachial
i. Antecubital
j. Cervical
k. Axillary
l. Femoral

m. Lumbar
n. Popliteal
o. Tarsal
p. Plantar

8. Arm
9. Head
10. Cranial
11. Oral
12. Inguinal
13. Thoracic
14. Carpal
15. Sole of the foot
16. Neck
17. Thigh
18. Armpit
19. Depressed area in the front of the elbow
20. Lower back between ribs and pelvis
21. Ankle
22. Forearm
23. Area behind the knee

8. ANS: E DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
9. ANS: G DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
10. ANS: A DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
11. ANS: D DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
12. ANS: B DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
13. ANS: C DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
14. ANS: F DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
15. ANS: P DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
16. ANS: J DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
17. ANS: L DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
18. ANS: K DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
19. ANS: I DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions
20. ANS: M DIF: Remembering REF: p. 10 (Table 1-2)
OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions