

Structure and Function of the Body

16th Edition Patton Test Bank

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body

Thibodeau & Patton: Structure & Function of the Body, 16th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The word derived from two word parts that mean “cutting apart” is
- physiology
 - homeostasis
 - anatomy
 - dissection

ANS: C
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

2. The study of how the body functions is called
- physiology
 - homeostasis
 - anatomy
 - dissection

ANS: A
OBJ: 1

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Introduction

REF: p. 3

3. The correct sequence of the level of organization is
- cellular, chemical, tissue, organ
 - chemical, cellular, tissue, organ
 - chemical, cellular, organ, tissue
 - chemical, tissue, cellular, organ

ANS: B
OBJ: 3

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Structural levels of organization

REF: p. 5

4. The smallest living unit of structure is considered to be at the
- chemical level
 - cellular level
 - organ level
 - tissue level

ANS: B
OBJ: 3

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Structural levels of organization

REF: p. 6

5. The reference position for all body directional terms is the
- anatomical position
 - prone position

- c. supine position
- d. sitting position

ANS: A
OBJ: 4

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical position

REF: pp. 6-7

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. both a and b above

ANS: C
TOP: Anatomical directions

DIF: Application REF: pp. 7-8

OBJ: 5

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. both a and c above

ANS: B
TOP: Anatomical directions

DIF: Application REF: p. 7

OBJ: 5

8. The term most opposite proximal is

- a. medial
- b. superior
- c. anterior
- d. distal

ANS: D
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical directions

REF: p. 7

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
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical directions

REF: p. 7

10. The term most opposite medial is

- a. dorsal
- b. lateral
- c. superficial
- d. none of the above

ANS: B
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical directions

REF: p. 7

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. both a and c above

ANS: D
OBJ: 3

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Anatomical directions

REF: p. 7

12. A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a
- sagittal section
 - frontal section
 - transverse section
 - none of the above

ANS: B
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: p. 9

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

ANS: C
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: p. 9

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: pp. 8-9

15. The mediastinum is part of the
- dorsal cavity
 - ventral cavity
 - abdominal cavity
 - both b and c above

ANS: B
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

16. The two major cavities of the body are the
- dorsal and ventral
 - thoracic and abdominal
 - pleural and mediastinum
 - none of the above

ANS: A
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

17. The diaphragm divides the
- dorsal from the ventral cavity
 - abdominal from the pelvic cavity
 - thoracic from the abdominal cavity
 - pleural from the mediastinum

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

18. The upper abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left hypochondriac and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and umbilical
 - right and left iliac and epigastric
 - right and left hypochondriac and epigastric

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body cavities

19. The middle abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left lumbar and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and epigastric
 - right and left iliac and hypogastric
 - right and left iliac and umbilical

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body cavities

20. The lower abdominopelvic regions include the
- right and left iliac and umbilical
 - right and left lumbar and epigastric
 - right and left lumbar and hypogastric
 - right and left iliac and hypogastric

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

TOP: Body cavities

21. The brain is in the
- ventral cavity
 - cranial cavity
 - mediastinum
 - none of the above

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 10

OBJ: 6

TOP: Body cavities

22. The spinal cavity is part of the
- dorsal cavity
 - ventral cavity
 - cranial cavity
 - none of the above

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 6

TOP: Body cavities

23. The left upper quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity includes all of the
- left lumbar region
 - left iliac region
 - left hypochondriac region
 - left inguinal region

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 10 OBJ: 7
TOP: Body cavities

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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - positive feedback loop

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 14
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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - positive feedback loop

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 14
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)
- sensor
 - control center
 - effector
 - positive feedback loop

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 14
OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

27. The abdominopelvic region that can be found in each of the four quadrants is the
- umbilical
 - hypogastric
 - epigastric
 - left iliac

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 10 OBJ: 7
TOP: Body cavities

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the
- right hypochondriac region
 - right lumbar region
 - right iliac region
 - right epigastric region

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 10 OBJ: 7
TOP: Body cavities

29. An example of a positive feedback loop would be
- maintaining proper body temperature