

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Body
Patton: The Human Body in Health & Disease, 7th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which word is derived from the Greek word meaning “cutting up”?
- Dissection
 - Physiology
 - Pathology
 - Anatomy

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: P. 3 TOP: Introduction

2. Which word is defined as the study of the function of living organisms and their parts?
- Dissection
 - Physiology
 - Pathology
 - Anatomy

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 3 TOP: Introduction

3. Which word is defined as the scientific study of disease?
- Dissection
 - Physiology
 - Pathology
 - Anatomy

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: P. 3 TOP: Introduction

4. Cells
- are more complex than tissues.
 - are the first level of organization in the body.
 - are the smallest living units of structure and function in the body.
 - both B and C.

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

5. A group of cells that act together to perform a function is called a(n)
- molecule.
 - organ.
 - tissue.
 - organism.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 6 TOP: Structural levels of organization

6. The heart is an example of a(n)
- organ.
 - tissue.
 - organism.
 - 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
- cell → chemical → organ → tissue → system.
 - tissue → cell → chemical → organ → system.
 - chemical → tissue → cell → organ → system.
 - 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?
- Supine
 - Anatomical
 - Lateral
 - Prone

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

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

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

10. The prone position
- describes the body lying face up.
 - is also called the anatomical position.
 - describes the body lying face down.
 - 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
- inferior.
 - posterior.
 - anterior.
 - distal.

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.

- c. 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
- a. upper right quadrant.
 - b. epigastric region.
 - c. hypogastric region.
 - d. both A and B.

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

19. The word “leg” correctly describes the
- a. area from the hip to the foot.
 - b. area from the knee to the ankle.
 - c. area between the hip and the knee.
 - d. 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
- a. homeostasis.
 - b. a positive feedback loop.
 - c. an effector.
 - d. 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
- a. homeostasis.
 - b. the effector.
 - c. the sensor.
 - d. 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
- a. homeostasis.
 - b. the effector.
 - c. the sensor.
 - d. the control center.

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