

## Test bank Chapter 1. An Introduction to the Human Body

### Multiple Choice

This is the study of the functions of body structures.

- a. Anatomy
  - Physiology
  - Dissection
  - Histology
  - Immunology

Ans: B  
Difficulty: easy  
Feedback: 1.1

This is defined as a group of cells with similar structure and function.

- Tissue
- Organ
- Molecules
- Compounds
- Organism

Ans: A  
Difficulty: easy  
Feedback: 1.2

Using your fingers to find your pulse on your wrist is an example of

- Auscultation
- Palpation
- Responsiveness
- Gross anatomy
- Physiologist

Ans: B  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.2

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Percussion techniques can be used to determine

- Heart beats
- Pulse rate
- Amplify sounds
- Fluid in the lungs
- Enlarged organs

Ans: D

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.2

This is the sum of all cellular processes that occur in the body.

- Metabolism
- Anabolism
- Catabolism
- Auscultation
- Palpation

Ans: A

Difficulty: hard

Feedback: 1.3

List the basic processes of life.

Ans: The basic processes of life include metabolism, responsiveness, movement, growth, differentiation and reproduction.

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.3

This is the regulation of body conditions within normal limits.

- Palpation
- Percussion
- Homeostasis
- Autopsy
- Histology

Ans: C

Difficulty: easy

Feedback: 1.4

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The systems that provide homeostasis are:

- Cardiovascular and Integumentary
- Nervous system and Endocrine
- Cardiovascular and respiratory systems
- Respiratory and muscular systems
- Urinary and integumentary systems

Ans: B

Difficulty: easy

Feedback: 1.4

This body fluid directly affects the proper functioning of cells.

- Lymph
- Blood
- Interstitial fluid
- Aqueous humor
- Vitreous body

Ans: C

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.4

Name the differences between a positive and a negative feedback system.

Ans: A positive feedback system will strengthen or reinforce a change in one of the body's controlled conditions while a negative feedback system will reverse a change in a controlled condition.

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.4

This is the structure of a feedback system that receives output from the control center.

- Receptor
- Body fluids
- Brain
- Effector
- Afferent

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Ans: D  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.4

This is the structure of a feedback system that provides input to the control center.

Receptor  
Muscle  
Brain  
Effector  
Efferent

Ans: A  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.4

A condition NOT regulated by a negative feedback loop would be:

Childbirth  
Body temperature  
Blood pressure  
Heart rate  
Blood sugar

Ans: A  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.4

This is a change in body function that can be measured objectively.

Symptom  
Disorder  
Disturbance  
Disease  
Sign

Ans: E  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.4

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Essay

Describe the anatomical position.

Ans: In the anatomical position the subject stands erect facing the observer with the head level and the eyes facing forward. The feet are flat on the floor and directed forward and the arms are at the sides with the palms turned forward.

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.5

Multiple Choice

In which cavity is the brain located?

Cranial cavity

Vertebral cavity

Abdominal cavity

Pericardial cavity

Pleural cavity

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Feedback: 1.5

In which cavity are the lungs located?

Cranial cavity

Vertebral cavity

Abdominal cavity

Pericardial cavity

Pleural cavity

Ans: E

Difficulty: Easy

Feedback: 1.5

In which cavity is the stomach located? a. Cranial cavity

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Vertebral cavity  
Abdominal cavity  
Pericardial cavity  
Pleural cavity

Ans: C  
Difficulty: Easy  
Feedback: 1.5

This cavity is inferior to the abdominopelvic cavity.

Vertebral canal  
Cranial cavity  
Abdominal cavity  
Pericardial cavity  
Pelvic cavity

Ans: E  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.5

Which cavity would include the heart?

Cranial cavity  
Vertebral cavity  
Abdominal cavity  
Pericardial cavity  
Pleural cavity

Ans: D  
Difficulty: Easy  
Feedback: 1.5

The function of the secretions of the serous membrane is to:

Separate the thoracic and abdominal cavities  
Protect the central nervous system  
Prevent infection  
Reduce friction between organs  
Carry nervous impulses

Ans: D  
Difficulty: Medium

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Feedback: 1.5

This plane divides the body into right and left halves.

- Frontal
- Sagittal
- Transverse
- Oblique
- Coronal

Ans: B

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.5

This plane divides the body into anterior and posterior halves.

- Frontal
- Sagittal
- Transverse
- Oblique
- Midsagittal

Ans: A

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.5

A transverse plane will cut a body or organ into

- Anterior and posterior
- Left and right
- Superior and inferior
- At an angle
- Unequal left and right sides

Ans: C

Difficulty: medium

Feedback: 1.5

This directional term means farthest from the midline.

- Medial
- Anterior

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Proximal  
Deep  
Lateral

Ans: E  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.5

This directional term means farther from the attachment of a limb to the trunk or farther from the origination of a structure.

Deep  
Contralateral  
Lateral  
Cephalic  
Distal

Ans: E  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.5

This directional term is the opposite of deep.

Superficial  
Superior  
Inferior  
Distal  
Proximal

Ans: A  
Difficulty: medium  
Feedback: 1.6

28. Choose the directional term that would make the sentence correct. The heart \_\_\_\_\_ is to the liver.

Inferior  
Anterior  
Contralateral  
Superior  
Superficial

Ans: D