

**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
  - supine position
  - 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
- the knee is inferior to the ankle
  - the knee is distal to the ankle

- c. the knee is proximal to the ankle
- d. both a and b above

ANS: C                    DIF: Application    REF: pp. 7-8            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. both a and c above

ANS: B                    DIF: Application    REF: p. 7                OBJ: 5  
TOP: Anatomical directions

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

ANS: D                    DIF: Memorization                    REF: p. 7  
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: Memorization                    REF: p. 7  
OBJ: 5                    TOP: Anatomical directions

10. The term most opposite medial is
- a. dorsal
  - b. lateral
  - c. superficial
  - d. none of the above

ANS: B                    DIF: Memorization                    REF: p. 7  
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. both a and c above

ANS: D                    DIF: Memorization                    REF: p. 7  
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. 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
- a. sagittal section
  - b. frontal section
  - c. transverse section
  - d. 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
- a. sagittal section
  - b. frontal section
  - c. transverse section
  - d. coronal section

ANS: A  
OBJ: 5

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Planes or body sections

REF: pp. 8-9

15. The mediastinum is part of the
- a. dorsal cavity
  - b. ventral cavity
  - c. abdominal cavity
  - d. 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
- a. dorsal and ventral
  - b. thoracic and abdominal
  - c. pleural and mediastinum
  - d. none of the above

ANS: A  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

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  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

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  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

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  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

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  
OBJ: 7

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

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

ANS: B  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 10

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

ANS: A  
OBJ: 6

DIF: Memorization  
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 9

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  
TOP: Body cavities

DIF: Application REF: p. 10

OBJ: 7

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
  - forming a blood clot

