

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:
- physiology.
 - homeostasis.
 - anatomy.
 - dissection.

ANS: C

DIF: Remembering

REF: p. 1

OBJ: 1

TOP: Introduction

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

ANS: A

DIF: Remembering

REF: p. 1

OBJ: 1

TOP: Introduction

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

DIF: Remembering

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 3

TOP: Levels of organization

4. The smallest living unit of structure is considered to be at the:
- chemical level.
 - cellular level.
 - organ level.
 - 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:
- anatomical position.
 - prone position.
 - supine position.
 - 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:
- the knee is inferior to the ankle.
 - the knee is distal to the ankle.
 - the knee is proximal to the ankle.
 - 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:
- the heart is distal to the lungs.
 - the heart is medial to the lungs.
 - the heart is lateral to the lungs.
 - 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:
- medial.
 - superior.
 - anterior.
 - 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:
- posterior and ventral.
 - posterior and inferior.
 - posterior and superficial.
 - posterior and dorsal.

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

10. The term most opposite medial is:
- dorsal.
 - lateral.
 - superficial.
 - 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:
- the skin is superficial to the muscle.
 - the muscle is superficial to the skin.
 - the muscle is deep to the skin.
 - the muscle is deep to the skin or the skin is superficial to the muscle.

ANS: D DIF: Remembering
OBJ: 3 TOP: Anatomical directions

REF: p. 5

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
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

REF: p. 6

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
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

REF: p. 6

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
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes of the body

REF: p. 6

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

ANS: B DIF: Remembering
OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 7

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
OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 7

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: Remembering
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 7

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
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

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
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

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
OBJ: 7

DIF: Remembering
TOP: Abdominopelvic regions

REF: p. 8

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

ANS: B
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 8

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 6

DIF: Remembering
TOP: Body cavities

REF: p. 8

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.