

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. The heart is an example of a(n)

- a. organ.
- b. tissue.
- c. organism.
- d. 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

- a. cell → chemical → organ → tissue → system.
- b. tissue → cell → chemical → organ → system.
- c. chemical → tissue → cell → organ → system.
- d. 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?

- a. Supine
- b. Anatomical
- c. Lateral
- d. Prone

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

9. The supine position

- a. describes the body lying face up.
- b. is also called anatomical position.
- c. describes the body lying face down.
- d. both A and B.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

10. The prone position

- a. describes the body lying face up.
- b. is also called the anatomical position.
- c. describes the body lying face down.
- d. 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

- a. inferior.
- b. posterior.
- c. anterior.
- d. distal.

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

12. The opposite term for *posterior* in humans is
- a. superior.
 - b. anterior.
 - c. ventral.
 - d. both B and C.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 7
TOP: Anatomical direction

13. The opposite term for *superficial* is
- a. deep.
 - b. inferior.
 - c. posterior.
 - d. 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.
- a. frontal
 - b. sagittal
 - c. coronal
 - d. 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.
- a. frontal
 - b. sagittal
 - c. midsagittal
 - d. 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.
- a. frontal
 - b. coronal
 - c. midsagittal
 - d. transverse

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: p. 9
TOP: Planes or body sections

17. The two major body cavities are called
- a. thoracic and abdominal.
 - b. 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

23. The part of the feedback loop that compares the present condition within a body part or region to its homeostatic condition is called
- homeostasis.
 - the effector.
 - the sensor.
 - the control center.

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

24. When your body temperature drops below normal, your muscles begin to contract rapidly, making you shiver and generating heat. In this case your muscles are acting as the
- sensor.
 - effector.
 - control center.
 - both A and C.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 14
TOP: The balance of body functions

25. Which of the following body functions is an example of a positive feedback loop?
- Maintaining a pH of 7.45 in the body
 - Forming a blood clot
 - Uterine contractions during labor
 - Both B and C

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: pp. 15-16
TOP: The balance of body functions

26. The level of organization that precedes the organ level is the _____ level.
- system
 - cellular
 - tissue
 - chemical

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 5 TOP: Structural levels of organization

27. Which of these terms cannot be applied to a body in the anatomical position?
- Dorsal
 - Posterior
 - Supine
 - Both A and B

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

28. Which term means *toward the head*?
- Anterior
 - Superior
 - Superficial