

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which word is derived from the Greek word meaning “cutting up”?  
A. dissection  
B. physiology  
C. pathology  
D. anatomy  
ANS: D      PTS: 1      DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 3      TOP: Introduction
2. Which word is defined as the study of the function of living organisms and their parts?  
A. dissection  
B. physiology  
C. pathology  
D. anatomy  
ANS: B      PTS: 1      DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 6      TOP: Introduction
3. Which word is defined as the scientific study of disease?  
A. dissection  
B. physiology  
C. pathology  
D. anatomy  
ANS: C      PTS: 1      DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 6      TOP: Introduction
4. Cells  
A. are more complex than tissues  
B. are the first level of organization in the body  
C. are the smallest living units of structure and function in the body  
D. both B and C  
ANS: C      PTS: 1      DIF: Application      REF: Page 8  
TOP: Structural levels of organization
5. A group of cells that act together to perform a function is called a(n)  
A. molecule  
B. organ  
C. tissue  
D. organism  
ANS: C      PTS: 1      DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 8      TOP: Structural levels of organization
6. The heart is an example of a(n)  
A. organ  
B. tissue  
C. organism  
D. system  
ANS: A      PTS: 1      DIF: Application      REF: Page 8  
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: Page 7      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: Page 9      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: Page 9      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: Page 9            TOP: Anatomical position
11. Because humans walk upright, the term *dorsal* can be used in place of the term  
 A. inferior   C. anterior  
 B. posterior                                        D. distal  
 ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 9            TOP: Anatomical direction
12. The opposite term for *posterior* in humans is  
 A. superior                                        C. ventral  
 B. anterior                                        D. both B and C  
 ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 9  
 TOP: Anatomical direction
13. The opposite term for *superficial* is  
 A. deep    C. posterior  
 B. inferior                                        D. medial  
 ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 10          TOP: Anatomical direction
14. The body section that divides the right ear from the left ear is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.  
 A. frontal                                        C. coronal  
 B. sagittal                                       D. transverse  
 ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 10  
 TOP: Planes or body sections
15. The body section that divides the nose from the back of the head is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.  
 A. frontal                                        C. midsagittal  
 B. sagittal                                        D. transverse  
 ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 10  
 TOP: Planes or body sections
16. A section that divides the body into mirror images is a \_\_\_\_\_ section.  
 A. frontal                                        C. midsagittal  
 B. coronal                                        D. transverse  
 ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 10  
 TOP: Planes or body sections
17. The two major body cavities are called  
 A. thoracic and abdominal                    C. dorsal and ventral  
 B. thoracic and pelvic                        D. mediastinum and pleural  
 ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 10          TOP: Body cavities
18. The liver can be found in the  
 A. upper right quadrant                       C. hypogastric region  
 B. epigastric region                           D. both A and B  
 ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 11  
 TOP: Body cavities
19. The word "leg" correctly describes the  
 A. area from the hip to the foot              C. area between the hip and the knee  
 B. area from the knee to the ankle           D. femoral area  
 ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 13          TOP: Body regions
20. The human body tries to maintain a constant body temperature. This is an example of  
 A. homeostasis                                   C. an effector  
 B. a positive feedback loop                   D. a sensor  
 ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 15  
 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 C. the sensor  
 B. the effector D. the control center  
 ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 16 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 C. the sensor  
 B. the effector D. the control center  
 ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 15 TOP: The balance of body functions
23. The part of the feedback loop that compares the present condition to the homeostatic condition the body is trying to maintain is called  
 A. homeostasis C. the sensor  
 B. the effector D. the control center  
 ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 15 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  
 A. sensor C. control center  
 B. effector D. both A and C  
 ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Synthesis REF: Page 15  
 TOP: The balance of body functions
25. Which of the following body functions is an example of a positive feedback loop?  
 A. maintaining a pH of 7.45 in the body  
 B. forming a blood clot  
 C. uterine contractions during labor  
 D. both B and C  
 ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Page 16  
 TOP: The balance of body functions
26. The level of organization directly below the organ level is the \_\_\_\_\_ level.  
 A. system C. tissue  
 B. cellular D. chemical  
 ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 7 TOP: Structural levels of organization
27. Which of these terms cannot be applied to a body in the anatomical position?  
 A. dorsal C. supine  
 B. posterior D. both A and B  
 ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 9 TOP: Anatomical position
28. Which term means *toward the head*?  
 A. anterior C. superficial  
 B. superior D. ventral  
 ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 9 TOP: Anatomical direction
29. Which describes the anatomical relationship of the wrist to the elbow?  
 A. The elbow is proximal to the wrist.  
 B. The elbow is distal to the wrist.  
 C. The elbow is superficial to the wrist.  
 D. The elbow is lateral to the wrist.  
 ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Page 9  
 TOP: Anatomical direction
30. A coronal plane or section is another term for a \_\_\_\_\_ plane.  
 A. sagittal C. transverse  
 B. midsagittal D. frontal  
 ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization  
 REF: Page 10 TOP: Planes of body sections

31. The muscular sheet called the diaphragm divides the
- A. right and left pleural cavities
  - B. thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavities
  - C. abdominal and pelvic cavities
  - D. thoracic cavity and mediastinum
- ANS: B            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Body cavities

32. Which is not a part of the upper abdominopelvic region?
- A. right hypochondriac region
  - B. epigastric region
  - C. hypogastric region
  - D. All of the above are part of the upper abdominopelvic region.
- ANS: C            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 11      TOP: Body cavities

### TRUE/FALSE

1. Anatomy is defined as the study of the structure of an organism.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 3            TOP: Introduction
2. The word “dissection” comes from Greek words meaning “cutting up.”
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 3            TOP: Introduction
3. Anatomy deals with the study of structure, whereas physiology deals with the study of function.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 3 | Page 6      TOP: Introduction
4. Pathology is the scientific study of disease.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 6            TOP: Introduction
5. A protein molecule is considered to be at the cellular level of organization.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Analysis      REF: Page 7  
TOP: Structural levels of organization
6. The cell is the simplest level of organization in the human body.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7            TOP: Structural levels of organization
7. Cells are considered to be the smallest living unit of structure and function in the body.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 8            TOP: Structural levels of organization
8. A group of cells working together to perform a specific function is called an organ.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 8            TOP: Structural levels of organization
9. A group of several different tissues working together to perform a specific function is called an organ.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 8            TOP: Structural levels of organization
10. The organ is the highest level of organization in the human body.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7            TOP: Structural levels of organization
11. Anatomical position is the reference position for the directional terms of the body.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical position

12. If you like to sleep on your stomach, you prefer sleeping in the supine position.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical position
13. Doctors recommend putting babies to sleep on their backs to help prevent breathing problems. This is the supine position.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical position
14. The anatomical position can be described as the body being erect with the arms held at shoulder level with the palms of the hands facing down.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9        TOP: Anatomical position
15. The ankle is inferior to the knee.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical direction
16. Dorsal and anterior are interchangeable terms when referring to humans.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9        TOP: Anatomical direction
17. The lungs are medial to the heart.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical direction
18. The elbow is proximal to the wrist.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical direction
19. The skin is superficial to the muscles.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 10  
TOP: Anatomical direction
20. Proximal and medial are opposite terms.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9        TOP: Anatomical direction
21. The knee is distal to the ankle.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical direction
22. The middle toe is medial to the big toe but lateral to the smallest toe.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Anatomical direction
23. Frontal and coronal sections refer to the same thing.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Planes or body sections
24. Sagittal and midsagittal sections refer to the same thing.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Planes or body sections
25. A plane dividing a body into upper and lower portions is a transverse plane.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Planes or body sections
26. A plane dividing the body into front and back portions is a sagittal plane.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Planes or body sections

27. A midsagittal plane divides the right shoulder from the left shoulder.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 10  
TOP: Planes or body sections
28. A transverse plane divides the eyes from the back of the head.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 10  
TOP: Planes or body sections
29. A frontal section divides the eyes from the back of the head.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 10  
TOP: Planes or body sections
30. The ventral cavity is one of the main cavities of the body.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Body cavities
31. The mediastinum is a subdivision of the abdominal cavity.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Body cavities
32. The pleural cavities are subdivisions of the thoracic cavity.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Body cavities
33. The abdominal cavity is inferior to the thoracic cavity.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 9  
TOP: Body cavities
34. The abdominal cavity and the pelvic cavity are separated by a muscle called the diaphragm.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Body cavities
35. The thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity are separated by a muscle called the diaphragm.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 11      TOP: Body cavities
36. The right hypochondriac region is completely in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 11  
TOP: Body cavities
37. The left hypochondriac region is completely in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 11  
TOP: Body cavities
38. The right lumbar region is superior to the right iliac region.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 11  
TOP: Body cavities
39. The dorsal cavity includes the spinal cavity.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 11      TOP: Body cavities
40. The brain is located in the dorsal cavity.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 15      TOP: Body cavities
41. Homeostasis is the relative consistency of the internal environment of the body.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 15      TOP: The balance of body functions

42. One method the body has of maintaining homeostasis is a positive feedback loop.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 15      TOP: The balance of body functions
43. In a feedback loop, the part of the system that compares the actual condition to the controlled condition is called the sensor.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 15      TOP: The balance of body functions
44. In a feedback loop, the part of the system that effects a change in the controlled condition is called the effector.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 15      TOP: The balance of body functions
45. In a feedback loop, the part of the system that detects a change in the controlled condition is called the sensor.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 16      TOP: The balance of body functions
46. A negative feedback loop stimulates and amplifies a change in the internal environment.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 16      TOP: The balance of body functions
47. A negative feedback loop opposes or negates a change in the internal environment.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 16      TOP: The balance of body functions
48. The body has more positive feedback loops than negative feedback loops.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 16      TOP: The balance of body functions
49. The formation of a blood clot is an example of a negative feedback loop.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 16  
TOP: The balance of body functions
50. The pH of the body must remain within a very narrow range. It would more likely be controlled by a negative feedback loop.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 16  
TOP: The balance of body functions
51. Women have one more positive feedback loop than do men.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Synthesis      REF: Page 10  
TOP: The balance of body functions
52. Both the heart and the blood vessels are considered to be organs in the cardiovascular system.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 10  
TOP: Structural levels of organization
53. An “L” on an anatomical compass rosette can stand for “Left” or “Lateral” depending on what is opposite it.
- ANS: T            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Anatomical direction
54. An “S” on an anatomical compass rosette can stand for “Superior” or “Supine” depending on what is opposite it.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10      TOP: Anatomical direction
55. When you look at an anatomical compass rosette in the text, the “R” on the rosette is on your right side.
- ANS: F            PTS: 1            DIF: Application    REF: Page 7  
TOP: Anatomical direction

## MATCHING

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. chemical level | D. organ level  |
| B. cellular level | E. system level |
| C. tissue level   | F. organism     |

1. the smallest “living” part of the body

2. a word used to denote a living thing
3. level that includes atoms and molecules
4. level made up of groups of tissues working together to perform a task
5. level that is the most complex unit that makes up the body
6. level that is made up of a group of cells working together to perform a task

1. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7           TOP: Structural levels of organization
2. ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7           TOP: Structural levels of organization
3. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7           TOP: Structural levels of organization
4. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7           TOP: Structural levels of organization
5. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7           TOP: Structural levels of organization
6. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10          TOP: Structural levels of organization

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A. superior    | F. inferior  |
| B. anterior    | G. posterior |
| C. medial      | H. lateral   |
| D. proximal    | I. distal    |
| E. superficial | J. deep      |

7. nearer to the surface of the body
8. toward the head or above
9. toward the midline of the body
10. away from the trunk or point of origin
11. toward the feet or below
12. toward the back
13. farther away from the surface of the body
14. toward the side
15. toward the front
16. nearest to the trunk or point of origin

7. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
8. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
9. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
10. ANS: I                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
11. ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
12. ANS: G                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10          TOP: Anatomical direction
13. ANS: J                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
14. ANS: H                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
15. ANS: B                   PTS: 0                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 9           TOP: Anatomical direction
16. ANS: D                   PTS: 0                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10          TOP: Anatomical direction

*Match each term with its corresponding definition or description.*

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. frontal plane    | E. thoracic cavity       |
| B. transverse plane | F. abdominopelvic cavity |
| C. sagittal plane   | G. cranial cavity        |
| D. diaphragm        | H. mediastinum           |

17. a muscular sheet dividing the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities
18. the lower part of the ventral body cavity
19. divides the body into right and left sides
20. part of the dorsal cavity that contains the brain
21. divides the body into upper and lower parts
22. a subdivision of the thoracic cavity
23. divides the body into front and rear parts
24. cavity that is subdivided into pleural cavities

17. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 11          TOP: Body cavities

18. ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10           TOP: Body cavities
19. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10           TOP: Planes or body sections
20. ANS: G                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10           TOP: Body cavities
21. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10           TOP: Planes or body sections
22. ANS: H                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 10           TOP: Body cavities
23. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 3            TOP: Planes or body sections
24. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization  
REF: Page 7            TOP: Body cavities

### SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the difference between anatomy and physiology.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 9  
TOP: Introduction

2. Name and explain the structural levels of organization of the body and give an example of each.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Application   REF: Page 9  
TOP: Structural levels of organization

3. Describe the anatomical position.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 10  
TOP: Anatomical position

4. Define or explain the words “prone” and “supine.”

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 10  
TOP: Anatomical position

5. Name and describe the three planes or body sections.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 16  
TOP: Planes or body cavities

6. Name the two major body cavities and describe what is in each.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 16  
TOP: Body cavities

7. Explain the three parts of a negative feedback loop.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Memorization                   REF: Page 16  
TOP: The balance of body functions

8. What is meant by a negative feedback loop? Give an example of a negative feedback loop in the body.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Pages 9-10

TOP: The balance of body functions

9. What is meant by a positive feedback loop? Give an example of a positive feedback loop in the body.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Page 16

TOP: The balance of body functions

10. List the anatomical directions and explain each of them. If there are alternate terms for an anatomical direction, give those terms also.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization

REF: Page 9

TOP: Anatomical direction