The Human Body in Health and Disease 8th edition Patton Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Which word is derived from the Greek words meaning “cutting apart”?

A. Dissection
B. Physiology
C. Pathology
D. Anatomy (Correct)

Q: Which word is defined as the study of the function of living organisms and their parts?

A. Dissection
B. Physiology (Correct)
C. Pathology
D. Anatomy

Q: Which word is defined as the scientific study of disease?

A. Dissection
B. Physiology
C. Pathology (Correct)
D. Anatomy

Q: 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. (Correct)
D. contain the same organelles no matter what cell type they are.

Q: A group of cells that act together to perform a function is called a(n)

A. molecule.
B. organ.
C. tissue. (Correct)
D. organism.

Q: The heart is an example of a(n)

A. organ. (Correct)
B. tissue.
C. organism.
D. system.

Q: 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. (Correct)

Q: When using directional terms to describe the body, it is assumed that the body is in what position?

A. Supine
B. Anatomical (Correct)
C. Lateral
D. Prone

Q: The supine position

A. describes the body lying face up. (Correct)
B. is also called anatomical position.
C. describes the body lying face down.
D. describes the body lying on its side.

Q: The prone position

A. describes the body lying face up.
B. is also called the anatomical position.
C. describes the body lying face down. (Correct)
D. describes the body lying on its side.

Q: Because humans walk upright, the term *dorsal* can be used in place of the term

A. inferior.
B. posterior. (Correct)
C. anterior.
D. distal.

Q: The opposite term for *posterior* in humans is

A. superior.
B. anterior. (Correct)
C. dorsal.
D. lateral.

Q: The opposite term for *superficial* is

A. deep. (Correct)
B. inferior.
C. posterior.
D. medial.

Q: The body section that divides the right ear from the left ear is a _____ section.

A. frontal
B. sagittal (Correct)
C. coronal
D. transverse

Q: The body section that divides the nose from the back of the head is a _____ section.

A. frontal (Correct)

B. sagittal
C. midsagittal
D. transverse

Q: A section that divides the body into mirror images is a _____ section.

A. frontal
B. coronal
C. midsagittal (Correct)
D. transverse

Q: The two major body cavities are called

A. thoracic and abdominal.
B. thoracic and pelvic.
C. dorsal and ventral. (Correct)
D. mediastinum and pleural.

Q: The liver can be found in the

A. upper right quadrant. (Correct)
B. upper left quadrant.
C. hypogastric region.
D. left lumbar region.

Q: The word “leg” correctly describes the

A. area from the hip to the foot.
B. area from the knee to the ankle. (Correct)
C. area between the hip and the knee.
D. femoral area.

Q: The human body tries to maintain a constant body temperature. This is an example of

A. homeostasis. (Correct)
B. a positive feedback loop.
C. an effector.
D. a sensor.

Q: The part of a feedback loop that has the direct effect on the regulated condition is called

A. homeostasis.
B. the effector. (Correct)
C. the sensor.
D. the control center.

Q: The part of the feedback loop that detects a change in the regulated condition is called

A. homeostasis.
B. the effector.
C. the sensor. (Correct)
D. the control center.

Q: The part of the feedback loop that compares the present condition within a body part or region to its homeostatic condition is called

A. homeostasis.
B. the effector.
C. the sensor.
D. the control center. (Correct)

Q: When your body temperature drops below normal, you begin to shiver as your muscles contract rapidly and generate heat. In this case your muscles are acting as the

A. sensor.
B. effector. (Correct)
C. control center.
D. reflex center.

Q: 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. Maintaining blood glucose levels
C. Maintaining uterine contractions during labor (Correct)
D. Maintaining body temperature at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit

Q: The level of organization that precedes the organ level is the _____ level.

A. system
B. cellular
C. tissue (Correct)
D. chemical

Q: Which of these terms cannot be applied to a body in the anatomical position?

A. Dorsal
B. Posterior
C. Supine (Correct)
D. Prone

Q: Which term means *toward the head*?

A. Anterior
B. Superior (Correct)
C. Superficial
D. Ventral

Q: Which describes the anatomical relationship of the elbow to the wrist?

A. The elbow is proximal to the wrist. (Correct)
B. The elbow is distal to the wrist.
C. The elbow is superficial to the wrist.
D. The elbow is lateral to the wrist.

Q: A coronal plane or section is another term for a _____ plane.

A. sagittal

B. midsagittal
C. transverse
D. frontal (Correct)

Q: The muscular sheet called the diaphragm divides the

A. right and left pleural cavities.
B. thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavities. (Correct)
C. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. thoracic cavity and mediastinum.

Q: Which is not a part of the upper abdominopelvic region?

A. Right hypochondriac region
B. Epigastric region
C. Hypogastric region (Correct)
D. The right hypochondriac, epigastric, and hypogastric region are all part of the upper abdominopelvic region.

Q: Which of the following are in the axial region?

A. Head and neck (Correct)
B. Trunk and upper and lower extremities
C. Upper and lower extremities
D. Head, neck, and upper and lower extremities

Q: Which of the following is an accurate statement?

A. Homeostatic control mechanisms maintain body conditions at constant levels.
B. Homeostatic control mechanisms allow body conditions to fluctuate near a typical, ideal level. (Correct)
C. Most homeostatic control mechanisms operate through positive feedback.
D. Homeostatic control mechanisms help maintain body temperature at exactly 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Q: Anatomy is defined as the study of the structure of an organism.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The word “dissection” comes from Greek words meaning “cutting apart.”

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Anatomy deals with the study of structure, whereas physiology deals with the study of function.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Pathology is the scientific study of disease.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A protein molecule is considered to be at the cellular level of organization.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The cell is the simplest level of organization in the human body.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Cells are considered to be the smallest living units of structure and function in the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A group of cells working together to perform a specific function is called an organ.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: A group of several different tissues working together to perform a specific function is called an organ.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The organ is the highest level of organization in the human body.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Anatomical position is the reference position for the directional terms of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: If you like to sleep on your stomach, you prefer sleeping in the supine position.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Doctors recommend putting babies to sleep on their backs to help prevent breathing problems. This is the supine position.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: 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.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The ankle is distal to the knee.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Dorsal and anterior are interchangeable terms when referring to humans.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The lungs are medial to the heart.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The elbow is proximal to the wrist.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The skin is superficial to the muscles.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Proximal and medial are opposite terms.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The knee is distal to the ankle.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The middle toe is medial to the big toe but lateral to the smallest toe.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Frontal and coronal sections refer to the same thing.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Sagittal and midsagittal sections refer to the same thing.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: A plane dividing a body into upper and lower portions is a transverse plane.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A plane dividing the body into front and back portions is a sagittal plane.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: A midsagittal plane divides the right shoulder from the left shoulder.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A transverse plane divides the eyes from the back of the head.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: A frontal section divides the eyes from the back of the head.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The ventral cavity is one of the main cavities of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The mediastinum is a subdivision of the abdominal cavity.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The pleural cavities are subdivisions of the thoracic cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The abdominal cavity is inferior to the thoracic cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The abdominal cavity and the pelvic cavity are separated by a muscle called the diaphragm.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The thoracic cavity and the abdominal cavity are separated by a muscle called the diaphragm.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The right hypochondriac region is completely in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The left hypochondriac region is completely in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The right lumbar region is superior to the right iliac region.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The dorsal cavity includes the spinal cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The brain is located in the dorsal cavity.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Homeostasis is the relative consistency of the internal environment of the body.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The body's major means of maintaining homeostasis is through a positive feedback loop.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: In a feedback loop, the part of the system that compares the actual condition to the controlled condition is called the sensor.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: In a feedback loop, the part of the system that effects a change in the controlled condition is called the effector.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: In a feedback loop, the part of the system that detects a change in the controlled condition is called the sensor.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: A negative feedback loop stimulates and amplifies a change in the internal environment.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: A negative feedback loop opposes or negates a change in the internal environment.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: The body has more positive feedback loops than negative feedback loops.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The formation of a blood clot is an example of a negative feedback loop.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The pH of the body must remain within a very narrow range. It would more likely be controlled by a negative feedback loop.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Positive feedback loops are sometimes involved in healthy body function.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: Both the heart and the blood vessels are considered to be organs in the cardiovascular system.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: An “L” on an anatomical compass rosette can stand for “Left” or “Lateral” depending on what is opposite it.

A. True (Correct)
B. False

Q: An “S” on an anatomical compass rosette can stand for “Superior” or “Supine” depending on what is opposite it.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: When you look at an anatomical compass rosette in the text, the “R” on the rosette is on your right side.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: The appendicular portion of the body consists of the head, neck, and torso or trunk.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Healthy homeostatic control mechanisms maintain conditions in the body at precise, constant levels to sustain health.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Q: Conditions such as body temperature and blood pH must be maintained at constant levels through homeostatic mechanisms.

A. True
B. False (Correct)

Self-Test - Chapter 01

Q: Anatomy is defined as the study of the

A. function of a living organism and its parts.
B. diseases of a living organism.
C. structure of a living organism and the relationship of its parts. (Correct)
D. growth of a living organism.

Q: Physiology is defined as the study of the

A. function of a living organism and its parts. (Correct)
B. diseases of a living organism.
C. structure of a living organism.
D. growth of a living organism.

Q: The organization of the body begins at what level?

A. Organelle
B. Cellular
C. Chemical (Correct)
D. System

Q: A hypothesis that has gained a high level of confidence is called a

A. fact.
B. theory or law. (Correct)
C. result.
D. variable.

Q: The reference position of the body when it is in an erect, or standing, posture with the arms at the sides and palms turned forward is called the

A. bilateral position.
B. anatomical position. (Correct)
C. symmetrical position.
D. ventral position.

Q: The two major body cavities are called the

A. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
B. ventral and thoracic cavities.
C. ventral and dorsal cavities. (Correct)
D. dorsal and abdominal cavities.

Q: The space that encloses the brain and spinal cord forms one continuous cavity called the

A. thoracic cavity.
B. dorsal cavity. (Correct)
C. ventral cavity.
D. posterior cavity.

Q: The plane that divides the body into right and left halves is the

A. plane. (Correct)
B. sagittal plane.
C. transverse plane.
D. coronal plane.

Q: The plane that divides the body into front and back portions is the

A. sagittal plane.
B. transverse plane.
C. frontal plane. (Correct)
D. midsagittal plane.

Q: Which of the following is not part of the middle abdominopelvic region?

A. The epigastric region (Correct)
B. The right lumbar region
C. The left lumbar region
D. The umbilical region

Q: Which of the following is not part of the ventral body cavity?

A. The mediastinum
B. The cranial cavity (Correct)
C. The pelvic cavity
D. All of the above are part of the ventral body cavity.

Q: The directional term *superior* means

A. front.
B. back.
C. toward the head. (Correct)
D. toward the feet.

Q: The relatively constant state maintained by the body is known as

A. anatomy.
B. physiology.
C. metabolism.
D. homeostasis. (Correct)

Q: Which feedback loop opposes changes in the internal environment and moves the change back toward the normal value?

A. Negative feedback loop (Correct)
B. Positive feedback loop
C. Homeostatic feedback loop
D. Sensor-control feedback loop

Q: Instead of opposing a change in the internal environment, which type of feedback loop temporarily amplifies the change that is occurring?

A. Negative feedback loop

B. Positive feedback loop (Correct)
C. Homeostatic feedback loop
D. Sensor-control feedback loop

Q: The levels of organization going from least to most complex would be

A. cell, chemical, organ, tissue.
B. chemical, tissue, cell, organ.
C. chemical, cell, organ, tissue.
D. chemical, cell, tissue, organ. (Correct)

Q: The smallest living unit of structure and function in the body is

A. the organic compounds.
B. the cell. (Correct)
C. DNA.
D. organelles.

Q: Which of the following is not an anatomical direction?

A. Supine (Correct)
B. Proximal
C. Medial
D. Anterior

Q: A plane that divides the right eye from the left eye would be a

A. frontal plane.
B. coronal plane.
C. midsagittal plane. (Correct)
D. transverse plane.

Q: The opposite directional term for distal would be

A. posterior.
B. deep.
C. lateral.
D. proximal. (Correct)