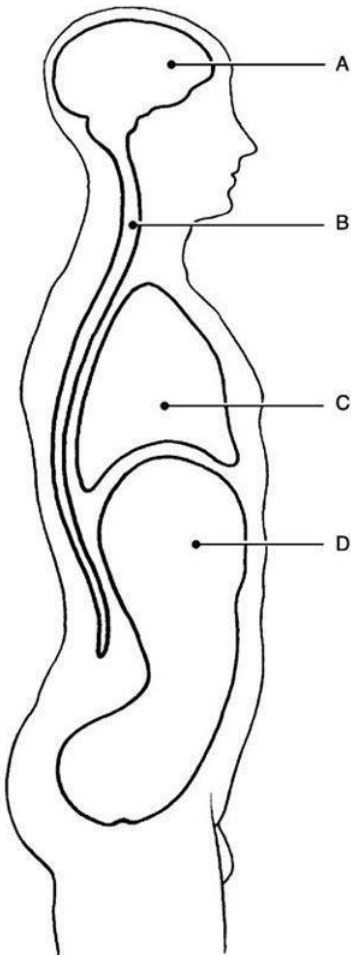


**Marieb Human Anatomy & Physiology, 12e/global (Hoehn, Haynes, Abbott)**

**Chapter 1 The Human Body: An Orientation**

**1.1 Matching Questions**



**Figure 1.1**

*Using Figure 1.1, match the following cavities:*

1) Thoracic cavity.

Answer: C

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G3

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

2) Cranial cavity.

Answer: A

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G3

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

3) Abdominal cavity.

Answer: D

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G3

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

4) Vertebral cavity.

Answer: B

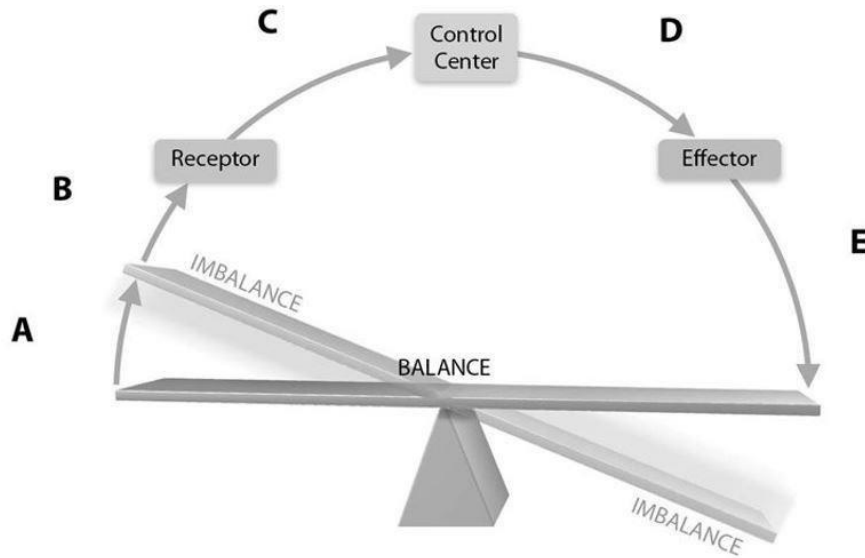
Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G3

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding



**Figure 1.2**

*Using Figure 1.2, match the following descriptions to the most appropriate letter on the diagram:*

5) Information about body temperature is sent through afferent pathways to the brain.

Answer: C

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

6) Free nerve endings in the skin detect changes in skin temperature (getting warmer).

Answer: B

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

7) Appropriate response information is sent through efferent pathways.

Answer: D

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

8) A change in the temperature of the external environment (getting warmer).

Answer: A

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

9) Sweat glands are stimulated as well as blood being distributed to the skin to allow cooling of the body to return the body's temperature to a physiological level.

Answer: E

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

*Match the following systems to their functions:*

- A) Lymphatic
- B) Skeletal
- C) Nervous
- D) Muscular

10) Provides the force to move bones about their joints.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

11) Responds to environmental changes by transmitting appropriate electrical impulses.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

12) Provides a ridged framework to support the body and stores minerals.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

13) Picks up fluid leaked from blood vessels and houses white blood cells.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 10) D 11) C 12) B 13) A

*Match the following systems to their functions:*

- A) Immune
- B) Cardiovascular
- C) Endocrine
- D) Urinary

14) Controls the body with chemical molecules called hormones.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

15) Delivers oxygen and nutrients to the tissues.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

16) A functional organ system which provides a means of protecting us from foreign invaders.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

17) Eliminates nitrogenous wastes from the body and regulates acid-base balance of the blood.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 14) C 15) B 16) A 17) D

*Match the following examples of feedback mechanisms:*

- A) Positive feedback
- B) Negative feedback

18) Used for changes in blood glucose levels.

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3, HAPS4

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

19) Used for changes in blood pressure.

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3, HAPS4

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

20) Used when activating the digestive system before an upcoming meal.

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3, HAPS4

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

21) Used for childbirth.

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.7, 1.8

Global LO: G2, G3

HAPS LO: HAPS3, HAPS4

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 18) B 19) B 20) A 21) A

*Match the following systems and organs:*

- A) Digestive
- B) Respiratory
- C) Reproductive
- D) Urinary
- E) Endocrine

22) Uterus, ovaries, mammary glands.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

23) Trachea, bronchi, alveoli.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

24) Adrenal glands, pancreas, pituitary.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

25) Esophagus, large intestine, rectum.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

26) Kidneys, bladder, ureters.

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 22) C 23) B 24) E 25) A 26) D



*Match the following cavities and organs:*

- A) Abdominal
- B) Pelvic
- C) Thoracic
- D) Cranial

27) Stomach.

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

28) Heart.

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

29) Uterus.

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

30) Brain.

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

31) Lungs.

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 27) A 28) C 29) B 30) D 31) C

*Match the following regional terms and common terms:*

- A) Brachial
- B) Thoracic
- C) Patellar
- D) Cephalic
- E) Gluteal

32) Arm.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

33) Buttock.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

34) Head.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

35) Knee (anterior aspect).

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

36) Chest.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 32) A 33) E 34) D 35) C 36) B

*Match the regional/directional terms and examples:*

- A) Anterior
- B) Medial
- C) Distal
- D) Proximal
- E) Lateral

37) The bridge of the nose is \_\_\_\_\_ to the left eye.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

38) The upper arm is \_\_\_\_\_ to the forearm.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

39) The lungs are \_\_\_\_\_ to the heart.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

40) The fingers are \_\_\_\_\_ to the wrist.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

41) The stomach is \_\_\_\_\_ to the spine.

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

Answers: 37) B 38) D 39) E 40) C 41) A

## 1.2 True/False Questions

1) Positive feedback mechanisms tend to enhance the original stimulus so that the response is accelerated.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.8

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1, HAPS4

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

2) Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA) imaging is most useful in discovering obstructed blood supplies in organs and tissues.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.8

Global LO: G9

HAPS LO: HAPS2, HAPS7

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

3) The knee is proximal to the hip.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.5

Learning Outcome: 1.11

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

4) The part of the serous membrane that lines the peritoneal cavity wall is called visceral peritoneum.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

5) A major function of serous membranes is to decrease friction.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

6) The right hypochondriac region contains the majority of the stomach.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.12

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

7) Lungs carry out an excretory function.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.4

Global LO: G2, G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

8) Embryology concerns the structural changes that occur in an individual from conception through old age.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.1

Learning Outcome: 1.1

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

9) A tissue consists of groups of similar cells that have a common function.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.2

Learning Outcome: 1.3

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

10) It is important for any organism to maintain its boundaries, so that its internal environment remains distinct from the external environment surrounding it.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.3

Learning Outcome: 1.5

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS3

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

11) Without some sort of negative feedback mechanism, it would be impossible to keep our body chemistry in balance.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.4

Learning Outcome: 1.8

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS4

Bloom's: 3-4: Applying/Analyzing

12) Responsiveness or irritability is the ability to sense changes in the environment and then respond to them.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.3

Learning Outcome: 1.5

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS4

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding

13) The epigastric region is superior to the umbilical region.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.6

Learning Outcome: 1.13

Global LO: G7

HAPS LO: HAPS1

Bloom's: 1-2: Remembering/Understanding