TEST BANK FOR ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY 9TH EDITION BY PATTON

Chapter 01: Organization of the Body

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following describes anatomy?

a. Using devices to investigate parameters such as heart rate and blood pressure
b. Investigating human structure via dissections and other methods
c. Studying the unusual manner in which an organism responds to painful stimuli
d. Examining the physiology of life

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

2. *Systemic anatomy* is a term that refers to:

a. physiological investigation at a microscopic level.
b. anatomical investigation that begins in the head and neck and concludes at the feet.
c. anatomical investigation that uses an approach of studying the body by systems—groups of organs having a common function.
d. anatomical investigation at the molecular level.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

3. Physiology can be subdivided according to the _____ studied.

a. type of organism
b. organizational level
c. systemic function
d. All of the above are correct.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Physiology

4. Physiology:

a. recognizes the unchanging (as opposed to the dynamic) nature of things.
b. investigates the body’s structure.
c. is concerned with organisms and does not deal with different levels of organization such as cells and systems.
d. is the science that examines the function of living organisms and their parts.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Physiology

5. *Metabolism* refers to:

a. the chemical basis of life.
b. the sum of all the physical and chemical reactions occurring in the body.
c. an organization of similar cells specialized to perform a certain function.
d. a subdivision of physiology.

ANS: B

DIF: Application
REF:
TOP: Characteristics of Life

6. From smallest to largest, the levels of organization of the body are:

a. organism, chemical, tissue, cellular, organ, system, organelle.
b. chemical, microscopic, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.
c. organism, system, organ, tissue, cellular, organelle, chemical.
d. chemical, organelle, cellular, tissue, organ, system, organism.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Levels of Organization

7. The smallest living units of structure and function in the body are:

a. molecules.
b. cells.
c. organelles.
d. atoms.

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Levels of Organization

8. An organization of many similar cells that are specialized to perform a certain function is called a(n):

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

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Tissue Level

9. An organ is one organizational step lower than a(n):

a. system.
b. cell.
c. organelle.
d. tissue.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Organ Level

10. The reproductive system includes all of the following except the:

a. testes.
b. ovaries.
c. ureter.
d. penis.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Systems

11. The lungs are located in the:

a. thoracic cavity.
b. mediastinum.
c. abdominal cavity.
d. cranial cavity.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Cavities

12. The mediastinum contains all of the following except the:

a. trachea.
b. venae cavae.
c. right lung.
d. esophagus.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Cavities

13. The gallbladder lies in the:

a. abdominal cavity.
b. pelvic cavity.
c. dorsal cavity.
d. mediastinum.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Cavities

14. The number of abdominal regions is:

a. three.
b. five.
c. seven.
d. nine.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Abdominal Regions

15. The abdominal region in which the urinary bladder is found is the:

a. hypogastric.

b. epigastric.
c. right lumbar.
d. left iliac.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Abdominal Regions

16. A surgeon removing a gallbladder should know to find it in the _____ region.

a. right lumbar
b. right hypochondriac
c. hypogastric
d. umbilical

ANS: B

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Abdominal Regions

17. The abdominal region in which the appendix is found is the:

a. hypogastric.
b. right iliac.
c. right lumbar.
d. right hypochondriac.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Abdominal Regions

18. *Popliteal* refers to the:

a. calf.

b. ankle.
c. cheek.
d. area behind the knee.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Descriptive Terms for Body Regions

19. A plane through the body that divides the body into right and left sides is called:

a. sagittal.
b. frontal.
c. coronal.
d. transverse.

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

20. The abdominal quadrants are located with what structure as their midpoint?

a. Umbilicus
b. Pubic bone
c. Xiphoid process
d. Iliac crest

ANS: A

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Abdominopelvic Quadrants

21. Humans have similar right and left sides of the body, at least superficially. This is an example of:

a. anatomical position.
b. anterior symmetry.
c. ipsilateral position.
d. bilateral symmetry.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Anatomical Position

22. Two major cavities of the human body are:

a. ventral/dorsal.
b. inferior/superior.
c. visceral/parietal.
d. axial/appendicular.

ANS: A
DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Cavities

23. The dorsal cavity contains all of the following except the:

a. brain.
b. spinal column.
c. spinal cord.
d. thyroid gland.

ANS: D

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Cavities

24. A plane through the body that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:

a. sagittal.
b. median.
c. coronal.
d. transverse.

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

25. The plane that divides the body into upper and lower parts is the _____ plane.

a. sagittal
b. frontal
c. transverse
d. superficial

ANS: C

DIF: Memorization
REF:
TOP: Body Planes and Sections

26. A somatotype characterized by having a muscular physique is called a(n):

a. endomorph.
b. mesomorph.
c. ectomorph.
d. None of the above is correct.

ANS: B

DIF: Application
REF:
TOP: Body Type and Disease

27. A somatotype characterized by a thin, fragile physique is a(n):