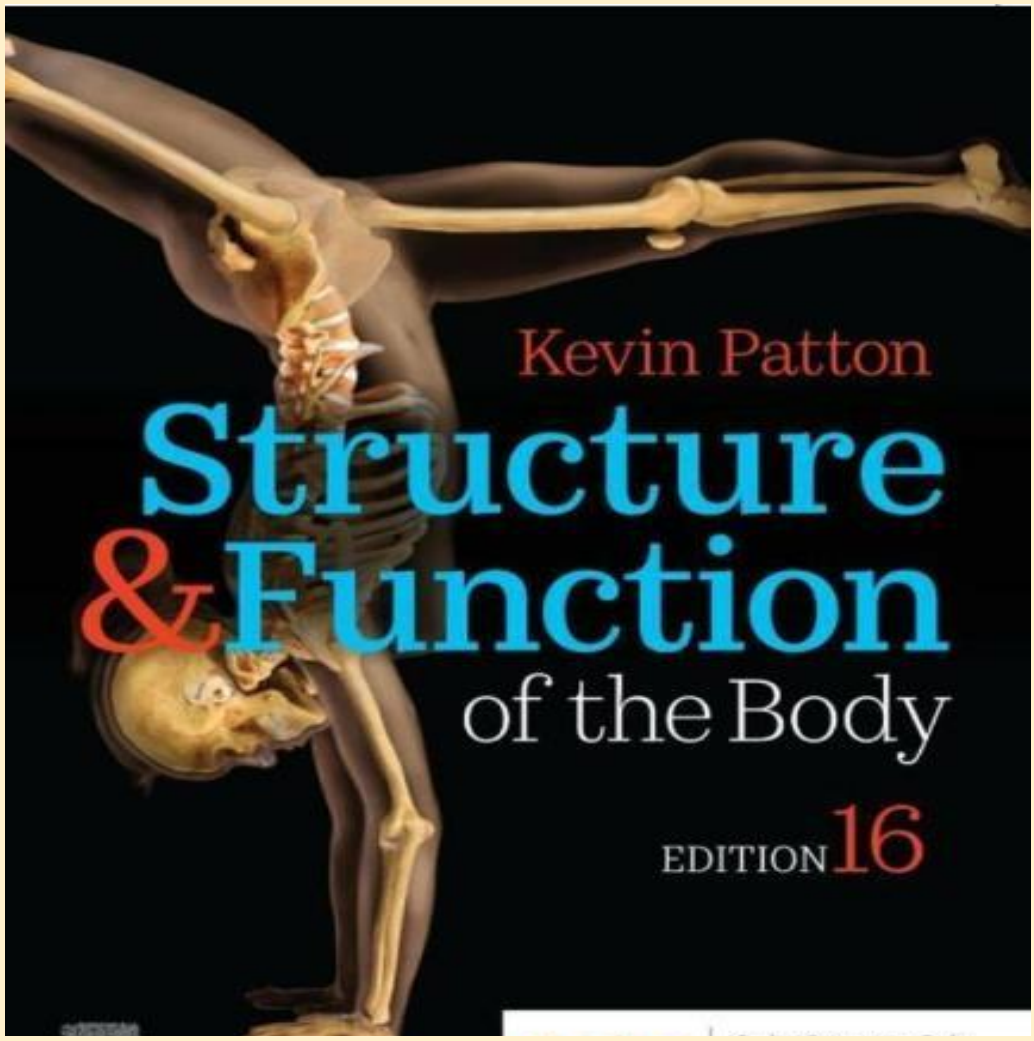
TESTBANK

STRUCTURE & FUNCTION OF THE BODY

16th Edition, Patton & Thibodeau



TEST BANK

Thibodeau & Patton: Structure & Function of the Body, 16th Edition Test Bank

Table of Contents:

Chapter 01: Introduction to the body
Thibodeau & Patton: Structure & Function of the Body, 16th Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The word derived from two word parts that mean "cutting apart" is
   a. physiology
   b. homeostasis
   c. anatomy
   d. dissection

   ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
   OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

2. The study of how the body functions is called
   a. physiology
   b. homeostasis
   c. anatomy
   d. dissection

   ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 3
   OBJ: 1 TOP: Introduction

3. The correct sequence of the level of organization is
   a. cellular, chemical, tissue, organ
   b. chemical, cellular, tissue, organ
   c. chemical, cellular, organ, tissue
   d. chemical, tissue, cellular, organ

   ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 5
   OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

4. The smallest living unit of structure is considered to be at the
   a. chemical level
   b. cellular level
   c. organ level
   d. tissue level

   ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 6
   OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

5. The reference position for all body directional terms is the
   a. anatomical position
   b. prone position

c. supine position
d. sitting position

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 6-7 OBJ: 4 TOP: Anatomical position

6. The relationship between the knee and the ankle can be described as

a. the knee is inferior to the ankle
b. the knee is distal to the ankle
c. the knee is proximal to the ankle
d. both a and b above

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: pp. 7-8 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

7. The relationship between the heart and the lungs can be described as
a. the heart is distal to the lungs
b. the heart is medial to the lungs
c. the heart is lateral to the lungs
d. both a and c above

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

8. The term most opposite proximal is
a. medial
b. superior
c. anterior
d. distal

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

9. Because humans walk in an upright position, the two terms that can be used interchangea bly are
a. posterior and ventral
b. posterior and inferior
c. posterior and superficial
d. posterior and dorsal

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

10. The term most opposite medial is
a. dorsal
b. lateral
c. superficial
d. none of the above

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 7 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

11. The relationship between the skin and the muscles can be described as
a. the skin is superficial to the muscle
b. the muscle is superficial to the skin

c. the muscle is deep to the skin

d. both a and c above

ANS: D DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 7 OBJ: 3
TOP: Anatomical directions

12. A cut dividing the body into anterior and posterior portions is called a
a. sagittal section
b. frontal section
c. transverse section
d. none of the above

ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

13. A cut dividing the body into upper and lower portions is called a
a. sagittal section
b. frontal section
c. transverse section
d. coronal section

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 9 OBJ: 5
TOP: Planes or body sections

14. A cut dividing the body into right and left portions is called a
a. sagittal section
b. frontal section
c. transverse section
d. coronal section

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 8-
9 OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

15. The mediastinum is part of the
a. dorsal cavity
b. ventral cavity
c. abdominal cavity
d. both b and c above

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 9 OBJ: 6
TOP: Body cavities

16. The two major cavities of the body are the
a. dorsal and ventral
b. thoracic and abdominal
c. pleural and mediastinum
d. none of the above

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 9 OBJ: 6
TOP: Body cavities

17. The diaphragm divides the
a. dorsal from the ventral cavity
b. abdominal from the pelvic cavity
c. thoracic from the abdominal cavity
d. pleural from the mediastinum

ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: p. 9

OBJ: 6 TOP: Body cavities

18. The upper abdominopelvic regions include the
a. right and left hypochondriac and umbilical
b. right and left lumbar and umbilical
c. right and left iliac and epigastric
d. right and left hypochondriac and epigastric

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

19. The middle abdominopelvic regions include the
a. right and left lumbar and umbilical
b. right and left lumbar and epigastric
c. right and left iliac and hypogastric
d. right and left iliac and umbilical

ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

20. The lower abdominopelvic regions include the
a. right and left iliac and umbilical
b. right and left lumbar and epigastric
c. right and left lumbar and hypogastric
d. right and left iliac and hypogastric

ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

21. The brain is in the
a. ventral cavity
b. cranial cavity
c. mediastinum
d. none of the above

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 10 OBJ: 6
TOP: Body cavities

22. The spinal cavity is part of the
a. dorsal cavity
b. ventral cavity
c. cranial cavity
d. none of the above

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 9 OBJ: 6
TOP: Body cavities

23. The left upper quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity includes all of the
a. left lumbar region
b. left iliac region
c. left hypochondriac region
d. left inguinal region

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

24. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedb ack loop, the thermometer would be an example of a(n)
    a. sensor
    b. control center
    c. effector
    d. positive feedback loop

ANS: A DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 14 OBJ: 9
TOP: The balance of body functions

25. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedb ack loop, the furnace would be an example of a(n)
    a. sensor
    b. control center
    c. effector
    d. positive feedback loop

ANS: C DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 14 OBJ: 9
TOP: The balance of body functions

26. Using the maintaining of a constant temperature in a building as an example of a feedb ack loop, the thermostat would be an example of a(n)
    a. sensor
    b. control center
    c. effector
    d. positive feedback loop

ANS: B DIF: Memorization
REF: p. 14 OBJ: 9
TOP: The balance of body functions

27. The abdominopelvic region that can be found in each of the four quadrants is the
    a. umbilical
    b. hypogastric
    c. epigastric
    d. left iliac

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

28. The lower right abdominopelvic quadrant includes all of the
    a. right hypochondriac region
    b. right lumbar region
    c. right iliac region
    d. right epigastric region

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: p. 10
OBJ: 7 TOP: Body cavities

29. An example of a positive feedback loop would be
    a. maintaining proper body temperature

b. forming a blood clot
c. uterine contractions during childbirth
d. both b and c above

ANS: D DIF: Application REF: p. 15
OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

30. An example of a negative feedback loop would be
a. maintaining proper body temperature
b. forming a blood clot
c. uterine contractions during childbirth
d. both b and c above

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: p. 15
OBJ: 9 TOP: The balance of body functions

31. A midsagittal section through the head would divide
a. the forehead from the chin
b. the nose from the back of the head
c. the right eye from the left eye
d. none of the above

ANS: C DIF: Application REF: pp. 8- OBJ: 5
9 TOP: Planes or body sections

32. A transverse section through the head would divide
a. the forehead from the chin
b. the nose from the back of the head
c. the right eye from the left eye
d. none of the above

ANS: A DIF: Application REF: pp. 8-9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

33. A frontal section through the head would divide
a. the forehead from the chin
b. the nose from the back of the head
c. the right eye from the left eye
d. none of the above

ANS: B DIF: Application REF: pp. 8-9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

34. If this kind of section were made through the center of the head, both the right and left e yes would be on the same section.
a. Coronal section
b. Midsagittal section
c. Transverse section
d. Both a and c above

ANS: D DIF: Application REF: pp. 8-9
OBJ: 5 TOP: Planes or body sections

35. The relationship between an organ and organ system is similar to the relationship betwee n a cell and
    a. an organism
    b. the cellular level of organization
    c. a tissue
    d. none of the above

    ANS: C DIF: Synthesis REF: p. 6
    OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

36. The heart is an example of this level or organization.
    a. Tissue
    b. Organ
    c. Organ system
    d. Organism

    ANS: B DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 4-
    5 OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

37. Blood vessels are examples of this level or organization.
    a. Organ system
    b. Tissue
    c. Organ
    d. Cellular

    ANS: C DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 4-
    5 OBJ: 3 TOP: Structural levels of organization

38. On a directional rosette, a letter L would stand for
    a. “left” if it is opposite the letter R
    b. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter D
    c. “lateral” if it is opposite the letter A
    d. “lower” if it is opposite the letter U

    ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: pp. 7-
    8 OBJ: 5 TOP: Anatomical directions

39. Which of the following terms do not refer to a part of the head region?
    a. Olecranal
    b. Zygomatic
    c. Frontal
    d. All of the above terms refer to parts of the head

    ANS: A DIF: Memorization REF: p. 13 (Table 1-
    2) OBJ: 8 TOP: Body regions

40. Which of the following is not controlled by a negative feedback loop?
    a. Body temperature
    b. Blood oxygen concentration
    c. Fluid levels of the body
    d. Blood clot formation

    ANS: D DIF: Memorization REF: p. 15