

Chapter 01

True / False

1. Anatomy is the study of diseases in the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

2. The organs of any cavity are referred to as the viscera.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

3. The smallest unit of life is the cell.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

4. There are four types of muscle in the human body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The prostate gland, penis, and urethra belong to the male reproductive system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

Multiple Choice

6. The study of the structure or morphology of the body and how the body parts are organized is called _____.

- a. pathology
- b. physiology
- c. anatomy
- d. histology

ANSWER: c

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7. The head is ____ to the heart.
- a. superior
 - b. distal
 - c. deep
 - d. inferior

ANSWER: a

8. A ____ plane is any plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions.
- a. frontal
 - b. midsagittal
 - c. coronal
 - d. transverse

ANSWER: d

9. The ____ cavity is divided into the cranial cavity and the spinal cavity.
- a. ventral
 - b. dorsal
 - c. thoracic
 - d. abdominopelvic

ANSWER: b

10. The wrist is ____ to the elbow.
- a. proximal
 - b. superior
 - c. distal
 - d. superficial

ANSWER: c

11. The diaphragm muscle separates the ____ cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity.
- a. dorsal
 - b. cranial
 - c. spinal
 - d. thoracic

ANSWER: d

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12. The heart is located within the ____ cavity.
- a. pleural
 - b. pericardial
 - c. abdominal
 - d. cranial

ANSWER: b

13. What are the smallest living units of biologic organization?
- a. atoms
 - b. cells
 - c. organelles
 - d. systems

ANSWER: b

14. Structures composed of similar cells that perform similar functions are known as ____.
- a. tissues
 - b. classes
 - c. molecules
 - d. organs

ANSWER: a

15. The skin is ____ to the heart.
- a. deep
 - b. superior
 - c. superficial
 - d. distal

ANSWER: c

16. The stomach and bladder are contained in the ____ cavity.
- a. dorsal
 - b. cranial
 - c. thoracic
 - d. abdominopelvic

ANSWER: d

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17. Which tissue covers surfaces and forms glands?

- a. epithelial
- b. connective
- c. muscle
- d. nervous

ANSWER: a

18. Which tissue binds together and supports other tissues and organs?

- a. epithelial
- b. connective
- c. muscle
- d. nervous

ANSWER: b

19. The lungs and heart are located in the ____ cavity.

- a. abdominopelvic
- b. dorsal
- c. thoracic
- d. cranial

ANSWER: c

20. Cardiac muscle is found only in the ____.

- a. stomach
- b. liver
- c. lungs
- d. heart

ANSWER: d

21. Skin, hair, and nails belong to the ____ system.

- a. integumentary
- b. muscular
- c. digestive
- d. endocrine

ANSWER: a

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22. The ____ system is involved in controlling, correlating, and regulating the other body systems.
- a. integumentary
 - b. nervous
 - c. digestive
 - d. urinary

ANSWER: b

23. What term is used for the maintenance (within varying narrow limits) of the internal environment of the body?
- a. physiology
 - b. homeostasis
 - c. pathology
 - d. epithelium

ANSWER: b

24. The ____ plane divides the body into two equal left and right portions.
- a. transverse
 - b. frontal
 - c. horizontal
 - d. midsagittal

ANSWER: d

25. Body temperature control is an example of ____, a process by which the body responds to a stimulus by correcting the change and bringing the body back to the original setting.
- a. positive feedback
 - b. endocrinology
 - c. negative feedback
 - d. pathology

ANSWER: c

26. What type of muscle is found along the digestive tract?
- a. smooth
 - b. cardiac
 - c. skeletal
 - d. vascular

ANSWER: a

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27. Changes in body temperature are detected by the _____.
a. thymus
b. pituitary
c. hypothalamus
d. thalamus

ANSWER: c

28. The first contraction during labor results in stronger and stronger contractions of the uterus. This process is an example of _____.
a. negative feedback
b. endocrinology
c. pathology
d. positive feedback

ANSWER: d

29. The ____ system brings oxygen to, and eliminates carbon dioxide from, the blood.
a. respiratory
b. digestive
c. urinary
d. endocrine

ANSWER: a

30. The ____ functions to convert food into simpler substances that along with other nutrients can be absorbed by the cells of the body.
a. respiratory
b. digestive
c. urinary
d. endocrine

ANSWER: b

31. The study of the diseases of the body is called _____.
a. anatomy
b. physiology
c. endocrinology
d. pathology

ANSWER: d

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32. The spinal cord is _____ to the lungs
- a. posterior
 - b. anterior
 - c. distal
 - d. proximal

ANSWER: a

33. The brain is located in the _____ cavity.
- a. thoracic
 - b. pelvic
 - c. cranial
 - d. spinal

ANSWER: c

34. Mitochondria, lysosomes, and ribosomes are examples of _____.
- a. organs
 - b. cells
 - c. systems
 - d. organelles

ANSWER: d

35. What type of tissue generates movement by contracting in a forcible manner?
- a. muscle
 - b. nervous
 - c. connective
 - d. epithelial

ANSWER: a

Completion

36. The ears are _____ to the nose.

ANSWER: lateral

37. The knee is _____ to the ankle.

ANSWER: proximal

38. The ribs are _____ to the lungs

ANSWER: anterior

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39. The lungs are _____ to the skin

ANSWER: deep

40. The chin is _____ to the nose

ANSWER: inferior

Matching

Match the organ to its system.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. large intestine | b. thyroid gland |
| c. lung | d. heart |
| e. skin | f. uterus |
| g. bone | h. brain |
| i. spleen | j. kidney |

41. endocrine system

ANSWER: b

42. integumentary system

ANSWER: e

43. urinary system

ANSWER: j

44. reproductive system

ANSWER: f

45. lymphatic system

ANSWER: i

46. cardiovascular system

ANSWER: d

47. skeletal system

ANSWER: g

48. nervous system

ANSWER: h

49. respiratory system

ANSWER: c

50. digestive system

ANSWER: a