

Chapter 01 Introduction to the Human Body

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The term used to describe something pertaining to the internal organs is
- A. visceral.
 - B. proximal.
 - C. peripheral.
 - D. deep.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A4.2. Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

Learning Objective: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.

Section 01.03

Topic: Directional terms

2. The term peripheral refers to a structure that is
- A. toward the abdominal surface.
 - B. away from the body surface.
 - C. away from the center of the body.
 - D. to the left of the midline.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A4.1. List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Objective: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.

Section 01.03

Topic: Directional terms

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

3. The chin is _____ to the mouth, and the knee is _____ to the ankle.
- A. anterior; distal
 - B. inferior; distal
 - C. superior; proximal
 - D.** inferior; proximal

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A4.1. List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

Learning Objective: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.

Section 01.03

Topic: Directional terms

4. The integumentary system contains
- A. bones, ligaments, and cartilage.
 - B. hormone producing glands.
 - C. brain, spinal cord, and nerves.
 - D.** skin, hair, nails, and associated glands.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A7.1. List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Objective: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system.

Section 01.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

5. A tissue is
- A. an organ with specific functions.
 - B. organs grouped together.
 - C. the structural and functional units of the body.
 - D.** a group of cells that perform similar functions.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A6.1. Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Objective: 01.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Section 01.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

6. The lowest level of organization in the body is the _____ level.

- A. organ
- B. tissue
- C. chemical
- D. cellular

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A6.1. Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Objective: 01.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Section 01.02

Topic: Levels of organization

7.

A(n) _____ consists of a group of tissues working together to perform specific functions.

- A. organ
- B. organelle
- C. molecule
- D. tissue

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A6.1. Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Objective: 01.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Section 01.02

Topic: Levels of organization

8. The simplest structures in which the processes of life occur are

- A. organs.
- B. tissues.
- C. molecules.
- D. cells.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A6.1. Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Objective: 01.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Section 01.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

9. Blood, heart, and blood vessels compose the _____ system.

- A.** cardiovascular
- B. pulmonary
- C. lymphatic
- D. endocrine

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A7.1. List the organ systems of the human body and their major components.

Learning Objective: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system.

Section 01.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

10. The study of the structure and organization of the human body is

- A. histology.
- B. physiology.
- C. chemistry.
- D.** anatomy.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A5.1. Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

Learning Objective: 01.01 Define anatomy and physiology.

Section 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

11. A feedback mechanism that returns the body to homeostasis is

- A. positive feedback.
- B.** negative feedback.
- C. hormone feedback.
- D. nervous feedback.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B2.2 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

Learning Objective: 01.15 Explain how homeostasis relates to both normal body functions and disorders.

Section 01.08

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

12. A negative feedback mechanism contains what three components?

A. a reflex, an effect, and a chemical signal

B.

a receptor, a reflex, and a chemical signal

C.

a receptor, an integration center, and an effector

D.

a chemical signal, an integration center, and a reflex

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: B2.1 List the components of a feedback loop and explain the function of each.

Learning Objective: 01.16 Describe the general mechanisms of negative feedback and positive feedback.

Section 01.08

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

13.

A feedback mechanism that amplifies the stimulus is called _____.

A. positive feedback.

B. negative feedback.

C. hormone feedback.

D. nervous feedback.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B2.2 Compare and contrast positive and negative feedback in terms of the relationship between stimulus and response.

Learning Objective: 01.16 Describe the general mechanisms of negative feedback and positive feedback.

Section 01.08

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

14. In anatomical terms, the forearm is the _____ region and the fingers are the _____ region.

- A. patellar; plantar
- B. antecubital; palmar
- C. antebrachial; digital**
- D. crural; tarsals

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A4.1. List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Objective: A4.2. Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

15. In anatomical terms, the posterior portion of the elbow is the _____ region.

- A. axillary
- B. olecranal**

- C. brachial
- D. pedal

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A4.1. List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Objective: A4.2. Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

16. The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions is the

- A. sagittal.
- B. transverse.**
- C. frontal.
- D. coronal.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A2.1. Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Objective: A2.2 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

Learning Objective: 01.06 Describe the four planes used in making sections of the body or body parts.

Section 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

17. The plane that separates the body into the front and back, or anterior and posterior portions, is the

- A. frontal.
- B. coronal.
- C. sagittal.
- D. transverse.
- E.** frontal and coronal.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A2.1. Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Objective: A2.2 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

Learning Objective: 01.06 Describe the four planes used in making sections of the body or body parts.

Section 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

18. The dorsal body cavity contains the

- A. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
- B. thoracic and abdominal cavities.
- C.**

cranial cavity and vertebral canal.

D.

thoracic cavity and vertebral canal.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

19. The mediastinum, pleural, and pericardial cavities are contained within the
- A. abdominal cavity.
 - B. thoracic cavity.**
 - C. pelvic cavity.
 - D. cranial cavity.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

20. The stomach is contained within the
- A. left upper quadrant.**
 - B. lower left quadrant.
 - C. hypogastric region.
 - D. umbilical region.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A3.3 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Objective: 01.10 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions.

Learning Objective: 01.11 Locate the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.07

Topic: Body cavities and regions

21. All the chemical reactions within a cell or organism are known as
- A. anabolic reactions.
 - B. catabolic reactions.
 - C. metabolism.**
 - D. maintenance.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Objective: 01.12 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism.

Section 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology

22. The survival needs of the human body include

- A. food, water, and oxygen.
- B. food, water, oxygen, body temperature, and atmospheric pressure.**
- C. food, water, and the appropriate atmosphere containing oxygen and adequate pressure.
- D. food, water, oxygen, and the appropriate environmental conditions.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Objective: 01.13 List the five basic needs essential for human life.

Section 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology

23.

The sacral region of the body is located

- A. between the hips.**
- B. above the thoracic region.
- C. directly below the cervical region.
- D. between the thoracic and lumbar regions.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

24. The diaphragm divides the

- A. dorsal cavity.
- B. ventral cavity.**
- C. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
- D. thoracic cavity and mediastinum.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

25. The region surrounding the knee can be described as the
- A. popliteal and patellar.
 - B. popliteal and crural.
 - C. patellar and perineal.
 - D. popliteal and perineal.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

26. The coxal region refers to the
- A. armpits.
 - B. thighs.
 - C. hips.
 - D. buttocks.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

27. The cephalic region comprises
- A. the head and neck.
 - B. the shoulders and arms.
 - C. the cranial and facial regions.
 - D. the cranial and cervical regions.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

28.

The upper and lower limbs compose the _____ portion of the body.

- A. distal
- B. proximal
- C. axial
- D. appendicular**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

29. A _____ plane divides the body into equal left and right portions.

- A. sagittal
- B.**

median

- C. coronal
- D. transverse

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A2.1. Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Objective: A2.2 Describe the appearance of a body presented along various planes.

Learning Objective: 01.06 Describe the four planes used in making sections of the body or body parts.

Section 01.05

Topic: Body planes and sections

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

30.

In anatomical terms, the arm is the _____, and the wrist is the _____ region.

- A. antebrachium; cubital
- B. brachium; carpal**
- C. brachial; cubital
- D. antebrachium; carpal

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A3.2. List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Objective: A4.2. Describe the location of body structures, using appropriate directional terminology.

Learning Objective: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.04

Topic: Basic terminology

31.

The ventral body cavity contains which of the following cavities?

- A. Cranial, abdominal, pelvic
- B. Thoracic, abdominal, pelvic**
- C. Cranial, spinal, pelvic
- D. Thoracic, pleural, pelvic

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

32. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and the surface of its organs is the

- A. meninges.
- B. pleura.
- C. pericardium.
- D. peritoneum.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

33.

The gallbladder is located in the _____ quadrant.

- A. right upper
- B. right lower
- C. left upper
- D. left lower

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A3.3 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Objective: 01.10 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions.

Learning Objective: 01.11 Locate the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.07

Topic: Body cavities and regions

34.

The urinary bladder is located in the _____ region.

- A. left iliac
- B. epigastric
- C. hypogastric
- D. umbilical

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: A3.3 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

Learning Objective: 01.10 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions.

Learning Objective: 01.11 Locate the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions on a chart or anatomical model.

Section 01.07

Topic: Body cavities and regions

35. Digestion breaks down complex molecules into simpler molecules. Select the term that best describes this process.

- A. Anabolism
- B.** Catabolism
- C. Homeostasis
- D. Negative Feedback

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Learning Objective: 01.12 Define metabolism, anabolism, and catabolism.

Section 01.08

Topic: Basic terminology

36. Homeostasis is maintained by self-regulating physiological processes. Select the process that is primarily responsible for maintaining homeostasis.

- A. Anabolism
- B. Catabolism
- C. Positive Feedback
- D.** Negative Feedback

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: B1.1. Define homeostasis

HAPS Objective: B2.3 Explain why negative feedback is the most commonly used mechanism to maintain homeostasis in the body.

Learning Objective: 01.14 Define homeostasis.

Section 01.08

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Topic: Types of homeostatic mechanisms

True / False Questions

37. Gross anatomy can best be studied using a microscope.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A5.1. Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

Learning Objective: 01.01 Define anatomy and physiology.

Section 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

38. Physiology can best be studied using dissections.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A5.1. Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

Learning Objective: 01.01 Define anatomy and physiology.

Section 01.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Multiple Choice Questions

39. The part of a cell that is most like our organs is the

A. organism

B. organic macromolecule

C. atom

D. organelle

Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze

HAPS Objective: A6.1. Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

Learning Objective: 01.02 Describe the levels of organization in the human body.

Section 01.02

Topic: Levels of organization

40. An organ system that protects vital organs, produces blood cells, and stores minerals is the _____ system

A. lymphatic

B. skeletal

C. cardiovascular

D. integumentary

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A7.2 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

Learning Objective: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system.

Section 01.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

41.

The pericardium is located

A.

in the abdominal cavity, surrounding the pancreas.

B.

in the superior mediastinum, surrounding the cardiac vessels.

C.

in the abdominal cavity, surrounding the aorta.

D.

in the center of the thoracic cavity, surrounding the heart.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.08 Locate the body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes on a diagram.

Learning Objective: 01.09 Name the organs located in each body cavity.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

42.

The covering of the lungs is the _____, and they are located in the _____ cavities.

A.

parietal pleura; pleural

B.

parietal pleura; peritoneal

C.

visceral pleura; pleural

D.

visceral pleura; peritoneal

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A3.1. Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

Learning Objective: 01.08 Locate the body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes on a diagram.

Learning Objective: 01.09 Name the organs located in each body cavity.

Section 01.06

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

43.

A lack of _____ would impair the body's ability to maintain homeostasis.

A.

food

B.

water

C.

oxygen

D.

all items listed are necessary to maintain homeostasis.

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

HAPS Objective: B1.1. Define homeostasis

Learning Objective: 01.13 List the five basic needs essential for human life.

Section 01.08

Topic: Definition of homeostasis

Chapter 01 - Introduction to the Human Body

44.

A chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder impairs the ability of the body to obtain oxygen. Eventually, if the body cannot compensate, _____ will be lost.

A.

homeostasis

B.

metabolism

C.

energy

D.

equilibrium

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

HAPS Objective: B1.1. Define homeostasis

Learning Objective: 01.14 Define homeostasis.

Section 01.08

Topic: Definition of homeostasis