

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

1. The pelvic cavity contains the organs of the reproductive and excretory urinary systems.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. The thoracic cavity contains the heart and lungs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

3. The lungs are located inferior to the diaphragm.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The kidneys are located within the abdominal cavity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. The midsagittal plane divides the body into front and back halves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Caudal means “skull, or head, end” of the body.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

7. The hand is proximal to the elbow.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. The dorsal cavity contains the ____.

- a. heart and lungs
- b. major organs of digestion
- c. structures of the central nervous system

ANSWER: c

9. Lateral means ____.

- a. near the beginning of a structure
- b. near the front of the body
- c. toward the midline
- d. toward the side

ANSWER: d

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

10. The midsagittal plane divides the body into _____.

- a. anterior and posterior portions
- b. cephalic and caudal halves
- c. upper and lower sections
- d. left and right halves

ANSWER:

d

11. The _____ surface of a structure is toward, or nearer, the midline and away from the side.

- a. distal
- b. lateral
- c. medial
- d. proximal

ANSWER:

c

12. The _____ plane divides the body into front and back portions.

- a. coronal
- b. sagittal
- c. transverse

ANSWER:

a

13. Which of the following is known as the study of microscopic one-celled organisms, multi-celled organisms, plants, animals, and humans?

- a. Biology
- b. Anatomy
- c. Physiology

ANSWER:

a

14. Which of the following conditions would occur on the anterior part of the body?

- a. Injury to the bottom of the foot
- b. Ventral hernia
- c. Bruise on the back of the head

ANSWER:

b

15. A scratch on the left thigh would best be described as _____.

- a. deep
- b. superficial
- c. internal
- d. external
- e. superficial and external
- f. deep and internal

ANSWER:

e

16. Which of the following sequences place the terms from the simplest to the most complex?

- a. Tissues, cells, organs, organ systems, human body
- b. Human body, organ system, organs, tissues, cells
- c. Cells, tissues, organs, organ system, human body
- d. None of these answers are correct.

ANSWER:

c

17. Which of the following is the best description of *anabolism*?

- a. Functional activities of cells that result in growth, repair, energy release, use of food, and secretions

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

b. Building up of complex materials from simpler ones such as food and oxygen

c. Breaking down and changing of complex substances into simpler ones, with a release of energy and carbon dioxide

ANSWER: b

18. In the metric system, which of the following is used to measure weight?

a. Grams

b. Meters

c. Liters

d. Milliliters

ANSWER: a

19. Place the following prefixes in the order of smallest to largest.

a. Micro, milli, centi

b. Milli, centi, micro

c. Centi, milli, micro

d. Micro, centi, milli

ANSWER: a

20. The provider instructs the patient to take 1 gram of acetaminophen for their fever. The patient only has capsules marked as 325 mg. How many should the patient take?

a. 1 capsule

b. 2 capsules

c. 3 capsules

d. 4 capsules

ANSWER: c

21. Which of the following are cavities within the skull. Mark all that apply.

a. Orbital cavity

b. Nasal cavity

c. Oral cavity

d. Buccal cavity

ANSWER: a, b, c, d

22. Mark all that are true.

a. 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters

b. 2.2 kilograms = 1 pound

c. 2.5 centimeters = 1 inch

d. The prefix centi means 1/1000.

e. 30 milliliters = 1 ounce

ANSWER: a, c, e

23. Any abnormal change in the structure or function which produces symptoms is considered a(n) _____.

ANSWER: disease

24. A(n) _____, or cross, section is a horizontal cut that divides the body into upper and lower parts.

ANSWER: transverse

25. The dorsal cavity contains the _____ cavity and the _____ cavity.

ANSWER: cranial, spinal

26. The _____ divides the ventral cavity into two parts: the upper thoracic and the lower abdominopelvic cavities.

ANSWER: diaphragm

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

27. The naval is located in the middle or _____ region.

ANSWER: _____ umbilical

28. The stomach is located _____ to the diaphragm.

ANSWER: _____ inferior

29. The term _____ is used to reference the ventral surface of the body.

ANSWER: _____ anterior

30. The region superior to the left inguinal region is the _____ region.

ANSWER: _____ left lumbar

31. The pubic area can also be referred to as the lower, or _____, region.

ANSWER: _____ hypogastric

32. The region inferior to the right lumbar region is the right inguinal region, or the _____ region.

ANSWER: _____ right iliac

33. The area superior to the right lumbar region is the _____ region.

ANSWER: _____ right hypochondriac

34. _____ is the ability of the body to regulate its internal environment within narrow limits.

ANSWER: _____ Homeostasis

35. The metric system is a decimal system based on the power of _____.

ANSWER: _____ 10 ten

36. One tablespoon of cough medicine equals _____ milliliters of cough medicine.

ANSWER: _____ 15 fifteen

You must make a notation on a patient's record. Match the correct anatomical terminology to the description of the location.

- a. pain in the back
- b. pain below the right ribs
- c. a cut in the lower part of the right arm
- d. heartburn
- e. stomach cramps
- f. right inguinal hernia

37. proximal to wrist

ANSWER: _____ c

38. lumbar region

ANSWER: _____ a

39. epigastric area

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

ANSWER:

d

40. right hypochondriac area

ANSWER:

b

41. umbilical area

ANSWER:

e

42. right iliac area

ANSWER:

f

Match the branch of anatomy with its description.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. gross anatomy | b. microscopic anatomy |
| c. developmental anatomy | d. comparative anatomy |
| e. systematic anatomy | |

43. study of the growth and development of an organism during its lifetime

ANSWER:

c

44. study of large and easily observable structures of an organism

ANSWER:

a

45. examples are dermatology, endocrinology, and neurology

ANSWER:

e

46. study of similarities and differences between different animals

ANSWER:

d

47. includes cytology and histology

ANSWER:

b

Match the life function with the applicable body system.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| a. movement | b. ingestion |
| c. transport | d. growth |
| e. secretion | f. excretion |
| g. regulation (sensitivity) | |

48. digestive system

ANSWER:

b

49. skeletal system

ANSWER:

d

50. circulatory system

ANSWER:

c

51. nervous system

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Structural Units

ANSWER: g

52. endocrine system

ANSWER: e

53. muscle system

ANSWER: a

54. urinary system

ANSWER: f