

Chapter 1: Orientation to the Human Body

Matching

Match the name of each organ system to its key components.

- a. integumentary system
- b. skeletal system
- c. muscular system
- d. lymphatic system
- e. respiratory system
- f. urinary system
- g. nervous system
- h. endocrine system
- i. circulatory system
- j. digestive system
- k. male reproductive system
- l. female reproductive system

- _____ 1. Consists of stomach, small and large intestines, liver, and pancreas
- _____ 2. Consists of skin, hair, and nails
- _____ 3. Consists of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra
- _____ 4. Consists primarily of skeletal muscles
- _____ 5. Consists of heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries
- _____ 6. Consists of brain, spinal cord, nerves, and sense organs
- _____ 7. Consists of ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, and breasts
- _____ 8. Consists of pituitary gland, adrenals, pancreas, and thyroid
- _____ 9. Consists of lymph nodes, lymphatic vessels, lymph, thymus, and spleen
- _____ 10. Consists of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs

Match each term to its definition.

- a. distal
- b. proximal
- c. medial
- d. lateral
- e. superior
- f. inferior
- g. anterior
- h. posterior
- i. superficial
- j. deep

- _____ 11. Toward the back of the body
- _____ 12. Farthest from the point of origin
- _____ 13. Above

- _____ 14. At or near the body's surface
- _____ 15. Toward the body's midline
- _____ 16. Closest to the point of origin
- _____ 17. Toward the front of the body
- _____ 18. Below

Match each term to its location on the body.

- a. frontal
- b. deltoid
- c. brachial
- d. inguinal
- e. pectoral
- f. sternal
- g. digital
- h. antecubital
- i. buccal
- j. cephalic
- k. lumbar
- l. calcaneal
- m. plantar
- n. pedal
- o. tarsal
- p. axillary

- _____ 19. Arm
- _____ 20. Lower back
- _____ 21. Armpit
- _____ 22. Heel
- _____ 23. Fingers
- _____ 24. Shoulder
- _____ 25. Sole of the foot
- _____ 26. Forehead
- _____ 27. Chest
- _____ 28. Front of elbow
- _____ 29. Foot
- _____ 30. Cheek
- _____ 31. Groin
- _____ 32. Ankle

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 33. Which organ system produces immune cells and has a role in fluid balance?
- a. Integumentary system
 - b. Circulatory system
 - c. Endocrine system
 - d. Lymphatic system
- _____ 34. Which organ system protects organs, allows for support and movement, and also plays a key role in blood formation?
- a. Circulatory system
 - b. Muscular system
 - c. Skeletal system
 - d. Nervous system
- _____ 35. Which type of tissue covers the body's surface?
- a. Epithelial
 - b. Connective
 - c. Muscle
 - d. Nerve
- _____ 36. Bone, cartilage, and adipose tissue are all types of
- a. epithelial tissue.
 - b. connective tissue.
 - c. muscle.
 - d. nerve tissue.
- _____ 37. The type of plane that divides the body horizontally into upper and lower portions is called a
- a. sagittal plane.
 - b. frontal plane.
 - c. transverse plane.
 - d. coronal plane.
- _____ 38. Most illustrations that show the contents of the abdominal cavity use what type of plane?
- a. Sagittal
 - b. Transverse
 - c. Horizontal
 - d. Frontal
- _____ 39. Which of the following correctly describes the anatomical position?
- a. Standing erect, facing forward, with arms outstretched
 - b. Standing erect with arms at sides, palms facing backward, face and feet facing forward
 - c. Standing erect with arms overhead, face and feet facing forward
 - d. Standing erect with arms at sides and with palms, face, and feet facing forward
- _____ 40. The dorsal cavity contains the
- a. thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
 - b. cranial and spinal cavities.
 - c. mediastinum and pleural cavities.
 - d. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
- _____ 41. The heart is located in the mediastinum, which is part of what cavity?

- a. Thoracic cavity
- b. Dorsal cavity
- c. Spinal cavity
- d. Cranial cavity

- _____ 42. A patient comes to the hospital for treatment of pain in the right hypochondriac region. Based on the organs located in that region, which organ might be causing the pain?
- a. Stomach
 - b. Small intestines
 - c. Gallbladder
 - d. Appendix

Completion

Complete each statement.

43. The structure of the body is called _____; how it functions is called _____.
44. The human body is organized from the very _____ to the very _____.
45. The region proximal to the patellar region and distal to the inguinal region is the _____ region.
46. The region superior to the pubic region and inferior to the abdominal region is the _____ region.
47. The two major body cavities are the _____ and _____ cavities.
48. The constancy of the body's internal environment is called _____.
49. _____ feedback is when an effector opposes the stimulus and reverses the direction of change.
50. During childbirth, the hormone oxytocin is released, which causes even greater contractions and an even greater release of oxytocin. This is an example of _____ feedback.

Chapter 1: Orientation to the Human Body

Answer Section

MATCHING

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. ANS: J | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 6 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 5 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 5 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 4. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 5 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 5. ANS: I | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 6 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 6. ANS: G | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 6 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 7. ANS: L | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 6 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 8. ANS: H | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 6 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 9. ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 5 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 10. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 5 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 11. ANS: H | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 13. ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 14. ANS: I | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 15. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 16. ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 17. ANS: G | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 18. ANS: F | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 7 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 19. ANS: C | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 20. ANS: K | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 21. | ANS: P | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 22. | ANS: L | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 23. | ANS: G | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 24. | ANS: B | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 25. | ANS: M | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 26. | ANS: A | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 27. | ANS: E | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 28. | ANS: H | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 29. | ANS: N | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 30. | ANS: I | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 31. | ANS: D | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |
| 32. | ANS: O | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 9 |
| | KEY: REMEMBERING | | | |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

33. ANS: D
The lymphatic system produces immune cells and has a role in fluid balance. The integumentary system has a role in protection, temperature regulation, water retention, and sensation. The circulatory system distributes oxygen, nutrients, water, hormones, and other electrolytes; it also has a role in fluid and electrolyte balance. The endocrine system produces hormones and regulates other systems.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 5 KEY: REMEMBERING
34. ANS: C
The skeletal system protects organs, gives the body support and allows it to move, and also plays a role in the formation of blood cells. The circulatory system distributes oxygen, nutrients, water, hormones, and other electrolytes; it also has a role in fluid and electrolyte balance. The muscular system allows the body to move and produces heat. The nervous system regulates and coordinates other systems, and also has a role in sensation and memory.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 5 KEY: REMEMBERING
35. ANS: A
Epithelial tissue covers the body surfaces. Connective tissue connects and supports parts of the body. Muscle contracts to produce movement. Nerve tissue generates and transmits impulses to regulate body function.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 4 KEY: REMEMBERING
36. ANS: B
Bone, cartilage, and adipose tissue are all types of connective tissue.

- PTS: 1 DIF: M REF: 4 KEY: UNDERSTANDING
37. ANS: C
A transverse plane divides the body horizontally into upper and lower portions. A sagittal plane divides the body lengthwise into right and left sides. A frontal plane divides the body lengthwise into anterior and posterior positions. A coronal plane is another name for a frontal plane.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 8 KEY: REMEMBERING
38. ANS: D
Most illustrations that show the contents of the abdominal cavity use a frontal plane. A sagittal plane is used to illustrate the organs of the head or pelvic cavity. A horizontal plane is another name for a transverse plane. A transverse plane is used by computed tomography scanners.
- PTS: 1 DIF: M REF: 8 KEY: APPLYING
39. ANS: D
The anatomical position involves standing erect with arms at the sides and with face, palms, and feet facing forward.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 7 KEY: REMEMBERING
40. ANS: B
The dorsal cavity contains the cranial and spinal cavities. The other cavities are all contained in the ventral cavity.
- PTS: 1 DIF: M REF: 10 KEY: REMEMBERING
41. ANS: A
The mediastinum is part of the thoracic cavity. The dorsal cavity is located at the back of the body. The spinal and cranial cavities are part of the dorsal cavity.
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 10 KEY: REMEMBERING
42. ANS: C
The gallbladder is located in the right hypochondriac region. The stomach is found in the epigastric region. The small intestines are in the right and left lumbar regions, right and left iliac regions, and hypogastric region. The appendix is in the right iliac region.
- PTS: 1 DIF: D REF: 11 KEY: ANALYZING

COMPLETION

43. ANS: anatomy, physiology
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 3 KEY: REMEMBERING
44. ANS: simple, complex
- PTS: 1 DIF: E REF: 4 KEY: REMEMBERING
45. ANS: femoral
- PTS: 1 DIF: D REF: 9 KEY: APPLYING
46. ANS: pelvic

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|---------|------------------|
| | PTS: 1 | DIF: D | REF: 9 | KEY: APPLYING |
| 47. | ANS: dorsal, ventral
ventral, dorsal | | | |
| | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 10 | KEY: REMEMBERING |
| 48. | ANS: homeostasis | | | |
| | PTS: 1 | DIF: E | REF: 12 | KEY: REMEMBERING |
| 49. | ANS: Negative | | | |
| | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 13 | KEY: REMEMBERING |
| 50. | ANS: positive | | | |
| | PTS: 1 | DIF: M | REF: 13 | KEY: APPLYING |