

COMPLETION

1. The study of the layers of a body part is called its _____.

ANS: anatomy

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 1

2. The study of the blood flow of a body part is called its _____.

ANS: physiology

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 1

3. The bones of the skull are rigid and hard, which is part of their _____.

ANS: anatomy

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 1

4. Red bone marrow produces blood cells; this production is part of its _____.

ANS: physiology

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 1

5. The deltoid area is _____ to the antecubital area.

ANS: superior (proximal)

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

6. The temporal area is _____ to the nasal area.

ANS: lateral

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

7. The pectoral area is _____ to the umbilical area.

ANS: superior

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

8. The plantar area is _____ to the popliteal area.

ANS: distal (inferior)

PTS: 1

REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

9. The orbital areas are _____ to the temporal areas.

ANS: medial

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

10. The cervical area is _____ to the parietal area.

ANS: inferior

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

11. The most posterior area of the head is the _____ area.

ANS: occipital

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

12. The most superior area of the lower limb is the _____ area.

ANS: femoral

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

13. The anterior site of attachment of the thigh to the trunk is the _____ area.

ANS: inguinal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

14. The inferior site of attachment of the upper limb to the trunk is the _____ area.

ANS: axillary

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 2

15. The organ system that is most external is the _____ system.

ANS: integumentary

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

16. The organ system that is a framework that supports the body is the _____ system.

ANS: skeletal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

17. The organ system that takes oxygen from the lungs to the tissues is the _____ system.

ANS: circulatory

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

18. The organ system of which the thyroid gland is part is the _____ system.

ANS: endocrine

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

19. The organ system of which the esophagus is part is the _____ system.

ANS: digestive

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

20. The organ system of which the kidneys are part is the _____ system.

ANS: urinary

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 3

21. The cranial cavity is continuous with the _____ cavity.

ANS: spinal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

22. The most superior cavity in the trunk of the body is the _____ cavity.

ANS: thoracic

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

23. The abdominal cavity is continuous with the _____ cavity.

ANS: pelvic

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

24. Superior to the abdominal cavity is the muscle called the _____.

ANS: diaphragm

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

25. The diaphragm is inferior to the _____ cavity.

ANS: thoracic

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

26. The cranial cavity is formed by the _____.

ANS: skull

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

27. The spinal cavity is formed by the _____.

ANS:

vertebrae (spine, backbone)

vertebrae

spine

backbone

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

28. The cranial and spinal cavities are lined by membranes called the _____.

ANS: meninges

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

29. The brain and spinal cord are covered by membranes called the _____.

ANS: meninges

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

30. The brain is located in the _____ cavity.

ANS: cranial

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

31. The spinal cord is located in the _____ cavity.

ANS:

spinal (vertebral)

spinal

vertebral

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

32. The parietal pleura lines the _____.

ANS: thoracic cavity

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

33. The visceral pleura covers the _____.

ANS: lungs

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

34. The thoracic cavity is lined by a membrane called the _____.

ANS: parietal pleura

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

35. The lungs are covered by a membrane called the _____.

ANS: visceral pleura

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

36. The peritoneum lines the _____.

ANS: abdominal cavity

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

37. The mesentery covers the _____.

ANS: abdominal organs

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

38. The abdominal cavity is lined by a membrane called the _____.

ANS: peritoneum

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

39. The abdominal organs are covered by a membrane called the _____.

ANS: mesentery

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 4

40. To make clinical description easier, the abdomen may be divided into four _____.

ANS: quadrants

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 5

41. The horizontal boundary between the upper and lower abdominal quadrants is a line through the _____.

ANS: umbilicus

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 5

42. The vertical boundary between the right and left abdominal quadrants is a line through the _____.

ANS: umbilicus

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 5

43. A(n) _____ section separates the body into right and left parts.

ANS: sagittal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

44. A(n) _____ section separates the body into front and back parts.

ANS:
coronal (frontal)
coronal
frontal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

45. A(n) _____ section separates the body into upper and lower parts.

ANS: transverse

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

46. The nasal area would be separated from the occipital areas by a(n) _____ section of the head.

ANS:
coronal (frontal)
coronal
frontal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

47. The two orbital areas would be separated from each other by a(n) _____ section of the head.

ANS: midsagittal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

48. The deltoid areas would be separated from the gluteal areas by a(n) _____ section of the trunk.

ANS: transverse

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

49. A transverse section of the femoral area would also be a(n) _____ section.

ANS: cross

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

50. A coronal section of the femoral area would also be a(n) _____ section.

ANS: longitudinal

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 6

51. The pectoral and patellar areas are both on the _____ side of the body.

ANS:
ventral (anterior)
ventral
anterior

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 7

52. The sacral and lumbar areas are both on the _____ side of the body.

ANS:
dorsal (posterior)
dorsal
posterior

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 7

53. A temporal area is on the _____ side of the head.

ANS: lateral

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 7

54. The perineal area is _____ to the inguinal areas.

ANS: medial

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 7

55. The smallest living unit of structure and function is the _____.

ANS: cell

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

56. A living cell is made of nonliving materials called _____.

ANS: chemicals

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

57. The two kinds of chemicals that make up cells are called _____ and _____.

ANS:
inorganic, organic
organic, inorganic

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

58. A tissue is a group of cells with similar _____ and _____.

ANS:
structure, function
function, structure

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

59. A tissue that supports the body is a type of _____ tissue.

ANS: connective

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

60. A tissue that contracts to move part of the body is a(n) _____ tissue.

ANS: muscle

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

61. A tissue that lines a body cavity is a type of _____ tissue.

ANS: epithelial

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

62. A tissue that forms glands to produce secretions is a type of _____ tissue.

ANS: epithelial

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 8

63. A group of tissues that work together is called a(n) _____.

ANS: organ

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 9

64. A group of organs that work together is called a(n) _____.

ANS: organ system

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 9

65. Of skin, bone, and fat, the one that is not an organ is _____.

ANS: fat

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 9

66. Of muscle, tendon, and protein, the one that is not an organ is _____.

ANS: protein

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 9

67. To maintain homeostasis, the body must constantly respond to _____.

ANS: changes

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

68. The body responds to changes and remains healthy in a state called _____.

ANS: homeostasis

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

69. The type of feedback mechanism in which the response reverses the stimulus is called _____.

ANS: negative

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

70. The type of feedback mechanism in which the response keeps the stimulus going is called _____.

ANS: positive

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

71. The type of feedback mechanism that contains its own brake is called _____.

ANS: negative

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

72. The type of feedback mechanism that requires an external brake is called _____.

ANS: positive

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

73. Both positive and negative feedback mechanisms occur in the body, but the type that is more common is the _____ mechanism.

ANS: negative

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

74. All of the chemical reactions and physical changes that take place in the body are called _____.

ANS: metabolism

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10

75. The heat (energy) production of the body is called _____.

ANS: metabolic rate

PTS: 1 REF: Chapter 1 – Organization and General Plan of the Body | Rev Ques: 10