

Chapter 1 (MC): Organization and General Plan of the Body

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. An organ shaped like a hollow tube probably ___ something.
a. divides
b. transports
c. protects or supports
d. covers
ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1
2. An organ that is hard and strong probably ___ something.
a. moves
b. transports
c. protects or supports
d. covers
ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1
3. An organ that is a flat sheet probably ___ something.
a. moves
b. transports
c. protects or supports
d. covers
ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1
4. An organ that is able to contract probably ___ something.
a. moves
b. divides
c. protects or supports
d. covers
ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1
5. An organ that is shaped like a sac or sphere with a tube leading out probably ___ something.
a. covers
b. secretes
c. divides
d. supports
ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1
6. In anatomic position, the hands are ___ and the feet are ____.
a. palms forward/parallel
b. palms backward/at a right angle
c. palms forward/at a right angle
d. palms backward/parallel
ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2
7. The deltoid area is ___ to the gluteal area.
a. superior
b. inferior
c. external
d. internal
ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2
8. The umbilical area is ___ to the lumbar area.
a. dorsal
b. posterior
c. proximal
d. ventral
ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2
9. The plantar area is ___ to the femoral area.

- a. superior
- b. distal
- c. proximal
- d. central

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

10. The inguinal area is ___ to the perineum.

- a. lateral
- b. medial
- c. central
- d. inferior

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

11. The frontal area is ___ to the occipital area.

- a. posterior
- b. anterior
- c. dorsal
- d. inferior

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

12. An area completely lateral to the nasal area is the ___ area.

- a. temporal
- b. buccal
- c. occipital
- d. frontal

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

13. The term *oral* is a synonym for:

- a. orbital
- b. buccal
- c. nasal
- d. cranial

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

14. The term *palmar* is a synonym for:

- a. plantar
- b. volar
- c. brachial
- d. popliteal

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

15. The brachial area is ___ to the axillary area and ___ to the volar area.

- a. distal/proximal
- b. distal/inferior
- c. proximal/distal
- d. proximal/superior

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

16. The pectoral area is ___ to the cervical area and ___ to the umbilical area.

- a. inferior/lateral
- b. superior/medial
- c. inferior/superior
- d. inferior/medial

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

17. The occipital area is both:

- a. anterior and dorsal
- b. posterior and dorsal
- c. anterior and ventral
- d. posterior and ventral

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

18. The mammary area is both:

- a. anterior and dorsal
- b. posterior and dorsal
- c. anterior and ventral
- d. posterior and ventral

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

19. The popliteal area is ___ to the femoral area and ___ to the patellar area.
- a. proximal/anterior
 - b. distal/anterior
 - c. proximal/posterior
 - d. distal/posterior

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

20. The sacral area is ___ to the lumbar area and ___ to the iliac areas.
- a. inferior/medial
 - b. superior/medial
 - c. inferior/lateral
 - d. superior/lateral

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

21. The deltoid areas are ___ to the cervical area and ___ to the axillary areas.
- a. lateral/inferior
 - b. medial/inferior
 - c. lateral/superior
 - d. medial/superior

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

22. An area that is both inferior and anterior to the lumbar area is the:
- a. sacral area
 - b. gluteal area
 - c. inguinal area
 - d. mammary area

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

23. An area that is both superior and posterior to the umbilical area is the:
- a. nasal area
 - b. occipital area
 - c. gluteal area
 - d. sacral area

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

24. The junction of the lower limb and the trunk is the:
- a. inguinal area
 - b. gluteal area
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and the lumbar area

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

25. The junction of the upper limb and the trunk is the:
- a. deltoid area
 - b. axillary area
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and the pectoral area

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

26. An area that is both anterior and posterior is the:
- a. pectoral area
 - b. brachial area
 - c. lumbar area
 - d. patellar area

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

27. An area that is both dorsal and ventral is the:

- a. volar area
- b. sacral area
- c. femoral area
- d. popliteal area

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

28. An area that has anterior, posterior, and lateral parts is the:
- a. lumbar area
 - b. occipital area
 - c. pectoral area
 - d. cervical area

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

29. For a part of the body to have proximal and distal portions, the part must have:
- a. at least five smaller parts
 - b. a definite origin or beginning
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and a definite middle part

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

30. The areas of the body that have names similar to the bones within them are the:
- a. parietal area
 - b. femoral area
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and the iliac area

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

31. The areas of the body that have names similar to the bones within them are the:
- a. occipital area
 - b. patellar area
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and the gluteal area

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

32. The hepatic area refers to the ____, and the cardiac area refers to the ____.
- a. liver/heart
 - b. liver/esophagus
 - c. stomach/esophagus
 - d. spleen/heart

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

33. The cutaneous area refers to the ____, and the gastric area refers to the ____.
- a. muscles/liver
 - b. skin/stomach
 - c. muscles/stomach
 - d. skin/liver

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

34. The pulmonary area refers to the ____, and the perineal area refers to the ____.
- a. trachea/diaphragm
 - b. lungs/diaphragm
 - c. trachea/pelvic floor
 - d. lungs/pelvic floor

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

35. The organ system that regulates body functions by means of electrochemical impulses is the ____ system.
- a. nervous
 - b. skeletal
 - c. circulatory
 - d. reproductive

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

36. The organ system that supports the body is the ____ system.
- a. nervous
 - b. skeletal
 - c. muscular
 - d. integumentary

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

37. The organ system that transports nutrients and gases within the body is the ____ system.
- a. nervous
 - b. urinary
 - c. circulatory
 - d. respiratory

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

38. The organ system that produces specialized cells to continue the human species is the ____ system.
- a. endocrine
 - b. lymphatic
 - c. circulatory
 - d. reproductive

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

39. The organ system that removes waste products from the blood is the ____ system.
- a. urinary
 - b. circulatory
 - c. endocrine
 - d. nervous

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

40. The organ system that moves the body is the ____ system.
- a. skeletal
 - b. muscular
 - c. endocrine
 - d. integumentary

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

41. The muscular system:
- a. moves the body
 - b. produces a significant amount of heat
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and supports the body

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

42. The urinary system:
- a. regulates blood volume
 - b. removes waste products from the blood
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and regulates the pH of the blood

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

43. The endocrine system:
- a. secretes hormones
 - b. consists of glands
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and is exactly the same in men and women

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

44. The integumentary system:

- a. covers the body
- b. includes the skin
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and it supports the body

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

45. The integumentary system:

- a. includes the skin
- b. is a barrier to pathogens
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and includes the hair

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

46. The lymphatic system:

- a. destroys pathogens
- b. brings oxygen to tissues
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and it provides immunity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 3

47. The membrane that covers the lungs is the:

- a. visceral pleura
- b. parietal pleura
- c. peritoneum
- d. mesentery

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

48. The membrane that lines the thoracic cavity is the:

- a. visceral pleura
- b. parietal pleura
- c. peritoneum
- d. mesentery

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

49. The visceral pleura:

- a. covers the lungs
- b. lines the lungs
- c. covers the thoracic cavity
- d. lines the thoracic cavity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

50. The parietal pleura:

- a. covers the lungs
- b. lines the lungs
- c. covers the thoracic cavity
- d. lines the thoracic cavity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

51. The membrane that lines the abdominal cavity is the:

- a. visceral pleura
- b. parietal pleura
- c. peritoneum
- d. mesentery

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

52. The membrane that covers the abdominal organs is the:

- a. visceral pleura
- b. parietal pleura
- c. peritoneum
- d. mesentery

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

53. The mesentery:

- a. lines the abdominal organs
- b. lines the abdominal cavity
- c. covers the abdominal organs
- d. covers the abdominal cavity

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

54. The peritoneum:

- a. lines the abdominal organs
- b. lines the abdominal cavity
- c. covers the abdominal organs
- d. covers the abdominal cavity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

55. The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the:

- a. rib cage
- b. diaphragm
- c. peritoneum
- d. perineum

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

56. The diaphragm separates:

- a. the dorsal and ventral cavities
- b. the thoracic and dorsal cavities
- c. the ventral and abdominal cavities
- d. the thoracic and abdominal cavities

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

57. The thoracic cavity contains the:

- a. pancreas
- b. gallbladder
- c. lungs
- d. spleen

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

58. The thoracic cavity contains all of these except the:

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

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

59. The abdominal cavity contains the:

- a. small intestine
- b. stomach
- c. gallbladder
- d. all of these

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

60. The pelvic cavity contains the:

- a. pancreas
- b. small intestine
- c. gallbladder
- d. urinary bladder

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

61. The dorsal cavity contains the:

- a. brain and eyes
- b. lungs and spinal cord
- c. eyes and nasal cavities
- d. spinal cord and brain

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

62. The meninges are membranes that:

- a. line the ventral cavity
- b. line the dorsal cavity
- c. cover the ventral cavity
- d. cover the dorsal cavity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

63. The meninges are membranes that:

- a. cover the brain
- b. cover the spinal cord
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and line the orbital cavities

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

64. The meninges are membranes that:

- a. cover the brain
- b. line the ventral cavity
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and line the spinal cord

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

65. The ventral cavity contains the:

- a. lungs and spinal cord
- b. brain and spinal cord
- c. lungs and liver
- d. eyes and brain

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

66. The ventral cavity consists of the:

- a. abdominal cavity
- b. thoracic cavity
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and the pelvic cavity

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

67. Which statement is NOT true of the body cavities?

- a. The ventral cavity includes the thoracic cavity.
- b. The spinal cavity is part of the dorsal cavity.
- c. The pelvic cavity is part of the ventral cavity.
- d. The diaphragm separates the thoracic and pelvic cavities.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

68. Which statement is NOT true of the membranes of body cavities?

- a. The meninges cover the spinal cord.
- b. The thoracic cavity is covered by the parietal pleura.
- c. The abdominal cavity is lined by the peritoneum.
- d. The meninges line the dorsal cavity.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

69. The upper right abdominal quadrant contains the:

- a. liver
- b. stomach
- c. lungs
- d. urinary bladder

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

70. The upper left abdominal quadrant contains the:

- a. gallbladder
- b. stomach
- c. lungs
- d. urinary bladder

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

71. The upper right abdominal quadrant contains the:

- a. liver
- b. spleen
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and the pancreas

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

72. The liver is found in the:

- a. upper right abdominal quadrant
- b. upper left abdominal quadrant
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and in the lower left quadrant

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

73. The lower left abdominal quadrant contains the:

- a. large intestine
- b. small intestine
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and the spleen

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

74. The lower right abdominal quadrant contains the:

- a. small intestine
- b. large intestine
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and the gallbladder

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

75. The lower boundary of the upper right and left abdominal quadrants is a line through the:

- a. umbilicus
- b. spleen
- c. stomach
- d. liver

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

76. The junction of all four abdominal quadrants is the crossing of their boundary lines at the:

- a. liver
- b. gallbladder
- c. stomach
- d. umbilicus

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

77. The two deltoid areas would be separated by which section of the body?

- a. midtransverse
- b. midsagittal
- c. cross
- d. coronal

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

78. The two iliac areas would be separated by which section of the body?

- a. cross
- b. frontal
- c. midsagittal
- d. midtransverse

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

79. The pectoral areas would be separated from the sacral area by which section of the body?

- a. midtransverse
- b. midsagittal
- c. both of these
- d. neither of these

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

80. The pectoral areas would be separated from the gluteal areas by which section of the body?

- a. midtransverse
- b. midfrontal
- c. both of these
- d. neither of these

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

81. The femoral area would be separated from the patellar area by which section of the lower limb?

- a. cross
- b. frontal
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and sagittal

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

82. The brachial area would be separated from the volar area by which section of the upper limb?

- a. longitudinal
- b. cross
- c. both of these
- d. neither of these

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

83. A sagittal section separates the body into:

- a. upper and lower parts
- b. right and left parts
- c. front and back parts
- d. none of these

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

84. The body would be separated into right and left parts by which section?

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

85. A transverse section separates the body into:

- a. upper and lower parts
- b. right and left parts
- c. front and back parts
- d. medial and lateral parts

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

86. The body would be separated into upper and lower parts by which section?

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

87. A coronal section separates the body into:
- a. upper and lower parts
 - b. right and left parts
 - c. front and back parts
 - d. medial and lateral parts

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

88. A coronal section separates the body into:
- a. front and back parts
 - b. anterior and posterior parts
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and dorsal and ventral parts

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

89. The body would be separated into anterior and posterior parts by which section?
- a. coronal
 - b. sagittal
 - c. transverse
 - d. all of these

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

90. A cross-section of the intestine would look like a:
- a. hollow cylinder
 - b. solid cylinder
 - c. hollow circle
 - d. solid circle

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

91. A cross-section of a vein would look like a:
- a. solid circle
 - b. solid cylinder
 - c. hollow cylinder
 - d. hollow circle

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

92. Which of these areas is NOT part of the head?
- a. occipital
 - b. volar
 - c. parietal
 - d. frontal

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

93. Which of these areas is NOT part of the lower limb?
- a. brachial
 - b. femoral
 - c. popliteal
 - d. plantar

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

94. Which of these areas is NOT part of the trunk of the body?
- a. lumbar
 - b. mammary
 - c. cervical
 - d. umbilical

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

95. Which of these areas is NOT on the dorsal side of the body?
- a. sacral
 - c. inguinal

b. cervical d. femoral

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

96. Which of these areas is NOT on the ventral side of the body?

a. brachial c. pectoral
b. deltoid d. lumbar

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

97. Which of these areas is NOT on the lateral sides of the body?

a. iliac c. femoral
b. deltoid d. umbilical

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

98. Which of these areas is NOT on the sagittal midline of the body?

a. sacral c. cervical
b. frontal d. patellar

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

99. Which of these areas is NOT on the sagittal midline of the body?

a. axillary c. nasal
b. lumbar d. occipital

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

100. Which of these areas is NOT on the sagittal midline of the body?

a. parietal c. popliteal
b. buccal d. umbilical

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

101. The smallest living units of structure and function of the body are called:

a. proteins c. organs
b. tissues d. cells

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

102. A group of cells with similar structure and function is called:

a. a tissue c. a chemical group
b. an organ d. an organ system

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

103. Which of these is NOT one of the four major groups of tissues?

a. muscle tissue c. connective tissue
b. soft tissue d. epithelial tissue

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

104. Which of these is NOT one of the four major groups of tissues?

a. nerve tissue c. epithelial tissue

- b. connective tissue
- d. storage tissue

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

105. A tissue that moves something is probably:

- a. muscle tissue
- b. storage tissue
- c. epithelial tissue
- d. connective tissue

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

106. A tissue that lines an organ is probably:

- a. connective tissue
- b. epithelial tissue
- c. nerve tissue
- d. soft tissue

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

107. An arrangement of several tissues that accomplishes specific functions is called:

- a. an organ system
- b. an individual person
- c. an organic chemical
- d. an organ

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

108. Which of these is NOT an organ?

- a. stomach
- b. protein
- c. artery
- d. lung

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

109. Which of these is NOT an organ?

- a. skin
- b. a bone
- c. DNA
- d. liver

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

110. An organ that is part of the digestive system probably ___ something.

- a. secretes
- b. protects
- c. supports
- d. covers

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

111. An organ that is part of the endocrine system probably ___ something.

- a. protects
- b. secretes
- c. covers
- d. moves

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

112. An organ that is part of the skeletal system probably ___ something.

- a. supports
- b. protects
- c. both A and B
- d. both A and B, and moves part of the body

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

113. An organ that is part of the circulatory system probably:
- a. contains blood
 - b. is hard and strong
 - c. both A and B
 - d. both A and B, and stores fat

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 9

114. Which statement is NOT true of homeostasis?
- a. The body is constantly responding to changes.
 - b. If disrupted, homeostasis cannot be restored.
 - c. Homeostasis is a state of good health and proper functioning.
 - d. Responses by the body keep body functions within normal limits.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

115. A feedback mechanism in which the response reverses the stimulus is called:
- a. positive
 - b. negative
 - c. decisive
 - d. independent

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

116. In a negative feedback mechanism, the effect of the response to the stimulus is to:
- a. increase the stimulus
 - b. add to the stimulus
 - c. speed up the stimulus
 - d. decrease the stimulus

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

117. A feedback mechanism that requires an external brake or stop is called:
- a. positive
 - b. negative
 - c. external
 - d. dependent

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

118. A positive feedback mechanism:
- a. can only be beneficial to the body
 - b. is the most common type of feedback mechanism
 - c. needs an external event to control it
 - d. is needed for digestion

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

119. The total of all the chemical reactions and physical changes within the body is the:
- a. anabolism
 - b. catabolism
 - c. metabolism
 - d. homeostatic balance

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

120. The term for all of the heat production by the body is:
- a. fuel respiration rate
 - b. anabolic rate
 - c. catabolic rate
 - d. metabolic rate

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10