1

Student: _____

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

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.

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

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.

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.

6. The lowest level of organization in the body is the _____ level.
   A. organ
   B. tissue
   C. chemical
   D. cellular

7. A/An _____ consists of a group of similar cells performing similar functions.
   A. organ
   B. tissue
   C. molecule
   D. organelle

8. The simplest structures in which the processes of life occur are
   A. organs.
   B. tissues.
   C. molecules.
   D. cells.

9. Blood, heart, and blood vessels compose the _____ system.
   A. cardiovascular
   B. pulmonary
   C. lymphatic
   D. endocrine

10. The study of the structure and organization of the human body is
    A. histology.
    B. physiology.
    C. chemistry.
    D. anatomy.

11. A feedback mechanism that returns the body to homeostasis is
    A. positive feedback.
    B. negative feedback.
    C. hormone feedback.
    D. nervous feedback.

12. A negative feedback mechanism contains what three components?
    A. a reflex, an effect, and a chemical signal
    B. a stimuli, a reflex, and a chemical signal
    C. a sensor, a control center, and an effector
    D. a chemical signal, a control center, and a reflex

13. A feedback mechanism that takes the body away from homeostasis is
    A. positive feedback.
    B. negative feedback.
    C. hormone feedback.
    D. nervous feedback.

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

15. In anatomical terms, the posterior potion of the elbow is the _____ region.
    A. axillary
    B. olecranal
    C. brachial
    D. pedal

16. The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions is the
    A. sagittal.
    B. transverse.
    C. frontal.
    D. coronal.

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.

18. The dorsal body cavity contains the
    A. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
    B. thoracic and abdominal cavities.
    C. cranial cavity and spinal canal.
    D. thoracic cavity and spinal canal.

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

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

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

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.

23. The sacral region of the spinal cord is located
    A. between the hips.
    B. above the thoracic region.
    C. directly below the cervical region.
    D. between the thoracic and lumbar regions.

24. The diaphragm divides the
    A. dorsal cavity.
    B. ventral cavity.
    C. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
    D. thoracic cavity and mediastinum.

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.

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

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.

28. The upper and lower extremities compose the _____ portion of the body.
    A. distal
    B. proximal
    C. axial
    D. appendicular

29. A _____ plane divides the body into equal left and right portions.
    A. sagittal
    B. midsagittal
    C. coronal
    D. transverse

30. In anatomical terms, the upper arm is the _____ region, and the wrist is the _____ region.
    A. antebrachium; cubital
    B. brachium; carpal
    C. brachial; cubital
    D. antebrachium; carpal

31. The ventral body cavity is subdivided into these cavities.
    A. Cranial, abdominal, pelvic
    B. Thoracic, abdominal, pelvic
    C. Cranial, spinal, pelvic
    D. Thoracic, pleural, pelvic

32. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and the surface of its organs is the
    A. meninges.
    B. pleura.
    C. pericardium.
    D. peritoneum.

33. The gall bladder is located in the _____ abdominopelvic quadrant.
    A. right upper
    B. right lower
    C. left upper
    D. left lower

34. The urinary bladder is located in the _____ abdominopelvic region.
    A. left iliac
    B. epigastric
    C. hypogastric
    D. umbilical

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

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

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

38. Physiology can best be studied using dissections.
    True False

39. The part of a cell that is most like our organs is the
    A. organism
    B. organic macromolecule
    C. atom
    D. organelle

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

1 Key

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #1
Learning Outcome: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.
Section 01.03
Topic: Body Orientation

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #2
Learning Outcome: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.
Section 01.03
Topic: Body Orientation

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

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #3
Learning Outcome: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.
Section 01.03
Topic: Body Orientation

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #4
Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system
Section 01.02
Topic: Integumentary System

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #5
Learning Outcome: 01.02 List and describe the levels of organization in the human body
Section 01.02
Topic: Cells

6. The lowest level of organization in the body is the _____ level.
A. organ
B. tissue
C. chemical
D. cellular

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #6
Learning Outcome: 01.02 List and describe the levels of organization in the human body
Section 01.02
Topic: General

7. A/An _____ consists of a group of similar cells performing similar functions.
   A. organ
   B. tissue
   C. molecule
   D. organelle

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #7
Learning Outcome: 01.02 List and describe the levels of organization in the human body
Section 01.02
Topic: Cells

8. The simplest structures in which the processes of life occur are
   A. organs.
   B. tissues.
   C. molecules.
   D. cells.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #8
Learning Outcome: 01.02 List and describe the levels of organization in the human body
Section 01.02
Topic: Cells

9. Blood, heart, and blood vessels compose the _____ system.
   A. cardiovascular
   B. pulmonary
   C. lymphatic
   D. endocrine

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #9
Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system
Section 01.02
Topic: Cardiovascular System

10. The study of the structure and organization of the human body is
    A. histology.
    B. physiology.
    C. chemistry.
    D. anatomy.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #10
Learning Outcome: 01.01 Define Anatomy and Physiology
Section 01.01
Topic: General

11. A feedback mechanism that returns the body to homeostasis is
    A. positive feedback.
    B. negative feedback.
    C. hormone feedback.
    D. nervous feedback.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #11
Learning Outcome: 01.13 Describe the general mechanisms of negative feedback and positive feedback.
Section 01.08
Topic: General

12. A negative feedback mechanism contains what three components?
    A. a reflex, an effect, and a chemical signal
    B. a stimuli, a reflex, and a chemical signal
    C. a sensor, a control center, and an effector
    D. a chemical signal, a control center, and a reflex

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #12
Learning Outcome: 01.13 Describe the general mechanisms of negative feedback and positive feedback.
Section 01.08
Topic: General

13. A feedback mechanism that takes the body away from homeostasis is
A. positive feedback.
B. negative feedback.
C. hormone feedback.
D. nervous feedback.

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #13
Learning Outcome: 01.13 Describe the general mechanisms of negative feedback and positive feedback.
Section 01.08
Topic: General

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #14
Learning Outcome: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

15. In anatomical terms, the posterior potion of the elbow is the _____ region.
A. axillary
B. olecranal
C. brachial
D. pedal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #15
Learning Outcome: 01.04 Use directional terms to describe the location of body parts.
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

16. The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portions is the
A. sagittal.
B. transverse.
C. frontal.
D. coronal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #16
Learning Outcome: 01.06 Name and describe the four planes used in making sectoins of the body or body parts.
Section 01.05
Topic: Body Orientation

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #17
Learning Outcome: 01.06 Name and describe the four planes used in making sectoins of the body or body parts.
Section 01.05
Topic: Body Orientation

18. The dorsal body cavity contains the
A. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
B. thoracic and abdominal cavities.
C. cranial cavity and spinal canal.
D. thoracic cavity and spinal canal.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #18
Learning Outcome: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes, and locate them on a chart or manikin
Section 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #19
Learning Outcome: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes, and locate them on a chart or manikin
Section 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation

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

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #20
Learning Outcome: 01.09 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions, locate them on a chart or manikin, and list the major internal organs found in each.
Section 01.07
Topic: Body Orientation
Topic: Digestive System

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #21
Learning Outcome: 01.10 Describe the general nature of metabolism.
Section 01.08
Topic: Chemistry

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #22
Learning Outcome: 01.11 List the five basic needs essential for human life.
Section 01.08
Topic: General

23. The sacral region of the spinal cord is located
A. between the hips.
B. above the thoracic region.
C. directly below the cervical region.
D. between the thoracic and lumbar regions.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #23
Learning Outcome: 01.09 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions, locate them on a chart or manikin, and list the major internal organs found in each.
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

24. The diaphragm divides the
A. dorsal cavity.
B. ventral cavity.
C. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
D. thoracic cavity and mediastinum.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #24
Learning Outcome: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes, and locate them on a chart or manikin
Section 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #25
Learning Outcome: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or manikin
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #26
Learning Outcome: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or manikin
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

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.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #27
Learning Outcome: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or manikin
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

28. The upper and lower extremities compose the _____ portion of the body.
A. distal
B. proximal
C. axial
D. appendicular

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #28
Learning Outcome: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or manikin
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

29. A _____ plane divides the body into equal left and right portions.
A. sagittal
B. midsagittal
C. coronal
D. transverse

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #29
Learning Outcome: 01.06 Name and describe the four planes used in making sectoins of the body or body parts.
Section 01.05
Topic: Body Orientation

30. In anatomical terms, the upper arm is the _____ region, and the wrist is the _____ region.
A. antebrachium; cubital
B. brachium; carpal
C. brachial; cubital
D. antebrachium; carpal

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #30
Learning Outcome: 01.05 Locate the major body regions on a chart or manikin
Section 01.04
Topic: Body Orientation

31. The ventral body cavity is subdivided into these cavities.
A. Cranial, abdominal, pelvic
B. Thoracic, abdominal, pelvic
C. Cranial, spinal, pelvic
D. Thoracic, pleural, pelvic

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #31
Learning Outcome: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes, and locate them on a chart or manikin
Section 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation

32. The membrane lining the abdominal cavity and the surface of its organs is the
A. meninges.
B. pleura.
C. pericardium.
D. peritoneum.

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #32
Learning Outcome: 01.07 Name the two major body cavities, their subdivisions and membranes, and locate them on a chart or manikin
Section 01.06
Topic: Body Orientation

33. The gall bladder is located in the _____ abdominopelvic quadrant.
A. right upper
B. right lower
C. left upper
D. left lower

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #33
Learning Outcome: 01.09 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions, locate them on a chart or manikin, and list the major internal organs found in each.
Section 01.07
Topic: Body Orientation
Topic: Digestive System

34. The urinary bladder is located in the _____ abdominopelvic region.
A. left iliac
B. epigastric
C. hypogastric
D. umbilical

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #34
Learning Outcome: 01.09 Name the abdominopelvic quadrants and nine regions, locate them on a chart or manikin, and list the major internal organs found in each.
Section 01.07
Topic: Body Orientation
Topic: Urinary System

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

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #35
Learning Outcome: 01.10 Describe the general nature of metabolism.
Section 01.04
Topic: Digestive System

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

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #36
Learning Outcome: 01.12 Define homeostasis and explain its relationship to both normal bodhy functions and disorders.
Section 01.08
Topic: General

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

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #37
Learning Outcome: 01.01 Define Anatomy and Physiology
Section 01.01
Topic: General

38. Physiology can best be studied using dissections.
FALSE

Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #38
Learning Outcome: 01.01 Define Anatomy and Physiology
Section 01.01
Topic: General

39. The part of a cell that is most like our organs is the
A. organism
B. organic macromolecule
C. atom
D. organelle

Blooms Level: 4. Analyze
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #39
Learning Outcome: 01.02 List and describe the levels of organization in the human body
Section 01.02
Topic: Cells

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

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Gunstream - Chapter 01 #40
Learning Outcome: 01.03 List the major organs and functions for each organ system
Section 01.02
Topic: Skeletal System

1 Summary

Category	*# of Questions*
Blooms Level: 1. Remember	29
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Learning Outcome: 01.11 List the five basic needs essential for human life.	1
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