

## Chapter 1: Organization and General Plan of the Body

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### 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

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2. An organ that is hard and strong probably \_\_\_\_ something.
- A. moves
  - B. transports
  - C. protects or supports
  - D. covers

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

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3. An organ that is a flat sheet probably \_\_\_\_ something.
- A. moves
  - B. transports
  - C. protects or supports
  - D. covers

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

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4. An organ that is able to contract probably \_\_\_\_ something.
- A. moves
  - B. divides
  - C. protects or supports
  - D. covers

ANS: A                      PTS: 1

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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

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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

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7. The deltoid area is \_\_\_\_ to the gluteal area.
- A. superior
  - B. inferior
  - C. external
  - D. internal

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

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8. The umbilical area is \_\_\_\_ to the lumbar area.
- A. dorsal
  - B. posterior
  - C. proximal
  - D. ventral

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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9. The plantar area is \_\_\_\_ to the femoral area.
- A. superior
  - B. distal
  - C. proximal
  - D. central

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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10. The inguinal area is \_\_\_\_ to the perineum.
- A. lateral
  - B. medial
  - C. central
  - D. inferior

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

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11. The frontal area is \_\_\_\_ to the occipital area.
- A. posterior
  - B. anterior
  - C. dorsal
  - D. inferior

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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12. An area completely lateral to the nasal area is the \_\_\_\_ area.
- A. temporal

- B. buccal
- C. occipital
- D. frontal

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

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

- A. orbital
- B. buccal
- C. nasal
- D. cranial

ANS: B                   PTS: 1

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

- A. plantar
- B. volar
- C. brachial
- D. popliteal

ANS: B                   PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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24. The junction of the lower limb and the trunk is:

- A. the inguinal area
- B. the gluteal area
- C. both A and B
- D. both A and B and the lumbar area

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

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25. The junction of the upper limb and the trunk is:

- A. the deltoid area
- B. the axillary area
- C. both A and B
- D. both A and B and the pectoral area

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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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

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30. The areas of the body that have names similar to the bones within them are:
- A. the parietal area
  - B. the femoral area
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and the iliac area

ANS: D                      PTS: 1

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31. The areas of the body that have names similar to the bones within them are:
- A. the occipital area
  - B. the patellar area
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and the gluteal area

ANS: C                      PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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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

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36. The organ system that supports the body is the \_\_\_\_ system.
- A. nervous
  - B. skeletal
  - C. muscular
  - D. integumentary

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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40. The organ system that moves the body is the \_\_\_\_ system.
- A. skeletal
  - B. muscular
  - C. endocrine
  - D. integumentary

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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: A PTS: 1

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47. The membrane that covers the lungs is the:

A. visceral pleura

B. parietal pleura



- C. peritoneum
- D. mesentery

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

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

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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

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51. The membrane that lines the abdominal cavity is the:
- A. visceral pleura
  - B. parietal pleura
  - C. peritoneum
  - D. mesentery

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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52. The membrane that covers the abdominal organs is the:
- A. visceral pleura
  - B. parietal pleura
  - C. peritoneum
  - D. mesentery

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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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

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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

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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

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56. The diaphragm separates:
- A. the abdominal and pelvic cavities
  - B. the pleural and pericardial cavities
  - C. the peritoneal and pericardial cavities
  - D. the thoracic and abdominal cavities

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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57. The thoracic cavity contains the:
- A. pancreas
  - B. gallbladder
  - C. lungs
  - D. spleen

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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58. The thoracic cavity contains all of these except the:
- A. lungs
  - B. heart
  - C. trachea
  - D. liver

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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59. The abdominal cavity contains the:

- A. small intestine
- B. stomach
- C. gallbladder
- D. all of these

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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60. The pelvic cavity contains the:

- A. pancreas
- B. small intestine
- C. gallbladder
- D. urinary bladder

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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61. The cranial cavity contains the:

- A. brain and eyes
- B. brain, eyes, and nasal cavities
- C. eyes and nasal cavities
- D. brain

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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62. The meninges are membranes that:

- A. line only the cranial cavity
- B. line the spinal and cranial cavities
- C. line only the brain
- D. cover only the spinal cord

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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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

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64. The meninges are membranes that:

- A. line the skull
- B. line the spinal cavity
- C. both A and B
- D. neither A nor B, because they cover these cavities

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

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65. The meninges are to the brain as the \_\_\_\_ is to the stomach.

- A. peritoneum
- B. parietal pleura
- C. visceral pleura
- D. mesentery

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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66. The meninges are to the spinal cavity as the \_\_\_\_ is to the abdominal cavity.

- A. peritoneum
- B. parietal pleura
- C. visceral pleura
- D. mesentery

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

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

- A. The visceral pleura covers the lungs in the thoracic cavity.
- B. The spinal cavity is continuous with the cranial cavity.
- C. The pelvic cavity is inferior to the abdominal cavity.
- D. The diaphragm separates the thoracic and pelvic cavities.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1

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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 cranial cavity.

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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69. The upper right abdominal quadrant contains the:

- A. liver
- B. stomach
- C. lungs
- D. urinary bladder

ANS: A                    PTS: 1

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

71. The upper right abdominal quadrant contains:
- A. the liver
  - B. the spleen
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and the pancreas

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

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72. The liver is found in:
- A. the upper right abdominal quadrant
  - B. the upper left abdominal quadrant
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and in the lower left quadrant

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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73. The lower left abdominal quadrant contains:
- A. the large intestine
  - B. the small intestine
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and the spleen

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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74. The lower right abdominal quadrant contains:
- A. the small intestine
  - B. the large intestine
  - C. both A and B
  - D. both A and B and the gallbladder

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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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

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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

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

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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

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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

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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

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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  
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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  
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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  
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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  
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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  
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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  
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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

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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

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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

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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

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92. Which of these areas is NOT part of the head?

- A. occipital
- B. volar
- C. parietal
- D. frontal

ANS: B PTS: 1

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93. Which of these areas is NOT part of the lower limb?

- A. brachial
- B. femoral
- C. popliteal
- D. plantar

ANS: A PTS: 1

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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

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95. Which of these areas is NOT on the dorsal side of the body?
- A. sacral
  - B. cervical
  - C. inguinal
  - D. femoral

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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96. Which of these areas is NOT on the ventral side of the body?
- A. brachial
  - B. deltoid
  - C. pectoral
  - D. lumbar

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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97. Which of these areas is NOT on the lateral sides of the body?
- A. iliac
  - B. deltoid
  - C. femoral
  - D. umbilical

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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98. Which of these areas is NOT on the sagittal midline of the body?
- A. sacral
  - B. frontal
  - C. cervical
  - D. patellar

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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

99. Which of these areas is NOT on the sagittal midline of the body?
- A. axillary
  - B. lumbar
  - C. nasal
  - D. occipital

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

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

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

- B. buccal
- C. popliteal
- D. umbilical

ANS: C                   PTS: 1

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

101. The smallest living units of structure and function of the body are called:
- A. proteins
  - B. tissues
  - C. organs
  - D. cells

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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

102. A group of cells with similar structure and function is called:
- A. a tissue
  - B. an organ
  - C. a chemical group
  - D. an organ system

ANS: A                   PTS: 1

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

103. Which of these is NOT one of the four major groups of tissues?
- A. muscle tissue
  - B. soft tissue
  - C. connective tissue
  - D. epithelial tissue

ANS: B                   PTS: 1

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

104. Which of these is NOT one of the four major groups of tissues?
- A. nerve tissue
  - B. connective tissue
  - C. epithelial tissue
  - D. storage tissue

ANS: D                   PTS: 1

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

108. Which of these is NOT an organ?
- A. stomach
  - B. protein
  - C. artery
  - D. lung

ANS: B                    PTS: 1

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

109. Which of these is NOT an organ?
- A. skin
  - B. bone
  - C. DNA
  - D. liver

ANS: C                    PTS: 1

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

## Chapter 1: Organization and General Plan of the Body

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### MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which of the following statements are true of anatomy and physiology? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
  - A. Anatomy is the study only of structures visible to the unaided eye.
  - B. Physiology is usually not directly related to anatomy and must be studied separately.
  - C. A structure that is thick and firm probably has a supportive function.
  - D. The size of an organ is part of its physiology.
  - E. An organ's location in the body is part of its anatomy.
  - F. Physiology is the study of the functions of all of the parts of the body.

ANS: C, E, F      PTS: 1

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

2. With the body in anatomic position, which of the following statements are true of the directional terms? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
  - A. The foot is the most inferior part of the body.
  - B. The pectoral muscles are dorsal and inferior to the shoulders.
  - C. The forehead is on the ventral side of the body.
  - D. Anatomic position for the hands is palm down.
  - E. The knee is proximal to the ankle.
  - F. External may never be used as a synonym for exterior.
  - G. The trunk of the body is medial to the arms.
  - H. Distal is the opposite of axial.

ANS: A, C, E, G      PTS: 1

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

3. Which of the following statements are true of the organ systems? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
  - A. The body is supported by the integumentary system.
  - B. Transport of oxygen is a function of the circulatory system.
  - C. Secretion of hormones is a function of the endocrine system.
  - D. The urinary system includes the kidneys and the liver.
  - E. The complex chemicals of foods are maintained by the digestive system.
  - F. Parts of the skeletal system protect some parts of the nervous system.

ANS: B, C, F      PTS: 1

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

4. Which of the following statements are true of body cavities? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
  - A. The thoracic cavity is lined with the visceral pleura.
  - B. The two cavities completely enclosed by bone are the cranial and abdominal cavities.
  - C. The abdominal cavity is inferior to the diaphragm and is lined with the peritoneum.
  - D. The spinal cavity is lined with meninges.

- E. The diaphragm separates the thoracic cavity from the pelvic cavity.
- F. The spinal cavity and cranial cavity are continuous.

ANS: C, D, F      PTS: 1

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

5. Which of the following statements are true of the quadrants of the abdomen? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. The use of quadrants makes description of organ location simpler.
  - B. The imaginary lines that create the quadrants cross at the navel.
  - C. The liver is not found in the left upper quadrant.
  - D. The pancreas is not found in the right lower quadrant.
  - E. The imaginary lines that create the quadrants are a midsagittal plane and a frontal plane.
  - F. Parts of the small intestine are found in all four quadrants.

ANS: A, B, D, F      PTS: 1

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

6. Which of the following statements are true of body sections? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. A transverse section involves a horizontal plane.
  - B. A coronal section is the same as a frontal section.
  - C. A cross section is useful for showing the internal structure of a tubular organ.
  - D. Right and left parts of the body are obtained with a sagittal section.
  - E. A midsagittal section of the body would pass through the nose and navel.
  - F. Anterior and posterior parts of the body are obtained with a frontal section.

ANS: A, B, C, D, E, F      PTS: 1

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

7. Which of the following statements are true of body areas? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. The femoral area is both dorsal and ventral.
  - B. The iliac area is medial to the umbilical area.
  - C. The most distal area of the lower limb is the femoral area.
  - D. The deltoid area is superior to the sacral area.
  - E. The axillary area is to the upper limb as the inguinal area is to the lower limb.
  - F. The hepatic area is superficial to the cutaneous area.
  - G. The scapular area is inferior to the gluteal area.
  - H. The temporal and occipital areas are both part of the cranial area.

ANS: A, D, E, H      PTS: 1

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

8. Which of the following statements are true of cells and tissues? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. A human cell is made of organic and inorganic chemicals.
  - B. A tissue is a group of similar cells that work together.
  - C. A tissue that generates impulses is nerve tissue.
  - D. Some connective tissues do not have cells.
  - E. A tissue on a body surface is an epithelial tissue.

F. The tissue that is specialized to contract is muscle tissue.

ANS: A, B, C, E, F

PTS: 1

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

9. Which of the following statements are true of organs and organ systems? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. An organ is made of several kinds of tissues.
  - B. The stomach is an organ, but the liver is not.
  - C. A kidney is an organ, but a bone is not.
  - D. An organ can never be part of two organ systems.
  - E. If an organ contains muscle tissue, it will probably move something.
  - F. All of the organs in an organ system have specific functions that contribute to the functioning of the system as a whole.

ANS: A, E, F

PTS: 1

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

10. Which of the following statements are true of homeostasis? (Read carefully and select all of the correct statements.)
- A. Changes outside the body often bring about changes inside the body.
  - B. Maintaining homeostasis is the same as maintaining good health.
  - C. For most aspects of body functioning (e.g., pulse or blood pressure), only a single value is considered normal, therefore an indicator of homeostasis.
  - D. A positive feedback mechanism is one in which a body function is increased then decreased.
  - E. A negative feedback mechanism is one in which a body function is always decreased.
  - F. Only negative feedback mechanisms require external brakes, so that the body function will increase again.

ANS: A, B

PTS: 1

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



## Chapter 1: Organization and General Plan of the Body

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### 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