

Student: _____

1. Which of the following is NOT a part of the study of anatomy?
 - A. The structure of body parts
 - B. Predicting the body's responses to stimuli
 - C. Microscopic organization
 - D. The relationship between structure and function
2. The study of the processes and functions of living things is
 - A. Anatomy
 - B. Histology
 - C. Imaging
 - D. Physiology
3. The anatomical study of the head would be part of _____ anatomy.
 - A. Regional
 - B. Surface
 - C. Systemic
 - D. Anatomical imaging
4. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms is
 - A. The atom
 - B. The molecule
 - C. The cell
 - D. The nucleus
5. A group of similar cells and the surrounding materials that work together to perform a specific function are
 - A. Organelles
 - B. Tissues
 - C. Molecules
 - D. Organs
6. Which of the following is NOT a primary type of tissue found in the body?
 - A. Skeletal
 - B. Muscular
 - C. Epithelial
 - D. Nervous
7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an organ?
 - A. Heart
 - B. Urinary bladder
 - C. Connective
 - D. Skin
8. List the levels of organization of the body from simple to complex.
 1. organ system 2. chemical 3. organism 4. tissue 5. organ 6. cell
 - A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
 - B. 2, 4, 6, 1, 3, 5
 - C. 6, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
 - D. 2, 6, 4, 5, 1, 3

9. Having specific relationships of body parts and their interactions is the organism's
 - A. Organization
 - B. Metabolism
 - C. Development
 - D. Responsiveness
10. The sum of all the physical and chemical changes in an organism is its
 - A. Organization
 - B. Metabolism
 - C. Development
 - D. Responsiveness
11. Body temperature decreasing in a hot environment due to sweating is an example of
 - A. Reproduction
 - B. Development
 - C. Responsiveness
 - D. Metabolism
12. Development includes growth and _____ to cause the changes an organism undergoes through time.
 - A. Homeostasis
 - B. Responsiveness
 - C. Metabolism
 - D. Differentiation
13. The formation of new cells or a new organism is
 - A. Reproduction
 - B. Growth
 - C. Development
 - D. Differentiation
14. The maintenance of the body's internal environment around a set point is called
 - A. Differentiation
 - B. Homeostasis
 - C. Development
 - D. Responsiveness
15. Which of the following is NOT part of a negative-feedback mechanism?
 - A. Control center
 - B. Receptor
 - C. Nerve pathway
 - D. Effector
16. Which of the following is NOT true of a negative-feedback mechanism?
 - A. The change from the set point is made smaller
 - B. Most control mechanisms in the body are of this type
 - C. The deviation from normal is made larger
 - D. Blood pressure maintenance is an example of negative-feedback
17. Which of the following is an example of positive-feedback?
 - A. Temperature regulation
 - B. Blood pressure regulation
 - C. Heart rate regulation
 - D. Birth of a baby

18. Which body system is needed for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide?
- A. Respiratory
 - B. Integumentary
 - C. Digestive
 - D. Urinary
19. Which body system produces blood cells?
- A. Cardiovascular
 - B. Lymphatic
 - C. Skeletal
 - D. Muscular
20. What system removes waste products from the blood and maintains water balance?
- A. Cardiovascular
 - B. Urinary
 - C. Respiratory
 - D. Lymphatic
21. Which body system and its organs are INCORRECTLY matched?
- A. Digestive - mouth, stomach, intestines
 - B. Lymphatic - thymus, vessels, nodes
 - C. Endocrine - mouth, lungs, pituitary
 - D. Reproductive - ovaries, testes, uterus
22. Which of the following is NOT true of anatomical position?
- A. Standing erect
 - B. Arms at sides
 - C. Palms of the hands facing medially
 - D. Face forward
23. The nose is _____ to the mouth.
- A. Anterior
 - B. Superior
 - C. Cephalic
 - D. Both superior and cephalic are correct
24. The ears are _____ to the nose.
- A. Lateral
 - B. Proximal
 - C. Medial
 - D. Ventral
25. The heart is _____ to the lungs.
- A. Lateral
 - B. Proximal
 - C. Medial
 - D. Dorsal
26. The hand is _____ to the elbow.
- A. Superficial
 - B. Distal
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Proximal
27. The kidneys are _____ to the intestines.
- A. Dorsal
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Posterior
 - D. Both dorsal and posterior are correct

28. The navel is on the _____ aspect of the body.
- A. Dorsal
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Posterior
 - D. Both dorsal and posterior are correct
29. The knee is _____ to the foot.
- A. Superficial
 - B. Distal
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Proximal
30. The coccyx is at the _____ end of the vertebral column.
- A. Caudal
 - B. Proximal
 - C. Cephalic
 - D. Superficial
31. The skin is _____ to the muscle beneath it.
- A. Deep
 - B. Anterior
 - C. Superficial
 - D. Proximal
32. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
- A. Orbital - eye
 - B. Mental - cheek
 - C. Antecubital - front of elbow
 - D. Carpal - wrist
33. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
- A. Brachial - arm
 - B. Pectoral - chest
 - C. Coxal - hip
 - D. Crural - ankle
34. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
- A. Nuchal - base of skull
 - B. Digital - toes
 - C. Popliteal - back of knee
 - D. Plantar - sole of foot
35. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
- A. Gluteal - buttock
 - B. Olecranon - point of shoulder
 - C. Femoral - thigh
 - D. Pedal - foot
36. What is the main organ found in the right hypochondriac region?
- A. Stomach
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Liver
 - D. Small intestine
37. In which abdominal region is the urinary bladder found?
- A. Epigastric
 - B. Left lumbar
 - C. Umbilical
 - D. Hypogastric

38. The appendix would be found in the _____ quadrant.
- A. Upper right
 - B. Upper left
 - C. Lower right
 - D. Lower left
39. The plane that separates a body structure to give right and left parts is a
- A. Frontal plane
 - B. Horizontal plane
 - C. Sagittal plane
 - D. Coronal plane
40. Which plane divided the body or part into superior and inferior parts?
- A. Frontal plane
 - B. Horizontal plane
 - C. Sagittal plane
 - D. Coronal plane
41. Which plane divides the body or part into anterior and posterior parts?
- A. Frontal plane
 - B. Median plane
 - C. Sagittal plane
 - D. Transverse plane
42. Which plane would be used to give equal right and left halves?
- A. Frontal plane
 - B. Median plane
 - C. Sagittal plane
 - D. Transverse plane
43. Which of the following is NOT a trunk cavity?
- A. Thoracic
 - B. Pelvic
 - C. Nasal
 - D. Abdominal
44. Which of the following is NOT found in the thoracic cavity?
- A. Thymus
 - B. Trachea
 - C. Lungs
 - D. Urinary bladder
45. Which of the following is NOT found in the mediastinum?
- A. Lungs
 - B. Esophagus
 - C. Trachea
 - D. Thymus
46. What separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity?
- A. The rib cage
 - B. The diaphragm
 - C. The mediastinum
 - D. The abdominal muscles
47. Which of the following is NOT found in the abdominal cavity?
- A. Stomach
 - B. Liver
 - C. Urinary bladder
 - D. Pancreas

48. Which membrane covers the lungs?
A. Parietal pericardium
B. Parietal pleura
C. Visceral pleura
D. Visceral peritoneum
49. Which membrane lines the abdominal cavity wall?
A. Parietal peritoneum
B. Parietal pleura
C. Visceral pericardium
D. Visceral peritoneum
50. What is the purpose of serous fluid?
A. Moisturize the mouth
B. Reduce friction between organs
C. Protect the brain
D. All of the above are correct
51. Inflammation of the membrane of the heart is
A. Pleurisy
B. Peritonitis
C. Pleuritis
D. Pericarditis
52. Which of the following is NOT a retroperitoneal organ?
A. Kidneys
B. Pancreas
C. Stomach
D. Adrenal glands
53. Understanding how the body maintains conditions within a narrow range of values is studied in anatomy.
True False
54. Dysfunction of one organ system can cause dysfunction on other organ systems.
True False
55. The change in cell structure and function from generalized to specialized is growth.
True False
56. Homeostasis means that the body's internal environment can not change.
True False
57. Positive-feedback mechanisms are important in maintaining homeostasis.
True False
58. Contraction of cardiac muscle provides heat for the body.
True False
59. The integumentary system is very important in the regulation of body temperature.
True False
60. Supine means lying face downward.
True False
61. The patellar region is also known as the kneecap.
True False
62. The forearm is the antecubital region.
True False

63. The buccal region is the mouth.
True False
64. The stomach is found in both the left hypochondriac and left iliac abdominal regions.
True False
65. Frontal and coronal planes describe the same cut through the body.
True False
66. The visceral pericardium covers the heart.
True False
67. The mesenteries connect the visceral and parietal pleura.
True False

1 Key

1. Which of the following is NOT a part of the study of anatomy?
- A. The structure of body parts
 - B.** Predicting the body's responses to stimuli
 - C. Microscopic organization
 - D. The relationship between structure and function

Learning Outcome: 01.01.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology and identify the different ways in which they can be studied.
Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Section: 01.01
Tate - Chapter 01 #1
Topic: General

2. The study of the processes and functions of living things is
- A. Anatomy
 - B. Histology
 - C. Imaging
 - D.** Physiology

Learning Outcome: 01.01.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology and identify the different ways in which they can be studied.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.01
Tate - Chapter 01 #2
Topic: General

3. The anatomical study of the head would be part of _____ anatomy.
- A.** Regional
 - B. Surface
 - C. Systemic
 - D. Anatomical imaging

Learning Outcome: 01.01.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology and identify the different ways in which they can be studied.
Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Section: 01.01
Tate - Chapter 01 #3
Topic: General

4. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms is
- A. The atom
 - B. The molecule
 - C.** The cell
 - D. The nucleus

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #4
Topic: General

5. A group of similar cells and the surrounding materials that work together to perform a specific function are
- A. Organelles
 - B.** Tissues
 - C. Molecules
 - D. Organs

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #5
Topic: General

6. Which of the following is NOT a primary type of tissue found in the body?

- A.** Skeletal
- B. Muscular
- C. Epithelial
- D. Nervous

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #6
Topic: General

7. Which of the following is NOT an example of an organ?

- A. Heart
- B. Urinary bladder
- C.** Connective
- D. Skin

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #7
Topic: General

8. List the levels of organization of the body from simple to complex.

- 1. organ system 2. chemical 3. organism 4. tissue 5. organ 6. cell
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
- B. 2, 4, 6, 1, 3, 5
- C. 6, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4
- D.** 2, 6, 4, 5, 1, 3

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #8
Topic: General

9. Having specific relationships of body parts and their interactions is the organism's

- A.** Organization
- B. Metabolism
- C. Development
- D. Responsiveness

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #9
Topic: General

10. The sum of all the physical and chemical changes in an organism is its

- A. Organization
- B.** Metabolism
- C. Development
- D. Responsiveness

Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #10
Topic: General

11. Body temperature decreasing in a hot environment due to sweating is an example of

- A. Reproduction
- B. Development
- C.** Responsiveness
- D. Metabolism

Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #11
Topic: General

12. Development includes growth and _____ to cause the changes an organism undergoes through time.
- A. Homeostasis
 - B. Responsiveness
 - C. Metabolism
 - D. Differentiation**

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #12
Topic: General

13. The formation of new cells or a new organism is
- A. Reproduction**
 - B. Growth
 - C. Development
 - D. Differentiation

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #13
Topic: General

14. The maintenance of the body's internal environment around a set point is called
- A. Differentiation
 - B. Homeostasis**
 - C. Development
 - D. Responsiveness

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #14
Topic: General

15. Which of the following is NOT part of a negative-feedback mechanism?
- A. Control center
 - B. Receptor
 - C. Nerve pathway**
 - D. Effector

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.04.07 Describe negative- and positive-feedback systems and their relationship to homeostasis.
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #15
Topic: General

16. Which of the following is NOT true of a negative-feedback mechanism?
- A. The change from the set point is made smaller
 - B. Most control mechanisms in the body are of this type
 - C. The deviation from normal is made larger**
 - D. Blood pressure maintenance is an example of negative-feedback

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.04.07 Describe negative- and positive-feedback systems and their relationship to homeostasis.
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #16
Topic: General

17. Which of the following is an example of positive-feedback?
- A. Temperature regulation
 - B. Blood pressure regulation
 - C. Heart rate regulation
 - D. Birth of a baby**

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.04.07 Describe negative- and positive-feedback systems and their relationship to homeostasis.
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #17
Topic: General

18. Which body system is needed for the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide?
A. Respiratory
B. Integumentary
C. Digestive
D. Urinary

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.02.03 List the 11 organ systems, and indicate the major functions of each.
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #18
Topic: General*

19. Which body system produces blood cells?
A. Cardiovascular
B. Lymphatic
C. Skeletal
D. Muscular

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.02.03 List the 11 organ systems, and indicate the major functions of each.
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #19
Topic: General*

20. What system removes waste products from the blood and maintains water balance?
A. Cardiovascular
B. Urinary
C. Respiratory
D. Lymphatic

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.02.03 List the 11 organ systems, and indicate the major functions of each.
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #20
Topic: General*

21. Which body system and its organs are **INCORRECTLY** matched?
A. Digestive - mouth, stomach, intestines
B. Lymphatic - thymus, vessels, nodes
C. Endocrine - mouth, lungs, pituitary
D. Reproductive - ovaries, testes, uterus

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.02.03 List the 11 organ systems, and indicate the major functions of each.
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #21
Topic: General*

22. Which of the following is **NOT** true of anatomical position?
A. Standing erect
B. Arms at sides
C. Palms of the hands facing medially
D. Face forward

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #22
Topic: Body Orientation*

23. The nose is _____ to the mouth.
A. Anterior
B. Superior
C. Cephalic
D. Both superior and cephalic are correct

*Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #23
Topic: Body Orientation*

24. The ears are _____ to the nose.
A. Lateral
B. Proximal
C. Medial
D. Ventral

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #24
Topic: Body Orientation

25. The heart is _____ to the lungs.
A. Lateral
B. Proximal
C. Medial
D. Dorsal

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #25
Topic: Body Orientation

26. The hand is _____ to the elbow.
A. Superficial
B. Distal
C. Anterior
D. Proximal

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #26
Topic: Body Orientation

27. The kidneys are _____ to the intestines.
A. Dorsal
B. Ventral
C. Posterior
D. Both dorsal and posterior are correct

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #27
Topic: Body Orientation

28. The navel is on the _____ aspect of the body.
A. Dorsal
B. Ventral
C. Posterior
D. Both dorsal and posterior are correct

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #28
Topic: Body Orientation

29. The knee is _____ to the foot.
A. Superficial
B. Distal
C. Anterior
D. Proximal

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #29
Topic: Body Orientation

30. The coccyx is at the _____ end of the vertebral column.
A. Caudal
B. Proximal
C. Cephalic
D. Superficial

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #30
Topic: Body Orientation

31. The skin is _____ to the muscle beneath it.
A. Deep
B. Anterior
C. Superficial
D. Proximal

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #31
Topic: Body Orientation

32. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
A. Orbital - eye
B. Mental - cheek
C. Antecubital - front of elbow
D. Carpal - wrist

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #32
Topic: Body Orientation

33. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
A. Brachial - arm
B. Pectoral - chest
C. Coxal - hip
D. Crural - ankle

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #33
Topic: Body Orientation

34. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
A. Nuchal - base of skull
B. Digital - toes
C. Popliteal - back of knee
D. Plantar - sole of foot

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #34
Topic: Body Orientation

35. Which anatomical body region is NOT matched with its common name?
A. Gluteal - buttock
B. Olecranon - point of shoulder
C. Femoral - thigh
D. Pedal - foot

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #35
Topic: Body Orientation

36. What is the main organ found in the right hypochondriac region?
A. Stomach
B. Lungs
C. Liver
D. Small intestine

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Figure: 01.12
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #36
Topic: Body Orientation

37. In which abdominal region is the urinary bladder found?
A. Epigastric
B. Left lumbar
C. Umbilical
D. Hypogastric

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Figure: 01.12
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #37
Topic: Body Orientation

38. The appendix would be found in the _____ quadrant.
A. Upper right
B. Upper left
C. Lower right
D. Lower left

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Figure: 01.12
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #38
Topic: Body Orientation

39. The plane that separates a body structure to give right and left parts is a
A. Frontal plane
B. Horizontal plane
C. Sagittal plane
D. Coronal plane

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.10 Name and describe the three major planes of the body or of an organ.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #39
Topic: Body Orientation

40. Which plane divided the body or part into superior and inferior parts?
A. Frontal plane
B. Horizontal plane
C. Sagittal plane
D. Coronal plane

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.10 Name and describe the three major planes of the body or of an organ.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #40
Topic: Body Orientation

41. Which plane divides the body or part into anterior and posterior parts?
A. Frontal plane
B. Median plane
C. Sagittal plane
D. Transverse plane

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.10 Name and describe the three major planes of the body or of an organ.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #41
Topic: Body Orientation

42. Which plane would be used to give equal right and left halves?
A. Frontal plane
B. Median plane
C. Sagittal plane
D. Transverse plane

Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Learning Outcome: 01.05.10 Name and describe the three major planes of the body or of an organ.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #42
Topic: Body Orientation

43. Which of the following is NOT a trunk cavity?
A. Thoracic
B. Pelvic
C. Nasal
D. Abdominal

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #43
Topic: Body Orientation

44. Which of the following is NOT found in the thoracic cavity?
A. Thymus
B. Trachea
C. Lungs
D. Urinary bladder

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #44
Topic: Body Orientation

45. Which of the following is NOT found in the mediastinum?
A. Lungs
B. Esophagus
C. Trachea
D. Thymus

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #45
Topic: Body Orientation

46. What separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity?
A. The rib cage
B. The diaphragm
C. The mediastinum
D. The abdominal muscles

Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #46
Topic: Body Orientation

47. Which of the following is NOT found in the abdominal cavity?
A. Stomach
B. Liver
C. Urinary bladder
D. Pancreas

Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #47
Topic: Body Orientation

48. Which membrane covers the lungs?
A. Parietal pericardium
B. Parietal pleura
C. Visceral pleura
D. Visceral peritoneum

Learning Outcome: 01.05.12 Define serous membrane, and explain the relationship between parietal and visceral serous membranes.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #48
Topic: Body Orientation

49. Which membrane lines the abdominal cavity wall?
A. Parietal peritoneum
B. Parietal pleura
C. Visceral pericardium
D. Visceral peritoneum

Learning Outcome: 01.05.12 Define serous membrane, and explain the relationship between parietal and visceral serous membranes.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #49
Topic: Body Orientation

50. What is the purpose of serous fluid?
A. Moisturize the mouth
B. Reduce friction between organs
C. Protect the brain
D. All of the above are correct

Learning Outcome: 01.05.13 Name the membranes that line the walls and cover the organs of each body cavity, and name the fluid found inside each cavity.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #50
Topic: Body Orientation

51. Inflammation of the membrane of the heart is
A. Pleurisy
B. Peritonitis
C. Pleuritis
D. Pericarditis

Learning Outcome: 01.05.12 Define serous membrane, and explain the relationship between parietal and visceral serous membranes.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #51
Topic: Body Orientation

52. Which of the following is NOT a retroperitoneal organ?
A. Kidneys
B. Pancreas
C. Stomach
D. Adrenal glands

Learning Outcome: 01.05.11 Define the terms thoracic cavity, abdominal cavity, pelvic cavity, and mediastinum.
Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #52
Topic: Body Orientation

53. Understanding how the body maintains conditions within a narrow range of values is studied in anatomy.
FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.01.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology and identify the different ways in which they can be studied.
Blooms Level: 3. Apply
Section: 01.01
Tate - Chapter 01 #53
Topic: General

54. Dysfunction of one organ system can cause dysfunction on other organ systems.

TRUE

Learning Outcome: 01.02.02 Describe the chemical, organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system, and whole organism levels of organization.
Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Section: 01.02
Tate - Chapter 01 #54
Topic: General

55. The change in cell structure and function from generalized to specialized is growth.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.03.04 List the characteristics of life.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.03
Tate - Chapter 01 #55
Topic: General

56. Homeostasis means that the body's internal environment can not change.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.04.06 Define homeostasis, and explain homeostasis using the terms variable, set point, and normal range.
Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #56
Topic: General

57. Positive-feedback mechanisms are important in maintaining homeostasis.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.04.07 Describe negative- and positive-feedback systems and their relationship to homeostasis.
Blooms Level: 2. Understand
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #57
Topic: General

58. Contraction of cardiac muscle provides heat for the body.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.04.06 Define homeostasis, and explain homeostasis using the terms variable, set point, and normal range.
Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #58
Topic: General

59. The integumentary system is very important in the regulation of body temperature.

TRUE

Learning Outcome: 01.04.06 Define homeostasis, and explain homeostasis using the terms variable, set point, and normal range.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.04
Tate - Chapter 01 #59
Topic: General

60. Supine means lying face downward.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #60
Topic: Body Orientation

61. The patellar region is also known as the kneecap.

TRUE

Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #61
Topic: Body Orientation

62. The forearm is the antecubital region.

FALSE

Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #62
Topic: Body Orientation

63. The buccal region is the mouth.

FALSE

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #63
Topic: Body Orientation*

64. The stomach is found in both the left hypochondriac and left iliac abdominal regions.

FALSE

*Blooms Level: 5. Evaluate
Learning Outcome: 01.05.09 List the terms used to describe different regions or parts of the body.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #64
Topic: Body Orientation*

65. Frontal and coronal planes describe the same cut through the body.

TRUE

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.10 Name and describe the three major planes of the body or of an organ.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #65
Topic: Body Orientation*

66. The visceral pericardium covers the heart.

TRUE

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.12 Define serous membrane, and explain the relationship between parietal and visceral serous membranes.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #66
Topic: Body Orientation*

67. The mesenteries connect the visceral and parietal pleura.

FALSE

*Blooms Level: 1. Remember
Learning Outcome: 01.05.14 Define mesentery, and describe its function.
Section: 01.05
Tate - Chapter 01 #67
Topic: Body Orientation*

1 Summary

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