

Student: _____

1. Anatomy is defined as:
 - A. the study of atoms.
 - B. the study of body structures.
 - C. the study of how the body functions.
 - D. the study of how the body malfunctions.
2. Physiology is defined as:
 - A. the study of physics.
 - B. the study of body structures.
 - C. the study of how the body functions.
 - D. the study of how the body malfunctions.
3. Anatomy and physiology is defined as:
 - A. the study of the normal and abnormal function of the body.
 - B. the study of body structures.
 - C. the study of how the body functions.
 - D. the study of the body's structure and how those structures function.
4. What is considered standard anatomical position?
 - A The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the . sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.
 - B The body is upright, the legs are far apart, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, . and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.
 - C The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are spread far . from the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing backward.
 - D The body is lying in a horizontal position, the legs are close together, the feet are pointing upward, the . arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing upward.
5. What do anatomical terms of direction describe?
 - A. The specific region in which a body part is located
 - B. The body's position
 - C. The location of a particular structure in the body
 - D. The cavity that contains certain organs within the body
6. What anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the ankle in relation to the knee?
 - A. Proximal
 - B. Distal
 - C. Superficial
 - D. Ventral
7. What anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the nose in relation to the eyes?
 - A. Medial
 - B. Superior
 - C. Lateral
 - D. Inferior
8. What are the two major anatomical regions of the body?
 - A. Axial and abdominal
 - B. Appendicular and cephalic
 - C. Axial and appendicular
 - D. Cephalic and thoracic

9. If a person sustained cervical dislocation in an accident, what region of his/her body was affected?
 - A. Head
 - B. Neck
 - C. Chest
 - D. Face
10. What are the two different ways the abdominal region of the body can be divided?
 - A. The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 2 regions.
 - B. The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 6 regions.
 - C. The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 9 regions.
 - D. The abdominal region can only be divided into 4 regions.
11. Which of the following organs is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen?
 - A. Heart
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Left kidney
 - D. Liver
12. In which of the following regions of the abdomen is the navel located?
 - A. Right hypogastric
 - B. Left hypogastric
 - C. Epigastric
 - D. Umbilical
13. Carpal tunnel syndrome is a condition that affects what region of the body?
 - A. Foot
 - B. Arm
 - C. Leg
 - D. Wrist
14. Which of the following anatomical terms of direction refer to the dorsal side of the body?
 - A. Posterior
 - B. Anterior
 - C. Superior
 - D. Inferior
15. Where is the diaphragm in relation to the lungs?
 - A. Superficial
 - B. Deep
 - C. Superior
 - D. Inferior
16. All of the following describe an anatomical region except which one?
 - A. Axial
 - B. Cubital
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Tarsal
17. All of the following describe an anatomical term of direction except which one?
 - A. Right
 - B. Cubital
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Medial
18. All of the following describe an anatomical term of direction except which one?
 - A. Proximal
 - B. Superior
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Transverse

19. All of the following describe an anatomical region except which one?
- Sagittal
 - Inguinal
 - Appendicular
 - Plantar
20. How does a sagittal plane separate the body?
- Top from bottom
 - Right from left
 - Front from back
 - Up from down
21. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body exactly down the midline?
- Midline
 - Medial
 - Midsagittal
 - Median
22. How does a transverse plane separate the body?
- Top from bottom
 - Right from left
 - Front from back
 - Up from down
23. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body top from bottom?
- Sagittal
 - Transverse
 - Midsagittal
 - Frontal
24. How does a frontal or coronal plane separate the body?
- Top from bottom
 - Right from left
 - Front from back
 - Up from down
25. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body front from back?
- Sagittal
 - Transverse
 - Midsagittal
 - Frontal or coronal
26. What kind of term can be used to describe the position of the entire body or a body part?
- Anatomical plane
 - Anatomical region
 - Anatomical cavity
 - Anatomical position
27. Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing up?
- Supine
 - Ventral
 - Anterior
 - Prone

28. Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing down?
- A. Supine
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Prone
29. In standard anatomical position, the palms are in what position?
- A. Supine
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Prone
30. A patient lying on his/her ventral or anterior surface, face down would be in what position?
- A. Supine
 - B. Dorsal
 - C. Posterior
 - D. Prone
31. Which of the following is not an anatomical cavity in the body?
- A. Thoracic
 - B. Dorsal
 - C. Inguinal
 - D. Abdominal
32. The thoracic cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
- A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
 - B. Cranial and vertebral cavities
 - C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
 - D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities
33. The abdominopelvic cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
- A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
 - B. Cranial and vertebral cavities
 - C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
 - D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities
34. How many anatomical cavities does the thoracic cavity contain?
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
35. Which membrane lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities?
- A. Meninges
 - B. Pleurae
 - C. Pericardium
 - D. Peritoneum
36. Which organs are associated with the dorsal cavity?
- A. Brain and spinal cord
 - B. Lungs and heart
 - C. Digestive organs
 - D. Reproductive organs

37. What is the mediastinum?
- A. The wall separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity
 - B. The three layers of membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord
 - C. The space between the pleural cavities that contains the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and major vessels
 - D. Another name for the anatomical cavity located in the middle of the body
38. Which of the following set of anatomical cavities has an organ that serves as a wall between the two?
- A. Cranial and vertebral
 - B. Pleural and pericardial
 - C. Abdominal and pelvic
 - D. Thoracic and abdominopelvic
39. Which of the following cavities contain serous membranes?
- A. Cranial
 - B. Inguinal
 - C. Thoracic
 - D. Brachial
40. What is a serous membrane?
- A. A single layered membrane
 - B. A double layered membrane with air between the two layers
 - C. A double layered membrane that contains fluid between the two layers
 - D. A membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord
41. Which of the following statements is false regarding serous membranes?
- A. Serous membranes are found in the thoracic and cranial body cavities.
 - B. Serous membranes have fluid between the two membrane layers.
 - C. The pleurae and peritoneum are examples of serous membranes.
 - D. Serous membranes are double layered membranes.
42. Which membrane surrounds the lungs in the thoracic cavity?
- A. Meninges
 - B. Pleura
 - C. Pericardium
 - D. Peritoneum
43. Which membrane surrounds the heart in the thoracic cavity?
- A. Meninges
 - B. Pleura
 - C. Pericardium
 - D. Peritoneum
44. Which of the following statements is false regarding the pericardium?
- A. The pericardium is an example of a serous membrane.
 - B. The pericardium is composed of two layers, the visceral pleura and parietal pericardium.
 - C. The visceral layer of the pericardium is in contact with the heart.
 - D. Pericardial fluid fills the space between the two layers of the pericardium.
45. Which organ is surrounded by the pericardium?
- A. Lung
 - B. Intestines
 - C. Heart
 - D. Kidney

46. Which organs are surrounded by the pleural membrane?
- A. Lungs
 - B. Intestines
 - C. Heart
 - D. Kidneys
47. What is homeostasis?
- A. The body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment
 - B. Negative feedback
 - C. Positive feedback
 - D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range
48. Which of the following statements is an example of the body's ability to maintain homeostasis?
- A. Michael has been sick with the flu and he has a fever.
 - B. Bill must be sure to take his blood pressure medication in order to control his chronic hypertension.
 - C. Mary had a physical and was pleased to hear that her blood pressure was within the normal range.
 - D. Connie has diabetes and must take insulin injections to control her high blood glucose levels.
49. What is negative feedback?
- A. The body's ability to maintain homeostasis
 - B. The process the body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis
 - C. The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis
 - D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range
50. All of the following are examples of negative feedback except:
- A. sweating in response to elevated body temperature.
 - B. secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose.
 - C. secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose.
 - D. uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix.
51. What is positive feedback?
- A. The body's ability to maintain homeostasis
 - B. The process that body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis
 - C. The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis
 - D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range
52. All of the following are examples of positive feedback except:
- A. sweating in response to elevated body temperature.
 - B. secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose.
 - C. secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose.
 - D. uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix.
53. Which of the following statements regarding homeostasis is false?
- A. If the body detects a change and works to make the levels move even farther away from homeostasis, that is positive feedback.
 - B. If the body detects a change beyond its normal homeostasis range (either too high or too low), and it works to reach its homeostasis range by reversing the direction of movement; that is positive feedback.
 - C. Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment. This is achieved through using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.
 - D. Homeostasis is the body's ability to overcome an imbalanced internal environment. This is achieved through using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.
54. Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the diaphragm's relation to the stomach?
- A. Inferior
 - B. Superior
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Posterior

55. Related to affecting two sides refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?
- A. Bilateral
 - B. Superior
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Lateral
56. Closer to the connection to the body refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?
- A. Distal
 - B. Superficial
 - C. Deep
 - D. Proximal
57. Which of the anatomical terms of direction best describes the wrist's relationship to the shoulder?
- A. Proximal
 - B. Superior
 - C. Distal
 - D. Posterior
58. Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the relation of the hypodermis to the epidermis?
- A. Superficial
 - B. Superior
 - C. Deep
 - D. Distal
59. Which of the anatomical regions houses the stomach?
- A. Abdominal
 - B. Axillary
 - C. Appendicular
 - D. Anterior
60. The lungs are housed in which of the following anatomical regions?
- A. Axial
 - B. Axillary
 - C. Appendicular
 - D. Abdominal
61. Bryan has a blister on the surface of his palm from raking the leaves. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Bryan's blister?
- A. Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
 - B. Bryan has a superior blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
 - C. Bryan has a superficial blister on the plantar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
 - D. Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the axial region of his body.
62. Susan has a tumor on her left ovary. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Susan's tumor?
- A. Susan has a deep, lateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.
 - B. Susan has a deep, bilateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.
 - C. Susan has a deep tumor located in the abdominal region of her body.
 - D. Susan has a deep tumor located in the appendicular region of her body.
63. The femoral region refers to which part of the body?
- A. Knee
 - B. Ankle
 - C. Thigh
 - D. Leg

64. The cubital region refers to which part of the body?
A. Wrist
B. Elbow
C. Arm
D. Hand
65. The anterior cubital region refers to which part of the body?
A. Wrist
B. Front of the elbow
C. Upper arm
D. Back of the hand
66. The posterior patellar region refers to which part of the body?
A. Knee
B. Front of the knee
C. Upper knee
D. Back of the knee
67. The dorsal cavity houses all of the following organs except which one?
A. Brain
B. Spinal cord
C. Vertebrae
D. Lungs
68. The thoracic cavity houses all of the following structures except which one?
A. Heart
B. Lungs
C. Pleural membrane
D. Peritoneum
69. Separating the right and left side of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?
A. Sagittal
B. Transverse
C. Frontal
D. Coronal
70. Separating the top and bottom half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?
A. Sagittal
B. Transverse
C. Frontal
D. Coronal
71. Separating the front and back half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?
A. Sagittal
B. Transverse
C. Frontal
D. Midsagittal
72. Which of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum?
A. Kidneys
B. Lungs
C. Esophagus
D. Spleen
73. All of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum except which one?
A. Heart
B. Lungs
C. Esophagus
D. Trachea

74. Which part of the pleural membrane is in direct contact with the lungs?
- A. Visceral
 - B. Parietal
 - C. Pleura
 - D. Peritoneum
75. Which part of the pleural membrane is not in direct contact with the lungs?
- A. Visceral
 - B. Parietal
 - C. Pleura
 - D. Peritoneum
76. The dorsal cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
- A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
 - B. Cranial and vertebral cavities
 - C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
 - D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

1 Key

1. Anatomy is defined as:
(p. 3)
A. the study of atoms.
B. the study of body structures.
C. the study of how the body functions.
D. the study of how the body malfunctions.

Anatomy is the study of body structure of all sizes from the smallest of cells to the largest of organs.

ABHES: 3.a. Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context, i.e., root, prefix, suffix, combinations, spelling and definitions.
Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering
CAAHEP: I.C.1. Describe structural organization of the human body
Difficulty level: Easy
Learning outcome: 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Roiger - Chapter 01 #1

2. Physiology is defined as:
(p. 3)
A. the study of physics.
B. the study of body structures.
C. the study of how the body functions.
D. the study of how the body malfunctions.

Physiology is the study of how the structures of the body function.

ABHES: 3.a. Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context, i.e., root, prefix, suffix, combinations, spelling and definitions.
Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering
CAAHEP: I.C.1. Describe structural organization of the human body
Difficulty level: Easy
Learning outcome: 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Roiger - Chapter 01 #2

3. Anatomy and physiology is defined as:
(p. 3)
A. the study of the normal and abnormal function of the body.
B. the study of body structures.
C. the study of how the body functions.
D. the study of the body's structure and how those structures function.

Anatomy and physiology is the study of how the structures of the body function together under normal circumstances.

ABHES: 3.a. Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context, i.e., root, prefix, suffix, combinations, spelling and definitions.
Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering
CAAHEP: I.C.1. Describe structural organization of the human body
Difficulty level: Easy
Learning outcome: 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.
Roiger - Chapter 01 #3

4. What is considered standard anatomical position?
(p. 4)
- A** The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.
 - B The body is upright, the legs are far apart, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.
 - C The body is upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are spread far from the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing backward.
 - D The body is lying in a horizontal position, the legs are close together, the feet are pointing upward, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing upward.

Standard anatomical position is described as the body standing upright, the legs are close together, the feet are flat on the floor, the arms are close to the sides, and the face and palms of the hands are facing forward.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #4

5. What do anatomical terms of direction describe?
(p. 4)
- A. The specific region in which a body part is located
 - B. The body's position
 - C.** The location of a particular structure in the body
 - D. The cavity that contains certain organs within the body

Anatomical terms of direction are used to describe one of the following: the location of a particular structure in the body, the location of a structure relative to another structure, or the location of something within a structure. Anatomical regions describe where a body part is located. Anatomical positions describe the position of the body. Anatomical cavities describe cavities that contain organs.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #5

6. What anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the ankle in relation to the knee?
(p. 5)
- A. Proximal
 - B.** Distal
 - C. Superficial
 - D. Ventral

The ankle is distal to the knee because the ankle is farther from the connection to the body than the knee.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #6

7. What anatomical term of direction is used to describe the location of the nose in relation to the eyes?
(p. 5)

- A.** Medial
- B. Superior
- C. Lateral
- D. Inferior

The nose is medial to the eyes because the nose is on the midline of the body and the eyes are away from the midline or lateral to the nose.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #7

8. What are the two major anatomical regions of the body?
(p. 6)

- A. Axial and abdominal
- B. Appendicular and cephalic
- C.** Axial and appendicular
- D. Cephalic and thoracic

The two major anatomical regions of the body are axial and appendicular while cephalic, abdominal and thoracic are examples of subdivisions of the two major regions.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #8

9. If a person sustained cervical dislocation in an accident, what region of his/her body was affected?
(p. 6)

- A. Head
- B.** Neck
- C. Chest
- D. Face

The person's neck is affected because the term cervical is the anatomical region of the body that refers to the neck.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #9

10. What are the two different ways the abdominal region of the body can be divided?
(p. 8)
- A. The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 2 regions.
 - B. The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 6 regions.
 - C.** The abdominal region can be divided into 4 regions or 9 regions.
 - D. The abdominal region can only be divided into 4 regions.

The abdominal region can be divided in one of two ways: into four quadrants or into nine regions similar to a tic-tac-toe grid. The four quadrants are: the right upper quadrant, left upper quadrant, right lower quadrant, and left lower quadrant. Starting from top right, the nine regions of the abdomen are: the right hypochondriac region, epigastric region, left hypochondriac region, right lumbar region, umbilical region, left lumbar region, right inguinal region, hypogastric region, and left inguinal region.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #10

11. Which of the following organs is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen?
(p. 8)
- A. Heart
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Left kidney
 - D.** Liver

The liver is in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. The other organs listed are not located in the abdomen.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #11

12. In which of the following regions of the abdomen is the navel located?
(p. 8)
- A. Right hypogastric
 - B. Left hypogastric
 - C. Epigastric
 - D.** Umbilical

The navel is in the umbilical region of the abdomen.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #12

13. Carpal tunnel syndrome is a condition that affects what region of the body?
(p. 6)
- A. Foot
 - B. Arm
 - C. Leg
 - D.** Wrist

The anatomical term, carpal, refers to the wrist.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.6. Identify common pathology related to each body system

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #13

14. Which of the following anatomical terms of direction refer to the dorsal side of the body?
(p. 4)
- A.** Posterior
 - B. Anterior
 - C. Superior
 - D. Inferior

The anatomical term posterior refers to the backside or dorsal side of the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #14

15. Where is the diaphragm in relation to the lungs?
(p. 5)
- A. Superficial
 - B. Deep
 - C. Superior
 - D.** Inferior

The diaphragm is inferior to the lungs because it is farther from the top of the head than the lungs.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #15

16. All of the following describe an anatomical region except which one?
(p. 6)
- A. Axial
 - B. Cubital
 - C.** Bilateral
 - D. Tarsal

Bilateral describes an anatomical term of direction not an anatomical region.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #16

17. All of the following describe an anatomical term of direction except which one?
(p. 5)
- A. Right
 - B.** Cubital
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Medial

Cubital describes an anatomical region not an anatomical term of direction.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #17

18. All of the following describe an anatomical term of direction except which one?
(p. 5)
- A. Proximal
 - B. Superior
 - C. Bilateral
 - D. Transverse**

Transverse describes an anatomical plane not an anatomical term of direction.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #18

19. All of the following describe an anatomical region except which one?
(p. 6)
- A. Sagittal**
 - B. Inguinal
 - C. Appendicular
 - D. Plantar

Sagittal describes an anatomical plane not an anatomical region.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #19

20. How does a sagittal plane separate the body?
(p. 8)
- A. Top from bottom
 - B. Right from left**
 - C. Front from back
 - D. Up from down

A sagittal plane separates the body right from left.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #20

21. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body exactly down the
(p. 8) midline?
- A. Midline
 - B. Medial
 - C. Midsagittal**
 - D. Median

A midsagittal plane separates the body right from left, exactly down the midline.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #21

22. How does a transverse plane separate the body?

(p. 8)

- A.** Top from bottom
- B. Right from left
- C. Front from back
- D. Up from down

A transverse plane separates the body top from bottom.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #22

23. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body top from bottom?

(p. 8)

- A. Sagittal
- B.** Transverse
- C. Midsagittal
- D. Frontal

A transverse plane separates the body top from bottom.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #23

24. How does a frontal or coronal plane separate the body?

(p. 8)

- A. Top from bottom
- B. Right from left
- C.** Front from back
- D. Up from down

A frontal or coronal plane separates the body front from back.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #24

25. Which of the following terms describes an anatomical plane that separates the body front from back?

(p. 8)

- A. Sagittal
- B. Transverse
- C. Midsagittal
- D.** Frontal or coronal

A frontal or coronal plane separates the body front from back.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #25

26. What kind of term can be used to describe the position of the entire body or a body part?
(p. 8)
- A. Anatomical plane
 - B. Anatomical region
 - C. Anatomical cavity
 - D. Anatomical position**

A term of anatomical position, such as prone or supine, can be used to describe the position of the entire body or a body part.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #26

27. Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing up?
(p. 8)
- A. Supine**
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Prone

Supine describes the anatomical position in which the anterior surface faces up while prone describes the anterior surface facing down. Ventral and anterior describes anatomical terms of direction not position.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #27

28. Which anatomical term of position describes the anterior surface facing down?
(p. 8)
- A. Supine
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Prone**

Prone describes the anatomical position in which the anterior surface faces down while supine describes the anterior surface facing up. Ventral and anterior describes anatomical terms of direction not position.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #28

29. In standard anatomical position, the palms are in what position?
(p. 4)
- A. Supine**
 - B. Ventral
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Prone

Standard anatomical position has the palms facing up or in a supine position.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #29

30. A patient lying on his/her ventral or anterior surface, face down would be in what position?
(p. 8)
A. Supine
B. Dorsal
C. Posterior
D. Prone

A patient lying on his/her ventral or anterior surface, face down would be in the prone position. Dorsal and posterior describe terms of anatomical direction not position.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #30

31. Which of the following is not an anatomical cavity in the body?
(p. 8)
A. Thoracic
B. Dorsal
C. Inguinal
D. Abdominal

Inguinal is an anatomical region not an anatomical cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #31

32. The thoracic cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
(p. 10)
A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
B. Cranial and vertebral cavities
C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

The thoracic cavity includes anatomical cavities in chest, pleural and pericardial.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #32

33. The abdominopelvic cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
(p. 10)
A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
B. Cranial and vertebral cavities
C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

The abdominopelvic cavity includes anatomical cavities in the abdominal and pelvic regions in the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #33

34. How many anatomical cavities does the thoracic cavity contain?
(p. 10)
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4

The thoracic cavity contains three anatomical cavities, two pleural cavities and one pericardial cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #34

35. Which membrane lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities?
(p. 10)
- A. Meninges
 - B. Pleurae
 - C. Pericardium
 - D. Peritoneum**

The abdominal and pelvic cavities are lined by the peritoneum.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #35

36. Which organs are associated with the dorsal cavity?
(p. 10)
- A. Brain and spinal cord**
 - B. Lungs and heart
 - C. Digestive organs
 - D. Reproductive organs

The brain and spinal cord are housed in the dorsal cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #36

37. What is the mediastinum?
(p. 10)
- A. The wall separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity
 - B. The three layers of membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord
 - C. The space between the pleural cavities that contains the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and major vessels**
 - D. Another name for the anatomical cavity located in the middle of the body

The space between the pleural cavities that contains the heart, esophagus, trachea, thymus, and major vessels is called the mediastinum.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #37

38. Which of the following set of anatomical cavities has an organ that serves as a wall between the two?
(p. 10)
- A. Cranial and vertebral
 - B. Pleural and pericardial
 - C. Abdominal and pelvic
 - D. Thoracic and abdominopelvic**

There is no wall dividing the cranial and vertebral cavities, pleural and pericardial cavities, or the abdominal from the pelvic cavity. The diaphragm serves as a wall separating the thoracic cavity from the abdominopelvic cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #38

39. Which of the following cavities contain serous membranes?
(p. 11)
- A. Cranial
 - B. Inguinal
 - C. Thoracic**
 - D. Brachial

The thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities contain fluid-filled serous membranes, which line the cavities and surround the organs. The cranial and vertebral cavities are lined by the meninges. Inguinal and brachial are regions not cavities.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #39

40. What is a serous membrane?
(p. 11)
- A. A single layered membrane
 - B. A double layered membrane with air between the two layers
 - C. A double layered membrane that contains fluid between the two layers**
 - D. A membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord

Serous membranes are double layered membranes that contain fluid between the two layers.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #40

41. Which of the following statements is false regarding serous membranes?
(p. 11)
- A. Serous membranes are found in the thoracic and cranial body cavities.**
 - B. Serous membranes have fluid between the two membrane layers.
 - C. The pleurae and peritoneum are examples of serous membranes.
 - D. Serous membranes are double layered membranes.

Serous membranes are found in the thoracic cavity but not in the cranial cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #41

42. Which membrane surrounds the lungs in the thoracic cavity?

(p. 12)

- A. Meninges
- B. Pleura**
- C. Pericardium
- D. Peritoneum

A serous membrane called the pleura surrounds each of the lungs in the thoracic cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #42

43. Which membrane surrounds the heart in the thoracic cavity?

(p. 12)

- A. Meninges
- B. Pleura
- C. Pericardium**
- D. Peritoneum

The heart is surrounded by a serous membrane called the pericardium.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #43

44. Which of the following statements is false regarding the pericardium?

(p. 12)

- A. The pericardium is an example of a serous membrane.
- B. The pericardium is composed of two layers, the visceral pleura and parietal pericardium.**
- C. The visceral layer of the pericardium is in contact with the heart.
- D. Pericardial fluid fills the space between the two layers of the pericardium.

The pericardium is composed of two layers, the visceral pericardium and parietal pericardium. The visceral pleura is a part of the serous membrane that surrounds the lungs.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #44

45. Which organ is surrounded by the pericardium?

(p. 12)

- A. Lung
- B. Intestines
- C. Heart**
- D. Kidney

The heart is surrounded by a serous membrane called the pericardium.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #45

46. Which organs are surrounded by the pleural membrane?

(p. 12)

- A.** Lungs
- B. Intestines
- C. Heart
- D. Kidneys

The lungs are surrounded by a serous membrane called the pleural membrane.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #46

47. What is homeostasis?

(p. 14)

- A.** The body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment
- B. Negative feedback
- C. Positive feedback
- D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

Homeostasis is an important unifying concept in physiology that all structures function together in the human body to maintain a steady internal environment.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.4 Define homeostasis and explain why it is so important in human physiology.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #47

48. Which of the following statements is an example of the body's ability to maintain homeostasis?

(p. 14)

- A. Michael has been sick with the flu and he has a fever.
- B. Bill must be sure to take his blood pressure medication in order to control his chronic hypertension.
- C.** Mary had a physical and was pleased to hear that her blood pressure was within the normal range.
- D. Connie has diabetes and must take insulin injections to control her high blood glucose levels.

Homeostasis is the human body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment. Keeping blood pressure within the normal range is an example of this.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.4 Define homeostasis and explain why it is so important in human physiology.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #48

49. What is negative feedback?

(p. 15)

- A. The body's ability to maintain homeostasis
- B.** The process the body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis
- C. The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis
- D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

Negative feedback is the process the body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #49

50. All of the following are examples of negative feedback except:
(p. 16)
- A. sweating in response to elevated body temperature.
 - B. secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose.
 - C. secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose.
 - D.** uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix.

As the fetus reaches full term, its head pushes on the cervix. The increased pressure on the cervix causes the cervix to release prostaglandins, which cause the uterus to contract, moving away from homeostasis. The contractions cause the fetal head to push harder on the cervix which increases the pressure. The cervix responds by making more prostaglandins, leading to more contractions, further increasing the fetal head's pressure on the cervix.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #50

51. What is positive feedback?
(p. 15)
- A. The body's ability to maintain homeostasis
 - B. The process that body uses to reverse the direction of movement away from homeostasis
 - C.** The process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis
 - D. The body's ability to function outside of the optimal range

Positive feedback is the process the body uses to increase the movement away from homeostasis.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #51

52. All of the following are examples of positive feedback except:
(p. 16)
- A. sweating in response to elevated body temperature.
 - B. secretion of insulin in response to increased blood glucose.
 - C. secretion of glucagon in response to decreased blood glucose.
 - D.** uterine contractions in response to the pressure of the baby's head on the cervix.

As the fetus reaches full term, its head pushes on the cervix. The increased pressure on the cervix causes the cervix to release prostaglandins, which cause the uterus to contract, moving away from homeostasis. The contractions cause the fetal head to push harder on the cervix which increases the pressure. The cervix responds by making more prostaglandins, leading to more contractions, further increasing the fetal head's pressure on the cervix.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #52

53. Which of the following statements regarding homeostasis is false?
(p. 16)
- A. If the body detects a change and works to make the levels move even farther away from homeostasis, that is positive feedback.
 - B. If the body detects a change beyond its normal homeostasis range (either too high or too low), and it works to reach its homeostasis range by reversing the direction of movement; that is positive feedback.**
 - C. Homeostasis is the body's ability to maintain a steady internal environment. This is achieved through using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.
 - D. Homeostasis is the body's ability to overcome an imbalanced internal environment. This is achieved through using positive and negative feedback mechanisms.

If the body detects a change beyond its normal homeostasis range (either too high or too low), and it works to reach its homeostasis range by reversing the direction of movement; that is negative feedback.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #53

54. Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the diaphragm's relation to the stomach?
(p. 5)
- A. Inferior
 - B. Superior**
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Posterior

The diaphragm is closer to the top of the head than the stomach, therefore it is superior.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #54

55. Related to affecting two sides refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?
(p. 5)
- A. Bilateral
 - B. Superior**
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Lateral

Bilateral refers to two sides and lateral refers to away from the midline.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #55

56. Closer to the connection to the body refers to which of the following anatomical terms of direction?
(p. 5)

- A. Distal
- B. Superficial**
- C. Deep
- D. Proximal

Proximal is the anatomical term that refers to closer to the connection of the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #56

57. Which of the anatomical terms of direction best describes the wrist's relationship to the shoulder?
(p. 5)

- A. Proximal
- B. Superior
- C. Distal**
- D. Posterior

The wrist is closer farther from the connection to the body; therefore it is distal to the shoulder.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #57

58. Which of the anatomical terms of direction describes the relation of the hypodermis to the epidermis?
(p. 5)

- A. Superficial
- B. Superior**
- C. Deep
- D. Distal

The hypodermis is under the dermis or farther from the surface, therefore it is deep to the dermis.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #58

59. Which of the anatomical regions houses the stomach?
(p. 6)

- A. Abdominal**
- B. Axillary
- C. Appendicular
- D. Anterior

The stomach is in the abdominal region of the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #59

60. The lungs are housed in which of the following anatomical regions?

(p. 5)

- A.** Axial
- B. Axillary
- C. Appendicular
- D. Abdominal

The axial region includes the head, neck, and trunk and therefore houses the lungs. The axillary region of the body refers to the armpit.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #60

61. Bryan has a blister on the surface of his palm from raking the leaves. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Bryan's blister?

(p. 5-6)

- A.** Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
- B. Bryan has a superior blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
- C. Bryan has a superficial blister on the plantar surface of his palm in the appendicular region of his body.
- D. Bryan has a superficial blister on the palmar surface of his palm in the axial region of his body.

Superficial is the correct anatomical term of direction because it is used when describing layered structures. Palmar is the term used to refer to the palm of the hand. The hands are attached to the arms which are in the appendicular region of the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #61

62. Susan has a tumor on her left ovary. Which set of anatomical terms correctly describes Susan's tumor?

(p. 5-6)

- A.** Susan has a deep, lateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.
- B. Susan has a deep, bilateral tumor located in the pelvic region of her body.
- C. Susan has a deep tumor located in the abdominal region of her body.
- D. Susan has a deep tumor located in the appendicular region of her body.

Ovaries are organs that are considered to be located deep within the body. The tumor is on the left side, not both sides; therefore lateral is the correct anatomical term. The ovaries are reproductive organs that are located in the pelvic region of the body.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Hard

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #62

63. The femoral region refers to which part of the body?
(p. 6)
A. Knee
B. Ankle
C. Thigh
D. Leg

The femoral region specifically refers to the thigh.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #63

64. The cubital region refers to which part of the body?
(p. 6)
A. Wrist
B. Elbow
C. Arm
D. Hand

The cubital region specifically refers to the elbow.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #64

65. The anterior cubital region refers to which part of the body?
(p. 6)
A. Wrist
B. Front of the elbow
C. Upper arm
D. Back of the hand

The anterior cubital region specifically refers to the front of the elbow.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #65

66. The posterior patellar region refers to which part of the body?
(p. 6)
A. Knee
B. Front of the knee
C. Upper knee
D. Back of the knee

The posterior patellar region specifically refers to the back of the knee.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #66

67. The dorsal cavity houses all of the following organs except which one?

(p. 10)

- A. Brain
- B. Spinal cord
- C. Vertebrae
- D. Lungs**

The dorsal cavity contains the cranial and vertebral cavities which together house the brain and spinal cord, and associated structures. The lungs are in the thoracic cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #67

68. The thoracic cavity houses all of the following structures except which one?

(p. 10)

- A. Heart
- B. Lungs
- C. Pleural membrane
- D. Peritoneum**

The peritoneum is located in the abdominopelvic cavity.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #68

69. Separating the right and left side of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?

(p. 8)

- A. Sagittal**
- B. Transverse
- C. Frontal
- D. Coronal

The sagittal plane divides the body into right and left sides.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #69

70. Separating the top and bottom half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?

(p. 8)

- A. Sagittal
- B. Transverse**
- C. Frontal
- D. Coronal

The transverse plane divides the body into top and bottom.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #70

71. Separating the front and back half of the body is achieved by what anatomical plane?
(p. 8)
- A. Sagittal
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Frontal**
 - D. Midsagittal

The frontal plane divides the body into front and back halves.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #71

72. Which of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum?
(p. 10)
- A. Kidneys
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Esophagus**
 - D. Spleen

The mediastinum is located between the pleural cavities and contains the heart, great vessels, trachea, thymus, and esophagus.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #72

73. All of the following organs are housed in the mediastinum except which one?
(p. 10)
- A. Heart
 - B. Lungs**
 - C. Esophagus
 - D. Trachea

The mediastinum is located between the pleural cavities and contains the heart, great vessels, trachea, thymus, and esophagus.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Applying

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Medium

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #73

74. Which part of the pleural membrane is in direct contact with the lungs?
(p. 12)
- A. Visceral**
 - B. Parietal
 - C. Pleura
 - D. Peritoneum

The part of the pleural membrane in direct contact with the lung is called the visceral pleura. The part of the pleural membrane not in direct contact with the lung is the parietal pleura.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #74

75. Which part of the pleural membrane is not in direct contact with the lungs?
(p. 12)
- A. Visceral
 - B. Parietal**
 - C. Pleura
 - D. Peritoneum

The part of the pleural membrane in direct contact with the lung is called the visceral pleura. The part of the pleural membrane not in direct contact with the lung is the parietal pleura.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #75

76. The dorsal cavity can be subdivided into which two cavities?
(p. 12)
- A. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
 - B. Cranial and vertebral cavities**
 - C. Pleural and pericardial cavities
 - D. Thoracic and abdominal pelvic cavities

The dorsal cavity includes anatomical cavities in the posterior region of the body, cranial and vertebral.

ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.

Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering

CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities

Difficulty level: Easy

Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.

Roiger - Chapter 01 #76

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
ABHES: 2.b. Identify and apply the knowledge of all body systems, their structure and functions, and their common diseases, symptoms and etiologies.	73
ABHES: 3.a. Define and use entire basic structure of medical words and be able to accurately identify in the correct context, i.e., root, prefix, suffix, combinations, spelling and definitions.	3
Blooms Taxonomy: Analyzing	10
Blooms Taxonomy: Applying	25
Blooms Taxonomy: Remembering	41
CAAHEP: I.C.1. Describe structural organization of the human body	3
CAAHEP: I.C.3. Describe body planes, directional terms, quadrants, and cavities	65
CAAHEP: I.C.5. Describe the normal function of each body system	7
CAAHEP: I.C.6. Identify common pathology related to each body system	1
Difficulty level: Easy	41
Difficulty level: Hard	10
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Learning outcome: 1.1 Define anatomy and physiology.	3
Learning outcome: 1.2 Describe the location of structures in the human body using anatomical terms of direction, regions, planes, positions, and cavities.	56
Learning outcome: 1.3 Locate serous membranes by their individual names and relative location to organs.	10
Learning outcome: 1.4 Define homeostasis and explain why it is so important in human physiology.	2
Learning outcome: 1.5 Define negative and positive feedback and explain their importance to homeostasis.	5
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