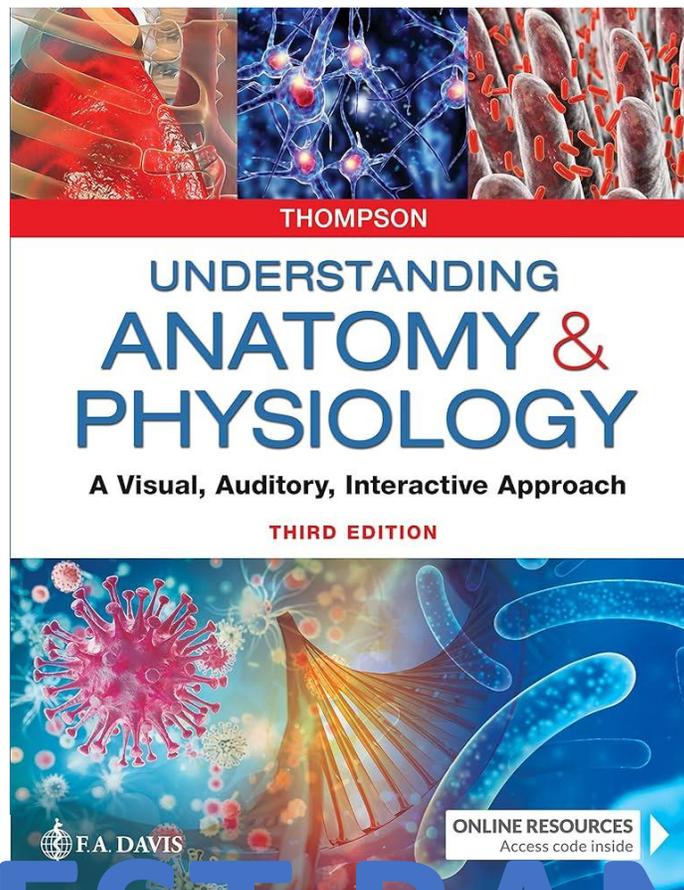


# TEST BANK

Understanding Anatomy &  
Physiology, 3rd Edition, Gale Sloan  
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**Understanding Anatomy & Physiology A Visual, Auditory, Interactive Approach 3rd Edition by  
Gale Sloan Thompson**

**Table of Contents**

Part I Foundation of the Body
Chapter 1 Orientation to the Human Body
Chapter 2 Chemistry of Life
Chapter 3 Cells
Chapter 4 Human Microbiome
Part II Covering, Support, and Movement of the Body
Chapter 5 Tissues
Chapter 6 Integumentary System
Chapter 7 Bones & Bone Tissue
Chapter 8 Skeletal System
Chapter 9 Joints
Chapter 10 Muscular System
Part III Regulation and Integration of the Body
Chapter 11 Nervous System
Chapter 12 Sense Organs
Chapter 13 Endocrine System
Part IV Maintenance of the Body
Chapter 14 Blood
Chapter 15 Heart
Chapter 16 Vascular System
Chapter 17 Lymphatic & Immune Systems
Chapter 18 Respiratory System
Chapter 19 Urinary System
Chapter 20 Fluid, Electrolyte, & Acid-Base Balance
Chapter 21 Digestive System
Chapter 22 Nutrition & Metabolism
Part V Continuity
Chapter 23 Reproductive Systems
Chapter 24 Pregnancy & Human Development
Chapter 25 Heredity

# CHAPTER 1: Orientation to the Human Body

## Matching

*Match the name of each organ system to its key components. a.*

integumentary system

b. skeletal system

c. muscular system

d. lymphatic system

e. respiratory system

f. urinary system

g. nervous system

h. endocrine system

i. circulatory system

j. digestive system

k. male reproductive system

l. female reproductive system

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Consists of stomach, small and large intestines, liver, and pancreas
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Consists of skin, hair, and nails
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Consists of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Consists primarily of skeletal muscles
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Consists of heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Consists of brain, spinal cord, nerves, and sense organs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Consists of ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, and breasts
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Consists of pituitary gland, adrenals, pancreas, and thyroid
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Consists of lymph nodes, lymphatic vessels, lymph, thymus, and spleen

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Consists of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs

*Match each term to its definition. a.*

distal

b. proximal

c. medial

d. lateral

e. superior

f. inferior

g. anterior

h. posterior

i. superficial

j. deep

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Toward the back of the body

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Farthest from the point of origin

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Above

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. At or near the body's surface
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Toward the body's midline
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Closest to the point of origin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Toward the front of the body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Below

*Match each term to its location on the body.*

- a. frontal
- b. deltoid
- c. brachial
- d. inguinal
- e. pectoral
- f. sternal
- g. digital
- h. antecubital
- i. buccal
- j. cephalic
- k. lumbar
- l. calcaneal
- m. plantar
- n. pedal
- o. tarsal
- p. axillary

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Arm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Lower back
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Armpit
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Heel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Fingers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Shoulder
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. Sole of the foot
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Forehead
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Chest

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Front of elbow
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Foot
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Cheek
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Groin
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Ankle

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Which organ system produces immune cells and has a role in fluid balance?
  - a. Integumentary system
  - b. Circulatory system
  - c. Endocrine system
  - d. Lymphatic system
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Which organ system protects organs, allows for support and movement, and also plays a key role in blood formation?
  - a. Circulatory system
  - b. Muscular system
  - c. Skeletal system
  - d. Nervous system
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Which type of tissue covers the body's surface?
  - a. Epithelial
  - b. Connective
  - c. Muscle
  - d. Nerve
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Bone, cartilage, and adipose tissue are all types of
  - a. epithelial tissue.
  - b. connective tissue.
  - c. muscle.
  - d. nerve tissue.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. The type of plane that divides the body horizontally into upper and lower portions is called a a.
  - a. sagittal plane.
  - b. frontal plane.
  - c. transverse plane.
  - d. coronal plane.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38. Most illustrations that show the contents of the abdominal cavity use what type of plane? a.
  - a. Sagittal

- b. Transverse
- c. Horizontal
- d. Frontal

- \_\_\_\_ 39. Which of the following correctly describes the anatomical position?
- a. Standing erect, facing forward, with arms outstretched
  - b. Standing erect with arms at sides, palms facing backward, face and feet facing forward
  - c. Standing erect with arms overhead, face and feet facing forward
  - d. Standing erect with arms at sides and with palms, face, and feet facing forward
- \_\_\_\_ 40. The dorsal cavity contains the
- a. thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities.
  - b. cranial and spinal cavities.
  - c. mediastinum and pleural cavities.
  - d. abdominal and pelvic cavities.
- \_\_\_\_ 41. The heart is located in the mediastinum, which is part of what cavity?
- a. Thoracic cavity
  - b. Dorsal cavity
  - c. Spinal cavity
  - d. Cranial cavity
- \_\_\_\_ 42. A patient comes to the hospital for treatment of pain in the right hypochondriac region. Based on the organs located in that region, which organ might be causing the pain? a. Stomach
- b. Small intestines
  - c. Gallbladder
  - d. Appendix

### Completion

Complete each statement.

43. The structure of the body is called \_\_\_\_\_; how it functions is called \_\_\_\_\_.
44. The human body is organized from the very \_\_\_\_\_ to the very \_\_\_\_\_.
45. The region proximal to the patellar region and distal to the inguinal region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
46. The region superior to the pubic region and inferior to the abdominal region is the \_\_\_\_\_ region.
47. The two major body cavities are the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ cavities.
48. The constancy of the body's internal environment is called \_\_\_\_\_.
49. \_\_\_\_\_ feedback is when an effector opposes the stimulus and reverses the direction of change.