Chapter 1: Organization and General Plan of the Body (Completion)

Complete each statement.

1. The study of the layers of a body part is called its _________________.

2. The study of the blood flow of a body part is called its _________________.

3. The bones of the skull are rigid and hard, which is part of their _________________.

4. Red bone marrow produces blood cells, which is part of its _________________.

5. The deltoid area is _________________ to the antecubital area.

6. The temporal area is _________________ to the nasal area.

7. The pectoral area is _________________ to the umbilical area.

8. The plantar area is _________________ to the popliteal area.

9. The orbital areas are _________________ to the temporal areas.

10. The cervical area is _________________ to the parietal area.

11. The most posterior area of the head is the _________________ area.
12. The most superior area of the lower limb is the ___________ area.

13. The anterior site of attachment of the thigh to the trunk is the ___________ area.

14. The inferior site of attachment of the upper limb to the trunk is the ___________ area.

15. The organ system that is most external is the ___________ system.

16. The organ system that is a framework that supports the body is the ___________ system.

17. The organ system that takes oxygen from the lungs to the tissues is the ___________ system.

18. The organ system of which the thyroid gland is part is the ___________ system.

19. The organ system of which the esophagus is part is the ___________ system.

20. The organ system of which the kidneys are part is the ___________ system.

21. The dorsal cavity consists of the ___________ and ___________ cavities.

22. The thoracic cavity is part of the larger ___________ cavity.

23. The abdominal cavity is part of the larger ___________ cavity.

24. Superior to the abdominal cavity is the muscle called the ___________.

25. The diaphragm is inferior to the ___________ cavity.

26. The cranial cavity is formed by the ___________.
27. The spinal cavity is formed by the__________________.

28. The dorsal cavity is lined by membranes called the__________________.

29. The brain and spinal cord are covered by membranes called the__________________.

30. The brain is located in the__________________cavity.

31. The spinal cord is located in the__________________cavity.

32. The parietal pleura lines the__________________.

33. The visceral pleura covers the__________________.

34. The thoracic cavity is lined by a membrane called the__________________.

35. The lungs are covered by a membrane called the__________________.

36. The peritoneum lines the__________________.

37. The mesentery covers the__________________.

38. The abdominal cavity is lined by a membrane called the__________________.

39. The abdominal organs are covered by a membrane called the__________________.

40. To make clinical description easier, the abdomen may be divided into four__________.

41. The horizontal boundary between the upper and lower abdominal quadrants is a line through the__________________.

42. The vertical boundary between the right and left abdominal quadrants is a line through the__________________.

43. A__________________section separates the body into right and left parts.
44. A_____________ section separates the body into front and back parts.

45. A_____________ section separates the body into upper and lower parts.

46. The nasal area would be separated from the occipital areas by a ________________ section of the head.

47. The two orbital areas would be separated from each other by a ________________ section of the head.

48. The deltoid areas would be separated from the gluteal areas by a ________________ section of the trunk.

49. A transverse section of the femoral area would also be a ________________ section.

50. A coronal section of the femoral area would also be a ________________ section.

51. The pectoral and patellar areas are both on the_____________ side of the body.

52. The sacral and lumbar areas are both on the_____________ side of the body.

53. A temporal area is on the_____________ side of the head.

54. The perineal area is_____________ to the inguinal areas.

55. The smallest living unit of structure and function is the_____________.

56. A living cell is made of nonliving materials called_____________.

57. The two kinds of chemicals that make up cells are called ________________ and ________________.
58. A tissue is a group of cells with similar ________________ and ________________.

59. A tissue that supports the body is a type of ________________ tissue.

60. A tissue that contracts to move part of the body is a ________________ tissue.

61. A tissue that lines a body cavity is a type of ________________ tissue.

62. A tissue that forms glands to produce secretions is a type of ________________ tissue.

63. A group of tissues that work together is called a(n) ________________.

64. A group of organs that work together is called a(n) ________________.

65. Of skin, bone, and fat, the one that is not an organ is ________________.

66. Of muscle, tendon, and protein, the one that is not an organ is ________________.

67. To maintain homeostasis, the body must constantly respond to ________________.

68. The body responds to changes and remains healthy in a state called ________________.

69. The type of feedback mechanism in which the response reverses the stimulus is called ________________.

70. The type of feedback mechanism in which the response keeps the stimulus going is called ________________.
71. The type of feedback mechanism that contains its own brake is called ________________.

72. The type of feedback mechanism that requires an external brake is called ________________.

73. Both positive and negative feedback mechanisms occur in the body, but the type that is more common is the____________________ mechanism.

74. All of the chemical reactions and physical changes that take place in the body are called____________________.

75. The heat (energy) production of the body is called ____________________.

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Answer Section

COMPLETION

1. ANS: anatomy
   PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1

2. ANS: physiology
   PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1

3. ANS: anatomy
   PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1

4. ANS: physiology
   PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 1

5. ANS:
superior
proximal

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

5. ANS: lateral

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

6. ANS: superior

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

8. ANS:
distal

inferior

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

9. ANS: medial

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

10. ANS: inferior

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

11. ANS: occipital

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2

12. ANS: femoral

PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 2
13. ANS: inguinal  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 2

14. ANS: axillary  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 2

15. ANS: integumentary  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

16. ANS: skeletal  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

17. ANS: circulatory  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

18. ANS: endocrine  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

19. ANS: digestive  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

20. ANS: urinary  
PTS: 1  REF: Rev Ques 3

21.ANS: 

cranial, spinal

spinal, cranial
22. ANS: ventral

23. ANS: ventral

24. ANS: diaphragm

25. ANS: thoracic

26. ANS: skull

27. ANS: vertebrae

28. ANS: meninges

29. ANS: meninges
30. ANS: cranial

31. ANS: spinal
    vertebral

32. ANS: thoracic cavity

33. ANS: lungs

34. ANS: parietal pleura

35. ANS: visceral pleura

36. ANS: abdominal cavity

37. ANS: abdominal organs
38. ANS: peritoneum
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

39. ANS: mesentery
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 4

40. ANS: quadrants
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

41. ANS: umbilicus
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5/a

42. ANS: umbilicus
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 5

43. ANS: sagittal
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

44. ANS:
coronal
frontal
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

45. ANS: transverse
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6

46. ANS:
coronal
frontal
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6
47. ANS: midsagittal
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6
48. ANS: transverse
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6
49. ANS: cross
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6
50. ANS: longitudinal
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 6
51. ANS:
ventral
anterior
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7
52. ANS:
dorsal
posterior
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7
53. ANS: lateral  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

54. ANS: medial  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 7

55. ANS: cell  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

56. ANS: chemicals  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

57. ANS:  
inorganic, organic  
organic, inorganic  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

58. ANS:  
structure, function  
function, structure  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

59. ANS: connective  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 8

60. ANS: muscle
61. ANS: epithelial

62. ANS: epithelial

63. ANS: organ

64. ANS: organ system

65. ANS: fat

66. ANS: protein

67. ANS: changes

68. ANS: homeostasis

69. ANS: negative
70. ANS: positive  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

71. ANS: negative  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

72. ANS: positive  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

73. ANS: negative  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

74. ANS: metabolism  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10

75. ANS: metabolic rate  
PTS: 1 REF: Rev Ques 10