

Chapter 1. A First look at Anatomy

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The basic vocabulary used in anatomy is primarily derived from
 - A. Greek
 - B. Hebrew
 - C. Latin
 - D. German
 - E. Greek and Latin

2. The early anatomist known as the "Prince of Physicians" was
 - A. Galen
 - B. Vesalius
 - C. Pelops
 - D. Leonardo da Vinci
 - E. Herophilus

3. The man known as the "Reformer of Anatomy" was

- A. Vesalius
- B. Galen
- C. Herophilus
- D. Aristotle
- E. Watson

4. Anatomy is the study of

- A. Stars
- B. Function
- C. Mathematical symmetry
- D. Structure
- E. Word histories

5. The scientific discipline that studies the function of body structures is

- A. Anatomy
- B. Physiology
- C. Astronomy
- D. Anthropology
- E. Archeology

6. Gross anatomy refers to the study of

- A. Cells
- B. Structures formed by cells
- C. Structures not visible to the unaided eye
- D. Structures visible to the unaided eye
- E. Nasal secretions

7. The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under

- A. Pathologic anatomy
- B. Systemic anatomy
- C. Histology
- D. Surgical anatomy
- E. Developmental anatomy

8. Molecules are formed from two or more

- A. Electrons
- B. Organs
- C. Atoms
- D. Tissues
- E. Systems

9. Which level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?

- A. Organ system level
- B. Cellular level
- C. Tissue level
- D. Chemical level
- E. Organ level

10. At what level of organization is a tooth?

- A. Tissue level
- B. Cell level
- C. Organ level
- D. System level
- E. Atomic level

11. The term that refers to the ability of organisms to respond to a stimulus is

- A. Responsiveness
- B. Reproduction
- C. Metabolism
- D. Development
- E. Organization

12. The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is

- A. An organ
- B. An individual
- C. Tissue
- D. A cell
- E. A system

13. One of the characteristics of living things is _____, which causes changes in structures, processes, or traits that increase expected long-term reproductive success.

- A. Adaptation
- B. Homeostasis
- C. Regulation
- D. Responsiveness
- E. Development

14. The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called

- A. Metabolism
- B. Homeostasis
- C. Reproduction
- D. Responsiveness
- E. Development

15. The system responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors is the _____ system.

- A. Respiratory
- B. Muscular
- C. Integumentary
- D. Urinary
- E. Nervous

16. The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the _____ system.

- A. Skeletal
- B. Muscular
- C. Cardiovascular
- D. Respiratory
- E. Lymphatic

17. The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the _____ system.

- A. Urinary
- B. Respiratory
- C. Cardiovascular
- D. Endocrine
- E. Nervous

18. Which describes the anatomic position?

- A. Body is upright
- B. Palms are facing forward
- C. Thumbs point away from the body
- D. Feet are flat on the floor
- E. All of these apply

19. The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.

- A. Section
- B. Plane
- C. Direction
- D. Tangent
- E. Figure

20. A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called

- A. Frontal
- B. Coronal
- C. Oblique
- D. Sagittal
- E. Transverse

21. A _____ plane cuts perpendicularly along the long axis of the body or organ.

- A. Transverse
- B. Oblique
- C. Sagittal
- D. Coronal
- E. Frontal

22. Which best defines "superficial"?

- A. On the inside
- B. On the outside
- C. Toward the end of an appendage
- D. Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk
- E. At the head end

23. The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

- A. Inferior
- B. Superior
- C. Medial
- D. Lateral
- E. Caudal

24. The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is

- A. Distal
- B. Proximal
- C. Medial
- D. Cephalic
- E. Dorsal

25. The directional term that means "in back of or toward the back surface" is

- A. Posterior
- B. Caudal
- C. Cephalic
- D. Anterior
- E. Proximal

26. The best term for referring to the rear or tail end is

- A. Caudal
- B. Cephalic
- C. Inferior
- D. Superior
- E. Lateral

27. The head, neck, and trunk make up the _____ region of the body.

- A. Appendicular
- B. Axial
- C. Cephalic
- D. Caudal
- E. Thoracic

28. The posterior aspect of the body has _____ enclosed cavities.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

29. The cranial cavity houses the

- A. Eyeball
- B. Ear canals
- C. Brain
- D. Spinal cord
- E. Nasal structures

30. The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the

- A. Nervous system passageway
- B. Abdominal cavity
- C. Spinal cavity
- D. Vertebral canal
- E. None of the choices is correct

31. The axillary region is _____ to the pectoral region.

- A. Lateral
- B. Medial
- C. Distal
- D. Proximal
- E. Inferior

32. The anatomic term for the cheek is

- A. Buccal
- B. Pelvic
- C. Cervical
- D. Crural
- E. Sacral

33. The best view of the popliteal region is seen from the

- A. Anterior
- B. Lateral
- C. Superior
- D. Inferior
- E. Posterior

34. The anatomic term for the foot is

- A. Pubic
- B. Patellar
- C. Pes
- D. Popliteal
- E. Acromial

35. The anatomic term for the wrist region is

- A. Tarsal
- B. Carpal
- C. Digital
- D. Olecranal
- E. Perineal

36. One can best see the dorsum of the manus from a/n _____ view.

- A. Lateral
- B. Superior
- C. Inferior
- D. Posterior
- E. Anterior

37. The primary function of serous fluid appears to be

- A. To serve as a lubricant
- B. A stabilizing force
- C. To insulate
- D. To store energy
- E. To provide an attachment surface

38. The anatomic term for the calf is

- A. Crural
- B. Popliteal
- C. Tarsal
- D. Carpal
- E. Sural

39. The term "hallux" refers to the

- A. Little finger
- B. Thumb
- C. Great toe
- D. Lateral-most toe
- E. Middle digit

40. The anatomic term for the hip region is

- A. Sternal
- B. Coxal
- C. Dorsal
- D. Crural
- E. Sural

41. A piercing in the umbilical region would be found on the

- A. Curve of the ear
- B. Lip
- C. Ear lobe
- D. Navel
- E. Eyebrow

42. A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the

- A. Jaw
- B. Ear
- C. Nose
- D. Knee
- E. Shoulder

43. Pollex refers to the

- A. Eyebrow
- B. Thumb
- C. Great toe
- D. Little finger
- E. Kneecap

44. A digit may refer to

- A. A finger
- B. The nose
- C. A toe
- D. The entire arm
- E. A finger or toe

45. An inguinal hernia is in the region of the

- A. Loin
- B. Groin
- C. Calf
- D. Thigh
- E. Shoulder

46. Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?

- A. The muscles of the intestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily
- B. The walls of blood capillaries are composed of a thin epithelium
- C. The muscles of the thigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue
- D. There are fenestrations (openings) between the epithelial cells in capillary walls
- E. The esophageal wall includes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue

47. Anatomy means

- A. To work out
- B. To discover the unknown
- C. To cut up
- D. To draw pictures
- E. To solve problems

48. Which serous membrane covers the external surface of an organ?

- A. The parietal layer
- B. The visceral layer
- C. The muscle layer
- D. The dorsal layer
- E. The ventral layer

49. The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the

- A. Abdominal region
- B. Thoracic region
- C. Axial region
- D. Appendicular region
- E. Antebrachial region

50. The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the

- A. Pleural cavity
- B. Pericardial cavity
- C. Mediastinum
- D. Peritoneal cavity
- E. Pericardium

51. Which is not found in the mediastinum?

- A. Heart
- B. Pancreas
- C. Thymus
- D. Trachea
- E. Esophagus

52. The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that

- A. Encloses the heart
- B. Encloses the kidney
- C. Encloses a lung
- D. Provides lubrication for the knee
- E. Covers the small intestine

53. With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a _____ view.

- A. Midsagittal
- B. Superior
- C. Inferior
- D. Frontal
- E. Posterior

54. The abdominopelvic cavity is commonly divided into _____ smaller imaginary compartments or regions.

- A. 6
- B. 15
- C. 8
- D. 9
- E. 18

55. The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Synovium
- D. Pleura
- E. Pericardium

56. Of the abdominopelvic regions, the one that is the superior of the middle column is called the

- A. Lumbar
- B. Umbilical
- C. Epigastric
- D. Hypogastric
- E. Hypochondriac

57. Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?

- A. Lumbar and iliac
- B. Hypogastric and hypochondriac
- C. Hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric
- D. Iliac and hypochondriac
- E. Lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac

58. Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.

- A. Hypochondriac
- B. Iliac
- C. Hypogastric
- D. Epigastric
- E. Lumbar

59. The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A. Hypogastric
- B. Right lumbar
- C. Umbilical
- D. Left iliac
- E. Left lumbar

60. The gall bladder is typically found in the _____ region of the abdominopelvic cavity.

- A. Umbilical
- B. Right lumbar
- C. Right hypochondriac
- D. Left hypochondriac
- E. Hypogastric

61. The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the

- A. Patellar region
- B. Umbilicus
- C. Antebrachial region
- D. Gluteal region
- E. Crural region

62. Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?

- A. Histology
- B. Cytology
- C. Embryology
- D. Developmental anatomy
- E. Surgical anatomy

63. Which branch of anatomy specifically examines developmental changes prior to birth?

A. Developmental anatomy

B. Regional anatomy

C. Embryology

D. Systemic anatomy

E. Pathologic anatomy

64. _____ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.

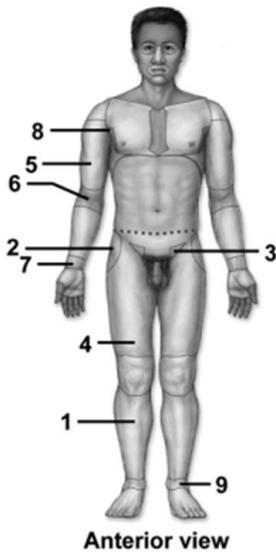
A. Regional

B. Surface

C. Radiographic

D. Surgical

E. Systemic



65. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 1 indicate?

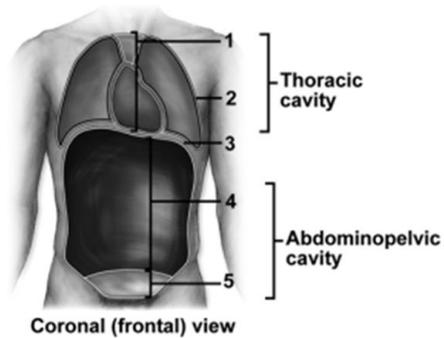
- A. Crural
- B. Femoral
- C. Brachial
- D. Sural
- E. Tarsal

66. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 2 indicate?

- A. Carpal
- B. Coxal
- C. Antecubital
- D. Sacral
- E. Axillary

67. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. Which number indicates the inguinal region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5



68. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 1 indicate?

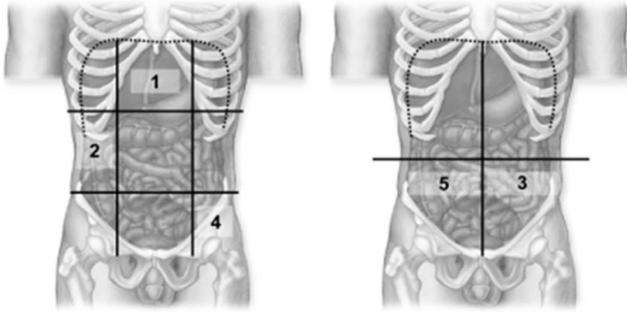
- A. Mediastinum
- B. Pelvic cavity
- C. Thoracic cavity
- D. Pleural cavity
- E. Pericardial cavity

69. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 5 indicate?

- A. Abdominal cavity
- B. Pelvic cavity
- C. Pleural cavity
- D. Pericardial cavity
- E. Mediastinum

70. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 2 indicate?

- A. Pelvic cavity
- B. Pleural cavity
- C. Mediastinum
- D. Abdominal cavity
- E. Cranial cavity



71. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the epigastric region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

72. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. What does number 5 indicate?

- A. Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
- B. Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
- C. Right hypochondriac region
- D. Left hypochondriac region
- E. Right lower quadrant (RLQ)

73. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the left iliac region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

True / False Questions

74. A bone is an organ.

True False

75. Surgical anatomy refers to the study of anatomic landmarks used before and after surgery.

True False

76. The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.

True False

77. Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.

True False

78. The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.

True False

79. Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.

True False

80. The life characteristic of reproduction may be interpreted at both the cellular and organismal levels.

True False

81. The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.

True False

82. The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.

True False

83. A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

True False

84. A sagittal plane is a vertical line that divides the body into right and left parts.

True False

85. The chest is superior to the head.

True False

86. The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.

True False

87. The mediastinum is a serous cavity.

True False

88. There is an actual barrier that separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.

True False

89. The sigmoid colon of the large intestine is contained within the hypogastric region.

True False

90. The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.

True False

91. The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.

True False

Fill in the Blank Questions

92. The work of Greek scientist _____, who was the first to publicly dissect and compare human and animal bodies, greatly influenced Galen, the "Prince of Physicians."

93. The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the _____ level.

94. The state of equilibrium, or constant internal environment, in the body is called _____.

95. The _____ system produces movement and generates heat when its parts contract.

96. The human organ system where the primary hormone is testosterone is the _____ reproductive system.

97. The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.

98. The antecubital region is _____ to the brachial region.

99. The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the _____.

100. The hypogastric region is located _____ to the right iliac region.

Chapter 1. A First look at Anatomy **Key**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The basic vocabulary used in anatomy is primarily derived from

- A. Greek
- B. Hebrew
- C. Latin
- D. German
- E.** Greek and Latin

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 List the contributions of early scientists to the field of human anatomy.

Section: 01.01

Topic: General

2. The early anatomist known as the "Prince of Physicians" was

- A.** Galen
- B. Vesalius
- C. Pelops
- D. Leonardo da Vinci
- E. Herophilus

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

3. The man known as the "Reformer of Anatomy" was

- A. Vesalius
- B. Galen
- C. Herophilus
- D. Aristotle
- E. Watson

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.01.01 List the contributions of early scientists to the field of human anatomy.

Section: 01.01

Topic: General

4. Anatomy is the study of

- A. Stars
- B. Function
- C. Mathematical symmetry
- D. Structure
- E. Word histories

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02

Topic: General

5. The scientific discipline that studies the function of body structures is

- A. Anatomy
- B. Physiology**
- C. Astronomy
- D. Anthropology
- E. Archeology

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02

Topic: General

6. Gross anatomy refers to the study of

- A. Cells
- B. Structures formed by cells
- C. Structures not visible to the unaided eye
- D. Structures visible to the unaided eye**
- E. Nasal secretions

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

7. The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under

- A. Pathologic anatomy
- B. Systemic anatomy
- C. Histology
- D. Surgical anatomy
- E. Developmental anatomy

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.03 Define gross anatomy and compare and contrast its subdisciplines.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

8. Molecules are formed from two or more

- A. Electrons
- B. Organs
- C. Atoms
- D. Tissues
- E. Systems

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.02

Topic: General

9. Which level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?

- A. Organ system level
- B. Cellular level
- C. Tissue level
- D. Chemical level
- E. Organ level

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 Identify the major levels of organization in the human body.

Section: 01.03

Topic: General

10. At what level of organization is a tooth?

- A. Tissue level
- B. Cell level
- C. Organ level
- D. System level
- E. Atomic level

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 Identify the major levels of organization in the human body.

Section: 01.03

Topic: General

11. The term that refers to the ability of organisms to respond to a stimulus is

- A. Responsiveness
- B. Reproduction
- C. Metabolism
- D. Development
- E. Organization

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

12. The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is

- A. An organ
- B. An individual
- C. Tissue
- D. A cell
- E. A system

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

13. One of the characteristics of living things is _____, which causes changes in structures, processes, or traits that increase expected long-term reproductive success.

- A. Adaptation
- B. Homeostasis
- C. Regulation
- D. Responsiveness
- E. Development

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

14. The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called

- A. Metabolism
- B. Homeostasis
- C. Reproduction
- D. Responsiveness
- E. Development

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

15. The system responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors is the _____ system.

- A. Respiratory
- B. Muscular
- C. Integumentary
- D. Urinary
- E. Nervous

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

16. The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the _____ system.

- A. Skeletal
- B. Muscular
- C. Cardiovascular
- D. Respiratory
- E. Lymphatic

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

17. The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the _____ system.

- A. Urinary
- B. Respiratory**
- C. Cardiovascular
- D. Endocrine
- E. Nervous

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

18. Which describes the anatomic position?

- A. Body is upright
- B. Palms are facing forward
- C. Thumbs point away from the body
- D. Feet are flat on the floor
- E. All of these apply**

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Demonstrate the anatomic position and explain its significance.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

19. The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.

- A. Section
- B. Plane**
- C. Direction
- D. Tangent
- E. Figure

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Use correct terminology to define the three common anatomic planes.

Section: 01.04b

Topic: Body Orientation

20. A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called

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

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Use correct terminology to define the three common anatomic planes.

Section: 01.04b

Topic: Body Orientation

21. A _____ plane cuts perpendicularly along the long axis of the body or organ.

A. Transverse

B. Oblique

C. Sagittal

D. Coronal

E. Frontal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Use correct terminology to define the three common anatomic planes.

Section: 01.04b

Topic: Body Orientation

22. Which best defines "superficial"?

A. On the inside

B. On the outside

C. Toward the end of an appendage

D. Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk

E. At the head end

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

23. The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

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

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

24. The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is

- A. Distal
- B.** Proximal
- C. Medial
- D. Cephalic
- E. Dorsal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

25. The directional term that means "in back of or toward the back surface" is

- A. Posterior
- B. Caudal
- C. Cephalic
- D. Anterior
- E. Proximal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

26. The best term for referring to the rear or tail end is

- A. Caudal
- B. Cephalic
- C. Inferior
- D. Superior
- E. Lateral

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

27. The head, neck, and trunk make up the _____ region of the body.

A. Appendicular

B. Axial

C. Cephalic

D. Caudal

E. Thoracic

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

28. The posterior aspect of the body has _____ enclosed cavities.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

29. The cranial cavity houses the

- A. Eyeball
- B. Ear canals
- C. Brain
- D. Spinal cord
- E. Nasal structures

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

30. The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the

- A. Nervous system passageway
- B. Abdominal cavity
- C. Spinal cavity
- D. Vertebral canal
- E. None of the choices is correct

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

31. The axillary region is _____ to the pectoral region.

- A. Lateral
- B. Medial
- C. Distal
- D. Proximal
- E. Inferior

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

32. The anatomic term for the cheek is

- A. Buccal
- B. Pelvic
- C. Cervical
- D. Crural
- E. Sacral

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

33. The best view of the popliteal region is seen from the

- A. Anterior
- B. Lateral
- C. Superior
- D. Inferior
- E. Posterior

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

34. The anatomic term for the foot is

- A. Pubic
- B. Patellar
- C. Pes
- D. Popliteal
- E. Acromial

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

35. The anatomic term for the wrist region is

- A. Tarsal
- B. Carpal**
- C. Digital
- D. Olecranal
- E. Perineal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

36. One can best see the dorsum of the manus from a/n _____ view.

- A. Lateral
- B. Superior
- C. Inferior
- D. Posterior**
- E. Anterior

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

37. The primary function of serous fluid appears to be

- A. To serve as a lubricant
- B. A stabilizing force
- C. To insulate
- D. To store energy
- E. To provide an attachment surface

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

38. The anatomic term for the calf is

- A. Crural
- B. Popliteal
- C. Tarsal
- D. Carpal
- E. Sural

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

39. The term "hallux" refers to the

- A. Little finger
- B. Thumb
- C. Great toe**
- D. Lateral-most toe
- E. Middle digit

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

40. The anatomic term for the hip region is

- A. Sternal
- B. Coxal**
- C. Dorsal
- D. Crural
- E. Sural

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

41. A piercing in the umbilical region would be found on the

- A. Curve of the ear
- B. Lip
- C. Ear lobe
- D. Navel
- E. Eyebrow

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

42. A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the

- A. Jaw
- B. Ear
- C. Nose
- D. Knee
- E. Shoulder

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

43. Pollex refers to the

- A. Eyebrow
- B. Thumb**
- C. Great toe
- D. Little finger
- E. Kneecap

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

44. A digit may refer to

- A. A finger
- B. The nose
- C. A toe
- D. The entire arm
- E. A finger or toe**

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

45. An inguinal hernia is in the region of the

- A. Loin
- B. Groin**
- C. Calf
- D. Thigh
- E. Shoulder

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

46. Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?

- A. The muscles of the intestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily**
- B. The walls of blood capillaries are composed of a thin epithelium
- C. The muscles of the thigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue
- D. There are fenestrations (openings) between the epithelial cells in capillary walls
- E. The esophageal wall includes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

47. Anatomy means

- A. To work out
- B. To discover the unknown
- C. To cut up**
- D. To draw pictures
- E. To solve problems

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.01 Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

48. Which serous membrane covers the external surface of an organ?

- A. The parietal layer
- B. The visceral layer**
- C. The muscle layer
- D. The dorsal layer
- E. The ventral layer

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

49. The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the

- A. Abdominal region
- B. Thoracic region
- C. Axial region
- D. Appendicular region
- E. Antebrachial region

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

50. The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the

- A. Pleural cavity
- B. Pericardial cavity
- C. Mediastinum
- D. Peritoneal cavity
- E. Pericardium

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

51. Which is not found in the mediastinum?

- A. Heart
- B. Pancreas**
- C. Thymus
- D. Trachea
- E. Esophagus

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

52. The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that

- A. Encloses the heart**
- B. Encloses the kidney
- C. Encloses a lung
- D. Provides lubrication for the knee
- E. Covers the small intestine

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

53. With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a _____ view.

A. Midsagittal

B. Superior

C. Inferior

D. Frontal

E. Posterior

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

54. The abdominopelvic cavity is commonly divided into _____ smaller imaginary compartments or regions.

A. 6

B. 15

C. 8

D. 9

E. 18

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

55. The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Diaphragm
- C. Synovium
- D. Pleura
- E. Pericardium

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

56. Of the abdominopelvic regions, the one that is the superior of the middle column is called the

- A. Lumbar
- B. Umbilical
- C. Epigastric
- D. Hypogastric
- E. Hypochondriac

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04f

Topic: Body Orientation

57. Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?

- A. Lumbar and iliac
- B. Hypogastric and hypochondriac
- C. Hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric
- D. Iliac and hypochondriac
- E. Lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

58. Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.

- A. Hypochondriac
- B. Iliac
- C. Hypogastric
- D. Epigastric
- E. Lumbar

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

59. The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

- A. Hypogastric
- B. Right lumbar
- C. Umbilical
- D. Left iliac
- E. Left lumbar

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

60. The gall bladder is typically found in the _____ region of the abdominopelvic cavity.

- A. Umbilical
- B. Right lumbar
- C. Right hypochondriac
- D. Left hypochondriac
- E. Hypogastric

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

61. The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the

- A. Patellar region
- B. Umbilicus**
- C. Antebrachial region
- D. Gluteal region
- E. Crural region

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04

Topic: Body Orientation

62. Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?

- A. Histology**
- B. Cytology
- C. Embryology
- D. Developmental anatomy
- E. Surgical anatomy

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.02 Describe microscopic anatomy and its subdivisions.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

63. Which branch of anatomy specifically examines developmental changes prior to birth?

- A. Developmental anatomy
- B. Regional anatomy
- C. Embryology**
- D. Systemic anatomy
- E. Pathologic anatomy

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.02.03 Define gross anatomy and compare and contrast its subdisciplines.

Section: 01.02b

Topic: General

64. _____ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.

- A. Regional
- B. Surface**
- C. Radiographic
- D. Surgical
- E. Systemic

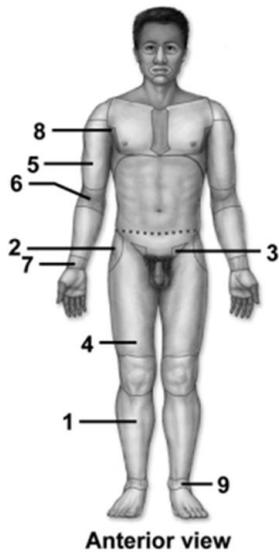
Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.03 Define gross anatomy and compare and contrast its subdisciplines.

Section: 01.02b

Topic: General



Topic: General

65. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 1 indicate?

- A. Crural
- B. Femoral
- C. Brachial
- D. Sural
- E. Tarsal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.06

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

66. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. What region does number 2 indicate?

- A. Carpal
- B. Coxal**
- C. Antecubital
- D. Sacral
- E. Axillary

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.06

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

67. This figure shows an anterior view of a human in the anatomic position. Which number indicates the inguinal region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3**
- D. 4
- E. 5

Bloom's Level: Remember

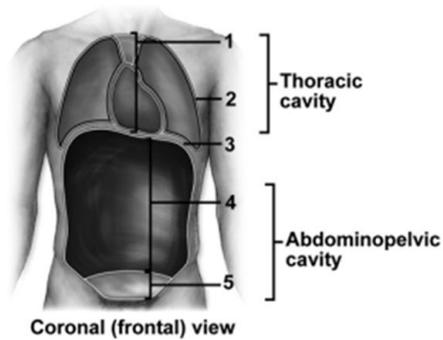
Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.06

Learning Objective: 01.04.04 Define the terms that describe major regions of the body.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation



Topic: General

68. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 1 indicate?

- A. Mediastinum
- B. Pelvic cavity
- C. Thoracic cavity
- D. Pleural cavity
- E. Pericardial cavity

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.09

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

69. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 5 indicate?

- A. Abdominal cavity
- B. Pelvic cavity**
- C. Pleural cavity
- D. Pericardial cavity
- E. Mediastinum

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.09

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

70. This figure shows a frontal view of a human. What does number 2 indicate?

- A. Pelvic cavity
- B. Pleural cavity**
- C. Mediastinum
- D. Abdominal cavity
- E. Cranial cavity

Bloom's Level: Remember

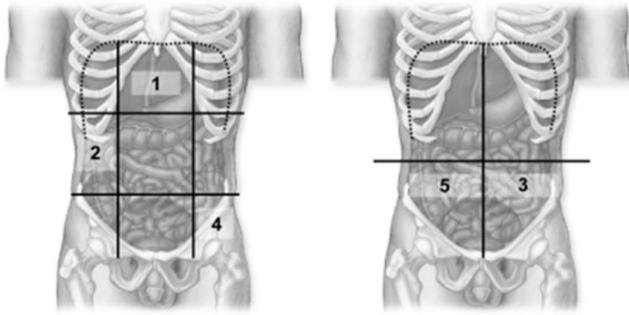
Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.09

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation



Topic: General

71. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the epigastric region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.11

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

72. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. What does number 5 indicate?

- A. Right upper quadrant (RUQ)
- B. Left lower quadrant (LLQ)
- C. Right hypochondriac region
- D. Left hypochondriac region
- E. Right lower quadrant (RLQ)

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.11

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

73. These figures show a frontal view of the abdominopelvic cavities. Which number indicates the left iliac region?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Figure: 01.11

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.041

Topic: Body Orientation

True / False Questions

74. A bone is an organ.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 Identify the major levels of organization in the human body.

Section: 01.03

Topic: General

75. Surgical anatomy refers to the study of anatomic landmarks used before and after surgery.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.03 Define gross anatomy and compare and contrast its subdisciplines.

Section: 01.02b

Topic: General

76. The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.02.02 Describe microscopic anatomy and its subdivisions.

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

77. Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 Identify the major levels of organization in the human body.

Section: 01.03

Topic: General

78. The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

79. Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

80. The life characteristic of reproduction may be interpreted at both the cellular and organismal levels.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.03.02 Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

81. The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

82. The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.01 Demonstrate the anatomic position and explain its significance.

Section: 01.04a

Topic: Body Orientation

83. A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Use correct terminology to define the three common anatomic planes.

Section: 01.04b

Topic: Body Orientation

84. A sagittal plane is a vertical line that divides the body into right and left parts.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.02 Use correct terminology to define the three common anatomic planes.

Section: 01.04b

Topic: Body Orientation

85. The chest is superior to the head.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

86. The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

87. The mediastinum is a serous cavity.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

88. There is an actual barrier that separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.

FALSE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

89. The sigmoid colon of the large intestine is contained within the hypogastric region.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04f

Topic: Body Orientation

90. The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.06 Identify the nine regions and four quadrants of the abdominopelvic cavity.

Section: 01.04f

Topic: Body Orientation

91. The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand

Difficulty: Easy

Fill in the Blank Questions

92. The work of Greek scientist _____, who was the first to publicly dissect and compare human and animal bodies, greatly influenced Galen, the "Prince of Physicians."

Herophilus

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.01.02 Describe the significant technological developments that helped expand the study of human body structures and pass on that knowledge.

Section: 01.01

Topic: General

93. The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the _____ level.

organ system

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.01 Identify the major levels of organization in the human body.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

94. The state of equilibrium, or constant internal environment, in the body is called _____.

homeostasis

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

95. The _____ system produces movement and generates heat when its parts contract.

muscular

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

96. The human organ system where the primary hormone is testosterone is the _____ reproductive system.

male

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

97. The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.

female

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.03.03 Identify the 11 organ systems of the body and their major organs.

Section: 01.03b

Topic: General

98. The antecubital region is _____ to the brachial region.

distal

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

99. The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the _____.

diaphragm

Bloom's Level: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.05 Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

100. The hypogastric region is located _____ to the right iliac region.

medial

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 01.04.03 Compare and contrast the proper terms to describe directions in the body.

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation

Chapter 1. A First look at Anatomy Summary

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