***Human Anatomy, 6e* (Saladin)**

**Chapter 1 The Study of Human Anatomy**

1) Which of the following is *not* true?

A) Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body.

B) Gross anatomy is the study of tissues and cells.

C) Comparative anatomy is the study of more than one species.

D) Regional anatomy is the study of multiple organ systems in a specific area of the body.

E) Systemic anatomy focuses on one organ system at a time.

Answer: B

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology; Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

2) The study of microscopic tissues is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) cytology

B) gross anatomy

C) dissection

D) histology

E) auscultation

Answer: D

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

3) A subdiscipline of anatomy in which multiple organ systems are studied in a specific area of the body is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anatomy.

Answer: regional

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anatomy is the study of structures visible to the naked eye.

Answer: Gross

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

5) Functional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goes beyond simply studying the structure of organs and provides reasons for them.

Answer: morphology

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

6) Regional anatomy is the study of multiple organ systems at once in a particular portion of the body.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

7) Which of the following is *true* regarding systemic versus regional anatomy?

A) Systemic anatomy focuses on only one system at a time.

B) Regional anatomy focuses on only one system at a time.

C) Systemic anatomy focuses on several organ systems.

D) Systemic anatomy focuses on several regions of the body.

Answer: A

Section: 1.01

Topic: Scope of anatomy and physiology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.1a Define anatomy and some of its subdisciplines.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

8) Auscultation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) listening to natural sounds made by the body

B) looking at the body's appearance in a physical examination

C) feeling a structure with the hands

D) tapping on the body and feeling for resistance

E) examining test results for diagnosis of symptoms involving the abdominal cavity

Answer: A

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1b Name and describe some approaches to studying anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

9) Feeling a structure, like a swollen lymph node, with the hands is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: palpation

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1b Name and describe some approaches to studying anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

10) Listening to natural sounds made by the body is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: auscultation

auscultating

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1b Name and describe some approaches to studying anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

11) If a physician feels for broken bones under the skin, she would be utilizing the method of study referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: palpation

palpating

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.1b Name and describe some approaches to studying anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

12) Percussion is the tapping of a body part for examination.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1b Name and describe some approaches to studying anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

13) Which medical imaging technique relies on the injection of radioactively labeled glucose and reveals which tissues are most metabolically active?

A) Positron emission tomography (PET) scan

B) Sonography

C) Computed tomography (CT) scan

D) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

E) Radiography

Answer: A

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

14) Which medical imaging technique relies on the absorption of high-energy radiation and reveals dense tissues, such as bone and teeth?

A) Positron emission tomography (PET) scan

B) Sonography

C) Computed tomography (CT) scan

D) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

E) Radiography

Answer: E

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

15) Which medical imaging technique would be most useful for revealing a tumor in the brain?

A) Computed tomography (CT) scan

B) Radiography

C) Sonography

D) Echocardiography

E) Either a CT scan or sonography would be appropriate.

Answer: A

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

16) You want to determine which part of the brain is most active when a person is forming a sentence before they say the words out loud. Which imaging technique would be most useful?

A) Radiography

B) Angiography

C) Positron emission tomography (PET scan)

D) Computed tomography (CT scan)

E) Sonography

Answer: C

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

17) Which imaging technique is most commonly used to view a fetus *in utero*?

A) Radiography

B) Computed tomography (CT)

C) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

D) Sonography

E) Positron emission tomography (PET)

Answer: D

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

18) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resonance imaging is an imaging technique that relies on electromagnets to reveal images of soft tissue.

Answer: Magnetic

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

19) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the imaging technique most often used to reveal a fetus *in utero*.

Answer: Sonography

Ultrasound

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

20) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of medicine concerned with imaging techniques.

Answer: Radiology

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

21) To produce images of soft tissue in the body, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resonance imaging would be utilized.

Answer: magnetic

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

22) Positron emission tomography (PET scan) assesses the metabolic state of a tissue.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1c Describe some methods of medical imaging.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

23) *Situs inversus* is a condition in which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) an individual has no lenses in the eye

B) the kidney is flipped anterior to posterior

C) the organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities are reversed between right and left

D) the appendix is affixed to the small intestine instead of the large intestine

E) an individual has incessant and painful heartburn

Answer: C

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1d Discuss the variability of human anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

24) Though external appearances differ significantly, internal anatomy between humans is all the same.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.01

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.1d Discuss the variability of human anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

25) The fact that most of us have five lumbar vertebrae, but some people have six and some have four, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variation among organisms.

A) cellular

B) holistic

C) physiological

D) anatomical

E) reductionist

Answer: D

Section: 1.01

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.1d Discuss the variability of human anatomy.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

26) Which of the following lists the levels of human structure *from smallest to largest?*

A) Organelles, organisms, organs, organ systems

B) Organelles, cells, organs, tissues, organisms

C) Cells, organisms, organelles, organs, organ systems

D) Cells, organs, tissues, organisms, organ systems

E) Organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems

Answer: E

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

27) By definition, an organ is composed of two or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types.

A) organelle

B) tissue

C) organ system

D) molecule

E) cell

Answer: B

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

28) Why is the liver considered to be an organ?

A) It is part of the digestive system.

B) It has complex physiological functions.

C) It is larger than a cell.

D) It is composed of two or more tissue types.

E) It has a complex blood supply.

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

29) In regards to human structure, which of the following is the smallest unit considered to be alive?

A) Organelle

B) Tissue

C) Molecule

D) Cell

E) Organ

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

30) The smallest structures that biologists consider to be living are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) organisms

B) organs

C) macromolecules

D) cells

E) organelles

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

31) A structure composed of two or more tissues is a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: organ

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

32) The smallest unit that carries out all the basic functions of life is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: cell

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

33) A/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made from two or more atoms.

Answer: molecule

compound

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

34) Organs are composed of two or more tissue types.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

35) Which of the following lists the levels of human structure *from the most complex to the simplest*?

A) Organelle, cell, tissue, organ, organ system

B) Organ system, organ, cell, tissue, organelle

C) Organ system, organelle, tissue, cell, organ

D) Organ system, organ, tissue, cell, organelle

E) Organ, organ system, tissue, cell, organelle

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

36) Which of the following lists examples of body structures *from the simplest to the most complex*?

A) Mitochondrion, connective tissue, protein, stomach, adipocyte (fat cell)

B) Protein, mitochondrion, adipocyte (fat cell), connective tissue, stomach

C) Mitochondrion, connective tissue, stomach, protein, adipocyte (fat cell)

D) Protein, adipocyte (fat cell), stomach, connective tissue, mitochondrion

E) Protein, stomach, connective tissue, adipocyte (fat cell), mitochondrion

Answer: B

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

37) Of the following terms, which of them represents the *organ system* level of organization: glucose, osteocyte, epithelial, endocrine, oxygen?

A) Endocrine

B) Glucose

C) Osteocyte

D) Epithelial

E) Oxygen

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

38) Of the following terms, which of them represents the *cellular* level of organization: carbon dioxide, lymphatic, osteocyte, digestive, epithelial?

A) Osteocyte

B) Carbon dioxide

C) Lymphatic

D) Digestive

E) Epithelial

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2a List in proper order the levels of structural complexity of the body, from organism to atoms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

39) Which organ system has the principal functions of protection, water retention, thermoregulation, vitamin D synthesis, cutaneous sensation, and nonverbal communication?

A) Skeletal system

B) Urinary system

C) Integumentary system

D) Muscular system

Answer: C

Section: 1.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

40) Which of the following is *not* a system of intake and output?

A) Muscular system

B) Respiratory system

C) Digestive system

D) Urinary system

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

41) The principal functions of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system include the absorption of oxygen, discharge of carbon dioxide, maintaining the acid-base balance, and speech.

Answer: respiratory

Section: 1.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

42) It is improper in anatomy to combine two systems when describing specific locations (e.g. genitourinary system).

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

43) All of the following are human organ systems *except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

A) skeletal

B) endocrine

C) epidermal

D) reproductive

E) lymphatic

Answer: C

Section: 1.02

Topic: Levels of organization

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

44) Which of the following organ systems does *not* function in supporting the body?

A) Digestive

B) Integumentary

C) Skeletal

D) Muscular

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Survey of body systems

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2b Name the human organ systems and state the basic functions and components of each.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

45) The directional language of anatomy begins with what assumption about the position of the body?

A) It is in a prone position.

B) It is in anatomical position.

C) It is in a supine position.

D) There are no assumptions made.

Answer: B

Section: 1.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2c Describe anatomical position and explain why it is important in medical language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

46) Which of the following is *not* a criterion of anatomical position?

A) Standing erect

B) Feet flat on the floor

C) Arms raised over the head

D) Palms forward

Answer: C

Section: 1.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2c Describe anatomical position and explain why it is important in medical language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

47) When the palms of the hand face up, or anteriorly, they are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: supine

supinated

Section: 1.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2c Describe anatomical position and explain why it is important in medical language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

48) If a person is in anatomical position, which of the following statements would be *true*?

A) Their palms are facing forward.

B) They are lying down, face up.

C) Their arms are raised above their head.

D) Their head is turned to the left.

E) Their head is turned to the right.

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2c Describe anatomical position and explain why it is important in medical language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

49) Which of the following descriptions of anatomical position is correct?

A) Standing, facing forward, arms at side, palms forward

B) Prone, facing down, arms at side, palms forward

C) Supine, facing up, arms at side, palms back

D) Prone, facing up, arms at side, palms back

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Anatomical position

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2c Describe anatomical position and explain why it is important in medical language.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

50) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plane passes through the midline of the body and divides it into equal right and left halves.

A) median

B) transverse

C) frontal

D) oblique

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2d Identify the three primary anatomical planes of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

51) Which plane would allow for the observation of both lungs, the heart, and the abdominal organs?

A) Frontal

B) Sagittal

C) Transverse

D) Median

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2d Identify the three primary anatomical planes of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

52) Transverse planes divide the body into superior and inferior portions.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2d Identify the three primary anatomical planes of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

53) Which of the following planes through the body would yield a section containing parts of only one kidney?

A) Parasagittal

B) Frontal

C) Coronal

D) Transverse

Answer: A

Section: 1.01

Topic: Body planes and sections

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2d Identify the three primary anatomical planes of the body.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

54) Which of the following statements using directional terminology and regional anatomy is *true*?

A) The patellar area is anterior to the popliteal area.

B) The lumbar area is superior to the cervical area.

C) The axillary area is medial to the sternal area.

D) The cubital area is distal to the carpal area.

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions; Directional terms

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.; 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

55) What is the directional term for "away from the midline"?

A) Caudal

B) Rostral

C) Lateral

D) Ipsilateral

Answer: C

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

56) Using directional terminology, one could say that the liver is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bladder.

Answer: superior

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

57) Using directional terminology, one could say that the muscles of the arm are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bones of the arm.

Answer: superficial

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

58) Anterior refers to the back of the body.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions; Directional terms

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

59) Which of the following statements using directional terminology is *true*?

A) The hand is distal to the elbow.

B) The lungs are medial to the heart.

C) The knee is proximal to the hip.

D) The left ear is ipsilateral to the right eye.

Answer: A

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

60) Using directional terminology, one would say that the shin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relative to the knee.

Answer: inferior

distal

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

61) Using directional terminology, one would say that the sternum is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relative to the armpit.

Answer: medial

Section: 1.02

Topic: Directional terms

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2e Define several terms that describe the locations of structures relative to each other.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

62) Which of the following is *not* found in the axial region of the body?

A) Cervical region

B) Abdominal region

C) Thoracic region

D) Carpal region

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

63) Of the nine abdominal regions, the central region is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.

A) lumbar

B) umbilical

C) hypogastric

D) inguinal

Answer: B

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

64) The posterior portion of the knee is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.

Answer: popliteal

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

65) The forearm is more appropriately referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ region.

Answer: antebrachial

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

66) The urinary bladder is found within the hypogastric region of the abdomen.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

67) The plantar surface refers to the sole of the foot.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2f Identify the major body regions and their subdivisions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

68) Which of the following structures is contained within the vertebral canal?

A) Brain

B) Heart

C) Lungs

D) Spinal cord

Answer: D

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2g Name and describe the body cavities and the membranes that line them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

69) Which of the following is *not* contained within the abdominal cavity?

A) Stomach

B) Bladder

C) Spleen

D) Kidneys

Answer: B

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2g Name and describe the body cavities and the membranes that line them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

70) The brain and spinal cord are covered by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, composed of three membrane layers.

Answer: meninges

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2g Name and describe the body cavities and the membranes that line them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

71) The visceral \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the serous membrane covering the external surface of the lungs.

Answer: pleura

pleurae

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2g Name and describe the body cavities and the membranes that line them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

72) Pleural fluid surrounds the pericardial cavity.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.2g Name and describe the body cavities and the membranes that line them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

73) In normal circumstances, if membranes of adjacent structures appear to be pressed firmly together and no actual space is observed between them, this is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ space.

A) visceral

B) mesenter

C) potential

D) peritoneal

Answer: C

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2h Explain what a potential space is, and give some examples.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

74) The pleural cavity is a potential space.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.02

Topic: Body cavities and regions

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.2h Explain what a potential space is, and give some examples.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

75) The roots of anatomical terminology lie mainly in which language(s)?

A) Gaelic

B) Spanish and French

C) Latin and Greek

D) Russian and Finnish

E) Mandarin Chinese

Answer: C

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3a Explain why modern anatomical terminology is so heavily based on Greek and Latin.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

76) Why are many anatomical terms based on Greek and Latin roots?

A) They are easy to spell.

B) Many terms are based on the names of Greek and Roman physicians.

C) Scientific investigation began in ancient Greece and Rome.

D) Modern-day scientists study Greek and Latin.

E) Greek and Latin words are more descriptive than English words.

Answer: C

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3a Explain why modern anatomical terminology is so heavily based on Greek and Latin.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

77) Non-descriptive terms for structures that are coined from the names of people are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: eponyms

eponym

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3b Recognize eponyms when you see them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

78) The terms "crypts of Lieberkuhn" and "intestinal glands" refer to the same structures. Which one, if either, is an eponym?

A) Intestinal glands

B) Crypts of Lieberkuhn

C) Both intestinal glands and Crypts of Lieberkuhn are eponyms.

D) Neither intestinal glands nor Crypts of Lieberkuhn are eponyms.

Answer: B

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3b Recognize eponyms when you see them.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

79) The *Nomina Anatomica* rejected all eponyms and gave each structure a unique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name.

A) English

B) Japanese

C) German

D) Latin

Answer: D

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3c Describe the efforts to achieve an internationally uniform anatomical terminology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

80) Which source is the current standard of human anatomical names?

A) *Encyclopedia Anatomica*

B) *Terminologia Anatomica*

C) *Eponymia Anatomica*

D) *Nomina Anatomica*

*Answer:* B

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3c Describe the efforts to achieve an internationally uniform anatomical terminology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

81) Most anatomical terms have Greek and Latin roots because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) they were the most widely spoken languages across the world when anatomy began

B) they were the easiest languages to understand

C) scientific investigation began in Greece and Rome

D) these languages had the most flexibility

Answer: C

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3d Discuss the Greek, Latin, or other derivations of medical terms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

82) In the term *hepatocyte*, both *hepato-* and -*cyte* are roots.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3d Discuss the Greek, Latin, or other derivations of medical terms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

83) If the root of a scientific term is consistent, the suffix has no effect on the final term.

Answer: FALSE

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Learning Outcome: 1.3e State some reasons why the literal meaning of a word may not lend insight into its definition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

84) The word acetabulum literally means "vinegar cup," though it is the name of the hip socket. Considering this, select all that are true.

A) Acetabulum is an eponym.

B) Acetabulum is an acronym.

C) The literal meaning of acetabulum does not lend much insight into its anatomical meaning.

D) The hip socket was named based on its appearance.

Answer: C, D

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3e State some reasons why the literal meaning of a word may not lend insight into its definition.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

85) Select all the anatomical terms that are in their plural form.

A) Diagnosis

B) Microvilli

C) Ovaries

D) Phalanx

Answer: B, C

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3f Relate singular noun forms to their plural forms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

86) What is the proper plural form of *epiphysis*?

A) Epiphices

B) Epiphyses

C) Epiphi

D) Epiphysises

Answer: B

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3f Relate singular noun forms to their plural forms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

87) The plural of villus (hair) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the plural of diagnosis is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) villuses; diagnosises

B) villi; diagnoses

C) villus; diagnosis

D) villi; diagnosis

E) villuses; diagnosis

Answer: B

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3f Relate singular noun forms to their plural forms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

88) The plural of axilla (armpit) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whereas the plural of appendix is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) axillae; appendices

B) axillides; appendages

C) axillies; appendi

D) axilli; appendices

Answer: A

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Learning Outcome: 1.3f Relate singular noun forms to their plural forms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

89) Misspelling a single letter can result in an anatomical term that refers to a completely different structure.

Answer: TRUE

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3g Discuss why accurate spelling is important in medical communication.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

90) Changing the word *occipital* to *occipitalis* transforms a bone name to a muscle name. This best demonstrates which of the following?

A) The importance of precision in spelling

B) How anatomical terms can originate

C) A comparison of eponyms to antonyms

D) The comparison of singular and plural forms of a noun

Answer: A

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome: 1.3g Discuss why accurate spelling is important in medical communication.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible

91) Precise spelling is important in anatomy because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it's important to practice language skills

B) there are many different ways to spell certain terms

C) eponyms are difficult to memorize

D) there are many similar terms in anatomy that refer to different structures

E) it's easier to remember acronyms when spelled correctly

Answer: D

Section: 1.03

Topic: Basic terminology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Learning Outcome: 1.3g Discuss why accurate spelling is important in medical communication.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation; Screen Reader Compatible