

Chapter 01 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.**

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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

Section: 01.01

Topic: General

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

Learning Objective: 01.02.01. Explain how anatomy differs from physiology.

Section: 01.02

Topic: General

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Section: 01.02a

Topic: General

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

8. Molecules are formed from two or more
- A. electrons.
 - B. organs.
 - C. atoms.**
 - D. tissues.
 - E. systems.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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

Gradable: automatic

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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. The 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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A04.01 List and define the major directional terms used in anatomy.

HAPS Topic: Module A04 Directional terms.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

Topic: Body Orientation

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Section: 01.04d

Topic: Body Orientation

34. The anatomic term for the foot is

- A. pubic.
- B. patellar.
- C. pes.**
- D. popliteal.
- E. acromial.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Section: 01.04d

Topic: Body Orientation

37. The primary function of serous fluid appears to be
- A. to minimize friction.**
 - B. a stabilizing force.
 - C. insulation.
 - D. energy storage.
 - E. to provide an attachment surface.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

Topic: Body Orientation

43. Pollex refers to the

- A. eyebrow.
- B.** thumb.
- C. great toe.
- D. little finger.
- E. kneecap.

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

Topic: Body Orientation

Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

Learning Objectives: 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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

Learning Objectives: 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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

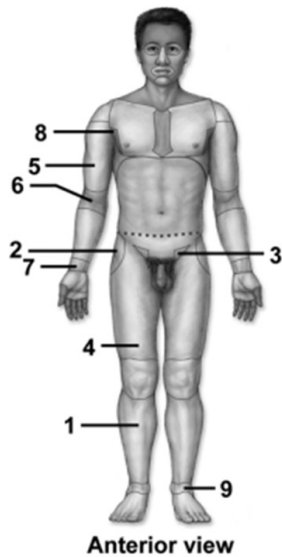
HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.08

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.08

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.08

Gradable: automatic

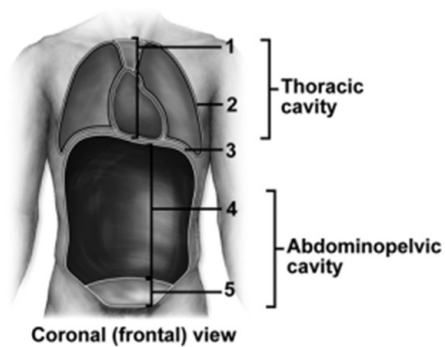
HAPS Objective: A03.02 List and describe the location of the major anatomical regions of the body.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04d

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.09

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.09

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.09

Gradable: automatic

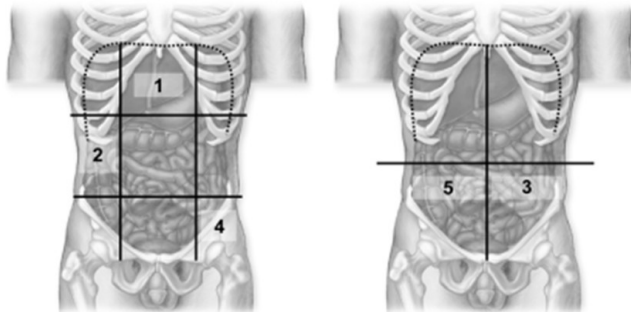
HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.11

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.11

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

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: 1. Remember

Figure: 01.11

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04f

Topic: Body Orientation

True / False Questions

74. A bone is an organ.

TRUE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A06.02 Give an example of each level of organization.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.01 Define the terms anatomy and physiology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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: 1. Remember

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

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

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A01.01 Describe a person in anatomical position.

HAPS Topic: Module A01 Anatomical position.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A02.01 Identify the various planes in which a body might be dissected.

HAPS Topic: Module A02 Body planes and sections.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Section: 01.04e

Topic: Body Orientation

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

FALSE

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of the four abdominopelvic quadrants and the nine abdominopelvic regions and list the major organs located in each.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Section: 01.04f

Topic: Body Orientation

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: 1. Remember

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A06.01 Describe, in order from simplest to most complex, the major levels of organization in the human organism.

HAPS Topic: Module A06 Levels of organization.

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: 1. Remember

Learning Objective: 01.03.02. Describe the characteristics of life.

Section: 01.03a

Topic: General

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

Bloom's Level: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

HAPS Objective: A07.02 Describe the major functions of each organ system.

HAPS Topic: Module A07 Survey of body systems.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A03.01 Describe the location of the body cavities and identify the major organs found in each cavity.

HAPS Topic: Module A03 Body cavities and regions.

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

Gradable: automatic

HAPS Objective: A05.03 Describe the location of structures of the body, using basic regional and systemic terminology.

HAPS Topic: Module A05 Basic terminology.

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

Section: 01.04c

Topic: Body Orientation