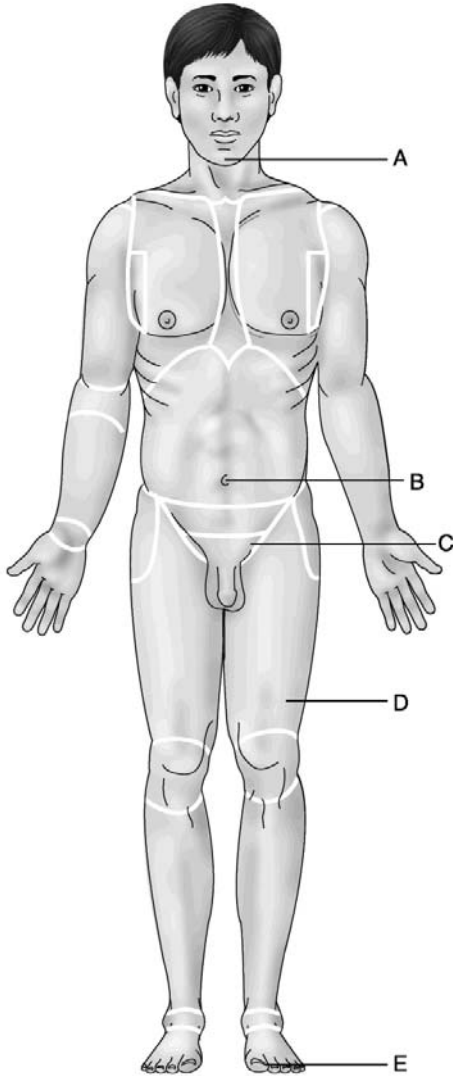


Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Use the diagram below to answer the following questions.



**Figure 1.1**

1) Which letter indicates the mental region?

A) A

B) B

C) C

D) D

E) E

1) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: A

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

2) Which letter indicates the umbilical region? 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E

Answer: B

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

3) Which letter indicates the hallux? 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E

Answer: E

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

4) Which letter indicates the inguinal region? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

5) Which letter indicates the femoral region? 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E

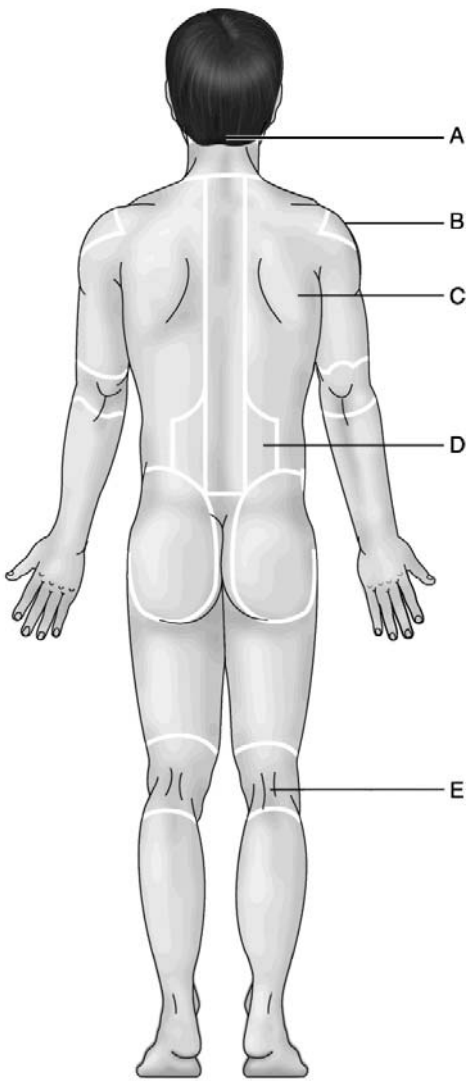
Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding



**Figure 1.2**

Use the diagram above to answer the following questions.

6) Which letter indicates the lumbar region?

A) A

B) B

C) C

D) D

E) E

6) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

7) Which letter indicates the acromial region?

A) A

B) B

C) C

D) D

E) E

7) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: B

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 8) Which letter indicates the scapular region?  
 A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E                      8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 9) Which letter indicates the popliteal region?  
 A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E                      9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: E  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 10) Which letter indicates the occipital region?  
 A) A                      B) B                      C) C                      D) D                      E) E                      10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: A  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 11) The chest is \_\_\_\_\_ to the abdomen.  
 A) superior              B) lateral              C) anterior              D) proximal              E) deep                      11) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: A  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 12) The sternal region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the scapular region.  
 A) superior              B) lateral              C) anterior              D) proximal              E) deep                      12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 13) The knee is \_\_\_\_\_ to the foot.  
 A) superior              B) lateral              C) anterior              D) proximal              E) deep                      13) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: D  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 14) The brain is \_\_\_\_\_ to the skull. 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: E  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 15) The thumb is \_\_\_\_\_ to the index finger. 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: B  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 16) Muscles are \_\_\_\_\_ to the skin. 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: E  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 17) The axillary region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the sternum. 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: B  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 18) The lip is \_\_\_\_\_ to the chin. 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: A  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 19) The eye is \_\_\_\_\_ to the occipital region. 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) superior B) lateral C) anterior D) proximal E) deep  
Answer: C  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 20) The acromial region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the scapular region.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: A  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 21) The gluteal region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the popliteal region.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: A  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 22) The femoral region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the plantar region.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      22) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: D  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 23) The heart is \_\_\_\_\_ to the sternum.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      23) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: E  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 24) The pubic area is \_\_\_\_\_ to the gluteal region.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 25) The umbilical region is \_\_\_\_\_ to the lumbar region.  
 A) superior      B) lateral      C) anterior      D) proximal      E) deep      25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 26) The smallest living unit is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a molecule.                      B) a human being.                      C) a cell.                      D) an organ.
- Answer: C  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.3  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 27) Which branch of anatomy studies the structural changes that occur as one ages? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) regional anatomy                      B) developmental anatomy  
C) surface anatomy                      D) pathological anatomy
- Answer: B  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.1  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 28) Which organ system includes the pancreas, thymus, testes, and pituitary gland? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) endocrine                      B) reproductive                      C) integumentary                      D) lymphatic
- Answer: A  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.4  
Global LO: G7  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 29) A coronal section through the human body can \_\_\_\_\_  
A) pass through both the nose and the occipital region.  
B) lie in a horizontal plane.  
C) provide mirror right and left images.  
D) pass through both ears.
- Answer: D  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 30) During the process of \_\_\_\_\_, noncellular artifacts can be introduced into histology samples. \_\_\_\_\_  
A) time                      B) photography                      C) staining                      D) observation
- Answer: C  
Section: 1.3  
Book LO: 1.11  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 31) The cervical region is the \_\_\_\_\_  
A) calf.                      B) head.                      C) thigh.                      D) neck.
- Answer: D  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 32) The "CT" in "CT scanning" stands for 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) correlated thickness. B) Charles Thorgaard, the inventor's name.  
C) computed tomography. D) cut transversely.

Answer: C

Section: 1.4

Book LO: 1.13

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 33) What is the function of serous membranes? 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) They halt the spread of infection.  
B) They contain gland cells that secrete mucus.  
C) They act like wrapping paper to hold visceral organs together.  
D) They reduce friction so that viscera move freely.

Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 34) The dorsal hollow nerve cord 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) is the same as the human backbone. B) develops into the brain and spinal cord.  
C) contains the notochord. D) is a primitive supporting rod.

Answer: B

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.8

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 35) The main purpose of fixation is 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) to preserve the tissue. B) to mend breaks in tissue sections.  
C) to stick tissue sections to a glass slide. D) to make an organ easier to section.

Answer: A

Section: 1.3

Book LO: 1.11

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 36) A histologist examines a specimen that has an epithelium overlying some smooth muscle. This specimen is part of 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a tissue. B) a cell. C) an organ. D) a molecule.

Answer: C

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.3

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding



- 37) An example of a tissue in the body is 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a muscle cell. B) the stomach.  
C) epithelium. D) a macromolecule.

Answer: C

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.3

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 38) An example of an organ is 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the intestine.  
B) a fat cell.  
C) the cardiovascular system (but not the circulatory system).  
D) epithelium.

Answer: A

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.3

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 39) Which organ system consists of vessels that do not carry blood, but pick up fluids (and some cells) 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
that are leaked from the blood?  
A) lymphatic B) integumentary C) urinary D) endocrine

Answer: A

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.4

Global LO: G7

Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 40) Large molecules such as proteins are called 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) macromolecules. B) cellular organelles.  
C) cells. D) multi-atom units.

Answer: A

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.3

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 41) Which organ system covers the external surface of the body, but not the internal surface of the 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
mouth?  
A) lymphatic B) integumentary C) digestive D) cutaneous

Answer: B

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.4

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 42) Which organ system includes the spinal cord? 42) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) integumentary      B) muscular      C) skeletal      D) nervous  
Answer: D  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.4  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 43) The height of an average person's trunk, from neck to perineum, is about 43) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 10 centimeters.      B) 1 meter.      C) 1000  $\mu\text{m}$ .      D) 5 meters.  
Answer: B  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.5  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 44) Which statement concerning the anatomical position is *FALSE*? 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The palms face anteriorly.  
B) The person is lying down, as straight as possible.  
C) The knees, elbow, and neck are straight (not bent).  
D) The toes point anteriorly, but the fingers point inferiorly.  
Answer: B  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.6  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 45) Bilateral symmetry can apply to objects as well as to animal bodies. Which of the following capital 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
letters of the alphabet is *not* bilaterally symmetrical?  
A) O      B) A      C) M      D) L  
Answer: D  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.8  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 46) Which structure is *not* covered by visceral serosa? 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) lungs      B) uterus      C) ribs      D) stomach  
Answer: C  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.9  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 47) The femoral region is the 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) thigh.      B) toes.      C) hip.      D) buttocks.  
Answer: A  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

48) The inguinal region lies 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) on the external genitals. B) anterior to the elbow joint.  
C) where the thigh joins the trunk. D) on the anterior neck.

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

49) The perineal region is the 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) side of the leg.  
B) point of the shoulder.  
C) region between the external genitals and the anus.  
D) superior part of the gluteal region.

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

50) Which structure is *not* present in the mediastinum? 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) heart B) trachea C) lung D) esophagus

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

51) A frontal plane is the same as a \_\_\_\_\_ plane. 51) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) coronal B) sagittal C) midsagittal D) transverse

Answer: A

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

52) Another name for the midsagittal plane is 52) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) oblique. B) parasagittal. C) median. D) coronal.

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 53) What point or structure in the body is located farthest laterally? (*Hint: Questions always refer to the body in the anatomical position.*) 53) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) ear  
B) the coxal region  
C) little toe  
D) tip of thumb

Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.6

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 54) Although transmission electron microscopy is usually used for high-magnification viewing, it is certainly possible to use it at low magnification as well. That is, one can produce similar micrographs of tissues taken by light microscopy and electron microscopy at the same magnification. Even at the same magnification, however, you can easily tell the two kinds of micrographs apart. How? 54) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Tissue for electron microscopy cannot be sectioned.  
B) The image in the electron micrograph is still sharper.  
C) Tissue for light microscopy cannot be fixed (no fixation).  
D) Tissue viewed by electron microscopy is colored, whereas light micrographs are always black and white (and shades of gray).

Answer: B

Section: 1.3

Book LO: 1.12

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 55) What is the main advantage of MRI as a medical imaging technique? 55) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) It is very inexpensive.  
B) The patient feels less pain during the procedure than with any other imaging technique.  
C) It shows soft tissues very clearly.  
D) It is safe.

Answer: C

Section: 1.4

Book LO: 1.13

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 56) The extremities are the same as 56) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the limbs.  
B) all structures in the head.  
C) the fingers and toes.  
D) the ears.

Answer: A

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 57) Which of the following pairs of organs/structures is located ipsilateral? 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) mouth : navel B) right lung : left lung  
C) cecum : sigmoid colon D) descending colon : spleen

Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.10

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 58) A physician viewing an injury to the back would look at the patient's \_\_\_\_\_ side. 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) ventral B) cranial C) lateral D) posterior

Answer: D

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.7

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 59) The \_\_\_\_\_ body cavity contains the brain. 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) dorsal B) serous C) ventral D) lateral

Answer: A

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 60) The roots of anatomical terminology lie mainly in 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Russian and Old English. B) German and French.  
C) Esperanto. D) Latin and Greek.

Answer: D

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.2

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 61) The \_\_\_\_\_ cavity contains the heart and lungs. 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) thoracic B) abdominopelvic  
C) lateral D) dorsal

Answer: A

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 62) Hormones are regulatory proteins that are secreted by the \_\_\_\_\_ system. 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) endocrine B) lymphatic C) integumentary D) urinary

Answer: A

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.4

Global LO: G7

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

- 63) Which organ system keeps blood constantly supplied with oxygen, removes carbon dioxide, and contains many air tubes? 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) urinary                      B) endocrine                      C) respiratory                      D) circulatory  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.1  
 Book LO: 1.4  
 Global LO: G7  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 64) The elimination of nitrogenous wastes from body fluids is regulated by the \_\_\_\_\_ system. 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) endocrine                      B) lymphatic                      C) urinary                      D) integumentary  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.1  
 Book LO: 1.4  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 65) Which structures are evidence of the vertebrate characteristic of segmentation? 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) branches of the blood vessels                      B) vertebral column  
 C) subdivisions of the gastrointestinal tract                      D) multiple joints of fingers  
 Answer: B  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.8  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 66) Which statement about visceral serosa is *false*? 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) It clings to the surface of organs.  
 B) It lines the internal surface of hollow organs.  
 C) It is deep to the parietal serosa.  
 D) It is continuous with the membrane that covers the outer body wall.  
 Answer: B  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.9  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 67) How many centimeters are there in a meter? 67) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) 1,000                      B) 10                      C) 100                      D) 1,000,000  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.1  
 Book LO: 1.5  
 Global LO: G1  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 68) Which organ is *not* found in the ventral body cavity? 68) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) liver                      B) heart                      C) spinal cord                      D) urinary bladder  
 Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.9  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing

- 69) The ankle lies \_\_\_\_\_ to the thigh. 69) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) lateral B) proximal C) inferior D) distal
- Answer: D  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 70) The axillary artery is found in the region of the 70) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) armpit. B) vertebral column.  
 C) posterior surface of the knee. D) long axis of any limb.
- Answer: A  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 71) As an anatomical region, *lumbar* refers to 71) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the wrist. B) part of the lower limb.  
 C) the breast. D) the infero-medial aspect of the back.
- Answer: D  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 72) The buccal region is the 72) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) calf of the leg. B) cheeks.  
 C) waist. D) underside of the foot.
- Answer: B  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 73) The popliteal region is 73) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the inferior part of the gluteal region. B) in the cervical region.  
 C) the posterior surface of the knee. D) the side of the leg.
- Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 74) The coxal region is 74) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the same as the inguinal region. B) the posterior surface of the wrist.  
 C) the hip. D) the skin over the "tailbone."
- Answer: C  
 Section: 1.2  
 Book LO: 1.7  
 Global LO: G2  
 Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

75) Which structure is located entirely within the right upper quadrant? 75) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) stomach                      B) spleen                      C) gallbladder                      D) appendix

Answer: C

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.10

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

76) Serous cavities include the pleural cavity. 76) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True                      False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

77) Serous cavities contain air. 77) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: True                       False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

78) The peritoneal cavity is a serous cavity. 78) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True                      False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

79) EM has much greater resolution than LM. 79) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True                      False

Section: 1.3

Book LO: 1.12

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

80) The dorsal body cavity is subdivided into a cranial cavity and a vertebral cavity. 80) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True                      False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

81) Pathological anatomy deals with structural changes caused by disease. 81) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:  True                      False

Section: 1.1

Book LO: 1.1

Global LO: G1

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding



- 82) A CT scan produces an image of a transverse section of the body. 82) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.4  
Book LO: 1.13  
Global LO: G7  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 83) MRI techniques can show only images that are hard and deflect the X-rays. 83) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:    True       False  
Section: 1.4  
Book LO: 1.13  
Global LO: G7  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 84) Ultrasound techniques are used to image a fetus because they are less damaging than other techniques. 84) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.4  
Book LO: 1.13  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 85) Angiography imaging is used primarily in the study of blood supply to the heart wall and brain. 85) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.4  
Book LO: 1.13  
Global LO: G7  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 86) Most adults are between 1.5 and 2 meters tall. 86) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.1  
Book LO: 1.5  
Global LO: G1  
Bloom's Level: Applying/Analyzing
- 87) All vertebrate embryos have a dorsal hollow nerve cord. 87) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.8  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding
- 88) A transverse plane could cut the head off the body! 88) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer:  True      False  
Section: 1.2  
Book LO: 1.7  
Global LO: G2  
Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

89) In anatomical position, the palms of the hands face medially toward the thighs. 89) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: True  False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.6

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

90) The mediastinum contains the trachea and lungs. 90) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: True  False

Section: 1.2

Book LO: 1.9

Global LO: G2

Bloom's Level: Remembering/Understanding

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

91) Describe the terms *proximal* and *distal*. 91) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: *Proximal* means closer to the point of attachment to the main part of the body; *distal* is farther from the point of attachment.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

92) Describe the location of the femoral region in relation to the crural region. 92) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: The femoral region is proximal to the crural region.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

93) Describe the location of the brachial region in relation to the pollex. 93) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: The brachial region is proximal to the pollex.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

94) In humans, what term is synonymous with posterior? 94) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: dorsal

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

95) Clinicians refer to \_\_\_\_\_ anatomy when locating blood vessels to draw blood, feeling pulses, and avoiding nerves while giving injections. 95) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: surface

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

- 96) In humans, the region between the anus and the external genitals is the \_\_\_\_\_ region. 96) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: perineal  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 97) The olecranal region is posterior to what region? 97) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: antecubital  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 98) The head, neck, and trunk comprise the \_\_\_\_\_ region. 98) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: axial  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 99) What is the anatomical term for the thumb? 99) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: pollex  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 100) One could say that the forearm is \_\_\_\_\_ to the brachial region. 100) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: distal  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 101) Cutting the body along the median plane produces a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ section 101) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: midsagittal  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:
- 102) One could describe the scalp as being \_\_\_\_\_ to the skull. 102) \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: superficial  
Section:  
Book LO:  
Global LO:  
Bloom's Level:

103) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ plane separates the body into equal left and right halves. 103) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: midsagittal (or median)

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

104) The measurement typically used for structures within a cell is the \_\_\_\_\_. 104) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: micrometer

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

105) The \_\_\_\_\_ system is involved in immunity. 105) \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: lymphatic

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.**

106) Identify each of the systems that are found in the arm.

Answer: The arm contains elements of the skeletal, nervous, cardiovascular, muscular, lymphatic, and integumentary systems.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

107) Which of the organ systems found in the arm are *not* found in the leg?

Answer: None

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

108) List the six unique features found in all vertebrates at some stage of their life.

Answer: Tube-within-a-tube body plan, bilateral symmetry, dorsal hollow nerve cord, notochord and vertebrae, segmentation, and pharyngeal pouches.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

109) In adult humans, what remnants of segmentation remain?

Answer: The ribs and the vertebrae, with their segmental spinal nerves, are remnants of segmentation.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level:

110) Select from the following techniques the best method for assessing brain function in a stroke patient: X-ray imaging, sonography, MRI. Explain why the other choices are not the best choice.

Answer: MRI is the best method of assessing brain function. X-rays do not image soft tissues well or with high resolution. They also produce only two-dimensional images of a structure. Sonography cannot be used to study the brain because sound waves cannot pass through the body skull.

Section:

Book LO:

Global LO:

Bloom's Level: