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
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
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*
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
Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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: 01.04c
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: 01.04c
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
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
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: 01.04e
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: 01.04c. 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.

35. The anatomic term for the wrist region is
A. tarsal.
B. carpal.
C. digital.
D. olecranal.
E. perineal.
36. One can best see the dorsum of the manus from a/n ______ view.  
A. lateral  
B. superior  
C. inferior  
D. posterior  
E. anterior

_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:** 01.04d  
**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:** 01.04e  
**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
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: 01.04e 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 Objective: 01.04.05. Explain the terms that identify the body cavities and their subdivisions.
Section: 01.04e
Topic: Body Orientation

55. The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the
A. peritoneum.
B. diaphragm.
C. synovium.
D. pleura.
E. pericardium.

Bloom's Level: 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
56. Of the abdominopelvic regions, the one that is the superior of the middle column is called the
A. lumbar.
B. umbilical.
C. epigastric.
D. hypogastric.
E. hypochondriac.

57. Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?
A. Lumbar and iliac
B. Hypogastric and hypochondriac
C. Hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric
D. Iliac and hypochondriac
E. Lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac
58. Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.
A. hypochondriac
B. iliac
C. hypogastric
D. epigastric
E. lumbar

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
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
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: 01.04b. 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: 01.04c. 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: 01.04c. 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: 01.04e. 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: 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

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
Chapter 01 - A First Look at Anatomy

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 interval 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