

Essentials of Anatomy and Physiology, 5e (Martini/Nath)
Chapter 1 An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) Characteristics of most living organisms include the ability to
- A) grow and reproduce.
 - B) respond and adapt to their environment.
 - C) control the external environment.
 - D) A and B only
 - E) all of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

- 2) Unicellular organisms exchange gas, eliminate wastes, and absorb nutrients
- A) directly through their cell membranes.
 - B) after some other organism processes them.
 - C) with their complex organ systems.
 - D) the same way as humans.
 - E) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

- 3) The waste products of metabolism are eliminated through the process of
- A) assimilation.
 - B) absorption.
 - C) excretion.
 - D) digestion.
 - E) resorption.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) All of the chemical and physical changes taking place in the body refers to

- A) systemic physiology.
- B) special physiology.
- C) cell physiology.
- D) metabolism.
- E) physiological chemistry.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-1

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

5) The study of the first few weeks of life includes

- A) cytology.
- B) histology.
- C) embryology.
- D) physiology.
- E) medical anatomy.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Studying anatomy by focusing on one region of the body and focusing on everything in that region is called

- A) gross anatomy.
- B) surface anatomy.
- C) systemic anatomy.
- D) regional anatomy.
- E) surgical anatomy.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) The study of structures using special imaging techniques is

- A) surface anatomy.
- B) regional anatomy.
- C) surgical anatomy.
- D) medical anatomy.
- E) radiographic anatomy.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) The study of function is to _____ as the study of form is to anatomy.

- A) physiology
- B) regional anatomy
- C) microscopic anatomy
- D) systemic anatomy
- E) radiographic anatomy

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) The study of cells and cellular structures is called

- A) gross anatomy.
- B) cytology.
- C) histology.
- D) organology.
- E) microbiology.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) In dealing with physiology, *function* is related to

- A) form.
- B) location.
- C) size.
- D) cavity.
- E) system.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) A gastroenterologist studies the human body mainly with an approach resembling

- A) gross anatomy.
- B) surface anatomy.
- C) microscopic anatomy.
- D) systemic anatomy.
- E) regional anatomy.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

12) The branch of physiology that studies functions at the tissue level is called

- A) histophysiology.
- B) special physiology.
- C) system physiology.
- D) pathology.
- E) physiological chemistry.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

13) Which of the following is an organ?

- A) blood
- B) heart
- C) peritoneum
- D) connective tissue
- E) mitochondrion

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) A collection of cells that work together designates a(n)

- A) chemical.
- B) organ.
- C) tissue.
- D) organ system.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) The following is the simplest level of organization:

- A) cellular.
- B) chemical.
- C) tissue.
- D) system.
- E) organ.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

16) Which of the following would be considered an organ?

- A) mitochondrion
- B) blood
- C) fat
- D) skin
- E) heart muscle

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) Cells are considered the smallest units of life because

- A) cells are composed of organelles, each of which is responsible for a particular life-giving function.
- B) cells are composed of atoms, which, chemically, are the smallest units of structure.
- C) cells are composed of molecules, which, chemically, are the smallest units of structure.
- D) the cell is NOT considered the smallest unit of life.
- E) both A and C

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

18) The fact that a single defective protein causes cystic fibrosis, a multisystemic illness, proves that

- A) all organisms are composed of cells.
- B) all levels of organization within an organism are interdependent.
- C) chemical molecules make up cells.
- D) all cells are independent of each other.
- E) congenital defects can be life threatening.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

19) Covering, protection from infection, thermoregulation, and hormone production are functions of which system?

- A) integumentary
- B) muscular
- C) skeletal
- D) nervous
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

20) The production of another human organism is the function of which of the following systems?

- A) skeletal
- B) reproductive
- C) respiratory
- D) lymphoid
- E) cardiovascular

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) Regulation of the body using rapid changes caused by electrical signals is characteristic of the

- A) integumentary system.
- B) endocrine system.
- C) nervous system.
- D) cardiovascular system.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

22) The trachea and lungs are components of the

- A) endocrine system.
- B) digestive system.
- C) respiratory system.
- D) urinary system.
- E) lymphoid system.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) The pituitary and thyroid glands are components of the

- A) endocrine system.
- B) cardiovascular system.
- C) respiratory system.
- D) lymphoid system.
- E) digestive system.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) Gas exchange is a function of the

- A) cardiovascular system.
- B) lymphoid system.
- C) respiratory system.
- D) urinary system.
- E) both A and D

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

25) Lungs are to the respiratory system as the spleen is to the

- A) lymphoid system.
- B) urinary system.
- C) digestive system.
- D) cardiovascular system.
- E) muscular system.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

26) Hormones, glands, and target cells are associated with the

- A) skeletal system.
- B) muscular system.
- C) integumentary system.
- D) endocrine system.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

27) Which of the following is characteristic of the endocrine system?

- A) releases chemical messengers called neurotransmitters
- B) produces a more rapid response to body changes than the nervous system
- C) can produce effects that last for days or longer
- D) can produce an effect that involves only one tissue at a time
- E) is an important thermoregulatory system

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

28) Which of the following are parts of a homeostatic mechanism?

- A) receptor
- B) control center
- C) effector
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

29) Imagine someone is cold and responds by putting on more clothes. This regulation mechanism is an example of

- A) negative feedback.
- B) positive feedback.
- C) homeostatic regulation.
- D) diagnostic regulation.
- E) a behavioral change and is not related to the internal environment.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications

30) The prevention of change, and the shutdown of an overactive organ are examples of

- A) positive feedback.
- B) homeostasis.
- C) negative feedback.
- D) effector control.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

31) The increasingly forceful labor contractions that lead to childbirth are an example of this type of mechanism:

- A) receptor activation.
- B) effector shutdown.
- C) negative feedback.
- D) positive feedback.
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

32) Which of the following is an example of negative feedback?

- A) Increased pressure in the aorta triggers mechanisms to lower blood pressure.
- B) A rise in blood calcium levels triggers the release of a hormone that further raises blood calcium levels.
- C) A rise in estrogen during the menstrual cycle increases the number of progesterone receptors in the uterus.
- D) Increased blood sugar stimulates the release of a hormone from the pancreas that stimulates the liver to release blood sugar.
- E) A increase in body temperature triggers a neural response that initiates physiological changes to increase body temperature.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

33) A person who is lying on his or her stomach is said to be in the

- A) supine position.
- B) prone position.
- C) anatomical position.
- D) frontal position.
- E) sagittal position.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

34) Which indicates the back of the body?

- A) anterior
- B) posterior
- C) dorsal
- D) ventral
- E) both B and C

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

35) Which of the following is MEDIAL to the breast?

- A) sternum
- B) shoulder
- C) elbow
- D) digits
- E) knee

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

36) The wrist is considered _____ to the elbow.

- A) proximal
- B) distal
- C) lateral
- D) medial
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

37) The navel is _____ to the chin.

- A) anterior
- B) superior
- C) posterior
- D) inferior
- E) medial

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

38) Which of the following regions corresponds to the groin?

- A) pelvic
- B) cephalic
- C) gluteal
- D) lumbar
- E) thoracic

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

39) In the terminology of planes and sections, which example includes two terms with identical meanings?

- A) frontal/coronal
- B) coronal/horizontal
- C) equatorial/coronal
- D) sagittal/midsagittal
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

40) Which of the following regions corresponds to the foot?

- A) cervical
- B) brachial
- C) antebrachial
- D) femoral
- E) pedal

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

41) This portion of the body contains the upper and lower limbs.

- A) appendicular
- B) thoracic
- C) axial
- D) dorsal
- E) ventral

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

42) Referring to the back means

- A) axial.
- B) appendicular.
- C) ventral.
- D) dorsal.
- E) thoracic.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

43) Anterior is to _____ as posterior is to dorsal.

- A) cranial
- B) ventral
- C) caudal
- D) inferior
- E) medial

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

44) Organs that are protected by bone are found in what part of the body?

- A) axial
- B) appendicular
- C) ventral cavity
- D) superficial regions
- E) inferior portions

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

45) A cut passing through the midline of the body that divides it into UNEQUAL left and right halves is known as this type of plane:

- A) frontal.
- B) coronal.
- C) transverse.
- D) midsagittal.
- E) parasagittal.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

46) The heart, lungs, and small intestine would be found in the

- A) dorsal body cavity.
- B) peritoneal cavity.
- C) pleural cavity.
- D) ventral body cavity.
- E) abdominopelvic cavity.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

47) The diaphragm separates the _____ cavity from the _____ cavity.

- A) pleural; mediastinum
- B) thoracic; abdominopelvic
- C) pericardial; pleural
- D) abdominal; pelvic
- E) pericardial sac; pericardial

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

48) The heart is surrounded by the _____ membrane.

- A) pericardial
- B) peritoneal
- C) visceral
- D) serous
- E) pleural

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

49) The membrane covering the surface of the stomach is named the

- A) parietal pleura.
- B) visceral pleura.
- C) pericardial sac.
- D) visceral peritoneum.
- E) serous membrane.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

50) The membrane covering the surface of the lung is referred to as the

- A) visceral pleura.
- B) parietal peritoneum.
- C) visceral pericardium.
- D) serous membrane.
- E) mediastinum.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

51) The main function of a serous membrane is to

- A) reduce friction.
- B) protect organs.
- C) allow blood to pass.
- D) hold organs together.
- E) fill empty spaces.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

52) The peritoneal cavity contains the

- A) heart.
- B) small intestine.
- C) lungs.
- D) uterus.
- E) thymus.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

53) Mary, who is 6 months pregnant, goes to her physician for a test to check the development of her fetus. The physician uses a device that employs sound waves to produce an image of the fetus. This technique is known as

- A) an X-ray.
- B) a CT scan.
- C) an MRI.
- D) an ultrasound.
- E) radiography.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

54) A diagnostic technique that employs a radiodense dye injected into blood vessels is called a(n)

- A) angiogram.
- B) radiograph.
- C) CT scan.
- D) MRI.
- E) ultrasound.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

55) The ventral body cavity contains the

- A) abdominal cavity.
- B) pericardial cavity.
- C) pelvic cavity.
- D) pleural cavity.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

56) The mediastinum separates _____ from the _____.

- A) the pleural cavity; coelom
- B) the thoracic cavity; peritoneal cavity
- C) one pleural cavity; other pleural cavity
- D) the abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
- E) the pericardial sac; pericardial cavity

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-8

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

Fill in the Blank Questions

1) The study of body structure is called _____.

Answer: anatomy

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) The branch of biological science that deals with how the kidney functions is called _____ physiology.

Answer: renal

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-2

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) A structure that senses change is called a _____.

Answer: receptor

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) The tendency for physiological systems to stabilize internal conditions with respect to the external environment is called _____.

Answer: homeostasis

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

5) In _____ feedback, the initial stimulus produces a response that reinforces the stimulus.

Answer: positive

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) A mechanism that brings the internal environment back to normal is a _____ mechanism.

Answer: negative feedback

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-6

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) A person lying face up in the anatomical position is said to be in the _____ position.

Answer: supine

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) The forearm is called the _____.

Answer: antebrachium

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) The term _____ refers to the back of the knee.

Answer: popliteal

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) The term _____ refers to the wrist.

Answer: carpal

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) A cut parallel to the midsagittal line would produce a _____ section.

Answer: parasagittal or sagittal

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

12) Using anatomical terms of direction, supply the word that would make the sentence correct.

The stomach is _____ to the lungs.

Answer: inferior

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

13) Using anatomical terms of direction, supply the word that would make the sentence correct.
The knee is _____ to the foot.

Answer: proximal

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

Matching Questions

1) Match the item in the first column with its primary function in the second column.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. atom | A. group of cells |
| _____ 2. cell | B. smallest level of organization |
| _____ 3. lungs | C. organ system |
| _____ 4. heart and blood vessels | D. organ |
| _____ 5. tissue | E. individual living entity |

Answer: 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-C, 5-A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-3

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

2) Match the organ system in the first column with its primary function in the second column.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. integumentary system | A. defense against infection |
| _____ 2. muscular system | B. protection from environment |
| _____ 3. endocrine system | C. processing of food |
| _____ 4. cardiovascular system | D. internal transport of materials |
| _____ 5. respiratory system | E. elimination of excess water |
| _____ 6. urinary system | F. production of sex cells |
| _____ 7. reproductive system | G. support and protection |
| _____ 8. skeletal system | H. delivery of air for gas exchange |
| _____ 9. nervous system | I. locomotion and heat production |
| _____ 10. lymphoid system | J. directing responses to stimuli |
| _____ 11. digestive system | K. directing long-term changes |

Answer: 1-B, 2-I, 3-K, 4-D, 5-H, 6-E, 7-F, 8-G, 9-J, 10-A, 11-C

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

3) Match the organ system in the first column with the structure(s) found within that system in the second column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. endocrine system | A. arteries |
| _____ 2. urinary system | B. liver |
| _____ 3. digestive system | C. pituitary gland |
| _____ 4. skeletal system | D. ligaments |
| _____ 5. circulatory system | E. urethra |

Answer: 1-C, 2-E, 3-B, 4-D, 5-A

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-4

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

4) Match the body region in the first column with the organ near it in the second column.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. cranial | A. liver |
| _____ 2. vertebral | B. brain |
| _____ 3. mammary | C. urinary bladder |
| _____ 4. abdominal | D. lungs |
| _____ 5. pelvic | E. spinal cord |

Answer: 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

5) Match the body regions in the first column with the locations in the second column.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1. popliteal | A. front of elbow |
| _____ 2. dorsal | B. fingers or toes |
| _____ 3. orbital | C. back of knee |
| _____ 4. antecubital | D. midline of back |
| _____ 5. digital | E. eye |

Answer: 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-A, 5-B

Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

Essay Questions

1) It is a warm day and you feel a little chilled. On checking your temperature, you find that your body temperature is 1.5 degrees below normal. Suggest some possible reasons for this situation.

Answer: There are several reasons why your body temperature may have dropped. Your body may be losing heat faster than it is being produced. This, however, is more likely to occur on a cool day. Various chemical factors, such as hormones, may have caused a decrease in your metabolic rate, and thus your body is not producing as much heat as it normally would.

Alternatively, you may be suffering from an infection that has temporarily changed the set point of the body's "thermostat." This would seem to be the most likely explanation considering the circumstances given in the question.

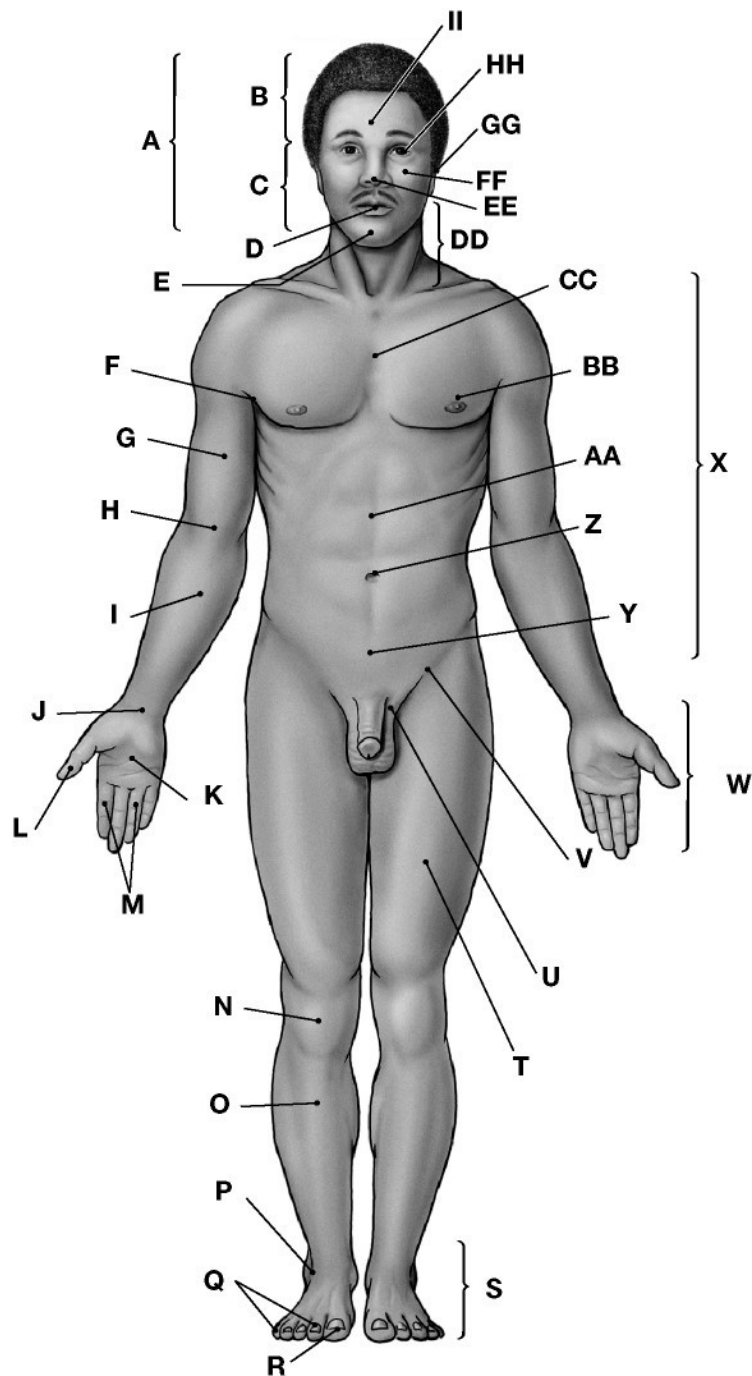
Diff: 2

Learning Outcome: 1-5

Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

Labeling Exercises

Anatomical Landmarks



Using the figure above, identify the labeled part.

1) Label A: _____

Answer: Cephalon or head (cephalic)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) Label B: _____

Answer: Cranium or skull (cranial)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) Label C: _____

Answer: Facies or face (facial)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) Label D: _____

Answer: Oris or mouth (oral)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) Label E: _____

Answer: Mentis or chin (mental)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Label F: _____

Answer: Axilla or armpit (axillary)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) Label G: _____

Answer: Brachium or arm (brachial)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) Label H: _____

Answer: Antecubitis or front of elbow (antecubital)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) Label I: _____

Answer: Antebrachium or forearm (antebrachial)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) Label J: _____

Answer: Carpus or wrist (carpal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) Label K: _____

Answer: Palma or palm (palmar)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

12) Label L: _____

Answer: Pollex or thumb

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) Label M: _____

Answer: Digits (phalanges) or fingers (digital or phalangeal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) Label N: _____

Answer: Patella or kneecap (patellar)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) Label O: _____

Answer: Crus or leg (crural)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

16) Label P: _____
Answer: Tarsus or ankle (tarsal)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) Label Q: _____
Answer: Digits (phalanges) or toes (digital or phalangeal)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

18) Label R: _____
Answer: Hallux or great toe
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) Label S: _____
Answer: Pes or foot (pedal)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

20) Label T: _____
Answer: Femur or thigh (femoral)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) Label U: _____
Answer: Pubis (pubic)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

22) Label V: _____
Answer: Inguen or groin (inguinal)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) Label W: _____
Answer: Manus or hand (manual)
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 1-7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) Label X: _____

Answer: Trunk

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

25) Label Y: _____

Answer: Pelvis (pelvic)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

26) Label Z: _____

Answer: Umbilicus or navel (umbilical)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

27) Label AA: _____

Answer: Abdomen (abdominal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

28) Label BB: _____

Answer: Mamma or breast (mammary)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

29) Label CC: _____

Answer: Thoracis or thorax, chest (thoracic)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

30) Label DD: _____

Answer: Cervicis or neck (cervical)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

31) Label EE: _____

Answer: Nasus or nose (nasal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

32) Label FF: _____

Answer: Bucca or cheek (buccal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

33) Label GG: _____

Answer: Auris or ear (otic)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

34) Label HH: _____

Answer: Oculus or eye (orbital or ocular)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

35) Label II: _____

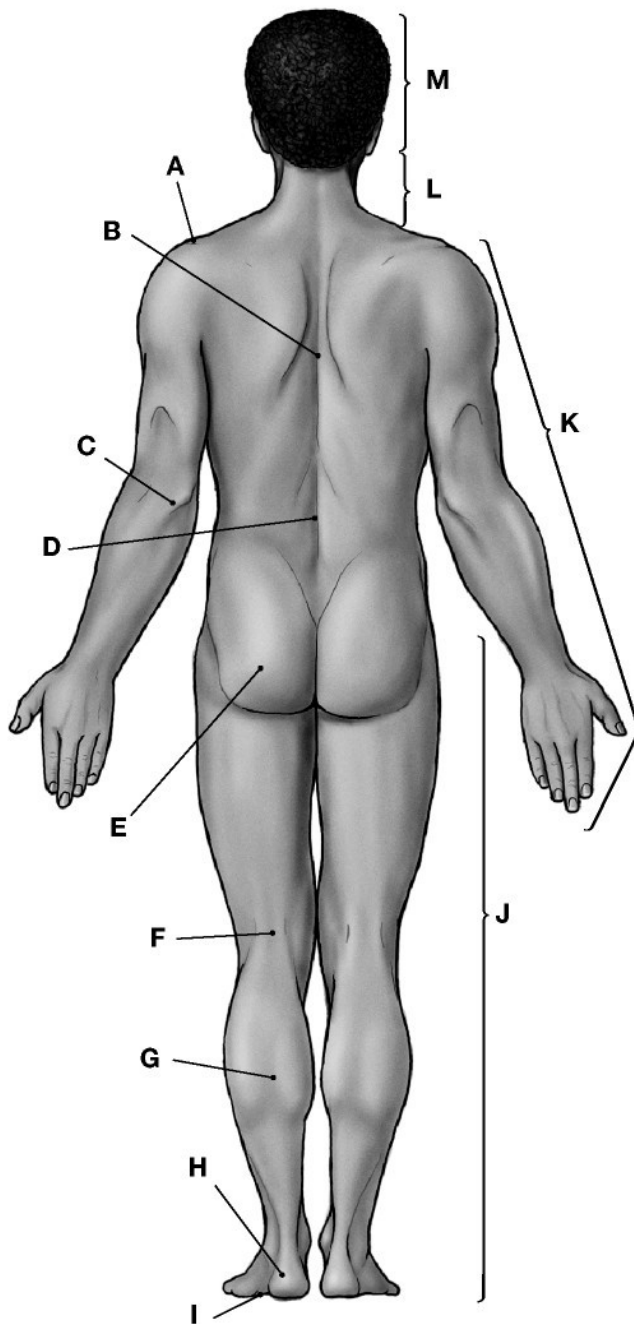
Answer: Forehead (frontal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

Anatomical Landmarks



Using the figure above, identify the labeled part.

36) Label A: _____

Answer: Shoulder (acromial)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

37) Label B: _____

Answer: Dorsum or back (dorsal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

38) Label C: _____

Answer: Olecranon or back of elbow (olecranal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

39) Label D: _____

Answer: Lumbus or loin (lumbar)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

40) Label E: _____

Answer: Gluteus or buttock (gluteal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

41) Label F: _____

Answer: Popliteus or back of knee (popliteal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

42) Label G: _____

Answer: Sura or calf (sural)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

43) Label H: _____

Answer: Calcaneus or heel of foot (calcaneal)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

44) Label I: _____

Answer: Planta or sole of foot (plantar)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

45) Label J: _____

Answer: Lower limb

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

46) Label K: _____

Answer: Upper limb

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

47) Label L: _____

Answer: Cervicis or neck (cervical)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

48) Label M: _____

Answer: Cephalon or head (cephalic)

Diff: 1

Learning Outcome: 1-7

Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms