

Student name: _____

The early anatomist who stressed the importance of experimentation in medicine and became known as the "Prince of Physicians" was

Galen.

Vesalius.

Pelops.

Leonardo da Vinci.

Herophilus.

The artist who used dissections to improve his drawings and paintings was

Vesalius.

Galen.

Da Vinci.

Hippocrates.

Anatomy is the study of

function.

structure.

The scientific discipline that studies the function of body structures is

anatomy.

physiology.

Gross anatomy refers to the study of

cells.

structures formed by cells.

structures not visible to the unaided eye.

structures visible to the unaided eye.

The anatomic changes that result from disease are studied under
pathologic anatomy.

systemic anatomy.

histology.

surgical anatomy.

developmental anatomy.

Molecules are formed from two or more
electrons.

organs.

atoms.

tissues.

systems.

Which organizational level consists of related organs that work to achieve a common function?

Organ system level

Cellular level

Tissue level

Chemical level

Organ level

At what level of organization is a tooth?

Tissue level

Cell level

Organ level

System level

Atomic level

The term that refers to the ability of organisms to respond to a stimulus is
responsiveness.

reproduction.

metabolism.

development.

organization.

The smallest structural unit that exhibits the characteristics of living things is
an organ.

an individual.

tissue.

a cell.

a system.

One of the characteristics of living things is _____, which causes changes in structures,
processes, or traits that increase expected long-term reproductive success.

homeostasis

adaptation

regulation

homeostasis

responsiveness

regulation

responsiveness

development

development

The various chemical reactions that organisms carry out are collectively called

metabolism.

homeostasis.

reproduction.

responsiveness.

development.

The system responsible for providing protection, regulating body temperature, and being the site of cutaneous receptors is the _____ system.

respiratory

muscular

integumentary

urinary

nervous

The body system that provides support and protection as well as being a site of blood cell production (hemopoiesis) is the _____ system.

skeletal

muscular

cardiovascular

respiratory

lymphatic

The system responsible for the exchange of gases between the blood and atmospheric air is the _____ system.

urinary

respiratory

cardiovascular

endocrine

nervous

Which describes the anatomic position?

The body is upright.

Palms are facing forward.

Thumbs point away from the body.

Feet are flat on the floor.

All of the choices are correct.

The word _____ implies an imaginary flat surface passing through the body.

section

plane

direction

tangent

figure

A plane that passes through the structure at an angle is called

frontal.

coronal.

oblique.

sagittal.

transverse.

A _____ plane cuts perpendicularly along the long axis of the body or organ.

transverse

oblique

sagittal

coronal

frontal

Which best defines "superficial"?

On the inside

On the outside

Toward the end of an appendage

Close to the attachment of the appendage to the trunk

At the head end

The directional term that means "away from the midline of the body" is

inferior.

superior.

medial.

lateral.

caudal.

The directional term that means "closest to the point of attachment to the trunk" is

distal.

proximal.

medial.

cephalic.

dorsal.

The directional term that means "in back of or toward the back surface" is

posterior.

caudal.

cephalic.

anterior.

proximal.

The best term for referring to the rear or tail end is

caudal.

cephalic.

inferior.

superior.

lateral.

The head, neck, and trunk make up the _____ region of the body.

caudal

thoracic

appendicular

axial

cephalic

The posterior aspect of the body has _____ enclosed cavities.

1

2

3

4

5

The cranial cavity houses the

eyeball.

ear canals.

brain.

spinal cord.

nasal structures.

The bones of the vertebral column form a cavity called the nervous system passageway.

abdominal cavity.

spinal cavity.

vertebral canal.

None of the choices are correct.

The axillary region is _____ to the pectoral region.

lateral

medial

distal

proximal

inferior

The anatomic term for the cheek is

buccal.

pelvic.

cervical.

crural.

sacral.

The best view of the popliteal region is seen from the anterior.

lateral.

superior.

inferior.

posterior.

The anatomic term for the foot is

pubic.

patellar.

pes.

popliteal.

acromial.

The anatomic term for the wrist region is

tarsal.

carpal.

digital.

olecranal.

perineal.

One can best see the dorsum of the manus from a/an _____ view.

lateral

superior

inferior

posterior

anterior

The primary function of serous fluid is
to minimize friction.
a stabilizing force.
insulation.
energy storage.
to provide an attachment surface.

The anatomic term for the calf is
crural.
popliteal.
tarsal.
carpal.
sural.

The term "hallux" refers to the
little finger.
thumb.
great toe.
lateral-most toe.
middle digit.

The anatomic term for the hip region is
sternal.

coxal.

dorsal.

crural.

sural.

A piercing in the umbilical region would be found on the
curve of the ear.

lip.

ear lobe.

navel.

eyebrow.

A professional fighter hit in the mental region might have damage to the
jaw.

ear.

nose.

knee.

shoulder.

Pollex refers to the

eyebrow.

thumb.

great toe.

little finger.

kneecap.

A digit may refer to

a finger.

the nose.

a toe.

the entire arm.

a finger or toe.

An inguinal hernia is in the region of the

loin.

groin.

calf.

thigh.

shoulder.

Which is a physiological description rather than an anatomical one?

The muscles of the intestinal wall contract slowly and involuntarily.

The walls of blood capillaries are composed of a thin epithelium.

The muscles of the thigh are composed of skeletal muscle tissue.

There are fenestrations (openings) between the epithelial cells in capillary walls.

The esophageal wall includes a middle layer of dense irregular connective tissue.

Which serous membrane covers the external surface of an organ?

The parietal layer

The visceral layer

The muscle layer

The dorsal layer

The ventral layer

The limbs of the body are attached to the axis and make up the abdominal region.

thoracic region.

axial region.

appendicular region.

antebrachial region.

The median space in the thoracic cavity is called the pleural cavity.

pericardial cavity.

mediastinum.

peritoneal cavity.

pericardium.

Which is *not* found in the mediastinum?

Heart

Pancreas

Thymus

Trachea

Esophagus

The pericardium is a two-layered serous membrane that

encloses the heart.

encloses the kidney.

encloses a lung.

provides lubrication for the knee.

covers the small intestine.

With a specimen in the anatomic position, you can best see the mediastinum with a/an _____ view.

midsagittal

superior

inferior

anterior

posterior

Which abdominopelvic region is directly superior to the umbilical region?

Lumbar

Iliac

Epigastric

Hypogastric

Hypochondriac

The abdominopelvic cavity is commonly divided into _____ smaller imaginary compartments or regions.

6

15

8

9

18

The moist, two-layered serous membrane that lines the abdominopelvic cavity is called the peritoneum.

diaphragm.

synovium.

pleura.

pericardium.

Of the abdominopelvic regions, the one that is the superior of the middle column is called the lumbar.

umbilical.

epigastric.

hypogastric.

hypochondriac.

Which abdominopelvic regions have both a right and left side?

Lumbar and iliac

Hypogastric and hypochondriac

Hypochondriac, lumbar, and hypogastric

Iliac and hypochondriac

Lumbar, iliac, and hypochondriac

What is another term for the iliac regions?

Inguinal regions

Lumbar regions

Hypochondriac regions

Epigastric regions

Hypogastric regions

Lateral to the umbilical abdominopelvic region are the _____ regions.

iliac

hypochondriac

hypogastric

iliac

epigastric

hypogastric

lumbar

epigastric

lumbar

The urinary bladder is found in which abdominopelvic region?

Hypogastric

Right lumbar

Umbilical

Left iliac

Left lumbar

The gall bladder is typically found in the _____ region of the abdominopelvic cavity.

umbilical

right lumbar

right hypochondriac

left hypochondriac

hypogastric

The abdominopelvic quadrants are formed by passing one horizontal and one vertical line through the

patellar region.

umbilicus.

antebrachial region.

gluteal region.

crural region.

Which branch of microscopic anatomy is the study of tissues?

Histology

Cytology

Embryology

Developmental anatomy

Surgical anatomy

Which branch of anatomy specifically examines developmental changes prior to birth?

Developmental anatomy

Regional anatomy

Embryology

Systemic anatomy

Pathologic anatomy

Which abdominopelvic regions are directly inferior to the cartilage attached to the ribs?

Umbilical regions

Lumbar regions

Hypochondriac regions

Iliac regions

Hypogastric regions

_____ anatomy examines both superficial anatomic markings and internal body structures as they relate to the skin covering them.

Regional

Surface

Radiographic

Surgical

Systemic

The right and left hypochondriac regions are lateral to the hypogastric region.

true

false

A bone contains nervous, connective, and epithelial tissue. Therefore, it is classified as an organ.

true

false

Surgical anatomy refers to the study of anatomic landmarks used before and after surgery.

true

false

The fact that the structures of cells vary widely reflects the specializations needed for their different functions.

true

false

Organs contain two or more tissues that work together to perform specific, complex functions.

true

false

The cell is the smallest living portion of the human body.

true

false

Fortunately for science, there is but one single property that defines life.

true

false

The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.

true

false

The urinary system filters the blood, concentrates waste products, and removes waste products from the body.

true

false

The anatomic position allows all observers to have a common point of reference.

true

false

A coronal plane is a vertical plane that divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

true

false

A sagittal plane is a vertical line that divides the body into right and left parts.

true

false

The chest is superior to the head.

true

false

The antecubital region is proximal to the carpal region.

true

false

The mediastinum is a serous cavity.

true

false

There is a physical barrier that separates the abdominal cavity from the pelvic cavity.

true

false

The right and left iliac regions are found lateral to the hypogastric region.

true

false

The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.

true

false

The lumbar regions are located lateral to the umbilical region.

true

false

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."

The level of organization one step more complex than the organ level is the _____ level.

The state of equilibrium, or constant internal environment, in the body is called _____.

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

The human organ system where the primary hormone is testosterone is the _____ reproductive system.

Gonads produce gametes in the _____ system.

The _____ reproductive system produces oocytes.

The _____ system produces vitamin D, prevents water loss, and helps regulate body temperature.

The antecubital region is _____ to the brachial region.

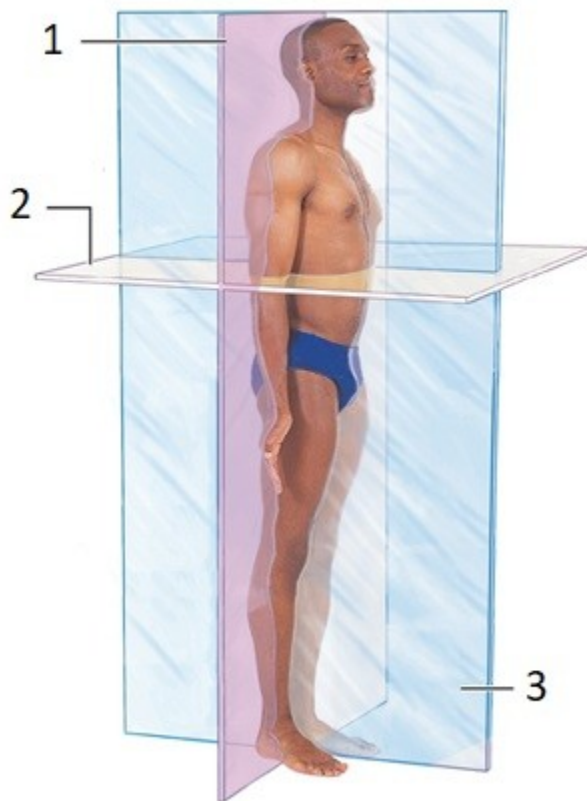
The muscular partition that separates the thoracic and abdominopelvic cavities is the _____.

The hypogastric region is located _____ to the right iliac region.

The practice of using cross-sections of frozen cadavers developed in the 1900s. This field of study is called _____.

The preservation method where reactive polymers are embedded in each body cell is called _____.

Which number corresponds to a sagittal plane?



(c)McGraw-Hill Education/Joe DeGrandis, photographer

1

2

3

None of the choices are correct.

Which number corresponds to a body cavity lined by serous membranes?

%media:fig_1.9a_numbered_tb_jpg.ext%

1

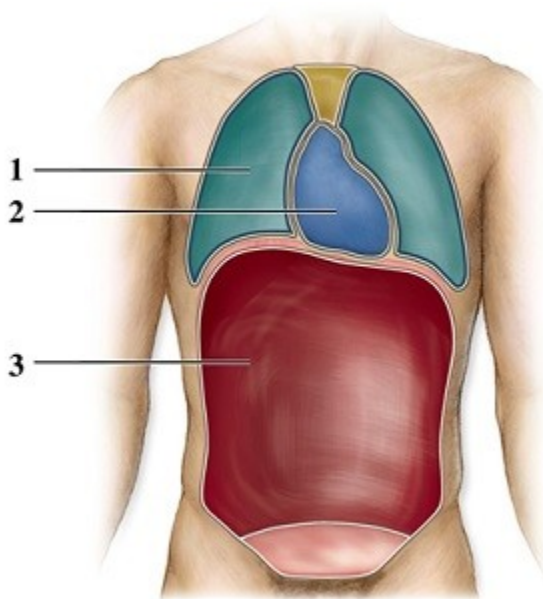
2 and 3

3

1, 2, and 3

1 and 3

Which number corresponds to a ventral body cavity?



1

2

3

1 and 2

1, 2, and 3

Which number corresponds to the visceral layer of a serous membrane?

%media:fig_1.10d_numbered_tb_jpg.ext%

1

2

3

None of the choices are correct.

All of the choices are correct.

A clinician makes a diagnosis before observing a patient's symptoms and completing a physical examination. This is the incorrect order of steps when following the scientific method. Which of the following describes how the process should have proceeded?

Collection of data comes before diagnosis.

Formation of a hypothesis comes after diagnosis.

Observation of symptoms comes after collection of data.

Formation of a hypothesis comes before observation of symptoms.

A physician orders a CT scan for a patient. Which step of the scientific method does this represent?

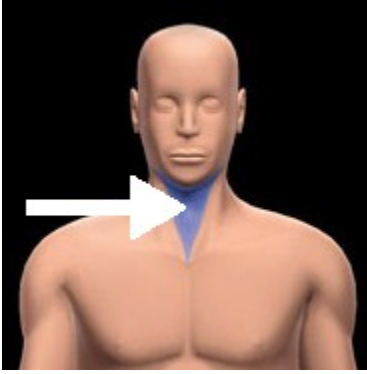
Collection of data

Formation of a hypothesis

Observation of symptoms

Diagnosis

The highlighted area is a portion of which body region?



Thoracic

Cervical

Vertebral

Cranial

What direction is indicated in the image?%media:aadtralmdtrdtrs superior_jpg.ext%

Caudal

Superior

Inferior

Proximal

What is the name of the highlighted membrane?%media:aapetmsapetpetparietalperitoneum-alt_jpg.ext%

Parietal peritoneum

Visceral pericardium

Parietal pleura

None of the choices are correct.

What is the name of the highlighted body plane?%media:aaplsanlplspls transverseplane_jpg.ext%

Transverse

Sagittal

Oblique

Coronal

What organ system are the highlighted organs part of?%media:osyantokyurikidney_jpg.ext%

Endocrine

Lymphatic

Digestive

Urinary

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1_Human Anatomy_2025

A

C

B

B

D

A

C

A

C

A

D

B

A

C

A

B

E

B

C

A

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D

B

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B

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

TRUE

Herophilus

organ system

homeostasis

muscular

male

reproductive

female

integumentary

distal

diaphragm

medial

cryotechnology

plastination

C

B

E

A

A

A

B

B

A

A

D