

Name _____

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

- 1) This organ is found in the thoracic cavity. 1) _____
A) liver B) lung C) stomach D) small intestine

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 2) A patient has a bruise on the ventral surface of the upper limb just distal to the antecubital region. 2) _____
It is located on the _____.
A) posterior arm B) posterior forearm
C) anterior forearm D) anterior arm

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 3) Human feet are _____ to the knee. 3) _____
A) posterior B) superior C) distal D) proximal

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 4) This serous membrane lines the walls of the abdominal cavity and covers its organs. 4) _____
A) pericardium B) pleura C) peritoneum

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)

- 5) The _____ surface of the human body faces forward. 5) _____
A) dorsal B) inferior C) ventral D) superior

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

6) The oral cavity is a part of which body system?

- A) urinary B) nervous C) respiratory D) digestive

6) _____

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

7) The umbilical region of the human is on the _____ surface, and the umbilical region of the dog is on the _____ surface. 7) _____

- A) anterior, superior B) posterior, superior
C) posterior, inferior D) anterior, inferior

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

8) In anatomical position, the _____.

8) _____

- A) upper limbs hang in a natural position at the side of the body
B) feet are slightly apart, and the toes point forward
C) head is turned to the side
D) human is sitting

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

9) It is useful to divide this body cavity into quadrants for study because it is ~~so~~ large and contains ~~so~~ many organs. 9) _____

- A) cranial B) abdominopelvic
C) thoracic D) vertebral

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

10) This set of body terms for orientation and direction depends on anatomical position; the terms have different meanings for humans and four-legged animals. 10) _____

- A) dorsal/ventral B) proximal/distal
C) anterior/posterior D) medial/lateral

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

- 11) This body cavity is encased in bone. 11) _____
A) thoracic B) pelvic C) abdominal D) cranial
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 12) If you look at an MRI scan that is oval in shape and you can see the liver, vertebra, and spleen, this scan was made in the _____ plane. 12) _____
A) frontal B) transverse C) sagittal
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
- 13) The stomach is found primarily in the _____ quadrant of the abdominopelvic cavity. 13) _____
A) right upper B) left upper C) left lower D) right lower
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 14) Which region is visible only on the posterior/dorsal body surface? 14) _____
A) buccal B) mammary C) calcaneal D) patellar
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 15) In humans, the upper limb is _____ to the lower limb. 15) _____
A) superior B) anterior C) proximal D) superficial
Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 16) The pericardium surrounds the _____. 16) _____
A) lungs B) heart C) intestines D) brain
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 17) These structures are seen in a midsagittal section of the human. 17) _____
A) stomach, kidney B) trachea, lung
C) ribs, thigh D) nose, umbilicus (navel)
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 18) This small body cavity in the head contains the teeth. 18) _____
A) nasal B) orbital C) middle ear D) oral
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 19) Damage to this serous membrane can cause the lungs to collapse. 19) _____
A) peritoneum B) pericardium C) pleura
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
- 20) The frontal plane divides the body into _____. 20) _____
A) superior and inferior parts
B) anterior and posterior parts
C) right and left parts
Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
- 21) This small body cavity in the head holds the eyes. 21) _____
A) middle ear B) nasal C) orbital D) oral
Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)
- 22) Of the nine regions used by anatomists to divide the abdominopelvic cavity, this one is most superior and medial. 22) _____
A) lumbar B) hypogastric C) umbilical D) epigastric
Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 23) When you open the abdominal cavity of your dissection specimen, you realize that the kidneys are _____ to the intestines. 23) _____
 A) ventral B) medial C) proximal D) deep
 Answer: D
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 24) Which type of section passes through the cranial, vertebral (spinal), thoracic, and abdominopelvic cavities? 24) _____
 A) midsagittal (medial) B) frontal C) transverse
 Answer: A
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
- 25) The mammary region is _____ to the sternal region. 25) _____
 A) inferior B) medial C) superior D) lateral
 Answer: D
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 26) These two organs are found in the thorax. 26) _____
 A) heart and liver B) liver and stomach
 C) lungs and stomach D) heart and lungs
 Answer: D
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 27) The term femoral pertains to the _____. 27) _____
 A) thigh B) arm C) leg D) forearm
 Answer: A
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)
- 28) The urinary bladder, found in the _____ region of the abdominopelvic cavity, is evenly divided between the two _____ abdominopelvic quadrants. 28) _____
 A) umbilical, upper B) hypogastric, lower
 C) epigastric, lower D) iliac, upper
 Answer: B
 Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

29) The spinal cord is found in this body cavity.

- A) thorax and abdominopelvic
- C) vertebral

- B) thorax
- D) cranial

29) _____

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

30) _____ is found in the right hypochondriac region.

- A) Most of the small intestine
- C) The right lung

- B) The appendix
- D) The liver

30) _____

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

Answer Key

Testname: EX1

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) D
- 8) B
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) C
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) D
- 19) C
- 20) B
- 21) C
- 22) D
- 23) D
- 24) A
- 25) D
- 26) D
- 27) A
- 28) B
- 29) C
- 30) D