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# Muscolino: Kinesiology: The Skeletal System and Muscle Function, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

## **Chapter 02: Mapping the Human Body**

### **Test Bank**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

- 1. Anatomic position involves the person standing erect and facing:
  - a. forward, arms at sides, palms facing anteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - b. forward, arms at sides, palms facing posteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - backward, palms facing inward toward the thighs, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - d. sideways, arms at sides, palms facing anteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended

ANS: A

- 2. The importance of anatomic position is that it is the:
  - a. most comfortable position for the body
  - b. healthiest position for the body
  - c. reference position for mapping the body
  - d. easiest position in which to identify landmarks on the body

ANS: C

- 3. A structure that is located farther to the front of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. posterior
  - b. medial
  - c. superficial
  - d. anterior

ANS: D

- 4. A structure that is located closer toward the midline of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. posterior
  - b. medial
  - c. superficial
  - d. anterior

ANS: B

- 5. A structure that is located farther toward the side of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. anterior
  - b. medial

- c. lateral
- d. proximal

ANS: C

6. A structure that is located closer to the surface of the body than another structure is described as being:

- a. superficial
- b. deeper
- c. proximal
- d. superior

ANS: A

- 7. On the appendicular body, a structure that is located closer to the trunk than another structure is described as being:
  - a. anterior
  - b. distal
  - c. medial
  - d. proximal

ANS: D

- 8. Which of the following pairs of terms can be used on the axial body?
  - a. anterior-posterior, superior-inferior, and medial-lateral
  - b. proximal-distal, superficial-deep, and medial-lateral
  - c. superior-inferior, medial-lateral, and radial-ulnar
  - d. tibial-fibular, superficial-deep, and anterior-posterior

ANS: A

- 9. Which of the following terms literally means belly?
  - a. anterior
  - b. ventral
  - c. posterior
  - d. superficial

ANS: B

- 10. Which of the following concepts map the three dimensions of space?
  - a. axes
  - b. directional terms
  - c. planes
  - d. body parts

- 11. What plane divides the body into left and right portions?
  - a. sagittal
  - b. frontal

- c. transverse
- d. oblique

ANS: A

- 12. What plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions?
  - a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: B

- 13. What plane divides the body into upper and lower portions?
  - a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. coronal

ANS: C

- 14. Which of the following planes is *not* a cardinal plane?
  - a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: D

- 15. Which of the following planes is oriented horizontally?
  - a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: C

- 16. Which of the following planes can have components of both sagittal and transverse planes?
  - a. frontal
  - b. coronal
  - c. oblique
  - d. cardinal

- 17. Which of the following is *true* regarding motion of the body?
  - a. Motion of a body part occurs within a plane.
  - b. Motion of a body part occurs at a joint.
  - c. Axial motion involves a body part moving around an axis.

d. All of these are correct.

ANS: D

- 18. The term for an imaginary line around which a body part moves is:
  - a. axis
  - b. plane
  - c. fulcrum
  - d. joint

ANS: A

- 19. Where is an axis in relationship to its corresponding plane?
  - a. parallel to it
  - b. within it
  - c. perpendicular to it
  - d. at an oblique angle to it

ANS: C

- 20. Movement of a body part within the sagittal plane occurs around what axis?
  - a. mediolateral
  - b. anteroposterior
  - c. superoinferior
  - d. oblique

ANS: A

- 21. Movement of a body part within the frontal plane occurs around what axis?
  - a. mediolateral
  - b. anteroposterior
  - c. superoinferior
  - d. oblique

ANS: B

- 22. Movement of a body part within the transverse plane occurs around what axis?
  - a. mediolateral
  - b. anteroposterior
  - c. superoinferior
  - d. oblique

- 23. Movement of a body part within an oblique plane occurs around which axis?
  - a. mediolateral
  - b. anteroposterior
  - c. superoinferior
  - d. oblique

ANS: D

- 24. What is another name for a vertical axis?
  - a. frontal-horizontal
  - b. sagittal-horizontal
  - c. superoinferior
  - d. oblique

ANS: C

- 25. To describe motion of a body part around an axis, which of the following terms of movement can be used?
  - a. axial
  - b. circular
  - c. angular
  - d. all of these

ANS: D

- 26. Regarding the analogy of a door for visualizing an axis of motion, the:
  - a. Hinge pin is the axis around which the door moves.
  - b. Hinge pin provides movement in an oblique plane.
  - c. Doorknob is the axis around which the door moves.
  - d. Doorknob provides movement in a transverse plane.

ANS: A

- 27. What does the Latin word *rota* mean?
  - a. middle
  - b. before
  - c. wheel
  - d. broken

ANS: C

- 28. What does the Latin word tome mean?
  - a. up
  - b. a cutting
  - c. wheel
  - d. belly

ANS: B

- 29. What does the Latin word *trans* mean?
  - a. higher
  - b. lower
  - c. slanting
  - d. across

ANS: D

- 30. What does the Latin word *obliquus* mean?
  - a. higher
  - b. the back
  - c. slanting
  - d. across