

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The major sections of the human body are the:
 - a. axial and appendicular.
 - b. trunk, legs, and arms.
 - c. appendicular and lower extremities.
 - d. axial and upper extremities.

ANS: A

The two major sections of the human body are the axial and appendicular. The trunk, legs, arms, lower, and upper extremities are all part of either the axial or the appendicular sections.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

2. Which body parts are located in the upper extremity?
 - a. Shoulder girdle, trunk, and arm
 - b. Hand, forearm, arm, and neck
 - c. Pelvis, thigh, leg, and foot
 - d. Shoulder girdle, arm, forearm, and hand

ANS: D

Extremity is a synonym for limb, and the shoulder girdle, arm, forearm, and hand are part of the upper extremity.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

3. Which of the following body parts are located in the lower extremity?
 - a. Shoulder girdle, arm, forearm, and hand
 - b. Pelvis, thigh, leg, and foot
 - c. Head, neck, and arm
 - d. Trunk, leg, and foot

ANS: B

Extremity is a synonym for limb, and the pelvis, thigh, leg, and foot are part of the lower extremity.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

4. Which body parts are located in the axial body?
 - a. Shoulder girdle, pelvis, and trunk
 - b. Head, neck, and arm
 - c. Head, neck, and trunk
 - d. Pelvis, thigh, leg, and foot

ANS: C

Axial represents the body's core; the head, neck, and trunk directly comprise the central core of the body.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

5. Which sections make up the appendicular body?
- Neck and trunk
 - Upper and lower extremities
 - Arms and hands
 - Trunk and pelvis

ANS: B

Appendicular represents the body's four limbs (appendages), which are the upper and lower extremities.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

6. The arm is located between the shoulder joint and the:
- sternoclavicular joint.
 - tips of the fingers.
 - elbow joint.
 - bones of the wrist.

ANS: C

The region between the shoulder joint and the elbow is called the arm.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 3

7. The forearm is located between the:
- shoulder joint and the tips of the fingers.
 - elbow joint and the wrist joint.
 - shoulder joint and the elbow joint.
 - elbow joint and the tips of the fingers.

ANS: B

The region between the elbow joint and the wrist joint is called the forearm.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 3

8. What separates one body part from the next?
- Organ
 - Joint
 - Bursa
 - Skin

ANS: B

Joints represent regions where movements between parts of the skeleton take place. Therefore, joints separate one body part from the next.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 5

9. Which statement is accurate regarding movement of a body part?
- A body part moves relative to an adjacent body part, and this motion occurs at the joint located between them.
 - A body part changes its location in space, and this motion occurs at a distant joint

of the body.

- c. Whenever motion occurs, at least two body parts must be moving at the same time.
- d. When a body part moves, the joint next to that body part remains motionless.

ANS: A

Skeletal structure movements can only occur at joints, and the only parts that move in relation to the joint are the ones adjacent to the joint.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: p. 5

10. Which region provides an example of movements within major body regions?
- a. Cervical spine
 - b. Arm
 - c. Abdominal cavity
 - d. Head

ANS: A

Movements can occur at joints located within major body parts, such as between the vertebrae in the cervical spine.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: p. 8

11. Where can motion occur?
- a. Between two adjacent major body parts
 - b. Within a major body part
 - c. Between two adjacent smaller body parts
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

Motion can occur at any joint structure regardless of location.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: p. 7

12. Movement of a toe is an example of motion of a:
- a. major body part.
 - b. smaller body part within a major body part.
 - c. major body part within a smaller body part.
 - d. none of the above.

ANS: B

A toe is a small part within the larger foot region.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: p. 7

13. Which body region is viewed from the posterior side of the body?
- a. Mandibular
 - b. Popliteal
 - c. Pubic
 - d. Inguinal

ANS: B

The popliteal region is located at the posterior side of the knee.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: p. 9

14. What is the name for the posterior leg region?
- a. Sural
 - b. Cubital
 - c. Cervical
 - d. Sacral

ANS: A

The sural region is the posterior leg region.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

15. Which region is more commonly known as the low back?
- a. Pectoral
 - b. Lumbar
 - c. Pelvic
 - d. Thoracic

ANS: B

The lumbar region is commonly known as the low back.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

16. The neck is also known as what region of the body?
- a. Cervical
 - b. Thoracic
 - c. Lumbar
 - d. Sacral

ANS: A

The cervical region is the term for the neck.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

17. The thigh is also known as what region of the body?
- a. Crural
 - b. Sural
 - c. Gluteal
 - d. Femoral

ANS: D

The thigh is known as the femoral region.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

18. The body region more commonly referred to as the armpit is the:
- a. brachial.
 - b. antebrachial.
 - c. axillary.
 - d. pectoral.

ANS: C

The axillary region is more commonly referred to as the armpit.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

19. The underside of the foot is also known as what region?
- a. Crural
 - b. Plantar
 - c. Dorsal
 - d. Inguinal

ANS: B

The plantar region is the underside of the foot.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 9

20. What does the Latin word *ante* mean?
- a. Before
 - b. After
 - c. Side
 - d. Between

ANS: A

From Latin *ante*, meaning *before, in front of*.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

21. What does the Latin word *latus* mean?
- a. Before
 - b. After
 - c. Side
 - d. Between

ANS: C

From Latin *latus*, meaning *side*.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

22. What does the Latin word *post* mean?
- a. Before
 - b. After
 - c. Side
 - d. Above

ANS: B

From Latin *post*, meaning *behind, in the rear, after*.

PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: p. 2

23. Generally speaking, the presence of a(n) _____ defines a body part.
- a. cavity
 - b. organ
 - c. muscle

d. bone

ANS: D

Generally, the presence of a bone, or more than one bone, within a body part that defines the body part. For example, the humerus defines the arm; the radius and ulna define the forearm.

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: p. 3

24. If a person lifts the arm into the air by moving the shoulder joint, the hand is:
- a. exhibiting true movement.
 - b. remaining unchanged in position or location.
 - c. “going along for the ride.”
 - d. moving independently of the arm.

ANS: C

The hand is “going along for the ride” because it is not actually moving. The position of the hand relative to the forearm is not changing; the right hand is not moving relative to the forearm, and motion is not occurring within the hand.

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: pp. 8-9