MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the branch of science that studies how the body functions?
   a. Anatomy
   b. Histology
   c. Pathology
   d. Physiology

   ANS: D

2. Which word comes from the Greek word meaning “to dissect”?
   a. Anatomy
   b. Histology
   c. Pathology
   d. Physiology

   ANS: A

3. Which of the following is a higher order of organization?
   a. Molecule
   b. Cell
   c. Organ
   d. Tissue

   ANS: C

4. The head is located __________ to the chest.
   a. anterior
   b. inferior
   c. deep
   d. superior

   ANS: D

5. The foot is located __________ to the leg.
   a. proximal
   b. superior
   c. superficial
   d. distal

   ANS: D

6. The leg is __________ to the thigh.
   a. distal
   b. proximal
   c. superior
   d. deep

   ANS: A

7. The thigh is __________ to the foot.
   a. distal
   b. proximal
   c. inferior
   d. deep

   ANS: B

8. The thoracic cavity is __________ to the abdominopelvic cavity.
   a. deep
   b. distal
   c. anterior
   d. superior

   ANS: D

9. The kneecap is located distal to the:
   a. leg.
   b. thigh.
   c. foot.
   d. toes.

   ANS: B
10. Which organ is located in both the ventral and thoracic cavities?
   a. Stomach
   b. Liver
   c. Lung
   d. Spinal cord
   ANS: C

11. Which organ is located in the ventral cavity but not in the thoracic cavity?
   a. Lung
   b. Heart
   c. Liver
   d. Brain
   ANS: C

12. Which organ is located in the dorsal cavity?
   a. Liver
   b. Brain
   c. Heart
   d. Urinary bladder
   ANS: B

13. Which of the following is descriptive of the location of the reproductive organs?
   a. Dorsal cavity and vertebral cavity
   b. Mediastinum and the thoracic cavity
   c. Ventral cavity and pelvic cavity
   d. Pleural cavity and mediastinum
   ANS: C

14. Which cavity is divided into quadrants?
   a. Thoracic
   b. Abdominopelvic
   c. Dorsal
   d. Cranial
   ANS: B

15. Which region is included within the right upper quadrant (RUQ)?
   a. Umbilical
   b. Hypogastric
   c. Right iliac
   d. Right hypochondriac
   ANS: D

16. Which region is included within the left lower quadrant (LLQ)?
   a. Umbilical
   b. Left hypochondriac
   c. Epigastric
   d. Left iliac
   ANS: D

17. Which of the following refers to the umbilicus?
   a. Groin
   b. Armpit
   c. Navel
   d. Patellar
   ANS: C

18. Which of the following refers to the lower back region?
   a. Groin
   b. Axillary
   c. Umbilical
   d. Lumbar
   ANS: D

19. Which of the following refers to the groin region?
   a. Axillary
   b. Lumbar
   c. Cranial
   d. Inguinal
   ANS: D
20. Which of the following refers to the area in front of the elbow?
   a. Axillary  
   b. Brachial  
   c. Antecubital  
   d. Popliteal  
   ANS: C

21. Which area appears only on the anterior part of the body?
   a. Popliteal  
   b. Umbilical  
   c. Lumbar  
   d. Occipital  
   ANS: B

22. Which area appears only on the posterior part of the body?
   a. Gluteal  
   b. Patellar  
   c. Umbilical  
   d. Sternal  
   ANS: A

23. Which area is inferior to the diaphragm?
   a. Axillary  
   b. Inguinal  
   c. Occipital  
   d. Cervical  
   ANS: B

24. What is another name for the frontal plane?
   a. Sagittal plane  
   b. Cross section  
   c. Transverse plane  
   d. Coronal plane  
   ANS: D

25. Which plane divides the body into right and left halves?
   a. Sagittal  
   b. Coronal  
   c. Transverse  
   d. Frontal  
   ANS: A

26. In which cavity is the mediastinum located?
   a. Pelvic  
   b. Dorsal  
   c. Thoracic  
   d. Abdominal  
   ANS: C

27. Which organ is located within the mediastinum?
   a. Lungs  
   b. Stomach  
   c. Liver  
   d. Heart  
   ANS: D

28. In which cavity is the heart not located?
   a. Mediastinum  
   b. Thoracic cavity  
   c. Ventral cavity  
   d. Dorsal cavity  
   ANS: D

29. Which organ is located in the ventral cavity and thoracic cavity but not in the mediastinum?
   a. Lung  
   b. Liver  
   c. Stomach  
   d. Heart  
   ANS: A
30. Which group is incorrect?
   a. Planes: transverse, sagittal, frontal
   b. Cavities: dorsal, ventral
   c. Ventral cavities: thoracic, abdominopelvic
   d. Organs: heart, stomach, lungs, brain
   ANS: C

31. Which group is incorrect?
   a. Cavities: dorsal, ventral
   b. Ventral cavities: thoracic, abdominopelvic
   c. Organ systems: circulatory, digestive, respiratory, brain
   d. Organs: heart, stomach, lungs, liver
   ANS: C

32. Which group is incorrect?
   a. Planes: sagittal, frontal, transverse
   b. Ventral cavities: thoracic, abdominopelvic, cranial
   c. Dorsal cavities: cranial, vertebral
   d. Organ systems: circulatory, digestive, respiratory
   ANS: B

33. The distal humerus (arm bone) is
   a. closer to the axillary area than to the elbow.
   b. closer to the wrist than to the antecubital area.
   c. distal to the wrist.
   d. closer to the elbow than to the axillary area.
   ANS: D

34. The proximal end of the thigh bone (femur) is
   a. distal to the knee.
   b. closer to the knee than to the inguinal area.
   c. distal to the pedal area.
   d. closer to the inguinal area than to the umbilical area.
   ANS: D

35. The lung is located in the thoracic cavity. What is the relationship of the lung to the head?
   a. Inferior
   b. Deep
   c. Anterior
   d. Superior
   ANS: A

36. Which of the following is superior to the umbilicus?
   a. Groin
   b. Popliteal area
   c. Sternal area
   d. Pelvic cavity
   ANS: C

37. The heart is located in all the following except the
   a. mediastinum.
   b. ventral cavity.
   c. cranial cavity.
   d. thoracic cavity.
   ANS: C

38. The lungs are located in all the following except the
   a. thoracic cavity.
   b. mediastinum.
   c. ventral cavity.
   d. pleural cavity.
   ANS: B

39. Which of the following is true of the dorsal cavity?
   a. It contains the mediastinum.
   b. It contains the brain and spinal cord.
   c. It contains the thoracic cavity.
   d. It is smaller than the cranial cavity.
   ANS: B
40. The sternal area is
   a. superior to the cervical region.
   b. the breastbone area.
   c. deep to the mediastinum.
   d. inferior to the thoracic cavity.
   ANS: B

41. Which of the following is descriptive of the mediastinum?
   a. Thoracic cavity
   b. Dorsal cavity
   c. Abdominopelvic cavity
   d. RUQ
   ANS: A

42. The sagittal plane
   a. is also called the coronal plane.
   b. splits the body into a top and bottom.
   c. splits the body into front and back.
   d. splits the body into right and left.
   ANS: D

43. Which of the following is least descriptive of the occipital area?
   a. Cranial
   b. Midepigastric
   c. Posterior head
   d. Superior to the cervical area
   ANS: B

44. A patient has been in a car wreck and is admitted to the emergency department with a chief complaint of severe cervical pain accompanied by loss of sensation in all extremities. Which of the following indicates the site of pain?
   a. Lower back
   b. Both knees
   c. Neck
   d. RUQ
   ANS: C

45. The LUQ is
   a. inferior to the sternal area.
   b. inferior to the epigastric region.
   c. inferior to the umbilical region.
   d. located in the groin.
   ANS: A

46. Which of the following describes pain that is located immediately below the shoulder blade?
   a. Cervical
   b. Lumbar
   c. Flank pain
   d. Subscapular
   ANS: D

47. Which of the following is superior to the lumbar region?
   a. Scapular
   b. Inguinal
   c. Popliteal
   d. Gluteal
   ANS: A

48. A 26-year-old man is scheduled for the surgical repair of a right inguinal hernia. Which of the following areas is involved surgically?
   a. RUQ
   b. Umbilical region
   c. Right iliac region
   d. Right hypochondriac region
   ANS: C

49. Refer to the previous question. On the first postoperative day, the patient is most likely to experience pain when he
   a. brushes his teeth.
   b. eats breakfast.
   c. walks.
   d. speaks on the phone.
   ANS: C
50. A physician has diagnosed a patient as having an enlarged liver. According to the patient’s chart, his liver is measured as being two fingers below the costal margin of the rib cage. Where was the physician palpating (feeling) to get this measurement?
   a. Umbilical region
   b. LUQ
   c. Hypogastric region
   d. RUQ
   ANS: D

51. A patient was admitted to the emergency department and the physician recorded the patient’s pain as being substernal, radiating to the left axillary region. Which of the following is a restatement of this description?
   a. The pain is sharp and associated with nausea and vomiting.
   b. The pain is indicative of an inguinal hernia.
   c. The pain begins in the chest and radiates to the left flank and medial thigh.
   d. The pain originates behind the breastbone and radiates to the left arm pit area.
   ANS: D

52. A patient with a history of gallbladder disease complains of midepigastric pain that radiates to the right subscapular region. Which of the following best describes the pain?
   a. High abdominal pain that radiates to the groin
   b. Crushing chest pain
   c. Aching pain behind the breastbone, radiating to the left shoulder
   d. High abdominal pain, radiating to below the right shoulder blade area
   ANS: D

53. Which plane preserves an upper and lower half of the body?
   a. Transverse plane
   b. Coronal plane
   c. Frontal plane
   d. Midsagittal
   ANS: A

54. Which of the following is contained in the ventral cavity?
   a. Thoracic cavity
   b. Pleural cavities
   c. Abdominopelvic cavity
   d. All of the above
   ANS: D

55. Which of the following is true?
   a. The wrist is proximal to the elbow.
   b. The distal humerus (arm bone) is closer to the axilla than to the elbow.
   c. The proximal thigh bone is closer to the hip than to the knee.
   d. The distal tibia (shin bone) is closer to the ankle than to the knee.
   ANS: C

56. Which of the following is true?
   a. The distal thigh bone (femur) is closer to the hip than to the knee.
   b. The distal humerus (arm bone) is closer to the axilla than to the elbow.
   c. The distal shin bone (tibia) is closer to the ankle than to the knee.
   d. The lateral thigh is closer to the midline of the body than is the medial thigh.
   ANS: C

57. The medial thigh is located
   a. along the plantar surface of the foot.
   b. along the inner surface of the upper extremity.
   c. on the inner thigh region.
   d. distal to the popliteal region.
   ANS: C

58. Which term refers to “beneath the ribs”?
   a. Iliac
   b. Inguinal
   c. Hypochondriac
   d. RLQ
   ANS: C

59. The term *viscera* refers to
   a. the organs of the body.
   b. the cavities contained within the ventral cavity.
   c. the cavities contained within the thoracic cavity.
   d. the divisions of the abdominopelvic cavity.
   ANS: A
60. The ventral cavity is the anterior cavity; the ________ is the posterior cavity.
   a. thoracic cavity
   b. dorsal cavity
   c. pleural cavity
   d. mediastinum
   ANS: B

61. The caudal part of the spinal cord is
   a. superior to the thoracic part of the spinal cord.
   b. located near the tailbone.
   c. interior to the cervical spinal cord.
   d. located near the brain.
   ANS: B

62. Which of the following includes the right iliac region?
   a. RUQ
   b. Epigastric region
   c. Umbilical region
   d. RLQ
   ANS: D

63. The medial canthus (corner) of the eye is
   a. located near the nose.
   b. located near the ear.
   c. superior to the eyebrow.
   d. inferior to the eyelid.
   ANS: A

64. The plantar region is
   a. located in the upper extremities.
   b. the bottom of the foot.
   c. proximal to the knee.
   d. the groin.
   ANS: B

65. Which two words are directional "opposites"?
   a. Proximal, femoral
   b. Caudal, cephalic
   c. Distal, peripheral
   d. Anterior, superficial
   ANS: B

66. Pedal, patellar, popliteal, and plantar are terms that refer to
   a. lower extremities areas.
   b. arm.
   c. toes.
   d. structures that are proximal to the kneecap.
   ANS: A

67. Which of the following terms refers to the area along the lateral trunk between the ribs and the hip bones?
   a. Inguinal
   b. Visceral
   c. Flank
   d. Gluteal
   ANS: C

68. Buccal, oral, and orbital are terms that refer to the structures in the
   a. neck.
   b. head.
   c. flank.
   d. inguinal area.
   ANS: B

69. With which word is lower back pain associated?
   a. Flank
   b. Inguinal
   c. Lumbar
   d. Popliteal
   ANS: C