TRUE/FALSE

1. The pelvic cavity contains the organs of the reproductive and excretory system.
   ANS: T 
   PTS: 1

2. The thoracic cavity protects the heart and lungs.
   ANS: T 
   PTS: 1

3. The lungs are located inferior to the diaphragm.
   ANS: F 
   Inferior refers to below and the lungs are above, or superior, to the diaphragm.
   PTS: 1

4. The kidneys are located within the abdominal cavity.
   ANS: F 
   The kidneys are located behind the abdominal cavity; also referred to as retroperitoneal, meaning behind the peritoneum.
   PTS: 1

5. The midsagittal plane divides the body into front and back halves.
   ANS: F 
   It divides the body into equal right and left halves.
   PTS: 1

6. Caudal means “skull, or head, end” of the body.
   ANS: F 
   This describes cranial; caudal means “tail end.”
   PTS: 1

7. The hand is proximal to the elbow.
   ANS: F 
   The hand is distal to the elbow; proximal is closer to the trunk of the body, and distal is further from the trunk.
   PTS: 1
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The dorsal cavity contains the _____.
   a. heart and lungs                        c. structures of the nervous system
   b. major organs of digestion

ANS: C

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PTS: 1

2. Lateral means _____.
   a. near the beginning of a structure      c. toward the midline
   b. near the front of the body            d. toward the side

ANS: D

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PTS: 1

3. The midsagittal plane divides the body into _____.
   a. anterior and posterior portions       c. upper and lower sections
   b. cephalic and caudal halves            d. left and right halves

ANS: D

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PTS: 1
4. The _____ surface of a structure is toward, or nearer, the midline and away from the side.
   a. distal  
   b. lateral  
   c. medial  
   d. proximal

   ANS: C

   Feedback
   A  This pertains to a distant part.
   B  This is toward or nearer the side and away from the midline.
   C
   D  This refers to nearness, or closeness.

   PTS: 1

5. The _____ plane divides the body into front and back portions.
   a. coronal  
   b. sagittal  
   c. transverse

   ANS: A

   Feedback
   A
   B  divides the body into right and left parts
   C  divides the body into upper and lower parts

   PTS: 1

6. Which of the following is known as the study of microscopic one-celled organisms, multicelled organisms, plants, animals, and humans?
   a. biology  
   b. anatomy  
   c. physiology

   ANS: A

   Feedback
   A
   B  Anatomy is the study of the shape and structure of an organism’s body and the relationship of one body part to another.
   C  Physiology is the study of the function of each body part and how the functions of the various body parts coordinate to form a complete living organism.

   PTS: 1

7. Which of the following conditions would occur on the anterior part of the body?
   a. injury to the bottom of the foot  
   b. ventral hernia  
   c. bruise on the back of the head

   ANS: B

   Feedback
   A  This is on a posterior, or dorsal, location.
   B
   C  This would be a posterior (dorsal) cranial injury.

   PTS: 1
8. A scratch on the left thigh would best be described as _____.
   a. deep  d.  external
   b. superficial  e.  b & d
   c. internal  f.  a & c

ANS: E

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PTS: 1

9. Which of the following sequences place the terms from the simplest to the most complex?
   a. tissues, cells, organs, organ systems, human body
   b. human body, organ system, organs, tissues, cells
   c. cells, tissues, organs, organ system, human body
   d. none are correct

ANS: C

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PTS: 1

10. Which of the following is the best description of anabolism?
   a. functional activities of cells that result in growth, repair, energy release, use of food, and secretions
   b. building up of complex materials from simpler ones such as food and oxygen
   c. breaking down and changing of complex substances into simpler ones, with a release of energy and carbon dioxide

ANS: B

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PTS: 1
11. In the metric system, which of the following is used to measure weights?
   a. grams
   b. meters
   c. liters
   d. milliliters

   ANS: A

   Feedback
   A
   B This measures lengths.
   C This measures volume.
   D This measures volume.

   PTS: 1

12. Place the following prefixes in the order of smallest to largest.
   a. micro, milli, centi
   b. milli, centi, micro
   c. centi, milli, micro
   d. micro, centi, milli

   ANS: A

   Feedback
   A
   B Micro is smaller than milli and centi.
   C This is from largest to smallest.
   D Centi is larger than milli.

   PTS: 1

13. The provider instructs the patient to take 1 gram of acetaminophen for their fever. The patient only has capsules marked as 325 mg. How many should the patient take?
   a. 1 capsule
   b. 2 capsules
   c. 3 capsules
   d. 4 capsules

   ANS: C

   Feedback
   A This would only be 0.325 grams and not enough.
   B This would only be 0.650 grams and not enough.
   C
   D This would be 1.3 grams and too much.

   PTS: 1

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

1. Which of the following are cavities within the skull. Mark all that apply.
   a. orbital cavity
   b. nasal cavity
   c. oral cavity
   d. buccal cavity

   ANS: A, B, C, D

   PTS: 1
2. Mark all that are true
   a. 1 liter = 1,000 milliliters  
   b. 2.2 kilograms = 1 pound  
   c. 2.5 centimeters = 1 inch  
   d. the prefix centi means 1/1000  
   e. 30 milliliters = 1 ounce
   ANS: A, C, E
   b. 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds  
   d. centi is 1/100; milli is 1/1000
   PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. Any abnormal change in the structure or function which produces symptoms is considered a(n) ___________.
   ANS: disease
   PTS: 1

2. A(n) ___________, or cross, section is a horizontal cut that divides the body into upper and lower parts.
   ANS: transverse
   PTS: 1

3. The dorsal cavity contains the ___________ cavity and the ___________ cavity.
   ANS: cranial, spinal
   PTS: 1

4. The ___________ divides the ventral cavity into two parts: the upper thoracic and the lower abdominopelvic cavities.
   ANS: diaphragm
   PTS: 1

5. The naval is located in the middle or ___________ region.
   ANS: umbilical
   PTS: 1

6. The stomach is located ___________ to the diaphragm.
   ANS: inferior
   PTS: 1
7. The term ____________ is used to reference the ventral surface of the body.

ANS: anterior

PTS: 1

8. The region superior to the left inguinal region is the ____________ ____________ region.

ANS: left lumbar

PTS: 1

9. The pubic area can also be referred to as the lower, or ____________, region.

ANS: hypogastric

PTS: 1

10. The region inferior to the right lumbar region is the right inguinal region, or the ____________ ____________ region.

ANS: right iliac

PTS: 1

11. The area superior to the right lumbar region is the ____________ ____________ region.

ANS: right hypochondriac

PTS: 1

12. ____________ is the ability of the body to regulate its internal environment within narrow limits.

ANS: Homeostasis

PTS: 1

13. The metric system is a decimal system based on the power of ____________.

ANS:
10
ten

PTS: 1

14. One tablespoon of cough medicine equals ____________ milliliters of cough medicine.

ANS:
15
fifteen

PTS: 1
MATCHING

You must make a notation on a patient’s record. Match the correct anatomical terminology to the description of the location.

a. pain in the back
b. pain below the right ribs
c. a cut in the lower part of the right arm
d. heartburn
e. stomach cramps
f. right inguinal hernia

1. proximal to wrist
2. lumbar region
3. epigastric area
4. right hypochondriac area
5. umbilical area
6. right iliac area

1. ANS: C PTS: 1
2. ANS: A PTS: 1
3. ANS: D PTS: 1
4. ANS: B PTS: 1
5. ANS: E PTS: 1
6. ANS: F PTS: 1

Match the branch of anatomy with its description.

a. gross anatomy
d. comparative anatomy
b. microscopic anatomy
e. systematic anatomy
c. developmental anatomy

7. study of the growth and development of an organism during its lifetime
8. study of large and easily observable structures of an organism
9. examples are dermatology, endocrinology, and neurology
10. study of similarities and differences between different animals
11. includes cytology and histology

7. ANS: C PTS: 1
8. ANS: A PTS: 1
9. ANS: E PTS: 1
10. ANS: D PTS: 1
11. ANS: B PTS: 1

Match the life function with the applicable body system.

a. movement
d. secretion
e. excretion
b. ingestion
c. transport
f. regulation (sensitivity)
c. growth

12. digestive system
13. skeletal system
14. circulatory system
15. nervous system
16. endocrine system
17. muscle system
18. urinary system

12. ANS: B     PTS: 1
13. ANS: D     PTS: 1
14. ANS: C     PTS: 1
15. ANS: G     PTS: 1
16. ANS: E     PTS: 1
17. ANS: A     PTS: 1
18. ANS: F     PTS: 1