Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. Anatomy is the study of the structure of the body.
   B. **Gross anatomy is the study of tissues and cells.**
   C. Comparative anatomy is the study of more than one species.
   D. Regional anatomy is the study of multiple organ systems in a specific area of the body.
   E. Systemic anatomy focuses on one organ system at a time.

   *Bloom's Level: Understand*
   *Section: 1.01*
   *Topic: General*

2. Auscultation is
   A. **Listening to natural sounds made by the body.**
   B. looking at the body's appearance in a physical examination.
   C. feeling a structure with the hands.
   D. tapping on the body and feeling for resistance.
   E. examining test results for diagnosis of symptoms involving the abdominal cavity.

   *Bloom's Level: Remember*
   *Section: 1.01*
   *Topic: General*
3. Which medical imaging technique relies on the injection of radioactively labeled glucose, and reveals which tissues are using the most glucose (and are most metabolically active)?

A. Positive Emission Tomography (PET scan)
B. Sonography
C. Computed Tomography (CT Scan)
D. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
E. Radiography

Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.01
Topic: General
4. Which medical imaging technique relies on the absorption of high-energy radiation and reveals dense tissues such as bone and teeth?
   A. Positive Emission Tomography (PET scan)
   B. Sonography
   C. Computed Tomography (CT Scan)
   D. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
   E. Radiography

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.01
Topic: General*

5. Which medical imaging technique would be most useful for revealing a tumor in the brain?
   A. Computed Tomography (CT Scan)
   B. Radiography
   C. Sonography
   D. Echocardiography
   E. Either CT Scan or Sonography would be appropriate.

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.01
Topic: General*

6. Which of the following lists the levels of human structure from smallest to largest?
   A. organelles, organisms, organs, organ systems
   B. organelles, cells, organs, tissues, organism
   C. cells, organisms, organelles, organs, organ systems
   D. cells, organs, tissues, organisms, organ systems
   E. organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: General*
7. Study of the microscopic structure of tissues and organs is called
   A. cytology.
   B. gross anatomy.
   C. dissection.
   D. histology.
   E. auscultation.

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.01
Topic: General*

8. You want to design a study to determine which part of the brain is most active when a person is forming a sentence before they say the words out loud. What imaging technique would be most useful for the study?
   A. Radiography
   B. Angiography
   C. Positron Emission Tomography (PET Scan)
   D. Computed Tomography (CT Scan)
   E. Sonography

*Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.01
Topic: General*

9. An organ, by definition, is composed of two or more types of
   A. organelles.
   B. tissues.
   C. organ systems
   D. organisms.
   E. cells.

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: General*
10. The roots of anatomical terminology lie mainly in
A. Gaelic.
B. Spanish and French.
C. Latin and Greek.
D. Russian and Finnish.
E. Mandarin Chinese.

*Bloom's Level: Understand*
*Section: 1.03*
*Topic: General*

11. Why is the liver considered to be an organ?
A. Because it is part of the digestive system.
B. Because it has complex physiological functions.
C. Because it is larger than a cell.
D. Because it is composed of two or tissue types.
E. Because it has a complex blood supply.

*Bloom's Level: Understand*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: General*

12. What is the smallest unit that carries out all life functions?
A. organelle
B. tissue
C. molecule
D. cell
E. organ

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: General*
13. The smallest structures that biologists consider to be living are
A. organisms
B. organs
C. macromolecules
D. cells
E. organelles

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: General*

14. Which imaging technique is most commonly used to view a fetus in utero?
A. Radiography
B. Computed Tomography (CT)
C. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
D. Sonography
E. Positron Emission Tomography (PET)

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*

15. Situs inversus is a condition where
A. an individual has no lenses in the eye.
B. the kidney is flipped anterior to posterior.
C. the organs of the thoracic and abdominal cavities are reversed between right and left.
D. the appendix is affixed to the small intestine instead of the large intestine.
E. an individual has incessant and painful heartburn.

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*
16. Why are many anatomical terms based on Greek and Latin roots?
A. because they are easy to spell
B. because many terms are based on the names of Greek and Roman physicians
C. because scientific investigation began in ancient Greece and Rome
D. because modern-day scientists study Greek and Latin
E. because Greek and Latin words are more descriptive than English words

Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.03
Topic: General

17. Which organ system has the principal function of protection, water retention, thermoregulation, vitamin D synthesis, cutaneous sensation and nonverbal communication?
A. Skeletal System
B. Urinary System
C. Integumentary System
D. Muscular System

Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: General

18. Which of the following is NOT distinguished as being a system of input and output
A. Muscular System
B. Respiratory System
C. Digestive System
D. Urinary System

Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation
19. The directional language of anatomy begins with what assumption about the position of the body under consideration?
   A. It is in a prone position.
   B. It is in anatomical position.
   C. It is in a supine position.
   D. There are no assumptions made.

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation*

20. Which of the following is NOT a criterion of Anatomical Position?
   A. Standing erect
   B. Feet flat on floor
   C. Arms over the head
   D. Eyes forward

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation*

21. The ____________ plane passes through the midline of the body and divides it into equal right and left halves.
   A. median
   B. transverse
   C. frontal
   D. oblique

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation*
22. A plane that would allow for the observation of both lungs, the heart and the abdominal organs would typically be categorized as a ___________ plane.

A. Frontal  
B. Sagittal  
C. Transverse  
D. Median

Bloom's Level: Apply  
Section: 1.02  
Topic: Body Orientation

23. Which of the following is NOT part of the axial region of the body?

A. Cervical region  
B. Abdominal region  
C. Thoracic region  
D. Carpal region

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.02  
Topic: Body Orientation

24. The directional term for "away from the midline".

A. Caudal  
B. Rostral  
C. Lateral  
D. Ipsilateral

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.03  
Topic: General
25. The central portion of the nine region division of the abdomen is referred to as:
A. The lumbar region
B. The umbilical region
C. The hypogastric region
D. The inguinal region

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: Body Orientation*
26. What structure is contained in the vertebral canal?
   A. Brain
   B. Heart
   C. Lungs
   D. Spinal cord

27. Which of the following is NOT contained in the Abdominal Cavity?
   A. Digestive organs
   B. Bladder
   C. Spleen
   D. Kidneys

Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation

28. If membranes of adjacent structures appear to be pressed firmly together and no actual space is observed, this is referred to as what?
   A. visceral peritonium
   B. mesentery
   C. potential space
   D. peritoneum

Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.02
Topic: General

Fill in the Blank Questions

29. ________ is an imaging technique that relies on electromagnets to reveal images of soft tissue.

   **Magnetic resonance imaging**

Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.01
Topic: General
30. A structure composed of two or more tissues is a(n) _______.

organ

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.02  
Topic: General

31. Feeling a structure with the hands is called _______.

palpation

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.01  
Topic: General

32. The smallest units that carry out all the basic functions of life are _____.

cells

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.02  
Topic: General

33. ______ is the imaging technique most often used to reveal a fetus in utero.

Sonography

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.01  
Topic: General

34. A subdiscipline of anatomy where multiple organ systems are studied simultaneously in a specific region of the body is _______.

regional anatomy

Bloom's Level: Remember  
Section: 1.01  
Topic: General
35. Listening to natural sounds made by the body is called ______.

**auscultation**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*

36. _____ is the study of structures visible to naked eye.

**Gross anatomy**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*

37. ___________ ____________ goes beyond the structure of the organs and provides information for why it is so structured.

**Functional morphology**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*

38. An electron microscope is utilized to view the ____________, or fine details of a cell.

**ultrastructure**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*

39. If a physician feels for broken bones under the skin, she would be utilizing the method of study referred to as ____________.

**palpation**

*Bloom's Level: Understand*
*Section: 1.01*
*Topic: General*
40. ________________ is the branch of medicine related to imaging techniques.

**radiology**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.01*  
*Topic: General*

41. To produce images of soft tissue in the body, a ___________ ____________ ____________ would be utilized.

**Magnetic resonance imaging**

*Bloom's Level: Understand*  
*Section: 1.01*  
*Topic: General*

42. A ________________ is combination of two or more atoms.

**molecule**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: General*

43. The principal function of the ____________ system is absorption of oxygen, discharge of carbon dioxide, acid-base balance, and speech.

**respiratory**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: General*

44. When the palms of the hand face up or anteriorly they are referred to as ________________.

**pronated**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: Body Orientation*
45. The liver is ____________ to the bladder.

**superior**

*Bloom's Level: Understand*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: Body Orientation*

46. When referring to direction, the muscles of the arm are ____________ to the bones of the arm.

**superficial**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: General*

47. The ______________ region is the posterior portion of the knee.

**popliteal**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: Body Orientation*

48. The forearm is more appropriately referred to as the ______________ region.

**antebrachial**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: Body Orientation*

49. The brain and spinal cord are covered by the __________, composed of three membrane layers.

**meninges**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*
*Section: 1.02*
*Topic: Body Orientation*
50. The visceral ____________ forms the external surface of the lungs.

**pleura**

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation*

51. Non-descriptive terms for structures that are coined from the names of people are called ____________.

**eponyms**

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.03
Topic: General*

**True / False Questions**

52. If the root of a scientific term is consistent, the suffix has no effect on the final term.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.03
Topic: General*

53. Pleural fluid surrounds the pericardial cavity.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Level: Understand
Section: 1.02
Topic: General*

54. The urinary bladder is found within the hypogastric region of the abdomen.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Level: Remember
Section: 1.02
Topic: Body Orientation*
55. The plantar surface refers to the sole of the foot.  
**TRUE**  

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: Body Orientation*  

56. Anterior refers to the back of the body.  
**FALSE**  

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: Body Orientation*  

57. Transverse planes divides the body into superior and inferior portions.  
**TRUE**  

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: Body Orientation*  

58. It is improper in anatomy to combine two systems when describing specific locations (e.g. genitourinary system).  
**FALSE**  

*Bloom's Level: Understand*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: Body Orientation*  

59. Organs are composed of two or more tissue types.  
**TRUE**  

*Bloom's Level: Remember*  
*Section: 1.02*  
*Topic: General*
60. Positron Emission Tomography (PET scan) assesses the metabolic state of a tissue.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*

*Section: 1.01*

*Topic: General*

61. Percussion is the tapping of a body part for examination.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*

*Section: 1.01*

*Topic: General*

62. Regional anatomy is the study of multiple organ systems at once in a particular portion of the body.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Level: Remember*

*Section: 1.01*

*Topic: General*