Anatomy Pre-Course Quiz: Complete this 34 questions pre-A&P test and bring to class on the first night.

Name:____________________________________  Date:_______________________

1. With the body in the anatomical position, the thumb is:
   A) Medial
   B) Lateral
   C) Midline
   D) Distal

2. The front surface of the body is called the ____________________ surface.
   A) Anterior
   B) Lateral
   C) Inferior
   D) Posterior

3. The elbow is __________________ in relation to the shoulder.
   A) Distal
   B) Proximal
   C) Midclavicular
   D) Midaxillary

4. You arrive on the scene of a patient lying face down. He is said to be in what position?
   A) Prone
   B) Supine
   C) Trendelenburg
   D) Lateral recumbent

5. The tibia is __________ to the fibula.
   A) Lateral
   B) Medial
   C) Posterior
   D) Anterior

6. The ulna is __________ to the radius.
   A) Lateral
   B) Medial
   C) Proximal
   D) Distal

7. An injury involving both sides of a structure is known as:
   A) Bilateral
   B) Unilateral
   C) Unidimensional
   D) Radiating
8. What is the medical term for toward the rear?
A) Anterior
B) Posterior
C) Medial
D) Inferior

9. Which term describes the back surface of the hand?
A) Palmar
B) Distal
C) Ventral
D) Dorsal

10. The most inferior aspect of the sternum is the:
A) Spinal column
B) Xiphoid process
C) Tail bone
D) Manubrium

11. The posterior section of the skull is the:
A) Frontal lobe
B) Parietal lobe
C) Occipital lobe
D) Temporal lobe

12. The bones that comprise the cheek are the:
A) Mandible and maxilla
B) Mastoid process
C) Orbital
D) Zygomatic

13. The bones of the wrist are the:
A) Phalanges
B) Calcaneus
C) Carpals
D) Tarsals

14. The inferior portion of the pelvis is the:
A) Iliac crest
B) Ischium
C) Pubis
D) Ilitan

15. The outermost layer of skin is the:
A) Dermis
B) Epidermis
C) Subcutaneous layer
D) Melanin
16. The thoracic spine is made up of how many vertebrae?
   A) 5
   B) 7
   C) 10
   D) 12

17. The spinal column of the "lower back" is the:
   A) Thoracic
   B) Lumbar
   C) Sacrum
   D) Coccyx

18. The major artery that supplies blood to the lower extremities is the:
   A) Popliteal
   B) Femoral
   C) Subclavian
   D) Posterior tibial

19. The thoracic spine is located:
   A) Inferior to the lumbar spine and superior to the cervical spine
   B) Inferior to the cervical spine and superior to the lumbar spine
   C) Inferior to the lumbar spine and superior to the sacrum
   D) Inferior to the sacral spine and superior to the lumbar spine

20. The coccyx is the:
   A) Most anterior portion of the spine
   B) Most proximal portion of the spine
   C) Most inferior portion of the spine
   D) Most lateral portion of the spine

21. The thoracic and abdominal cavities are separated by the:
   A) Lungs
   B) Xiphoid process
   C) Rib cage
   D) Diaphragm

22. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide within the lungs occurs in the:
   A) Alveoli
   B) Arteries
   C) Arterioles
   D) Capillaries

23. The small cellular fragments that cause the blood to clot are called:
   A) Red blood cells
   B) White blood cells
   C) Platelets
   D) Plasma
24. What is the largest artery in the body?
   A) Aorta  
   B) Carotid  
   C) Femoral  
   D) Radial

25. Which body system is responsible for controlling voluntary and involuntary activities of
the body?
   A) Cardiovascular system  
   B) Musculoskeletal system  
   C) Endocrine system  
   D) Nervous system

26. The delivery of oxygen and other materials to the cells of all organ systems is called:
   A) Transfusion  
   B) Circumvention  
   C) Hypoperfusion  
   D) Perfusion

27. Which activity occurs when the diaphragm and intercostal muscles contract?
   A) Hiccup  
   B) Cough  
   C) Inhalation  
   D) Exhalation

28. From the right ventricle, blood flows next to the:
   A) Aorta  
   B) Pulmonary artery  
   C) Superior vena cava  
   D) Left atrium

29. The small leaf-shaped flap that covers the entrance of the larynx during swallowing is
called the:
   A) Pharynx  
   B) Esophagus  
   C) Epiglottis  
   D) Cricoid cartilage

30. Which of the following demonstrates the division of structures of the airway (from top
to bottom)?
   A) Trachea, pharynx, larynx, bronchiole, bronchus, alveoli  
   B) Pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchus, bronchiole, alveoli  
   C) Trachea, pharynx, larynx, bronchus, bronchiole, alveoli  
   D) Pharynx, trachea, larynx, bronchiole, bronchus, alveoli
31. The component of blood that is part of the body's immune system and that helps to defend against infection is the:
A) Red blood cell  
B) White blood cell  
C) Platelet  
D) Plasma

32. The vessels that carry blood from the arteries into the capillaries are the:
A) Arterioles  
B) Alveoli  
C) Venules  
D) Capillary ducts

33. The system responsible for the secretion of insulin and adrenaline is the:
A) Integumentary system  
B) Nervous system  
C) Endocrine system  
D) Circulatory system

34. Which of the following structures is a component of both the respiratory and digestive systems?
A) Trachea  
B) Esophagus  
C) Pharynx  
D) Bronchioles