

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) Ilium
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