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SKU: 9780357909164-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

LAB 1 Introduction to the Human Body

1. The position of the body lying face down during an examination or surgical procedure is called the _____.
   a. prone position
   b. supine position
   c. face-down position
   d. face-up position
   e. normal position

ANSWER: a

2. The position of the body lying face up during an examination or surgical procedure is called the _____.
   a. prone position
   b. supine position
   c. face-down position
   d. face-up position
   e. normal position

ANSWER: b

3. In anatomy, the term "right" always refers to _____.
   a. the observer's right
   b. the person or object's right
   c. the side as seen by the observer's relative position
   d. the side defined by the physician
   e. the side agreed to by the observer

ANSWER: b

4. In correct anatomical position a person must be standing, with the palms _____.
   a. facing down
   b. facing up
   c. facing forward
   d. facing back
   e. facing towards the body

ANSWER: c

5. What term describes a position above or higher than another part of the body on the head, neck, or trunk?
   a. Posterior
   b. Anterior
   c. Inferior
   d. Superior
   e. Dorsal

ANSWER: d

6. What term describes a position below or lower than another part of the body on the head, neck, or trunk?
   a. Posterior
   b. Anterior
   c. Inferior

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d. Superior
e. Dorsal

ANSWER: c

7. What term describes a position toward the front of the body?
a. Posterior
b. Anterior
c. Inferior
d. Superior
e. Dorsal

ANSWER: b

8. What term describes a direction toward the back of the body?
a. Posterior
b. Anterior
c. Inferior
d. Superior
e. Dorsal

ANSWER: a

9. What term describes a position on a limb that is farther from the point of attachment or the trunk of the body?
a. Posterior
b. Anterior
c. Inferior
d. Superior
e. Dorsal

ANSWER: e

10. In the human body a _____ plane divides the body into anterior and posterior sections.
a. frontal
b. transverse
c. sagittal
d. midsagittal
e. parasagittal

ANSWER: a

11. In the human body a _____ plane divides the body into superior and inferior sections.
a. frontal
b. transverse
c. sagittal
d. midsagittal
e. parasagittal

ANSWER: b

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12. In the human body a _____ plane divides the body into right and left halves.
    a. frontal
    b. transverse
    c. sagittal
    d. midsagittal
    e. parasagittal

ANSWER: c

13. The _____ is the outer layer of the serous membrane that lines the body cavity.
    a. pleura
    b. pericardium
    c. peritoneum
    d. parietal
    e. visceral

ANSWER: d

14. The _____ is the inner layer of the serous membrane that covers the surface of the organ or organs it surrounds.
    a. pleura
    b. pericardium
    c. peritoneum
    d. parietal
    e. visceral

ANSWER: e

15. The serous membrane that surrounds the lungs is called the _____.
    a. pleura
    b. pericardium
    c. peritoneum
    d. parietal
    e. visceral

ANSWER: a

16. The serous membrane that surrounds the heart is called the _____.
    a. pleura
    b. pericardium
    c. peritoneum
    d. parietal
    e. visceral

ANSWER: b

17. The serous membrane that surrounds many of the organs in the abdominopelvic cavity is called the _____.
    a. pleura
    b. pericardium
    c. peritoneum

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d. parietal
e. visceral

ANSWER: c

18. Which of the terms below would be used to describe the superior center square in the nine abdominopelvic regions? The superior center square is the _____ region.
a. epigastric
b. umbilical
c. hypochondriac
d. hypogastric
e. iliac

ANSWER: a

19. Which of the nine abdominopelvic regions is the center square?
a. Epigastric
b. Umbilical
c. Hypochondriac
d. Hypogastric
e. Iliac

ANSWER: b

20. In the nine regions of the abdominopelvic cavity, the inferior center square is called the _____ region.
a. epigastric
b. umbilical
c. hypochondriac
d. hypogastric
e. iliac

ANSWER: d

21. Describe the essential elements of a patient in correct anatomical position and explain why standard anatomical position is important.

ANSWER: One of the first steps in communicating clearly with others about the human body is to establish a standard perspective. In other words, a universal way of distinguishing front, back, right, or left. This is done using the standard of anatomical position. In anatomical position, a person is standing with feet slightly apart and in line with the hips. Arms are at the person's side, with the palms facing forward. The head and eyes are also facing forward. In anatomy, the terms right and left always refer to the patient's, cadaver's, or organ's right or left, never the observer's.

22. List and describe the 13 directional terms.

ANSWER: Superior - Describes a position above or higher than another part of the body on the head, neck, or trunk.
Inferior - Describes a position below or lower than another part of the body on the head, neck, or trunk.
Anterior/ventral - Describes a position toward the front of the body.
Posterior/dorsal - Describes a position toward the back of the body.
Proximal - Describes a position on a limb that is nearer to the point of attachment or the trunk of the body.
Distal - Describes a position on a limb that is farther from the point of attachment or the trunk of the body.
Medial - Describes a direction toward the midline of the body.

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Lateral - Describes a direction toward the side of the body.
Ipsilateral - Positioned on the same side of the body.
Contralateral - Positioned on opposite sides of the body.
Superficial - Describes a position closer to the surface of the body.
Deep - Describes a position farther away from the surface of the body.

23. Describe the frontal plane section of the human body.

ANSWER: A frontal plane is a slice that divides the body into anterior and posterior sections.

24. Describe the function and layers of the serous membranes.

ANSWER: The double-layered serous membranes are separated by a narrow space filled with specialized serous fluid. The parietal layer of the serous membrane is the outer layer and lines the body cavity. The visceral layer is the inner layer that covers the surface of the organ or organs it surrounds.

25. Name and describe the nine regions of the abdominopelvic cavity. Be sure to explain how the borders of the nine regions can be likened to a tic-tac-toe game grid.

ANSWER: The nine abdominopelvic regions are created with four lines to create a grid, like a tic-tac-toe game grid. Two vertical lines create three equal columns. The superior horizontal line is along the inferior border of the ribs, and the inferior horizontal line is at the superior border of the hip bones. The superior center square is the epigastric region, bordered laterally by the right and left hypochondriac regions. The middle center square is the umbilical region (containing the belly button) and is bordered laterally by the right and left lumbar regions. The inferior center square is the hypogastric region and is bordered laterally by the right and left iliac regions (also called the right and left inguinal regions).

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