

NAME _____

DATE _____

SPMD 201– Human Anatomy for Sports Medicine
Medical and Anatomical Terminology
Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

- _____ 1. Anatomy:
- A. is the study of function.
 - B. is a branch of physiology.
 - C. is the study of structure.
 - D. is the study of living organisms.
- _____ 2. Which subdivision of anatomy involves the study of organs that function together?
- A. regional
 - B. developmental
 - C. systemic
 - D. histological
- _____ 3. The shoulder is _____ to the elbow.
- A. proximal
 - B. distal
 - C. dorsal
 - D. ventral
- _____ 4. A vertical plane that separates the body into right and left portions is called a _____ plane.
- A. sagittal
 - B. transverse
 - C. frontal
 - D. horizontal
- _____ 5. The thoracic cavity is separated from the abdominal cavity by the:
- A. sternum.
 - B. diaphragm.
 - C. mediastinum.
 - D. pleural cavity.

_____6. A bullet enters the left lung and collapses it. Which cavity has been entered?

- A. mediasinal
- B. pericardial
- C. pleural
- D. vertebral

_____7. The cavity immediately inferior to the diaphragm is the _____ cavity.

- A. pleural
- B. thoracic
- C. inguinal
- D. abdominal

_____8. Which of the following organs is mismatched with the cavity surrounding it?

- A. heart – pericardial
- B. lungs – pleural
- C. heart – mediastinal
- D. kidney – peritoneal

_____9. The anatomical arm refers to the part of the upper limb from:

- A. the shoulder to the wrist.
- B. the elbow to the wrist.
- C. the shoulder to the elbow.
- D. the elbow to the fingers.

_____10. The ulna is _____ to the radius.

- A. proximal
- B. distal
- C. medial
- D. lateral

_____11. Cutting a cadaver into front and back halves would create a section view of the _____ plane.

- A. coronal
- B. midsagittal
- C. transverse
- D. longitudinal

- _____12. A plane that divides the body into caudal and cephalic parts is a _____ plane.
- A. horizontal
 - B. sagittal
 - C. frontal
 - D. median
- _____13. The heart is:
- A. part of the mediastinum.
 - B. surrounded by the pericardial cavity.
 - C. found within the thoracic cavity.
 - D. all of the above.
- _____14. Which of the following directional terms are NOT appropriately paired as opposites?
- A. superficial – deep
 - B. proximal – distal
 - C. caudal – superior
 - D. cranial – cephalic
- _____15. The term “dorsal” means:
- A. further from the point of attachment.
 - B. to lie with the anterior surface down.
 - C. toward the back of the body.
 - D. away from the midline.
- _____16. The most superior and medial region of the abdomen is the:
- A. epigastric.
 - B. hypochondriac.
 - C. hypogastric.
 - D. umbilical.
- _____17. A term synonymous with “superior” is:
- A. cephalic.
 - B. caudal.
 - C. inferior.
 - D. ipsilateral.

- _____18. When describing anatomical position, which of the following is incorrect?
- A. palms facing medially
 - B. palms facing posteriorly
 - C. thumbs pointing laterally
 - D. A & B
 - E. all are incorrect
- _____19. Many of the terms used in anatomy are derived from which language?
- A. Arabic
 - B. French
 - C. Latin
 - D. Spanish
- _____20. Which anatomical term and definition are incorrectly paired?
- A. ventral – nearer to the front of the body
 - B. cranial – toward the head
 - C. ipsilateral – on the same side of the body
 - D. cephalic – toward the feet

Alternate Choice

1. The mediastinum contains the heart / lungs (circle one).
2. Cephalic refers to inferior / superior (circle one).
3. The most inferior portion of the abdominal region is called the epigastric / hypogastric (circle one) region.
4. The parietal / visceral (circle one) portion of a serous membrane is in contact with the organ.
5. Contralateral / Ipsilateral (circle one) refers to “on the same side of the body.”
6. Ventral is the same as anterior / posterior (circle one).
7. Proximal / Distal (circle one) refers to a structure that is closer than another structure to the point of attachment to the trunk.
8. “Cutting off your nose” would be a section in the frontal / transverse (circle one) plane.
9. The kidney is / is not (circle one) considered “retroperitoneal.”

10. In anatomical position, the thumbs point anteriorly / laterally (circle one).

Fill-In

1. The study of the body by areas is called _____ anatomy.
2. A(n) _____ plane divides the body into right and left halves.
3. The median plane is also a(n) _____ plane.
4. The study of the external form of the body and its relation to deeper structures is called _____ anatomy.
5. A section of the body cut such that it deviates from planes is called a(n) _____ section.
6. The term “_____” refers to *between* two structures.
7. The abdominal region that is most above the “belly button” and to the right is the right _____ region.
8. The cavity that encloses the brain is called the _____ cavity.

Short Answer

1. Describe the position of the body when it is in anatomical position.
2. What directional references are described by each of the following anatomical terms?
anterior/posterior
caudal/cephalic
medial/lateral
external/internal
deep/superficial
interiolateral
anteriomedial

Multiple Choice

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | C | 6. | C | 11. | A | 16. | A |
| 2. | C | 7. | D | 12. | A | 17. | A |
| 3. | A | 8. | D | 13. | D | 18. | D |
| 4. | A | 9. | C | 14. | D | 19. | C |
| 5. | B | 10. | C | 15. | C | 20. | D |

Alternate Choice

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. | heart | 6. | anterior |
| 2. | superior | 7. | Proximal |
| 3. | hypogastric | 8. | frontal |
| 4. | visceral | 9. | is |
| 5. | Ipsilateral | 10. | laterally |

Fill-In

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|---------------|
| 1. | regional | 5. | oblique |
| 2. | median | 6. | intermediate |
| 3. | sagittal | 7. | hypochondriac |
| 4. | surface | 8. | cranial |