

Human Anatomy & Physiology Lab Manual, 2e (Whiting)
Unit 1 Introduction to Anatomy & Physiology

1.1 Pre-Lab Activities

1) In anatomical position, the palm is oriented _____.

- A) lateral
- B) anterior
- C) dorsal
- D) posterior

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

2) The lungs are _____ to the heart.

- A) superior
- B) lateral
- C) medial
- D) anterior

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

3) The thigh is _____ to the knee.

- A) distal
- B) inferior
- C) anterior
- D) proximal

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

4) The heart is _____ to the ribs.

- A) anterior
- B) deep
- C) superficial
- D) lateral

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

5) Which region is only visible on the posterior/dorsal body surface?

- A) Frontal
- B) Popliteal
- C) Femoral
- D) Antecubital

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

6) The patellar region is located _____.

- A) on the anterior knee
- B) on the posterior of the head
- C) superior to the pubic region
- D) inferior to the sural region

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 1

7) The dorsal body cavity includes the _____ cavity.

- A) mediastinum
- B) pleural
- C) pelvic
- D) cranial

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

8) The pleural body cavity is located within the _____ body cavity.

- A) ventral
- B) dorsal
- C) synovial
- D) peritoneal

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

9) The pubic region is _____ to the iliac region.

- A) medial
- B) superior
- C) proximal
- D) lateral

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

10) The epigastric region is _____ to the umbilical region.

- A) medial
- B) superior
- C) proximal
- D) lateral

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

11) Which serous membrane lines the thoracic cavity and covers only the lung?

- A) Pericardium
- B) Parietal
- C) Pleura
- D) Peritoneum

Answer: C

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

12) The outermost lining of the serous membrane surrounding the lungs is called _____.

- A) visceral pleura
- B) visceral peritoneum
- C) visceral pericardium
- D) parietal pleura

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 2

13) The _____ body plane of section divides the body into right and left parts.

- A) frontal
- B) transverse
- C) oblique
- D) sagittal

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 3

14) The _____ body plane of section divides the body into anterior and posterior parts.

- A) frontal
- B) sagittal
- C) oblique
- D) transverse

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 3

15) The _____ body plane of section divides the body into superior and inferior parts.

- A) oblique
- B) transverse
- C) sagittal
- D) frontal

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 3

16) The sagittal plane divides the body into _____.

- A) proximal and distal parts
- B) right and left parts
- C) superior and inferior parts
- D) anterior and posterior parts

Answer: B

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 3

17) The sternum is _____ to the pelvis.

- A) lateral
- B) inferior
- C) distal
- D) superior

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 4

- 18) Which is the better example of the term *medial*?
- A) The position of the eyes compared to the ears
 - B) The position of the ears compared to the eyes
 - C) The position of the eyes compared to the chin
 - D) The position of the eyes compared to the eyebrows

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 4

- 19) Which is the better example of the term *inferior*?
- A) The position of the eyes compared to the eyebrows
 - B) The position of the elbow compared to the wrist
 - C) The position of the heart compared to the lungs
 - D) The position of the sternum compared to the lungs

Answer: A

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 4

- 20) The visceral pleura is _____ to the parietal pleura.

- A) superficial
- B) lateral
- C) proximal
- D) deep

Answer: D

Activity: Pre-Lab Activity 4

1.2 Post-Lab Activities

- 1) Another term for the ankle is the _____.

- A) tarsal region
- B) crural region
- C) carpal region
- D) sural region

Answer: A

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 1

- 2) What is another term for the armpit?

- A) Axillary region
- B) Sural region
- C) Crural region
- D) Antecubital region

Answer: A

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 1

3) The gallbladder is located in the _____ body cavity.

- A) pelvic
- B) ventral
- C) thoracic
- D) mediastinum

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

4) The eye is located in the _____ body cavity.

- A) cranial
- B) synovial
- C) thoracic
- D) orbital

Answer: D

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

5) The spinal cord is located in the _____ body cavity.

- A) mediastinum
- B) cranial
- C) thoracic
- D) dorsal

Answer: D

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

6) The rectum is located in the _____ body cavity.

- A) dorsal
- B) abdominal
- C) thoracic
- D) pelvic

Answer: D

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

7) Which organ is found in the left hypochondriac region of the abdominopelvic cavity?

- A) Rectum
- B) Urinary bladder
- C) Spleen
- D) Gallbladder

Answer: C

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

8) Which organ is found in the hypogastric region of the abdominopelvic cavity?

- A) Spleen
- B) Urinary bladder
- C) Stomach
- D) Gallbladder

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

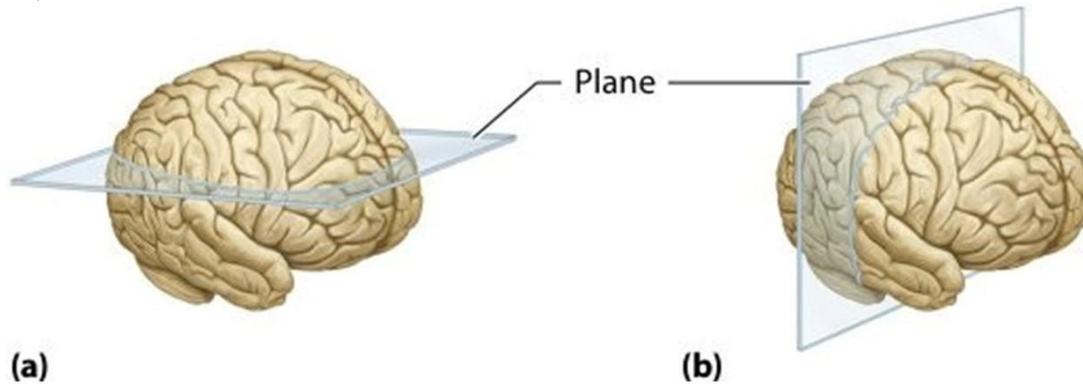
9) An X-ray shows a bullet located in a patient's right lung. Therefore, it _____.

- A) is located medially to a bullet lodged in the heart
- B) has penetrated the visceral peritoneum
- C) is located in the ventral body cavity
- D) is located in the vertebral body cavity

Answer: C

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 2

10)



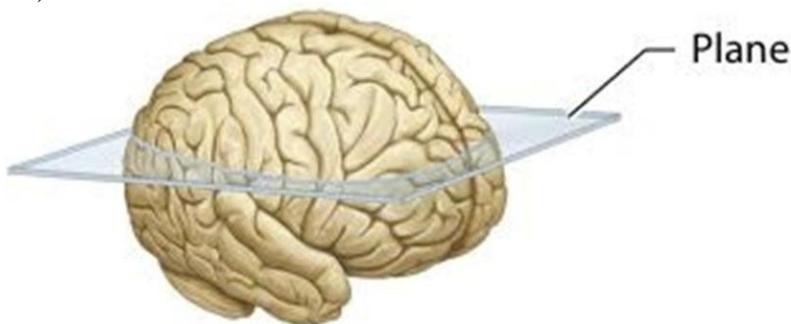
Which plane of section is being demonstrated in figure (a)?

- A) Sagittal
- B) Oblique
- C) Frontal
- D) Transverse

Answer: D

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 3

11)



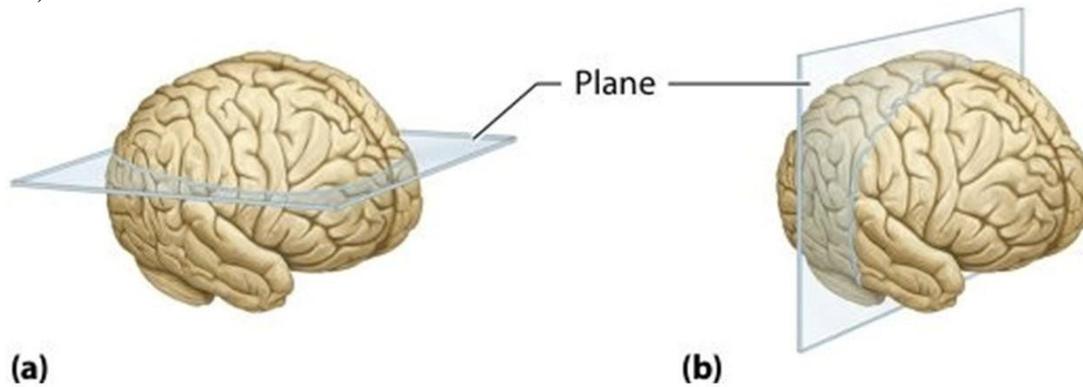
In this figure, the plane of section divides the brain into _____ parts.

- A) proximal and distal
- B) superior and inferior
- C) medial and lateral
- D) anterior and posterior

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 3

12)



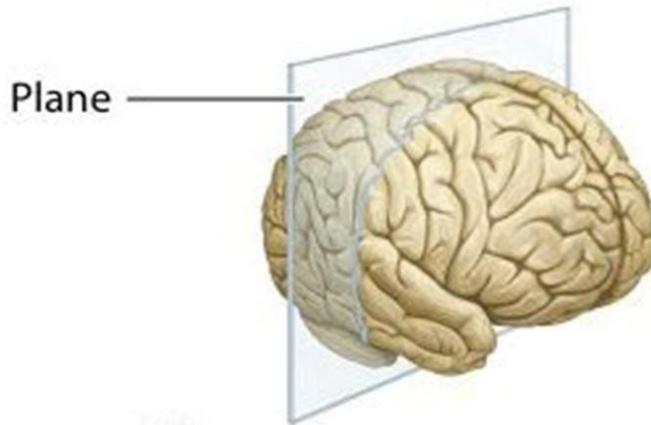
Which plane of section is being demonstrated in figure (b)?

- A) Sagittal
- B) Frontal
- C) Oblique
- D) Transverse

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 3

13)



In this figure, the plane of section divides the brain into _____ parts.

- A) anterior and posterior
- B) superior and inferior
- C) medial and lateral
- D) proximal and distal

Answer: A

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 3

14) Patient RX has been stabbed in the anterior, medial region of the right femoral region. What is the best description to tell the patient's family where the injury was located?

- A) Front mid-region of the right thigh
- B) Front side of the chest about half way down
- C) Back mid-region of the right calf
- D) Outer left side of the right thigh

Answer: A

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 4

15) Patient JT has been stabbed in the anterior spleen. Which phrase *best* describes the wound location?

- A) Inferior to the rib cage
- B) Medial to sternum
- C) In the right lower quadrant
- D) Superior to the right inguinal region

Answer: A

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 4

16) Your roommate returns from the doctor with a diagnosis of "plantar warts." What part of her body is affected?

- A) Mouth
- B) Sole of the foot
- C) Palm of the hand
- D) Genitals

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 4

17) In anatomical position, the thumbs are in what position in relationship to the hand?

- A) Superior
- B) Lateral
- C) Medial
- D) Proximal

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 1

18) You are caring for a patient who has just had open heart surgery. He or she has an incision running straight down the thoracic region so that the surgeon could access the heart. What plane did the surgeon cut along?

- A) Frontal plane
- B) Sagittal plane
- C) Transverse plane
- D) Coronal plane

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 3

19) Which of the following would be the best recording of a patient intake of someone with a laceration on the front of their right forearm?

- A) A laceration on the medial antebrachial region.
- B) A laceration on the anterior antebrachial region.
- C) A laceration on the anterior brachial region.
- D) A laceration on the posterior antebrachial region.

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 4

20) Where do most people have blood taken when they donate blood?

- A) Brachial region
- B) Antecubital region
- C) Antebrachial region
- D) Cubital region

Answer: B

Activity: Post-Lab Activity 1