

TEST BANK

Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy

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7th Edition

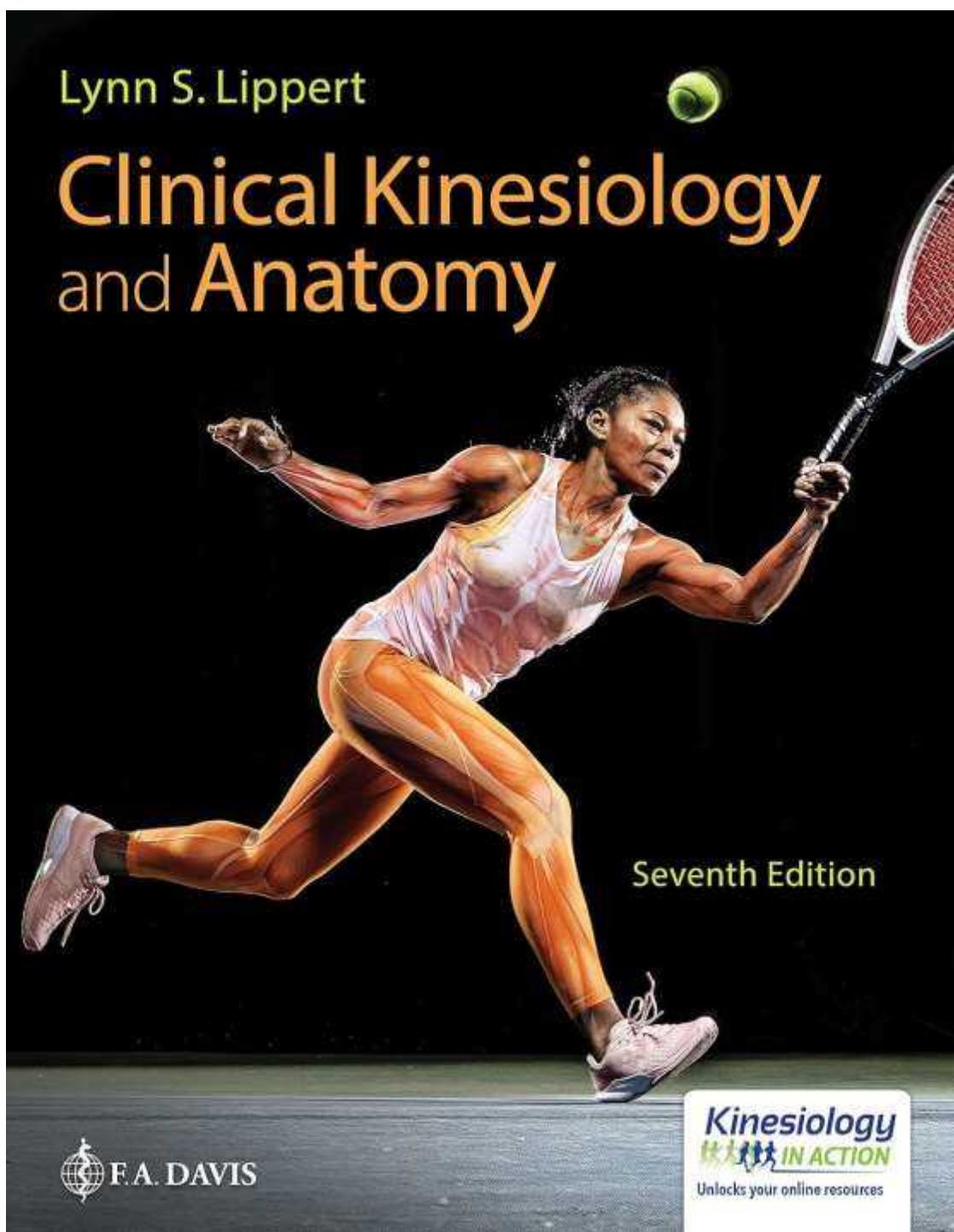


Table of Contents

1. Basic Information
2. Basic Biomechanics
3. Skeletal System
4. Arthrokinematics
5. Nervous System
6. Muscular System
7. Circulatory System
- II. Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy of the Head, Neck and Trunk
8. Head and Temporomandibular Joint
9. Neck and Trunk
10. Pelvic Girdle
11. Respiratory System
- III. Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy of the Upper Extremities
12. Shoulder Girdle
13. Shoulder Joint
14. Elbow and Forearm
15. Wrist
16. Hand
- IV. Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy of the Lower Extremities
17. Hip Joint
18. Knee Joint
19. Leg, Ankle and Foot
- V. Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy of the Body
20. Posture
21. Gait

TEST BANK for Clinical Kinesiology and Anatomy 7th Edition by Lippert Lynn

Chapter 1: Basic Information

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The fibula is on which side of the lower leg?

- Medial
- Lateral
- Proximal
- Distal

2. The ulna is where in relation to the humerus?

- Medial
- Lateral
- Proximal
- Distal

3. In anatomical position, the thumb is located where in relation to the fingers?

- Medial
- Lateral
- Proximal
- Distal

4. In moving from anatomical position into fundamental position, the forearm moves into

- pronation.
- supination.
- inversion.
- eversion.

5. When a person steps forward to release a bowling ball, what type of motion of the body is occurring?

- Angular motion
- Linear motion
- Kinematic motion
- Torque motion

6. When a person grasps an overhead exercise bar and pulls it down, what type of motion is occurring at the shoulder joint?

- Angular motion
- Linear motion
- Kinematic motion
- Torque motion

7. A movement of one bone on another bone to cause an *increase* in joint angle is called

- a. flexion.
- b. extension.
- c. rotation.
- d. circumduction.

____ 8. Sliding your foot under your chair to prepare to stand involves knee

- a. flexion.
- b. extension.
- c. inversion.
- d. abduction.

____ 9. Turning your head to look over your left shoulder involves cervical

- a. left rotation.
- b. right rotation.
- c. left lateral bend.
- d. right lateral bend.

____ 10. When the scapula moves into a protracted position, they move in what direction in relation to the spine?

- a. Superior
- b. Inferior
- c. Medial
- d. Lateral

____ 11. When a condition involves both of the legs, which of the following terms best describes this situation?

- a. Unilateral
- b. Ipsilateral
- c. Bilateral
- d. Contralateral

____ 12. When a person abducts the shoulder to 90 degrees, then moves the arm backward, what is that motion called?

- a. Medial rotation
- b. Lateral rotation
- c. Horizontal adduction
- d. Horizontal abduction

Chapter 1: Basic Information

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B	PTS: 1
2. ANS: D	PTS: 1
3. ANS: B	PTS: 1
4. ANS: A	PTS: 1
5. ANS: B	PTS: 1
6. ANS: A	PTS: 1
7. ANS: B	PTS: 1
8. ANS: A	PTS: 1
9. ANS: A	PTS: 1
10. ANS: D	PTS: 1
11. ANS: C	PTS: 1
12. ANS: D	PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which word is derived from the Greek word meaning —cutting up||?

- a. Dissection
- b. Physiology
- c. Pathology
- d. Anatomy

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization
REF: P. 3 TOP: Introduction

2. Which word is defined as the study of the function of living organisms and their parts?

- a. Dissection
- b. Physiology
- c. Pathology
- d. Anatomy

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 3

TOP: Introduction

3. Which word is defined as the scientific study of disease?

- a. Dissection
- b. Physiology
- c. Pathology
- d. Anatomy

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 3

TOP: Introduction

4. Cells

- a. are more complex than tissues.
- b. are the first level of organization in the body.
- c. are the smallest living units of structure and function in the body.
- d. both B and C.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Application

REF: p. 6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

5. A group of cells that act together to perform a function is called a(n)

- a. molecule.
- b. organ.
- c. tissue.
- d. organism.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

6. The heart is an example of a(n)

- a. organ.
- b. tissue.
- c. organism.
- d. system.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Application

REF: p. 6

TOP: Structural levels of organization

7. The levels of organization from most simple to most complex are

- a. cell → chemical → organ → tissue → system.

- b. tissue → cell → chemical → organ → system.
- c. chemical → tissue → cell → organ → system.
- d. chemical → cell → tissue → organ → system.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 5

TOP: Structural levels of organization

8. When using directional terms to describe the body, it is assumed that the body is in what position?

- a. Supine
- b. Anatomical
- c. Lateral
- d. Prone

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

9. The supine position

- a. describes the body lying face up.
- b. is also called anatomical position.
- c. describes the body lying face down.
- d. both A and B.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

10. The prone position

- a. describes the body lying face up.
- b. is also called the anatomical position.
- c. describes the body lying face down.
- d. both B and C.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Memorization

REF: p. 7

TOP: Anatomical position

11. Because humans walk upright, the term *dorsal* can be used in place of the term

- a. inferior.
- b. posterior.
- c. anterior.