

TEST BANK

Gray's Anatomy for Students

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4th Edition

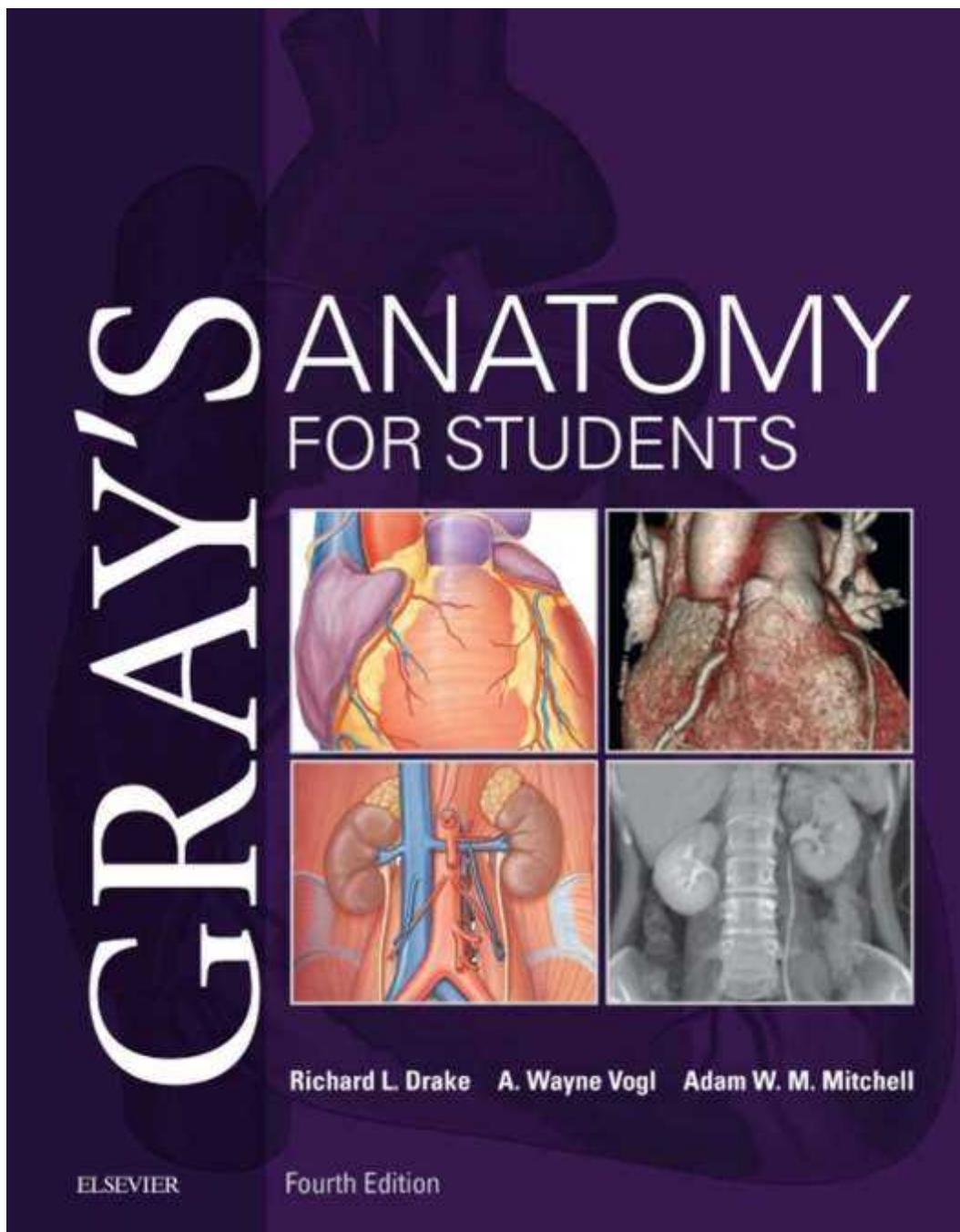


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Chapter 01: The Body

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following describes anatomy?
 - a. using devices to investigate parameters such as heart rate and blood pressure
 - b. investigating human structure via dissections and other methods
 - c. studying the unusual manner in which an organism responds to painful stimuli
 - d. examining the physiology of life

ANS: B DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

2. *Systemic anatomy* is a term that refers to:
 - a. physiological investigation at a microscopic level.
 - b. anatomical investigation that begins in the head and neck and concludes at the feet.
 - c. anatomical investigation that utilizes an approach studying the body by systems—groups of organs having a common function.
 - d. anatomical investigation at the molecular level.

ANS: C DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Anatomy and Physiology

3. A plane through the body that would divide the body into right and left sides is called:
 - a. sagittal.
 - b. frontal.
 - c. coronal.
 - d. transverse.

WWW.TBSM.WS

ANS: A DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Planes and Sections

4. A plane through the body that would divide the body into anterior and posterior portions is:
 - a. sagittal.
 - b. median.
 - c. coronal.
 - d. transverse.

ANS: C DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Planes and Sections

5. The plane which divides the individual into upper and lower parts is the:
 - a. sagittal plane.
 - b. frontal plane.
 - c. transverse plane.
 - d. superficial plane.

ANS: C DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Planes and Sections

6. A sagittal section divides the body into:
 - a. upper and lower portions.
 - b. right and left portions.
 - c. front and back portions.

ANS: B DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Body Planes and Sections

7. Moving a body part away from the medial plane of the body is called:
 - a. adduction.
 - b. abduction.
 - c. flexion.
 - d. extension.

ANS: B DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Abduction and Adduction

8. Muscles may be named according to:
 - a. function.
 - b. direction of fibers.
 - c. points of attachment.
 - d. all of the above.

ANS: D DIF: application REF:

Anatomy and Imaging TOP: How Muscles Are Named

WWW.TBSM.WS

TRUE/FALSE

1. *Anatomy* is the study of the functions of an organism and its parts, as opposed to the study of its structure.

ANS: F DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Anatomy

2. In anatomical position, the person is standing erect with arms at the sides and palms dorsal.

ANS: F DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Anatomical Position

3. *Ipsilateral* simply means on the same side.

ANS: T DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Anatomical Position

4. Bilateral symmetry is characteristic of external body organization, but not necessarily of internal organization.

ANS: T DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Anatomical Position

5. The eyes, ears, and arms all show bilateral symmetry of the body.

ANS: T DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Anatomical Position

6. The value of computed tomography is that an image is displayed along a transverse (cross-sectional) plane.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Medical Imaging of the Body

7. Magnetic resonance imaging can produce sharper images of soft tissue than x-radiation can.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Medical Imaging of the Body

8. *Ventral* and *posterior* are synonymous terms.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Cavities

9. A coronal section would divide the body into equal right and left halves.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Planes and Sections
WWW.TBSM.WS

10. The *anatomical position* is the reference position for the directional terms of the body.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Anatomical Position

11. *Superficial* and *inferior* are opposite directional terms in humans.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Directional Terms

12. *Proximal* and *distal* are opposite directional terms in humans.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Directional Terms

13. A mid-coronal section would divide the body into bilaterally symmetrical halves.

ANS: F DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP:
Anatomical Positions/Body Planes and Sections

14. A mid-sagittal section would divide the body into bilaterally symmetrical halves.

ANS: T DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP:
Anatomical Positions/Body Planes and Sections

15. The number of bones in the skeleton is constant from person to person.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Introduction

16. Plantar flexion is a movement that only applies to the hands and feet.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Angular Movements

17. *Rotation* and *circumduction* are interchangeable terms.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Circular Movements

18. When a muscle contracts, the bone moved is usually considered the bone of insertion.

ANS: T DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Attachment of Muscles

19. The insertion is that point of attachment that does not move when the muscle contracts.

ANS: F DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP: ~~WHTW~~ ~~TBSM~~ ~~WS~~ Attachment of Muscles

20. The direction of the fibers composing a muscle is insignificant to its function.

ANS: F DIF: application REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP:
Size, Shape, and Fiber Arrangement

21. In muscle terminology, the term *rectus* means straight.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: How Muscles Are Named

22. Muscles usually originate distal to the point of insertion.

ANS: F DIF: synthesis REF:
Anatomy and Imaging TOP:
Hints on How to Deduce Muscle Actions

23. Tendons and aponeuroses are both fibrous tissue extending from a muscle.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Connective Tissue Components

24. Most muscles span a joint.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Attachment of Muscles

25. Muscle can have only one origin attachment and one insertion attachment.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Attachment of Muscles

26. That which is considered the origin and insertion of a muscle may change under certain circumstances.

ANS: T DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Attachment of Muscles

27. Somatic sense receptors located in muscles and joints are called *visceroceptors*.

ANS: F DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Classification by Location

MATCHING

Match the following terms with their main action.

- a. abductors
- b. adductors
- c. extensors
- d. flexors
- e. pronators
- f. supinators

WWW.TBSM.WS

1. _____ move the bone away from the midline.
2. _____ move the part toward the midline.

1. ANS: A DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging
TOP: Abduction and Adduction
2. AN B DIF: S: application REF: Anatomy and Imagin
Abduc g
TOP: tion and Adduction

Match the structure or organ of the lymphatic system with its function or description.

- a. tonsils
- b. spleen
- c. lymph node
- d. cisterna chyli
- e. lymph
- f. thoracic duct
- g. thymus
- h. right lymphatic duct
- i. Peyer's patches
- j. Hassall's corpuscles

k. interstitial fluid

3. _____ Fluid that fills the spaces between cells.

3. ANS: K DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Lymph and Interstitial Fluid

Match the description of the structure of the synovial joint with the correct term.

- a. articular cartilage
- b. synovial membrane
- c. joint cavity
- d. menisci
- e. fibrous membrane
- f. ligaments
- g. bursae

4. _____ Closed pillow-like structures formed from synovial membrane.

4. ANS: G DIF: memorization
REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Structure of Synovial Joints

The following features are used in the naming of muscles. Match the feature with the muscles or terms listed.

- a. location
- b. function
- c. shape
- d. direction of fiber WWW.TBSM.WS
- e. number of heads or divisions
- f. points of attachment

5. _____ triceps
6. _____ rectus
7. _____ biceps
8. _____ adductors
9. _____ brachialis
10. _____ quadriceps
11. _____ deltoid
12. _____ gluteus
13. _____ sternocleidomastoid
14. _____ pronator

5. ANS: B DIF: application
TOP: How Muscles Are Named REF: Anatomy and Imaging

6. AN A DIF:
S: application How
TOP: Muscles Are Named REF: Anatomy and Imaging

7. AN E DIF:
S: application How
TOP: Muscles Are Named REF: Anatomy and Imaging

8. AN C DIF:
S: application How
TOP: Muscles Are Named REF: Anatomy and Imaging

9.	ANS: A	DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named
10.	ANS: F	DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named
11.	ANS: B	DIF: synthesis REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named
12.	ANS: E	DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named
13.	ANS: D	DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named
14.	ANS: E	DIF: application REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP:	How Muscles Are Named

Chapter 02: Back

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which is not a part of the axial skeleton?

- a. rib
- b. vertebral column
- c. mandible
- d. clavicle

ANS: D DIF: memorization
Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

REF:

2. The term *sinus*, as it relates to bone markings, may be defined as a:

- a. raised area or projection.
- b. cavity within a bone.
- c. tubelike opening or channel.
- d. groove or elongated depression.

ANS: B DIF: memorization
Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

REF:

3. Which bone is a part of the axial skeleton?

- a. rib
- b. clavicle
- c. radius
- d. pelvic bone

WWW.TBSM.WS

S

ANS: A DIF: memorization
Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

REF:

4. Which bone is a part of the appendicular skeleton?

- a. scapula
- b. vertebra
- c. parietal
- d. mandible

ANS: A DIF: memorization
Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

REF:

5. The skeletal framework of the neck consists of:

- a. lumbar vertebrae.
- b. thoracic vertebrae.
- c. sacral vertebrae.
- d. cervical vertebrae.

ANS: D DIF: memorization
Back TOP: Vertebral Column

REF: