

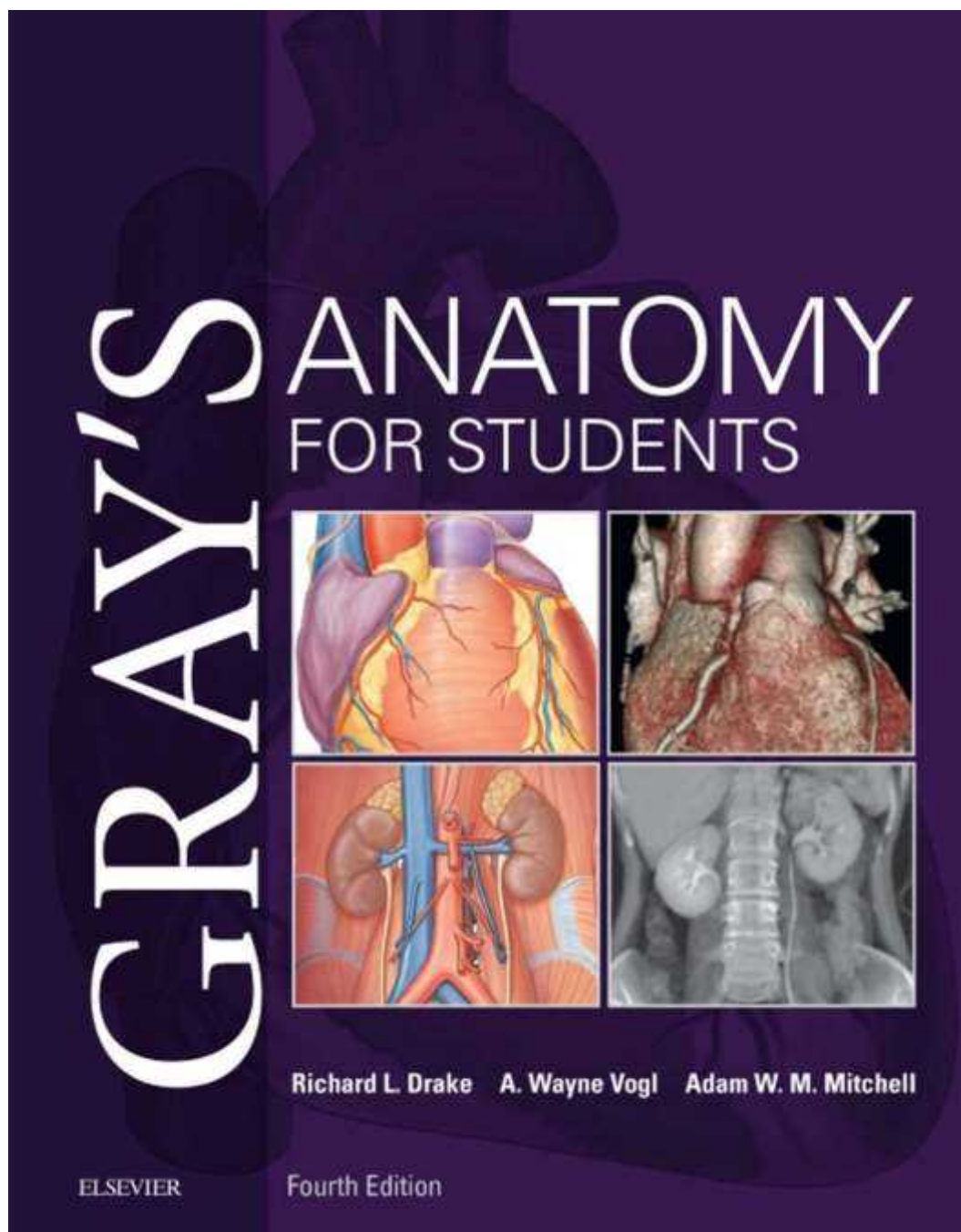
## TEST BANK

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?
- using devices to investigate parameters such as heart rate and blood pressure
  - investigating human structure via dissections and other methods
  - studying the unusual manner in which an organism responds to painful stimuli
  - 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:
- physiological investigation at a microscopic level.
  - anatomical investigation that begins in the head and neck and concludes at the feet.
  - anatomical investigation that utilizes an approach studying the body by systems—groups of organs having a common function.
  - 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:
- sagittal.
  - frontal.
  - coronal.
  - transverse.

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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:
- sagittal.
  - median.
  - coronal.
  - 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:
- sagittal plane.
  - frontal plane.
  - transverse plane.
  - superficial plane.

ANS: C DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging TOP: Body Planes and Sections

6. A sagittal section divides the body into:
- upper and lower portions.
  - right and left portions.
  - 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:
- adduction.
  - abduction.
  - flexion.
  - extension.

ANS: B DIF: memorization

REF: Anatomy and Imaging

TOP: Abduction and Adduction

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

ANS: D DIF: application REF:

Anatomy and Imaging TOP:

How Muscles Are Named

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## 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  
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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:

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

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- 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: REF: Anatomy and Imagin  
S: application 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 fibers [WWW.TBSM.WS](http://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 REF: Anatomy and Imaging  
TOP: How Muscles Are Named

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

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

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



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

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**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

REF:

Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

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

REF:

Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

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

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

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ANS: A

DIF: memorization

REF:

Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

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

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

ANS: A

DIF: memorization

REF:

Back TOP: Divisions of Skeleton

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

REF:

Back TOP: Vertebral Column