

1. The topographic term used to describe the location of body parts that are closer toward the midline or center of the body is:
  - A) lateral.
  - B) medial.
  - C) midaxillary.
  - D) midclavicular.
  
2. Topographically, the term distal means:
  - A) near the trunk.
  - B) near a point of reference.
  - C) nearer to the free end of the extremity.
  - D) toward the center of the body.
  
3. The topographic term used to describe the part of the body that is nearer to the feet is:
  - A) deep.
  - B) inferior.
  - C) internal.
  - D) superior.
  
4. The topographic term used to describe the back surface of the body is:
  - A) anterior.
  - B) exterior.
  - C) inferior.
  - D) posterior.
  
5. The topographic term used to describe the center line of the body is the:
  - A) midline.
  - B) midaxillary.
  - C) internal line.
  - D) convergence point.
  
6. Bilateral fractures of the femur indicate that:
  - A) the bone is broken in two or more pieces.
  - B) both femurs are broken.
  - C) both zones of the femur are broken.
  - D) both the superior and inferior ends of the femur are broken.

7. The firm cartilaginous ring that forms the inferior portion of the larynx is called the:
- A) costal cartilage.
  - B) cricoid cartilage.
  - C) thyroid cartilage.
  - D) laryngo cartilage.
8. The leaf-shaped flap of tissue that prevents food and liquid from entering the trachea is called the:
- A) uvula.
  - B) epiglottis.
  - C) laryngopharynx.
  - D) cricothyroid membrane.
9. As the bronchus divides into smaller air passages, the terminal ends of these smaller passages form the:
- A) pleura.
  - B) alveoli.
  - C) bronchi.
  - D) capillaries.
10. The diaphragm and intercostal muscles contract during:
- A) inhalation.
  - B) exhalation.
  - C) exhumation.
  - D) accessory breathing.
11. How many one-way valves does the heart have?
- A) 2
  - B) 4
  - C) 6
  - D) 8
12. The function of the right atrium is to:
- A) pump blood to the aorta.
  - B) pump blood to the pulmonary artery.
  - C) receive blood from the pulmonary veins.
  - D) receive blood from the vena cava.

13. The left ventricle pumps blood to the:
- A) body.
  - B) lungs.
  - C) left atrium.
  - D) pulmonary artery.
14. The major artery that supplies all other vessels with blood is the:
- A) aorta.
  - B) carotid.
  - C) brachial.
  - D) femoral.
15. The major artery that supplies the groin and lower extremities with blood is the:
- A) aorta.
  - B) radial.
  - C) femoral.
  - D) dorsalis pedis.
16. The artery that can be palpated on the anterior surface of the foot is the:
- A) dorsalis pedis.
  - B) posterior tibia.
  - C) anterior tibia.
  - D) anterior fibula.
17. Which of the following structures are responsible for the exchange of nutrients and waste in the cells?
- A) venules
  - B) capillaries
  - C) arteries
  - D) arterioles
18. Which of the following vessels carry blood away from the heart?
- A) pulmonary vein
  - B) pulmonary artery
  - C) inferior venae cavae
  - D) superior venae cavae

19. What fluid carries the blood cells and nutrients?
- A) plasma
  - B) colloids
  - C) platelets
  - D) red blood cells
20. What part of the blood is essential for the formation of blood clots?
- A) plasma
  - B) colloids
  - C) platelets
  - D) red blood cells
21. What structure contracts and sends a wave of blood into the aorta and then through the arteries?
- A) left atrium
  - B) left ventricle
  - C) right atrium
  - D) right ventricle
22. What type of muscle is under direct voluntary control of the central nervous system and brain?
- A) cardiac
  - B) skeletal
  - C) smooth
  - D) musculogenic
23. What type of muscle responds to stimuli such as stretching, heat, and cold?
- A) voluntary
  - B) involuntary
  - C) skeletal
  - D) musculogenic
24. What type of muscle has its own rich supply of blood?
- A) cardiac
  - B) skeletal
  - C) voluntary
  - D) musculogenic

25. The system that is responsible for body movement and upright posture is the:
- A) skeletal system.
  - B) nervous system.
  - C) muscular system.
  - D) musculoskeletal system.
26. Which of the following bones is considered a facial bone?
- A) mastoid
  - B) maxilla
  - C) occiput
  - D) temporal bone
27. The spinal column has how many vertebrae?
- A) 24
  - B) 28
  - C) 33
  - D) 36
28. The areas of the spinal column from the top to the bottom are the:
- A) cervical, thoracic, sacral, lumbar, coccyx.
  - B) cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, coccyx.
  - C) cervical, thoracic, coccyx, lumbar, sacral.
  - D) cervical, lumbar, thoracic, sacral, coccyx.
29. The lowest portion of the sternum is called the:
- A) talus.
  - B) coccyx.
  - C) manubrium.
  - D) xiphoid process.
30. How many pairs of ribs are attached anteriorly to the sternum?
- A) 6
  - B) 8
  - C) 10
  - D) 12

31. How many pairs of ribs are attached posteriorly to the thoracic vertebrae?  
A) 6  
B) 8  
C) 10  
D) 12
32. The acetabulum is formed by which three bones?  
A) femur, patella, tibia  
B) ilium, ischium, pubis  
C) tibia, fibula, malleolus  
D) tarsal, calcaneus, metatarsal
33. The heel bone of the foot is called the:  
A) tarsus.  
B) malleolus.  
C) metatarsus.  
D) calcaneus.
34. What three bones make up the shoulder girdle?  
A) clavicle, scapula, humerus  
B) acromion, clavicle, scapula  
C) acromion, scapula, humerus  
D) acromion, humerus, olecranon
35. A prominence called the olecranon process is found on the:  
A) humerus.  
B) radius.  
C) ulna.  
D) carpal.
36. What system controls the voluntary and involuntary activities of the body?  
A) nervous  
B) endocrine  
C) cardiovascular  
D) musculoskeletal

37. The central nervous system is composed of the:
- A) brain and spinal cord.
  - B) brain and sensory nerves.
  - C) motor and sensory nerves.
  - D) spinal cord and sensory nerves.
38. The peripheral nervous system is composed of the:
- A) brain and spinal cord.
  - B) brain and sensory nerves.
  - C) motor and sensory nerves.
  - D) spinal cord and sensory nerves.
39. What set of nerves is responsible for carrying information from the body to the central nervous system?
- A) motor
  - B) cranial
  - C) sensory
  - D) vertebral
40. Which of the following skin layers contains sweat and oil glands, hair follicles, blood vessels, and nerve endings?
- A) dermis
  - B) epidermis
  - C) sebaceous layer
  - D) subcutaneous layer
41. Which of the following systems is responsible for releasing chemicals that regulate body activities?
- A) skeletal
  - B) nervous
  - C) endocrine
  - D) cardiovascular
42. Which of the following organs is found in only one of the upper quadrants of the abdomen?
- A) liver
  - B) colon
  - C) stomach
  - D) spleen

43. To assess a femoral pulse, you would palpate the patient:
- A) on the anterior surface of the foot.
  - B) in the groin.
  - C) between the iliac crest and the coccyx.
  - D) between the anterior and superior iliac spines.
44. The heart, great vessels, and esophagus all lie in the:
- A) hemithorax.
  - B) pleural space.
  - C) lower airway.
  - D) thorax.
45. The firm cartilaginous ring forming the lower portion of the larynx is called the:
- A) carina ring.
  - B) cricoid cartilage.
  - C) thyroid cartilage.
  - D) laryngopharynx.
46. The vocal cords are located in the:
- A) larynx.
  - B) pharynx.
  - C) oropharynx.
  - D) laryngopharynx.
47. Together, the right and left lungs contain how many lobes?
- A) 2
  - B) 3
  - C) 5
  - D) 6
48. The common passage for both air and food is the:
- A) trachea.
  - B) pharynx.
  - C) epiglottis.
  - D) esophagus.

49. What airway warms, moistens, and filters inhaled air?
- A) upper
  - B) lower
  - C) anterior
  - D) posterior
50. Food is prevented from entering the trachea by the:
- A) larynx.
  - B) tongue.
  - C) pharynx.
  - D) epiglottis.
51. Which of the following arteries does NOT carry oxygenated blood?
- A) aorta
  - B) renal
  - C) femoral
  - D) pulmonary
52. Blood is composed of various components. Which component contains most of the compounds needed to produce a blood clot?
- A) plasma
  - B) hemoglobin
  - C) red blood cells
  - D) white blood cells
53. In the systemic circulatory system, deoxygenated blood from the lower half of the body is returned to the heart via the:
- A) aorta.
  - B) coronary sinus vein.
  - C) inferior vena cava.
  - D) superior vena cava.
54. Hemoglobin is an iron-binding protein that carries oxygen and carbon dioxide. It is found in:
- A) plasma.
  - B) platelets.
  - C) red blood cells.
  - D) white blood cells.

55. The three basic types of muscles are:
- A) skeletal, smooth, and striated.
  - B) skeletal, smooth, and cardiac.
  - C) ligaments, tendons, and cardiac.
  - D) voluntary, involuntary, and fascia.
56. Which of the following types of muscle carries out the automatic work of the body?
- A) skeletal
  - B) striated
  - C) sensory
  - D) smooth
57. Which of the following muscles is both voluntary and involuntary?
- A) bicep
  - B) deltoid
  - C) skeletal
  - D) diaphragm
58. Which of the following is the central supporting structure of the skeleton?
- A) thorax
  - B) spinal column
  - C) upper extremities
  - D) lower extremities
59. Which of the following vertebrae are found in the neck?
- A) sacral
  - B) coccyx
  - C) lumbar
  - D) cervical
60. How many cervical vertebrae are there?
- A) 5
  - B) 6
  - C) 7
  - D) 11

61. Twelve pairs of ribs attach to what section of the spinal column?

- A) cervical
- B) lumbar
- C) sacral
- D) thoracic

62. The clavicle, scapula, and humerus form the:

- A) rib cage.
- B) pelvic girdle.
- C) shoulder girdle.
- D) upper extremities.

63. The bones of the forearm are called the:

- A) tibia and radius.
- B) humerus and ulna.
- C) radius and ulna.
- D) radius and humerus.

64. The bones of the fingers and toes are called the:

- A) carpals.
- B) tarsals.
- C) phalanges.
- D) cuneiforms.

65. The carpal bones form the:

- A) foot.
- B) ankle.
- C) hand.
- D) wrist.

66. The ilium, ischium, and pubis are fused together, forming the:

- A) sternum.
- B) clavicle.
- C) olecranon.
- D) pelvis.

67. The largest and one of the strongest bones in the body is the:
- A) spine.
  - B) femur.
  - C) radius.
  - D) humerus.
68. The largest joint in the body is the:
- A) hip.
  - B) knee.
  - C) elbow.
  - D) acromioclavicular.
69. Which of the following bones protects the front of the knee?
- A) fibula
  - B) patella
  - C) acetabulum
  - D) greater trochanter
70. The bones of the leg between the knee and the ankle are called the:
- A) tibia and fibula.
  - B) radius and ulna.
  - C) tarsals and metatarsals.
  - D) carpals and metacarpals.
71. The only movable bone in the face is the:
- A) maxilla.
  - B) mastoid.
  - C) zygoma.
  - D) mandible.
72. The medial bone of the forearm is called the:
- A) ulna.
  - B) tibia.
  - C) fibula.
  - D) radius.

73. The large, flat, triangular bone that forms part of the shoulder girdle is called the:
- A) rib.
  - B) scapula.
  - C) clavicle.
  - D) humerus.
74. The most distal three or four vertebrae form the:
- A) sacrum.
  - B) coccyx.
  - C) ilium.
  - D) ischium.
75. The bones that make up the base of each of the fingers are called:
- A) carpals.
  - B) metacarpals.
  - C) carpometacarpals.
  - D) phalanges.
76. The part of the brain that controls the left side of the body is the:
- A) right side cerebrum.
  - B) left side cerebrum.
  - C) frontal lobe.
  - D) left parietal lobe.
77. The opening in the lower skull that allows the spinal cord to come down from the cranium is called the foramen:
- A) pons.
  - B) circle.
  - C) minor.
  - D) magnum.
78. You arrive on scene for a patient with an impaled object. The entrance to the wound is in the left lateral chest in line with the middle of the armpit. The wound is described in which anatomic region?
- A) midaxillary line
  - B) midclavicular line
  - C) distal chest.
  - D) dorsal torso

79. A 5-year-old boy has fallen and has a severe deformity of the forearm near the wrist. He is thought to have a fracture of the:
- A) proximal forearm.
  - B) superior forearm
  - C) dorsal forearm
  - D) distal forearm
80. Proximal describes structures that are:
- A) near the feet.
  - B) inside the chest.
  - C) closer to the trunk.
  - D) away from the head.
81. An injury to the plantar surface would be found on the:
- A) back of the body.
  - B) bottom of the foot.
  - C) superficial abdomen.
  - D) top of the head.
82. Dorsal is another anatomic description for the:
- A) crown of the head.
  - B) palm of the hand.
  - C) sole of the foot.
  - D) posterior body.
83. An unconscious skier is found face down in a treewell. You would document he was found in what position?
- A) supine
  - B) prone
  - C) shock
  - D) Fowler's
84. The shock position helps to increase blood flow to the brain. It is similar in function to which other position?
- A) Trendelenburg's
  - B) prone
  - C) Fowler's
  - D) recovery

85. The radius is found on which side of the forearm?
- A) medial
  - B) distal
  - C) lateral
  - D) humeral
86. A joint with slight, limited motion where bone ends are held together by fibrous tissue is called a:
- A) symphysis.
  - B) ball and socket joint.
  - C) capsule.
  - D) hinge joint.
87. An example of a hinge joint is the:
- A) shoulder joint.
  - B) sacroiliac joint.
  - C) finger joint.
  - D) pubic symphysis.
88. The main bronchi divide into fine airways called bronchioles. These bronchioles end at the:
- A) pleura.
  - B) alveoli.
  - C) capillaries.
  - D) trachea.
89. The layer of tissue that lines the inside of the chest cavity is called the:
- A) visceral pleura.
  - B) pulmonary pleura.
  - C) parietal pleura.
  - D) thoracic pleura.
90. Brain cells begin to die without oxygen and nutrients in as few as:
- A) 1-3 minutes.
  - B) 4-6 minutes.
  - C) 8-10 minutes.
  - D) 10-15 minutes.

91. Which of the following accurately describes the child's airway anatomy?
- A) The tongue takes up less space in the pharynx.
  - B) The trachea is larger, softer, and more flexible.
  - C) The nose and mouth are proportionally larger than an adult's.
  - D) The pharynx is smaller and less deeply curved.
92. Oxygen and carbon dioxide pass across the alveolar membrane through a process called:
- A) diffusion.
  - B) gaseous movement.
  - C) oxygen dissolution.
  - D) respiratory exchange.
93. Which of the following are unique signs of respiratory distress only seen in children?
- A) irregular breathing pattern
  - B) seesaw respirations
  - C) unequal breath sounds
  - D) unequal chest expansion
94. The primary control of respirations located in the brain stem is based on:
- A) high levels of carbon dioxide.
  - B) high levels of oxygen.
  - C) low levels of carbon dioxide.
  - D) low levels of oxygen.
95. The back up system of respiratory control is based on concentrations of oxygen measured in the aorta and carotid arteries. This system is called the:
- A) pneumotaxic control.
  - B) secondary respiratory center.
  - C) hypoxic drive.
  - D) oxyhemoglobin sensor system.
96. The electrical impulse of the heart normally begins at the:
- A) SA node.
  - B) AV node.
  - C) bundle of His.
  - D) Purkinje system.

97. Which of the following is considered a central pulse?
- A) temporal
  - B) brachial
  - C) carotid
  - D) posterior tibial
98. Which part of the central nervous system is responsible for coordinating body movements such as writing or sewing?
- A) cerebellum
  - B) cerebrum
  - C) brain stem
  - D) hypothalamus
99. All necessary life functions are coordinated in what part of the brain?
- A) greater cerebrum
  - B) cerebral cortex
  - C) brain stem
  - D) hind brain
100. Which of the following is NOT considered a function of the skin?
- A) information exchange with the environment
  - B) regulation of body temperature
  - C) metabolic coordination
  - D) protection
101. Which of the following organs is NOT part of the digestive system?
- A) stomach
  - B) gallbladder
  - C) kidney
  - D) rectum
102. Poisonous substances produced during digestion are brought to what organ and converted to harmless substances?
- A) pancreas
  - B) kidneys
  - C) liver
  - D) rectum

103. The primary organ responsible for absorption of products of digestion is the:
- A) liver.
  - B) small intestine.
  - C) bile duct.
  - D) large intestine.
104. Which organ is located in the retroperitoneal space?
- A) gallbladder
  - B) stomach
  - C) kidney
  - D) thymus
105. The wave-like contraction of smooth muscle is called:
- A) voluntary contraction.
  - B) automaticity.
  - C) peristalsis.
  - D) elastose.

Chapter 4

## Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. A
20. C
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. B
29. D
30. C
31. D
32. B
33. D
34. A
35. C
36. A
37. A
38. C
39. C
40. A
41. C
42. D
43. B
44. D

- 45. B
- 46. A
- 47. C
- 48. B
- 49. A
- 50. D
- 51. D
- 52. A
- 53. C
- 54. C
- 55. B
- 56. D
- 57. D
- 58. B
- 59. D
- 60. C
- 61. D
- 62. C
- 63. C
- 64. C
- 65. D
- 66. D
- 67. B
- 68. B
- 69. B
- 70. A
- 71. D
- 72. A
- 73. B
- 74. B
- 75. B
- 76. A
- 77. D
- 78. A
- 79. D
- 80. C
- 81. B
- 82. D
- 83. B
- 84. A
- 85. C
- 86. A
- 87. C
- 88. B
- 89. C
- 90. B

- 91. D
- 92. A
- 93. B
- 94. A
- 95. C
- 96. A
- 97. C
- 98. A
- 99. C
- 100. C
- 101. C
- 102. C
- 103. B
- 104. C
- 105. C