

## **Muscolino: Kinesiology: The Skeletal System and Muscle Function, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition**

### **Chapter 02: Mapping the Human Body**

#### **Test Bank**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Anatomic position involves the person standing erect and facing:
  - a. forward, arms at sides, palms facing anteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - b. forward, arms at sides, palms facing posteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - c. backward, palms facing inward toward the thighs, and fingers and thumbs extended
  - d. sideways, arms at sides, palms facing anteriorly, and fingers and thumbs extended

ANS: A

2. The importance of anatomic position is that it is the:
  - a. most comfortable position for the body
  - b. healthiest position for the body
  - c. reference position for mapping the body
  - d. easiest position in which to identify landmarks on the body

ANS: C

3. A structure that is located farther to the front of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. posterior
  - b. medial
  - c. superficial
  - d. anterior

ANS: D

4. A structure that is located closer toward the midline of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. posterior
  - b. medial
  - c. superficial
  - d. anterior

ANS: B

5. A structure that is located farther toward the side of the body than another structure is described as being:
  - a. anterior
  - b. medial

- c. lateral
- d. proximal

ANS: C

6. A structure that is located closer to the surface of the body than another structure is described as being:
- a. superficial
  - b. deeper
  - c. proximal
  - d. superior

ANS: A

7. On the appendicular body, a structure that is located closer to the trunk than another structure is described as being:
- a. anterior
  - b. distal
  - c. medial
  - d. proximal

ANS: D

8. Which of the following pairs of terms can be used on the axial body?
- a. anterior–posterior, superior–inferior, and medial–lateral
  - b. proximal–distal, superficial–deep, and medial–lateral
  - c. superior–inferior, medial–lateral, and radial–ulnar
  - d. tibial–fibular, superficial–deep, and anterior–posterior

ANS: A

9. Which of the following terms literally means belly?
- a. anterior
  - b. ventral
  - c. posterior
  - d. superficial

ANS: B

10. Which of the following concepts map the three dimensions of space?
- a. axes
  - b. directional terms
  - c. planes
  - d. body parts

ANS: C

11. What plane divides the body into left and right portions?
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal

- c. transverse
- d. oblique

ANS: A

12. What plane divides the body into anterior and posterior portions?
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: B

13. What plane divides the body into upper and lower portions?
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. coronal

ANS: C

14. Which of the following planes is *not* a cardinal plane?
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: D

15. Which of the following planes is oriented horizontally?
- a. sagittal
  - b. frontal
  - c. transverse
  - d. oblique

ANS: C

16. Which of the following planes can have components of both sagittal and transverse planes?
- a. frontal
  - b. coronal
  - c. oblique
  - d. cardinal

ANS: C

17. Which of the following is *true* regarding motion of the body?
- a. Motion of a body part occurs within a plane.
  - b. Motion of a body part occurs at a joint.
  - c. Axial motion involves a body part moving around an axis.

d. All of these are correct.

ANS: D

18. The term for an imaginary line around which a body part moves is:
- axis
  - plane
  - fulcrum
  - joint

ANS: A

19. Where is an axis in relationship to its corresponding plane?
- parallel to it
  - within it
  - perpendicular to it
  - at an oblique angle to it

ANS: C

20. Movement of a body part within the sagittal plane occurs around what axis?
- mediolateral
  - anteroposterior
  - superoinferior
  - oblique

ANS: A

21. Movement of a body part within the frontal plane occurs around what axis?
- mediolateral
  - anteroposterior
  - superoinferior
  - oblique

ANS: B

22. Movement of a body part within the transverse plane occurs around what axis?
- mediolateral
  - anteroposterior
  - superoinferior
  - oblique

ANS: C

23. Movement of a body part within an oblique plane occurs around which axis?
- mediolateral
  - anteroposterior
  - superoinferior
  - oblique

ANS: D

24. What is another name for a vertical axis?
- frontal–horizontal
  - sagittal–horizontal
  - superoinferior
  - oblique

ANS: C

25. To describe motion of a body part around an axis, which of the following terms of movement can be used?
- axial
  - circular
  - angular
  - all of these

ANS: D

26. Regarding the analogy of a door for visualizing an axis of motion, the:
- Hinge pin is the axis around which the door moves.
  - Hinge pin provides movement in an oblique plane.
  - Doorknob is the axis around which the door moves.
  - Doorknob provides movement in a transverse plane.

ANS: A

27. What does the Latin word *rota* mean?
- middle
  - before
  - wheel
  - broken

ANS: C

28. What does the Latin word *tome* mean?
- up
  - a cutting
  - wheel
  - belly

ANS: B

29. What does the Latin word *trans* mean?
- higher
  - lower
  - slanting
  - across

ANS: D

30. What does the Latin word *obliquus* mean?
- a. higher
  - b. the back
  - c. slanting
  - d. across

ANS: C