

**CHAPTER ONE: ANATOMIC PLANES AND SECTIONS**

1. The ——— plane is a longitudinal plane dividing the body (head, torso, limbs) or its parts into left and right parts (not halves).  
 A sagittal                                      B coronal                                      C frontal                                      D transverse

**CHAPTER TWO: TERMS OF POSITION AND DIRECTION**

2. ——— refers to the abdominal side; in bipeds, it is synonymous with anterior.  
 A Rostral                                      B Ventral                                      C Medial                                      D Caudal

**CHAPTER THREE: SYSTEMS OF THE BODY (1)**

3. The ——— system consists of glands that secrete chemical agents (hormones) into the tissue fluids and blood.  
 A lymphatic                                      B articular                                      C endocrine                                      D cardiovascular

**CHAPTER FIVE: CAVITIES AND LININGS**

4. Both the cranial cavity and vertebral cavity are lined by the ———, tough, fibrous membrane.  
 A dura mater                                      B choroid plexus                                      C ventricle plexus                                      D cerebral aqueduct

**CHAPTER SIX: THE GENERALIZED CELL**

5. ——— is the nuclear substance containing chromatin RNA.  
 A Vacuoleplasm                                      B Cytoplasm                                      C Nucleotide                                      D Nucleoplasm

**CHAPTER EIGHT: TISSUES: EPITHELIAL**

6. Simple ——— epithelia line the gastrointestinal tract and are connected with secretion and absorption.  
 A cuboidal                                      B stratified                                      C dispersed                                      D columnar

**CHAPTER NINE: TISSUES: FIBROUS CONNECTIVE TISSUES**

7. Mast cells, found next to capillaries, are involved in the inflammatory response and respond especially in allergic reactions.  
 A True                                      B False

**CHAPTER TEN: TISSUES: SUPPORTING CONNECTIVE TISSUES**

8. ——— cartilage is essentially hyaline cartilage with elastic fibers and some collagen.  
 A Fibro                                      B Hyaline                                      C Elastic                                      D Osteo

**CHAPTER ELEVEN: MUSCLE**

9. Collections of muscle cells make up what is called the ——— (or contractile portion) of a muscle.  
 A chest                                      B back                                      C belly                                      D body

**CHAPTER THIRTEEN: TISSUES: NERVOUS**

10. Bipolar neurons have two (central and peripheral) processes (also called ———), conducting impulses in the same directions.  
 A neural fins                                      B axons                                      C extensions                                      D neural arms

**CHAPTER FOURTEEN: INTEGRATION OF TISSUES**

11. ——— tissue makes up makes up the surface layer (mucosal lining) of the inner visceral wall.  
 A Epithelial                                      B Connective                                      C Muscle                                      D Nervous

**CHAPTER SIXTEEN: THE INTEGUMENT: DERMIS**

12. Sebaceous glands are ———-shaped collections (acini) of cells with a common duct that surround hair follicles.  
 A cuboidal                                      B triangular                                      C circular                                      D grape

**CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: LONG BONE STRUCTURE**

13. ——— is a fibrous, cellular, vascular, and highly sensitive life support sheath for bone.  
 A Periosteum                                      B Cancellous cartilage                                      C Articular cartilage                                      D Compact cartilage

**CHAPTER NINETEEN: AXIAL/ APPENDICULAR SKELETON**

14. ——— bones (cranial bones, scapulae, ribs) are generally more flat than round.  
 A Round                                      B Long                                      C Irregular                                      D Flat

**CHAPTER TWENTY: CLASSIFICATION OF JOINTS**

15. An example of a ——— (sellar) joint is the carpometacarpal joint at the base of the thumb.  
 A hinge                                      B saddle                                      C ball and socket                                      D ellipsoid

## CHAPTER TWENTYONE: TERMS OF MOVEMENTS

16. At the ankle joint, flexion is also called plantar flexion.

- A True B False

## CHAPTER TWENTYTHREE: BONES OF THE SKULL (2)

17. The vomer and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid contribute significantly to the nasal septum.

- A True B False

## CHAPTER TWENTYFOUR: TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT (CRANIOMANDIBULAR)

18. The ——— is encapsulated within a fibrous (joint) capsule, the only true ligament of the joint.

- A CMB B TMB C TMJ D JMT

## CHAPTER TWENTYSIX: CERVICAL AND THORACIC VERTEBRAE

19. The dens of C2 projects into the anterior part of the C1 ring, forming a pivot joint and enabling the head and C1 to rotate up to:

- A 45 degrees B 105 degrees C 65 degrees D 80 degrees

## CHAPTER TWENTYSEVEN: LUMBAR, SACRAL, AND COCCYGEAL VERTEBRAE

20. The lumbar intervertebral foramina are large; transiting nerve roots/sheaths take up only about ———% of the foraminal volume.

- A 20 B 50 C 35 D 15

## CHAPTER TWENTYEIGHT: BONY THORAX

21. The sternum is largely cancellous bone containing ——— marrow.

- A white B red C brown D grey

## CHAPTER TWENTYNINE: UPPER LIMB: PECTORAL GIRDLE AND HUMERUS

22. The scapulae have only 1 direct bony connection to the axial skeleton.

- A True B False

## CHAPTER THIRTYTWO: UPPER LIMB: ELBOW AND RELATED JOINTS

23. The elbow joint is the hinge joint between the articular surfaces of the trochlea and the ——— of the humerus.

- A capitulum B coronoid fossa C medial epicondyle D lateral epicondyle

## CHAPTER THIRTYTHREE: UPPER LIMB: BONES/ JOINTS OF THE WRIST AND HAND

24. The ——— is essentially a sesamoid bone giving mechanical advantage to the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle.

- A lunate B triquetrum C pisiform D hamate

## CHAPTER THIRTYFOUR: UPPER LIMB: BONES/ JOINTS IN REVIEW

25. The ——— is dynamically tethered by muscle to the posterior thoracic wall.

- A vertebrae T9-T11 B scapula C A/C joint D vertebrae T10-T12

## CHAPTER THIRTYFIVE: LOWER LIMB: HIP BONE, PELVIC GIRDLE, AND PELVIS

26. The two hip bones constitute the pelvis:

- A base B floor C column D girdle

## CHAPTER THIRTYSEVEN: LOWER LIMB: SACROILIAC AND HIP JOINTS

27. The plane of each SI joint is essentially:

- A sagittal B coronal C axial D transverse

## CHAPTER THIRTYEIGHT: LOWER LIMB: BONES OF THE THIGH AND LEG

28. The ——— articulates with the cartilage of the femur between the two condyles.

- A patella B biceps femoris tendon C transverse ligament D tibia

## CHAPTER THIRTYNINE: LOWER LIMB: KNEE JOINT

29. The patella is a(n) ——— bone that develops into the tendon of the quadriceps femoris muscle.

- A ovoid B round C sesamoid D flat

## CHAPTER FORTY: LOWER LIMB: ANKLE JOINT AND BONES OF THE FOOT

30. The hindfoot is made up of the talus and:

- A navicular B cuboid C cuneiforms D calcaneus

## CHAPTER FORTYTWO: INTRODUCTION TO SKELETAL MUSCLE

31. Regarding the muscle lever system, a ———-class lever involves a joint between muscle and the load – the most efficient class of lever.

- A 1st B 2nd C 3rd D 4th

## CHAPTER FORTYFOUR: HEAD: MUSCLES OF FACIAL EXPRESSION

32. Contractions of the cheek muscle ——— makes possible rapid changes in the volume of the oral cavity.

- A occipitalis                      B buccinator                      C procerus                      D risorius

## CHAPTER FORTYFIVE: HEAD: MUSCLES OF MASTICATION

33. The ——— muscle essentially inserts on the entire lateral surface of the coronoid process of the mandible and upper half of the ramus.

- A lateral pterygoid                      B medial pterygoid                      C temporalis                      D masseter

## CHAPTER FORTYSEVEN: TORSO: DEEP MUSCLES OF THE BACK AND POSTERIOR NECK

34. The ——— group comprises the principal extensors of the vertebral motion segments (in deep muscles of the back and posterior neck).

- A transversospinalis                      B splenius                      C erector spinae                      D rotator

## CHAPTER FORTYEIGHT: TORSO: MUSCLES OF THE BONY THORAX AND . . .

35. At ——— the descending thoracic aorta courses posterior to the diaphragm through the aortic hiatus to become the abdominal aorta.

- A T12                      B T11                      C L1                      D L2

## CHAPTER FORTYNINE: TORSO: MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR ABDOMINAL WALL . . .

36. Each segmented ——— arises from the pubic crest and tubercles and inserts on the lower costal cartilage and xiphoid process (sternum).

- A spermatic muscle                      B peritoneum muscle                      C rectus abdominis muscle                      D inguinal muscle

## CHAPTER FIFTYONE: TORSO: MUSCLES OF THE PERINEUM

37. The superficial transverse perineal muscles are attached to the anterior edge of the urogenital diaphragm.

- A True                      B False

## CHAPTER FIFTYTWO: UPPER LIMB: MUSCLES OF SCAPULAR STABILIZATION

38. The pectoralis minor assists the ——— in protraction of the scapula, such as in pushing against a wall.

- A trapezius                      B rhomboid major                      C rhomboid minor                      D serratus anterior

## CHAPTER FIFTYFOUR: UPPER LIMB: MOVERS OF THE SHOULDER JOINT

39. The ——— is characterized by a multipennate form of construction, a broad origin, and a remarkably short lever arm.

- A teres major                      B biceps brachii                      C deltoid                      D triceps brachii

## CHAPTER FIFTYFIVE: UPPER LIMB: MOVERS OF THE ELBOW AND RADIOULNAR . . .

40. The pronator ——— is the principal pronator of the elbow joint.

- A brachii                      B flexor                      C teres                      D quadratus

## CHAPTER FIFTYSIX: UPPER LIMB: MOVERS OF WRIST AND HAND JOINTS . . .

41. The flexors of the wrist (carpus) and the fingers (digits) take up most of the ——— compartment of the forearm.

- A anterior                      B posterior                      C lateral                      D medial

## CHAPTER FIFTYSEVEN: UPPER LIMB: MOVERS OF HAND JOINTS (INTRINSICS)

42. The hypothenar muscles (hypothenar eminence) move the ——— digit.

- A first                      B second                      C fourth                      D fifth

## CHAPTER FIFTYNINE: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF THE GLUTEAL REGION

43. The gluteal muscles are arranged in ——— layers.

- A two                      B three                      C four                      D seven

## CHAPTER SIXTY: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF THE POSTERIOR THIGH

44. Discomfort on stretching tight hamstrings can result from overuse to underuse (chronic ——— syndrome).

- A couch potato                      B potato legs                      C spud                      D mush potatoes

## CHAPTER SIXTYONE: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF THE MEDIAL THIGH

45. Regarding the medial thigh muscles, the ——— is the longest of the adductor group.

- A obturator externus                      B adductor brevis                      C gracilis                      D adductor magnus

## CHAPTER SIXTYTWO: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF THE ANTERIOR THIGH

46. The sartorius is called the “——— muscle” for its role in enabling a crossed-legs sitting posture.

- A banker’s                      B tailor’s                      C yoga                      D painter’s

## CHAPTER SIXTYFOUR: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF THE POSTERIOR LEG

47. The ——— is a small muscle that arises just above the lateral femoral condyle and continues distally as a pencil-sized tendon.

- A tibialis posterior                      B popliteus                      C soleus                      D plantaris

## CHAPTER SIXTYFIVE: LOWER LIMB: MUSCLES OF FOOT (INTRINSICS)

48. The quadratus plantae inserts into the lateral border of the common tendon of the ——— digitorum longus (FDL).  
A fimbria                      B fascia                      C flexor                      D footus
49. The plantar muscles are covered by the thickened deep fascia of the sole and the plantar aponeurosis.  
A True                      B False

## CHAPTER SIXTYSEVEN: FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW

50. The six scapular ——— muscles secure the scapula to the posterior body wall.  
A stabilization                      B fixation                      C mounting                      D attachment

## CHAPTER SIXTYNINE: FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF NEURONS

51. ——— neurons make up the bulk of the neurons of the brain and spinal cord.  
A Autonomic motor                      B Association                      C Sensory                      D Postganglionic

## CHAPTER SEVENTYONE: NEUROMUSCULAR INTEGRATION

52. The microscopic site at which the axon branch attaches to the skeletal muscle fiber is called the ——— junction.  
A dendritemuscular                      B axonmuscular                      C neuromuscular                      D neuroaxon

## CHAPTER SEVENTYTWO: DEVELOPMENT OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS)

53. At ——— days after fertilization, the embryo is in the amniotic cavity, attached on its ventral side to the yolk sac.  
A 7                      B 12                      C 20                      D 35

## CHAPTER SEVENTYTHREE: CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES

54. The ——— lobe is concerned with language interpretation and hearing.  
A temporal                      B parietal                      C frontal                      D occipital

## CHAPTER SEVENTYFIVE: DIENCEPHALON

55. The ——— processes, in part, all incoming impulses from sensory pathways (except olfactory).  
A third ventricle                      B epithalamus                      C hypothalamus                      D thalamus

## CHAPTER SEVENTYSIX: BRAIN STEM/ CEREBELLUM

56. The tegmentum of the midbrain includes the reticular formation, the nuclei of cranial nerves ———, and multiple tracts.  
A V and VI                      B III and IV                      C I and II                      D IX and X

## CHAPTER SEVENTYSEVEN: SPINAL CORD

57. The ——— forms triangular sheets that project away from the cord to the dura between pairs of nerve roots.  
A epidural space                      B anterior horns                      C lateral horns                      D pia mater

## CHAPTER SEVENTYNINE: DESCENDING TRACTS

58. The principal neural pathway for voluntary movement is the:  
A corticospinal tract                      B reticulospinal tract                      C vestibulospinal tract                      D pyramidal tract

## CHAPTER EIGHTY: VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN

59. The neural cavity of the ——— or midbrain undergoes relatively little distortion during development.  
A diencephalon                      B lateral ventricles                      C mesencephalon                      D third ventricle

## CHAPTER EIGHTYTWO: CIRCULATION OF CEREBROSPINAL FLUID (CSF)

60. CSF actually suspends the brain and spinal cord within the:  
A pia mater                      B dura mater                      C choroid plexus                      D arachnoid villi

## CHAPTER EIGHTYTHREE: CRANIAL NERVES

61. Motor nerve IV GSE (general ——— efferent) travels to the superior oblique muscle of the eye.  
A somatic                      B sensory                      C spinal                      D supraoccipital

## CHAPTER EIGHTYFOUR: SPINAL NERVES AND NERVE ROOTS

62. The axons of sensory neurons conduct impulses into the ——— horn of the spinal cord.  
A anterior                      B lateral                      C central                      D posterior

## CHAPTER EIGHTYFIVE: SPINAL REFLEXES

63. Muscle spindles are encapsulated, specialized muscle fibers within muscle bellies that have nerve endings sensitive to muscle:  
A coil                      B contraction                      C relaxation                      D stretch

## CHAPTER EIGHTYSEVEN: BRACHIAL PLEXUS AND NERVES TO THE UPPER LIMB

64. The median nerve (C5-C8, T1) is known as the "—— nerve" of the medial/lateral cords.

- A carpenter's                      B tailor's                      C plumber's                      D banker's

## CHAPTER EIGHTYEIGHT: LUMBAR AND SACRAL PLEXUSES: NERVES TO THE . . .

65. The lumbosacral trunk (L4-L5) joins with the sacral spinal nerves to form the sacral —— (S1-S4).

- A crown                      B base                      C plexus                      D foot

## CHAPTER EIGHTYNINE: DERMATOMES

66. A dermatome is a specific area of skin innervated by the sensory fibers of —— spinal nerve(s).

- A 5 or more                      B 2                      C 3                      D a single

## CHAPTER NINETY: SENSORY RECEPTORS

67. The —— corpuscles are large layered mechano-receptors that generate electrochemical impulses in response to pressure and distortion.

- A Pacinian                      B Interferon                      C Meissner                      D Merkel

## CHAPTER NINETYONE: ANS: SYMPATHETIC DIVISION (1)

68. A ——-neuron linkage uniquely characterizes the autonomic nervous system (ANS).

- A three                      B two                      C four                      D seven

## CHAPTER NINETYTHREE: ANS: PARASYMPATHETIC DIVISION

69. The cell bodies of the sacral preganglionic neurons are found in the lateral horns of sacral spinal segments —— of the spinal cord.

- A 1, 2, and 3                      B 3 and 4                      C 2 and 3                      D 2, 3, and 4

## CHAPTER NINETYFOUR: VISUAL SYSTEM (1)

70. The —— is devoid of light-sensitive cells and is, therefore, a blind spot.

- A vitreous body                      B pigmented epithelial layer                      C optic disc                      D lens

## CHAPTER NINETYFIVE: VISUAL SYSTEM (2)

71. The absence of tears can cause remarkable pain and even blindness.

- A True                      B False

## CHAPTER NINETYSIX: VISUAL SYSTEM (3)

72. Regarding the extrinsic muscles of the eye, there are a total of ——, of which two are obliquely oriented.

- A six                      B eight                      C four                      D ten

## CHAPTER NINETYSEVEN: AUDITORY AND VESTIBULAR SYSTEMS (1)

73. The —— ear is carved out within the petrous (rocky) portion of the temporal bone.

- A external                      B inner                      C middle                      D vestibular

## CHAPTER NINETYNINE: TASTE AND SMELL

74. The tongue is a mobile organ composed largely of —— muscle.

- A smooth                      B striated                      C skeletal                      D osseous

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED: BLOOD AND BLOOD ELEMENTS

75. —— are white blood cells that primarily have a protective function.

- A Eosinophils                      B Leukocytes                      C Monocytes                      D Basophils

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWO: BLOOD VESSELS

76. —— are formed by the merging of capillaries and are of basically the same construction.

- A Veins                      B Mega-capillaries                      C Arteries                      D Venules

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THREE: MEDIASTINUM, WALLS, AND COVERINGS OF . . .

77. The —— is a highly populated region in the thorax between and excluding the lungs.

- A mediastinum                      B myocardium                      C pericardium                      D pericardial cavity

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FOUR: CHAMBERS OF THE HEART

78. The right ventricle pumps oxygen-deficient blood to the lungs via the pulmonary trunk at pressure of about —— mm Hg.

- A 10                      B 25                      C 75                      D 105

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SIX: CORONARY ARTERIES AND CARDIAC VEINS

79. Plaque consists of cell material, lipid, platelet, and:

- A fibrin                      B sodium                      C potassium                      D acetylsalicylic acid

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVEN: ARTERIES OF THE HEAD AND NECK

80. The first branch of the subclavian artery is the ——— artery.

- A maxillary                      B occipital                      C external carotid                      D internal thoracic

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED NINE: ARTERIES AND VEINS OF THE UPPER LIMB

81. At the wrist, the ——— arteries contribute to the anastomoses of the wrist and hands.

- A radial and ulnar                      B hamate and pisiform                      C carpal and metacarpal                      D palmar and dorsal

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TEN: ARTERIES OF THE LOWER LIMB

82. The external iliac artery gives off a very important ——— artery just before reaching the inguinal ligament.

- A arcuate                      B obturator                      C inferior epigastric                      D superior gluteal

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWELVE: ARTERIES TO GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND . . .

83. The ——— artery supplies the transverse colon down the rectum and anal canal.

- A left gastric                      B superior mesenteric                      C inferior mesenteric                      D right gastric

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTEEN: ARTERIES OF THE PELVIS AND PERINEUM

84. The ——— artery is the primary source of blood to the pelvis and perineum.

- A inferior vesical                      B internal iliac                      C internal pudendal                      D superior gluteal

85. The left and right internal pudendal arteries supply the external genital structures.

- A True                      B False

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTEEN: VEINS OF THE HEAD AND NECK

86. The brain in a bony cavity (cranium) with a bony "roof" (———).

- A craniopus                      B corellitus                      C cavatappi                      D calvaria

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SEVENTEEN: VEINS OF THE LOWER LIMB

87. Blood that is not moving will clot.

- A True                      B False

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED EIGHTEEN: HEPATIC PORTAL SYSTEM

88. The hepatic veins join the inferior vena cava immediately below the:

- A spleen                      B diaphragm                      C kidneys                      D adrenals

89. Venous blood must return to the ——— of the heart.

- A right atrium                      B right ventricle                      C left atrium                      D left ventricle

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYONE: INTRODUCTION (IMMUNE SYSTEM)

90. ——— differentiate along specific lines, one of which becomes plasma cells.

- A Y lymphocytes                      B C lymphocytes                      C T lymphocytes                      D B lymphocytes

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYTWO: INNATE AND ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY

91. ——— are complex proteins formed in response to a specific antigen and attached to it at the antigenic determinant site.

- A Antibodies                      B Memory cells                      C Infected cells                      D Phagocytes

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYFOUR: SPLEEN

92. The spleen lies posteriorly just above the left kidney at about the level of the ——— ribs.

- A 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>                      B 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>                      C 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>                      D 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSIX: MUCOSAL ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE

93. ——— patches are aggregates of lymphoid follicles in the submucosa of the distal ileum.

- A Pirelli's                      B Patterson's                      C Peyer's                      D Pepper's

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYSEVEN: OVERVIEW (RESPIRATORY SYSTEM)

94. The upper air-conduction tract includes the nasal cavity, pharynx, and:

- A primary bronchi                      B bronchial tree                      C larynx                      D trachea

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWENTYEIGHT: EXTERNAL NOSE, NASAL SEPTUM . . .

95. The ——— conchae are part of the ethmoid bone.

- A superior and inferior                      B superior and middle                      C inferior and posterior                      D posterior and middle

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTY: PHARYNX AND LARYNX

96. The ——— is known as the “Adam’s apple”.  
A collection of vocal folds      B rima glottidis      C cricoid      D laryngeal prominence

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYONE: LOBES AND PLEURA OF THE LUNGS

97. The parietal pleura rises through the superior thoracic aperture and caps off the lung in what is known as the pleural:  
A dome      B cap      C apex      D point

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTWO: LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT

98. Within each bronchopulmonary segment, a segmental bronchus branches into several bronchioles, each less than ——— in diameter.  
A 5 mm      B 3 mm      C 1 mm      D 7 mm

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYTHREE: MECHANISM OF RESPIRATION

99. The thoracic diaphragm accomplishes about ———% of the inspiratory effort.  
A 25      B 75      C 95      D 50

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYFIVE: ORAL CAVITY AND RELATIONS

100. The ——— is the extremity of the soft palate seen in the midline of the open mouth.  
A submandibular gland      B sublingual gland      C palatine tonsil      D uvula

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYSIX: ANATOMY OF A TOOTH

101. The fibrous periodontal ligament, about ——— mm thick, interfaces the cementum (lining the root of the tooth) and the alveolar bone.  
A 10      B 0.2      C 5      D 1.2

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYEIGHT: PERITONEUM

102. The ——— bursa is a peritoneal-lined sac created by the rotation of the stomach during fetal life.  
A omental      B visceral      C mesentery      D parietal

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED THIRTYNINE: ESOPHAGUS AND STOMACH

103. Classically, the stomach has ——— regions whose shapes vary with the quantity of its contents.  
A four      B five      C three      D seven

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYONE: LARGE INTESTINE

104. The ——— appendix varies in length (2-20 cm); it may lie anterior, posterior, or inferior to the cecum.  
A formaveritas      B submucosa      C vermiform      D ileocecal

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYTWO: LIVER

105. The bile duct drains bile from canaliculi (———) among the cells of the liver lobules.  
A little tubes      B little canals      C large tubes      D large canals

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYTHREE: BILIARY SYSTEM AND PANCREAS

106. The bile duct is about ——— cm long. It descends behind the first part of the duodenum, deep to or through the head of the pancreas.  
A 4      B 2      C 8      D 15

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYFOUR: URINARY TRACT

107. In males, the urethra is described in three parts: prostatic, membranous, and:  
A primary      B external      C urinary      D spongy

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYFIVE: KIDNEYS AND RELATED RETRO . . .

108. Arteries and veins travel between layers of the peritoneum (greater omentum, mesenteries) to reach the organs they supply/drain.  
A True      B False

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYSEVEN: THE NEPHRON

109. ———% of the filtrate is reabsorbed by the tubules of the nephron and the collecting ducts and returned to the fluid spaces of the body.  
A 45      B 15      C 99      D 2

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FORTYEIGHT: TUBULAR FUNCTION AND RENAL . . .

110. Modified epithelial cells in the adjacent distal tubule (macula densa) sense ——— and chloride concentrations (mechanoreceptors).  
A calcium      B sodium      C protein      D amino acid

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTY: PITUITARY GLAND AND HYPOTHALAMUS

111. The pituitary gland (hypophysis) is located in a recess of the sphenoid bone called the:  
A sella turcica      B greater wing      C lateral pterygoid plate      D orbital plate

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYONE: PITUITARY GLAND AND TARGET ORGANS

112. Hormones of the anterior pituitary include the gonadotropin ——— hormone (LH).

- A lamella                      B lacerum                      C lutein                      D luteinizing

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYTHREE: ADRENAL (SUPRARENAL) GLANDS

113. Cells of the zona fasciculata, mediated by ACTH, secrete:

- A glucocorticoids                      B anabolic steroids                      C follicle stimulating hormone                      D oxymetholone

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYFOUR: PANCREATIC ISLETS

114. ——— cells occupy the periphery of the islet and make up about 5% of the islet cell population.

- A Alpha (A)                      B Gamma (G)                      C Delta (D)                      D Beta (B)

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYFIVE: MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

115. Mature sperm are stored in the:

- A epididymis                      B ductus deferens                      C bulbo-urethral glands                      D inguinal canal

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYSIX: TESTIS

116. The mature sperm cell is called the:

- A secondary spermatocyte                      B spermatozoon                      C spermatid                      D acrosome

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYSEVEN: MALE UROGENITAL STRUCTURES

117. The urethra in the female is 20 cm or so long.

- A True                      B False

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIFTYEIGHT: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

118. Medial to the labia majora, and on either side of the vagina and urethra, are two thin, non-fatty folds of skin (———).

- A frenulum                      B crus                      C labia minora                      D clitoris

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SIXTY: UTERUS, UTERINE TUBES, AND VAGINA

119. The uterus and uterine tubes are covered by the fold (an upside down “———“-shaped) of the broad ligament.

- A W                      B Y                      C V                      D U

## CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED SIXTYTWO: BREAST (MAMMARY GLAND)

120. The interlobular ducts converge to form as many as ——— lactiferous ducts.

- A 20                      B 5                      C 12                      D 7

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11	35	59	83	107
12	36	60	84	108
13	37	61	85	109
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15	39	63	87	111
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21	45	69	93	117
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