



Anatomy is

1. the study of the structure and shape of the body and its parts.
2. the study of how the body and its parts function.
3. the study of the body and its interaction with the environment.
4. All of the above are correct answers.

Physiology is

1. the study of the structure and shape of the body and its parts.
2. the study of how the body and its parts function.
3. the study of the body and its interaction with the environment.
4. All of the above are correct answers.

Smooth muscle is an example of which level of structural organization?

1. Organ level.
2. Cellular level.
3. Chemical level.
4. Tissue level.



Anatomical Planes & Body Cavities Quiz

The plane that divides the body into superior and inferior portion is the

1. sagittal plane
2. transverse plane
3. oblique plane
4. frontal plane

The _____ plane divides the body into right and left halves.

1. transverse
2. sagittal
3. coronal
4. oblique
5. para-sagittal

The abdominopelvic cavity is _____ to the diaphragm.

1. Superior
2. Inferior
3. Contralateral
4. Ipsilateral

The cranial cavity contains the

1. Spinal cord
2. Liver
3. Uterus
4. Kidneys
5. None of the above



The only plane that can divide the body into equal halves is the

1. frontal (coronal) plane
2. oblique plane
3. midsagittal plane
4. transverse plane

The cavity surrounded by the rib cage and bounded inferiorly by the diaphragm is the

1. mediastinum
2. pericardial cavity
3. thorax
4. abdomen
5. pelvic cavity

The lungs are separated by the

1. mediastinum
2. diaphragm
3. pelvic cavity
4. mesenteries

The _____ plane divides the body into anterior and posterior.

1. Coronal
2. Transverse
3. Sagittal



Please fill in Term based on Definition and Anatomical Planes

Definition	Term	Anatomical Plane
Motion of joint which increases joint's angle from anatomical position.		Sagittal
Motion of joint which decreases joint's angle from anatomical position. Movement toward midline.		Frontal
Combination movement from all 3 anatomical planes.		Triaxial
Extension of ankle joint (toes move inferiorly from anatomical position).		Sagittal
Medial movement of plantar surface of foot.		Frontal
Motion that rotates joint away from midline of body.		Transverse
Motion of joint which reduces joint's angle from anatomical position.		Sagittal
Flexion of ankle joint (toes move superiorly from anatomical position).		Sagittal
Motion that rotates joint toward midline of body.		Transverse
Extension when joint's angle exceeds angle from anatomical position.		Sagittal
Lateral movement of plantar surface of foot.		Frontal



Motion that rotates palm of hand away from anatomical position.		Transverse
Motion that rotates palm of hand toward anatomical position.		Transverse
Motion of joint which increases joint's angle from anatomical position. Movement away from midline.		Frontal

Identify the Anatomical Planes and Directions of the human body

<http://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=identify-anatomical-planes-directions--human-body>

Quiz on Anatomical Terminology, Joint Movements, and Types of Joints

<http://quizlet.com/870852/biology-quiz-on-anatomical-terminology-joint-movements-and-types-of-joints-flash-cards/>

Anatomy Quizzes

[Median to Lateral](#)

[Proximal to Distal](#)

[Posterior to Anterior](#)

[Superior Cranial to Inferior Caudal](#)

[Ipsilateral/Contralateral](#)

[Superficial to Deep](#)

[Sagittal Plane](#)

[Frontal or Coronal Plane](#)

[Transverse/Cross-Sectional Planes](#)