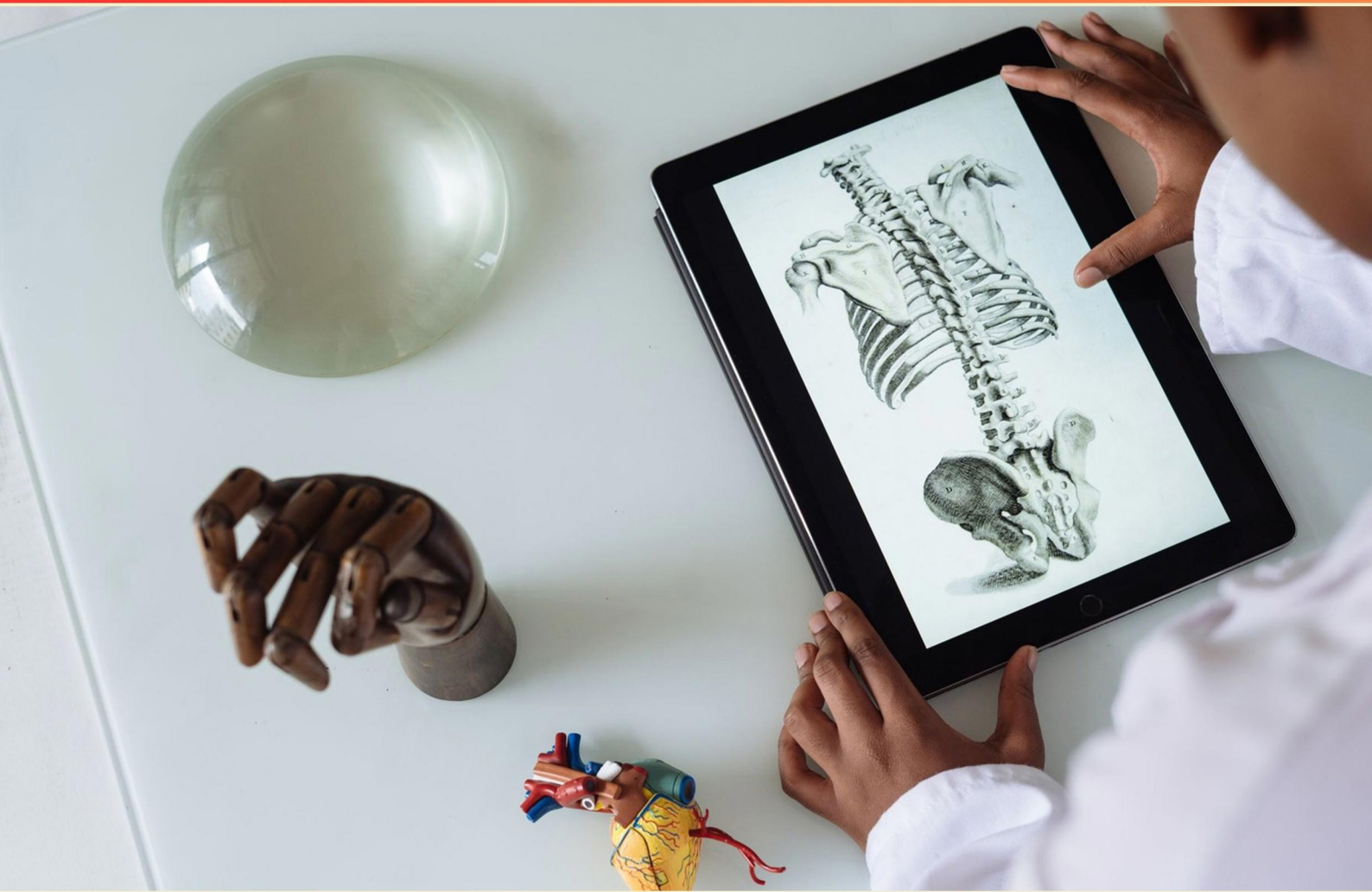


MARIEB LANGUAGE OF ANATOMY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which term means the 'wrist'?

- A. Metacarpal
- B. Phalangeal
- C. Carpal
- D. Tarsal

2. Which region corresponds to the shoulder blade?

- A. Scapular
- B. Vertebral
- C. Sural
- D. Frontal

3. What is the term for a plane that divides the body into right and left parts that are not equal?

- A. Parasagittal plane
- B. Mid-sagittal plane
- C. Frontal plane
- D. Transverse plane

4. Which term denotes the lower back region?

- A. Lumbar
- B. Thoracic
- C. Umbilical
- D. Cephalic

5. When naming the two primary abdominal regions for the stomach and spleen, which pair should you select?

- A. Umbilical and epigastric
- B. Right hypochondriac and epigastric
- C. Epigastric and left hypochondriac regions
- D. Left lumbar and hypogastric

- 6. In anatomical terminology, what is another term for the back side of the body?**
- A. Ventral
 - B. Dorsal
 - C. Anterior
 - D. Superior
- 7. Which layer covers the lungs?**
- A. Visceral pleura.
 - B. Parietal pleura.
 - C. Parietal pericardium.
 - D. Visceral pericardium.
- 8. Which statement correctly describes the relationship of the epigastric region to the umbilical region?**
- A. Epigastric is inferior to the umbilical region
 - B. Epigastric is posterior to the umbilical region
 - C. Epigastric is lateral to the umbilical region
 - D. Epigastric is superior to the umbilical region
- 9. What is the function of the pericardial cavity in the thoracic region?**
- A. To enclose and protect the heart within a serous membrane (pericardium).
 - B. To hold the brain.
 - C. To store bile.
 - D. To filter blood.
- 10. Define intraperitoneal.**
- A. Located behind the peritoneum.
 - B. Located outside the peritoneal cavity.
 - C. Located within the retroperitoneal space.
 - D. Located within the peritoneal cavity (surrounded by peritoneum).

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Which term means the 'wrist'?

- A. Metacarpal
- B. Phalangeal
- C. Carpal**
- D. Tarsal

In anatomy, carpal directly names the wrist region. The carpal bones are the eight small bones that comprise the wrist, connecting the forearm to the hand and forming the wrist joint with the radius and ulna. Metacarpal bones are in the palm, phalangeal terms refer to finger bones, and tarsal bones are the ankle bones. So the term meaning the "wrist" is carpal.

2. Which region corresponds to the shoulder blade?

- A. Scapular**
- B. Vertebral
- C. Sural
- D. Frontal

The shoulder blade sits on the back as the scapula, so the surface region that maps to it is the scapular region. This area covers the patch of skin overlying the scapula on the upper back. The other terms refer to different parts: vertebral region runs along the spine, sural is the calf region, and frontal refers to the front of the head and trunk.

3. What is the term for a plane that divides the body into right and left parts that are not equal?

- A. Parasagittal plane**
- B. Mid-sagittal plane
- C. Frontal plane
- D. Transverse plane

Right and left unequal parts are created by a parasagittal plane. A sagittal plane runs vertically and divides the body into left and right portions; when the division is exactly along the midline, it's the mid-sagittal (or median) plane. If the cut is off-center, producing unequal sides, that's the parasagittal plane. Other planes slice different directions: the frontal (coronal) plane separates front from back, and the transverse (horizontal) plane separates top from bottom. So, the described plane is parasagittal.

4. Which term denotes the lower back region?

- A. Lumbar**
- B. Thoracic
- C. Umbilical
- D. Cephalic

The lower back region is called the lumbar region. It corresponds to the area of the lumbar vertebrae (L1–L5), positioned between the thoracic (mid back) region above and the sacral/pelvic region below. The term lumbar comes from Latin for loin or lower back, a label you'll see in phrases like lumbar spine or lumbar puncture. In contrast, the thoracic region is the chest and upper back, the umbilical region centers around the belly button, and the cephalic region refers to the head.

5. When naming the two primary abdominal regions for the stomach and spleen, which pair should you select?

- A. Umbilical and epigastric
- B. Right hypochondriac and epigastric
- C. Epigastric and left hypochondriac regions**
- D. Left lumbar and hypogastric

Stomach and spleen occupy the upper part of the abdomen in the standard nine-region map. The stomach lies mainly in the epigastric region, which is the upper middle area just below the rib cage. The spleen is located in the left hypochondriac region, the upper left region beneath the left ribs. So the best pair names the epigastric region for the stomach and the left hypochondriac region for the spleen. Other options place these organs in regions that don't match their primary locations: the umbilical region is around the navel; the right hypochondriac region is upper right (where the liver and gallbladder sit); and the left lumbar and hypogastric regions are lower, not where the stomach or spleen are primarily found.

6. In anatomical terminology, what is another term for the back side of the body?

- A. Ventral
- B. Dorsal**
- C. Anterior
- D. Superior

Back side is described by the dorsal surface. In anatomy, dorsal (and its synonym posterior) refers to the back of the body, while ventral (or anterior) refers to the front or belly side. Superior means toward the head, and it doesn't specifically describe back vs. front. So the term that best names the back side is dorsal.

7. Which layer covers the lungs?

- A. Visceral pleura.
- B. Parietal pleura.
- C. Parietal pericardium.
- D. Visceral pericardium.

Think of the lungs as being covered by a serous membrane called the pleura. The layer that lies directly on the lung surface, following all its contours and fissures, is the visceral pleura. The other pleural layer, the parietal pleura, lines the inside of the chest wall and the diaphragm, not the lungs themselves. The pericardial layers belong to the heart—parietal pericardium lines the fibrous sac around the heart, and visceral pericardium adheres to the heart muscle. So the layer covering the lungs is the visceral pleura.

8. Which statement correctly describes the relationship of the epigastric region to the umbilical region?

- A. Epigastric is inferior to the umbilical region
- B. Epigastric is posterior to the umbilical region
- C. Epigastric is lateral to the umbilical region
- D. Epigastric is superior to the umbilical region

Understanding how abdominal regions relate to one another relies on directional terms. The epigastric region sits in the upper middle part of the abdomen, above the umbilical region which centers around the navel. So the epigastric region is superior to the umbilical region. It would not be below (inferior), behind (posterior), or to the side (lateral).

9. What is the function of the pericardial cavity in the thoracic region?

- A. To enclose and protect the heart within a serous membrane (pericardium).
- B. To hold the brain.
- C. To store bile.
- D. To filter blood.

The pericardial cavity's job is to keep the heart enclosed and protected within a serous membrane by providing a lubricated space. It lies between the visceral and parietal layers of the serous pericardium and contains a small amount of serous fluid. This fluid lets the heart glide smoothly as it beats, reducing friction, while the surrounding serous membrane keeps the heart securely in the thoracic cavity. This is distinct from brain protection, bile storage, or blood filtration, which occur in other structures.

10. Define intraperitoneal.

- A. Located behind the peritoneum.
- B. Located outside the peritoneal cavity.
- C. Located within the retroperitoneal space.
- D. Located within the peritoneal cavity (surrounded by peritoneum).**

Intraperitoneal means located inside the peritoneal cavity and surrounded by peritoneum. The peritoneum is a continuous membrane with a parietal layer lining the abdominal wall and a visceral layer covering organs, creating the peritoneal cavity between them. Intraperitoneal organs are typically connected to the body wall by mesenteries or ligaments, which allows them to be relatively mobile within the cavity. The other descriptions place organs behind the peritoneum (retroperitoneal) or outside the peritoneal cavity, so they describe different relationships to the peritoneum.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://marieblangofanatomy.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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