

Anatomy Firsts and Discoveries

Anatomy · Practice Test · 20 Questions

1. Who is often credited with performing the first systematic dissections of human bodies for anatomical study?

- A) Galen
- B) Andreas Vesalius
- C) Hippocrates
- D) Leonardo da Vinci

2. Which ancient Greek physician is considered the 'Father of Medicine' and made significant contributions to understanding the body's humors?

- A) Aristotle
- B) Claudius Ptolemy
- C) Hippocrates
- D) Herophilus

3. The discovery of the circulation of blood in the body is primarily attributed to which anatomist?

- A) William Harvey
- B) Robert Hooke
- C) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- D) Marcello Malpighi

4. Who is recognized as the first to describe the microscopic structure of tissues, particularly the cell?

- A) Matthias Schleiden
- B) Theodor Schwann
- C) Robert Hooke
- D) Rudolf Virchow

5. The invention of the compound microscope by the _____ family significantly advanced anatomical study.

- A) Galilei
- B) Janssen
- C) Newton
- D) Copernicus

6. Which Renaissance artist made detailed anatomical drawings based on his own dissections?

- A) Michelangelo
- B) Raphael
- C) Leonardo da Vinci
- D) Donatello

7. Who is often called the 'Father of Anatomy' for his groundbreaking work in the 16th century?

- A) Galen of Pergamon
- B) Andreas Vesalius
- C) Herophilus of Chalcedon
- D) William Harvey

8. The identification of the lymphatic system was a major early anatomical discovery. Which ancient physician made significant early contributions to its understanding?

- A) Galen
- B) Hippocrates
- C) Erasistratus
- D) Asclepius

9. The discovery of the existence of nerves and their function in transmitting signals was a gradual process, but _____ is credited with some of the earliest detailed observations.

- A) Galen
- B) Herophilus
- C) Erasistratus
- D) All of the above

10. Who is considered one of the first to accurately describe the structure of the brain and spinal cord in the Hellenistic period?

- A) Aristotle
- B) Herophilus
- C) Praxagoras
- D) Rufus of Ephesus

11. The concept of the 'cell' as the fundamental unit of life was first proposed by which English scientist after observing cork?

- A) Robert Boyle
- B) Robert Hooke
- C) Isaac Newton
- D) Francis Bacon

12. Who, in the 17th century, made significant advances in microscopic anatomy, particularly observing blood cells and microorganisms?

- A) Robert Hooke
- B) Marcello Malpighi
- C) William Harvey
- D) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

13. The discovery of hormones, chemical messengers within the body, began in the early 20th century. Which pair of scientists is credited with coining the term 'hormone'?

- A) Banting and Best
- B) Starling and Bayliss
- C) Pavlov and Sechenov
- D) Cannon and Washburn

14. The understanding of reflex actions as involuntary responses was greatly advanced by the work of which Russian physiologist, who also studied digestion?

- A) Ivan Sechenov
- B) Ivan Pavlov
- C) Vladimir Bekhterev
- D) Nikolai Bernstein

15. Who is credited with the first detailed description of the adrenal glands and their potential role in the body?

- A) Galen
- B) Vesalius
- C) Malpighi
- D) Paracelsus

16. The discovery of the structure of DNA, which revolutionized biology and anatomy, was achieved by a team including Watson and Crick, but who else was a key figure in early X-ray diffraction studies of DNA?

- A) Rosalind Franklin
- B) Marie Curie
- C) Dorothy Hodgkin
- D) Barbara McClintock

17. The development of the X-ray by Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895 was a monumental discovery that allowed visualization of internal structures without dissection. What was its initial name?

- A) Rays
- B) X-rays
- C) Radiation
- D) Cathode rays

18. Who is recognized for demonstrating that the brain, not the heart, is the seat of intelligence and sensation in ancient Greece?

- A) Aristotle
- B) Galen
- C) Hippocrates
- D) Herophilus

19. The first accurate description of the human ear ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes) is attributed to which anatomist of the Renaissance?

- A) Leonardo da Vinci
- B) Andreas Vesalius
- C) Bartolomeo Eustachi
- D) Gabriel Fallopius

20. Who is credited with the discovery of germ theory of disease, which significantly impacted the understanding of anatomy and physiology in relation to pathogens?

- A) Louis Pasteur
- B) Robert Koch
- C) Joseph Lister
- D) Alexander Fleming