EXAM 1 - Part 2 - Skeletal and Muscular Systems

Multiple choice questions (1 point each).

51) The ________ of the ethmoid bone has numerous perforations for the passage of olfactory nerves from the nasal cavity to the brain.
   a. sella turcica      b. cribriform plate  c. crista galli      d. concha

52) A projection above a condyle is referred to as a(n)
   a. head b. epicondyle  c. spine d. tuberosity

53) The clavicle articulates with which of the following bones? I - sternum, ii - scapula, iii - humerus.
   a. I only  b. I and ii  c. ii and iii  d. I, ii, and iii

54) Which of the following muscles does NOT act as a scapular stabilizer?
   a. rhomboides  b. pectoralis major c. trapezius  d. serratus anterior

55) Which of the following muscles of the leg dorsiflexes the ankle?
   a. peroneus longus b. tibialis anterior c. gastrocnemius d. soleus

56) In the cervical region all of the following are possible EXCEPT
   a. dorsiflexion b. extension c. rotation d. flexion

57) The main function of synovial fluid is
   a. cooling b. nourishing bone c. removing metabolic wastes d. lubrication

58) Movement of the eyeball superior and lateral results from the contraction of which muscle?
   a. inferior oblique b. superior oblique c. inferior rectus d. superior rectus

59) Which of the following muscles is synergistic to the diaphragm during inspiration?
   a. linea alba  b. erector spinae c. coccygeus  d. external intercostals

60) The deep sockets in the mandible and maxilla for the roots of the teeth are __________.
   a. alveoli       b. foramen        c. meatus          d. condyle

61) All of these bones make up part of the acetabulum except
   a. ilium       b. ischium       c. pubis           d. femur

62) Which bone articulates with the tibia to contribute to the ankle joint?
   a. talus       b. trapezoid     c. metatarsal    d. calcaneus

63) The jugular notch is a notch immediately superior to the
   a. clavicle    b. manubrium    c. hyoid bone   d. mandible

64) The lateral malleolus is associated with which bone?
   a. tibia       b. fibula       c. femur       d. first metatarsal

65) The largest bone of the foot which forms your heel is the
   a. calcaneus   b. talus     c. lunate   d. trapezoid

66) The olecranon fossa is found on which bone?
   a. temporal    b. humerus     c. ulna     d. radius

67) Which of the following pairs is INCORRECT?
   a. deltoid tuberosity/ scapula     b. epicondyle/humerus
   b. odontoid process/C2       d. acromion/scapula
68) The wedge-shaped scarum consists of 4-5 separate vertebrae which usually become fused at about _____ years of age.   a.  6    b. 15    c. 26    d. 32

69) In terms of structure, which type of articulation has a joint cavity?
   a. synarthroses   b. cartilaginous   c. fibrous joint   d. synovial joint

70) Movement of a bone or an appendage toward the main axis of the body is known as
   a. flexion   b. extension   c. abduction   d. adduction

71) The articulation of the trapezium with the first metacarpal bone is an example of a
   a. hinge joint   b. pivot joint   c. saddle joint   d. gliding joint

72) The hole through which blood vessels enter the diaphysis of a long bone is called the
   a. epiphyseal line   b. central canalc. medullary cavity   d. nutrient foramen

73) The radiocarpal joint of the wrist and metacarpal/phalangeal joints are examples of
   a. hinge   b. condyloid   c. saddle   d. ball and socket

74) A syndesmosis is a joint that is
   a. held together by elastic tissue   b. permits great movement
   c. located between then tibia and fibula   d. located between the humerus and radius

75) Motion that decreases the joint angle in the antero-posterior is
   a. abduction   b. extension   c. eversion   d. flexion

76) At the end of pronation, the palm faces
   a. laterally   b. superiorly   c. anteriorly   d. posteriorly

77) A joint between a tooth and its socket is a
   a. suture   b. gomphosis   c. ankylosis   d. synostosis

78) The kind of suture that exists between the two parietal bones where they articulate is a
   __________
   a. squamous   b. serrate   c. syndesmoses   d. plane

79) Intercarpal and intertarsal joints are synovial joints of the __________ type.
   a. hinge   b. pivot   c. saddle   d. gliding

80) Which suture extends separating the temporal from parietal bones?
   a. lambdoidal   b. coronal   c. squamosal   d. midsagittal

81) Which of the following pairs are INCORRECTLY matched for the vertebral column?
   a. axis / odontoid (dens) process   b. lumbar / spinous foramen
   c. thoracic / articular fovea   d. cervical / transverse foramen

82) The inferior portion of the sternum is called the
   a. body   b. ramus   c. xiphoid process   d. manubrium

83) The floating ribs are so named because they have
   a. no posterior attachment   b. no anterior attachment
   c. no attachment at either end of the axial skeleton   d. none of the above

84) The external and internal acoustic meatuses are in the _____ and _____ regions of the temporal bone, respectively.
   a. squamous, mastoid   b. tympanic, petrous   c. mastoid, petrous   d. squamous, mastoid

85) The bone that has the sella turcica, greater wings, and optic canals is the
a. ethmoid   b. palatine   c. sphenoid   d. vomer

86 The suture that exists between the two maxillary bones where they articulate to form the hard palate is a
a. synchondrosis   b. serrate   c. synostosis   d. plane

87) A muscle whose fibers occupy the thenar eminence is the
a. levator ani   b. iliopeas   c. supinator   d. opponens pollicis

88) The flexor muscles of the brachial region lie almost exclusively in the _____ region of that limb.
   a. posterior   b. anterior   c. medial   d. lateral   e. distal

89) A facial bone that is NOT paired is the
a. maxilla   b. vomer   c. lacrimal   d. palatine

90) Isolated bones developing in tendons in response to stress are
a. sutures   b. wormian bones   c. fontanels   d. sesamoid bones

91) A sinus is defined as a
a. sharp, slender process   b. large, rounded process
   c. cavity or hollow space in a bone   d. rounded opening through a bone

92) The three auditory ossicles are located in the __________ portion of the temporal bone.
   a. mastoid   b. tympanic   c. squamous   d. petrous

93) The most proximal and medial carpal bone of the following is the
a. hamate   b. trapezium   c. pisiform   d. trapezoid

94) In limbs, the insertions of muscles almost always lie ______ to their origins.
   a. proximal   b. distal   c. lateral   d. posterior   e. deep

95) Which muscle of facial expression elevates and protrudes the lower lip?
   a. orbicularis oris   b. mentalis   c. zygomaticus   d. buccinator

96) The hamstrings include all the following muscles EXCEPT
   a. semimembranosus   b. semitendinosus   c. biceps femoris   d. rectus femoris

97) Which of the following muscles extends, adducts, and rotates the humerus medially at the shoulder?
   a. pectoralis major   b. deltoid   c. latissimus dorsi   d. biceps brachii

98) Which of the following muscles abducts and rotates the thigh medially at the hip joint.
   a. iliacus   b. sartorius   c. gluteus maximus   d. gluteus medius

99) A muscle that opens the mouth is
   a. orbicularis oculi   b. buccinator   c. orbicularis oris   d. lateral pterygoid

100) Which of the following includes individual muscles which originate on the lateral epicondyle of the humerus?
   a. adductors   b. flexors   c. extensors   d. pronators

True/false - circle the appropriate response (1 point each).
1) The vertebral foramen is a large hole in the occipital bone through which the spinal cord passes.  
   T   F
2) The occipital and temporal bones form your jugular foramen.  
   T   F
3) Infants have fewer bones than adults.  
   T   F
4) The fibula articulates directly with the femur to contribute to the knee joint.  
   T   F
5) The coracoid process can be felt just inferior to your clavicle.  
   T   F
6) Synovial fluid is found only within synovial joints. T F
7) When you contract your left sternocleidomastoid muscle your head turns to the right. T F
8) The articular surface of the ischium articulates with the sacrum. T F
9) The more stationary attachment of a muscle is known as the origin. T F
10) The intervertebral discs are composed of hyaline cartilage. T F

Fill-in the blanks (1 point each).
1) The ____________ bone divides the inferior portion of the nasal cavity in half.
2) The skull consists of ___ cranial bones and ____ facial bones.
3) The precise name of the bone that articulates distally with your fourth metatarsal is your _______________ _______________ ______________________.
4) There are _____ phalanges on the left hand of an average person.
5) The head of the humerus fits into the _________ _________ of the scapula.
6) The ____________ ___________ muscles extend the lower back.
7) The ocular muscle that raises your eyelid is the ____________ ___________ _______________.
8) A bundle of muscle fibers is a ________________________.
9) The adductor muscle group is located on the ____________ aspect of the thigh.
10) The _________________ and _________________ muscles work synergistically to close the mouth.

Definitions (1 point each).
1) Synovial Joint
2) Periosteum
3) Epiphysis
4) Perimysium
5) Glossus