

ANP1106C
Midterm #1

1. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE
 - a. Huge joints permit movement in only one plane
 - b. The articular surfaces of synovial joints are important contributors to joint stability
 - c. The only movement allowed between the first two cervical vertebrae is flexion
 - d. Moving the arm in full circle is an example of circumduction
 - e. A) and D)**

2. Fibrous joints include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Surfaces
 - b. Symphyses**
 - c. Gomphoses
 - d. Syndesmoses

3. Which of the following statements indicates the way in which the body's natural defenses protect the skin from the effects of UV damage?
 - a. The skin is protected by the synthesis of three pigments that contribute to the skin's colour.
 - b. Carotene, which accumulates in the stratum corneum and hypodermal adipose tissue, is synthesized in large amounts in the presence of sunlight.
 - c. The skin is protected by increasing the number of Langerhans' cells, which help activate the immune system.
 - d. Prolonged exposure to the sun induces melanin production, which in turn acts as a natural sunscreen.**

4. Differences in the skeletons of males and females can best be seen in the characteristics of the:
 - a. Skull
 - b. Pelvis**
 - c. Sacrum
 - d. Teeth
 - e. Thoracic cage

5. Which of the following is paired correctly?
 - a. nasal bone//part of orbit
 - b. gomphoses//fibrous joint**
 - c. Sphenoid bone//part of hard palate
 - d. First degree burn//destruction of both epidermal and dermal layers
 - e. Medial ankle bulge//calcaneous

6. How many bones make up the tarsus?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7**
 - e. 8

7. What is the name of the fluid-filled pocket that forms between the dermis and the epidermis as a result of friction?

- a. Pimple
- b. Flexure line
- c. Callus
- d. Blister**
- e. None of the above

8. The integumentary system is protected by our immune system through the action of cells that arise from bone marrow and migrate to the epidermis. Which of the following cells serve this immune function?

- a. Cells found in the stratum granulosum
- b. Macrophages called Langerhans' cells**
- c. Keratinocytes, because they are so versatile
- d. Merkel cells

9. Eyebrow hairs are always shorter than the hairs on your head because

- a. They grow much more slowly
- b. Eyebrow follicles are only active for a few months out of the year**
- c. The vascular supply of the eyebrow follicle is one-tenth that of the head hair follicle
- d. Hormones in the eyebrow follicle switch the growth off after growth has reached a predetermined length

10. A lumbar vertebra is an example of a(an):

- a. Long bone
- b. Short bone
- c. Flat bone
- d. Irregular bone**
- e. Sesamoid bone

11. In the human skull, which of the following bones is unpaired?

- a. Nasal
- b. Parietal
- c. Maxilla
- d. Ethmoid**
- e. Temporal

12. Yellow bone marrow contains a large percentage of:

- a. Fat**
- b. Blood forming cells
- c. Elastic tissue
- d. Sharpey's fibers

13. Endosteum is in all of these places EXCEPT:

- a. Around the exterior of the femur**
- b. On the trabeculae of spongy bone
- c. Lining the central canal of an osteon
- d. Often directly touching the bone marrow

14. If an incision cuts the brain into anterior and posterior parts, the section is a section.

- a.** Frontal
- b. Sagittal
- c. Lateral
- d. Medial
- e. Axial

15. The name of the second cervical vertebra is:

- a. Hallux
- b. Atlas
- c. Ramus
- d.** Axis
- e. Occiput

16. The epidermal layer containing the “oldest” cells is:

- a. Stratum basale
- b.** Stratum corneum
- c. Stratum lucidum
- d. Stratum spinosum
- e. Stratum granulosum

17. Apocrine glands, which begins to function at puberty under hormonal influence, seem to play a little role in thermoregulation. Where would we find these glands in the human body?

- a. In all body regions and buried deep in the dermis
- b. beneath the flexure lines in the body
- c.** In the axillary and anogenital area
- d. In the palms of the hands and soles of the feet

18. Which of the following statements are TRUE?

- a. Yellow marrow is found in almost all of the bones of an infant’s body
- b. Most bones of the body are formed by intramembranous ossification
- c.** Bones that increase in diameter via the addition of bone to their outer surfaces demonstrate appositional growth
- d. Bones are classified by whether they are weight-bearing or protective in function

19. The bone that contributes to the nasal septum is the:

- a.** Vomer
- b. Inferior nasal concha
- c. Nasal
- d. Palatine
- e. Maxillary

20. The lateral bulge (lateral malleolus) from your ankle is a projection from the:

- a.** Fibula
- b. Talus
- c. Femur
- d. Calcaneous
- e. Tibia

21. The ethmoid bone is composed of all of the following EXCEPT the:

- a. Superior nasal concha
- b. Crista galli
- c. Cribriform plate
- d. Inferior nasal concha**

22. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. The bones of the fingers are called phalanges
- b. The palm of the hand is formed by the metacarpal bones
- c. The thumb is made up of just 2 bones
- d. The clavicle is the only bone of the pectoral girdle to articulate with the axial skeleton
- e. At the completion of pronation, the radius lies parallel to the ulna**

23. Thoracic vertebrae can be distinguished from other vertebrae by the presence of:

- a. Transverse processes
- b. Transverse foramina
- c. Facets and demi-facets for articulation with ribs**
- d. Notched spinous processes
- e. Costal cartilages

24. Which of the following phrases best describes the function of the vertebral curves?

- a. To provide resilience and flexibility**
- b. To accommodate muscle attachment
- c. To improve cervical center of gravity
- d. To accommodate the weight of the pelvic girdle

25. The pelvic girdle does NOT include the:

- a. Sacrum**
- b. Ilium
- c. Ischium
- d. Pubis

26. The dermis:

- a. Is an avascular connective tissue layer
- b. Is composed of two distinct layers**
- c. Lacks sensory corpuscles and glands
- d. Is where melanocytes are found

27. Which of the following is NOT a carpal bone?

- a. Scaphoid
- b. Calcaneous**
- c. Capitate
- d. Trapezium
- e. Lunate

28. Which vertebra does *not* have a body?

- a. Last lumbar
- b. Axis
- c. Atlas**
- d. Last cervical

29. The gland is a modified sweat gland that secretes wax.

- a. Eccrine
- b. Apocrine
- c. Ceruminous**
- d. Mammary
- e. Sebaceous

30. The sacrum:

- a. Consists of three fused vertebrae
- b. Articulates with L5 (fifth lumbar vertebra) and the pelvic girdle**
- c. Is also known as the tailbone
- d. Does not normally have a curvature

31. Locking of the process prevents hyperextension of the elbow

- a. Olecranon**
- b. Glenoid
- c. Coronoid
- d. Styloid
- e. Deltoid

32. The mandibular notch lies between the mandibular condyle and the:

- a. Mandibular canal
- b. Coronoid process**
- c. Mastoid process
- d. Olecranon
- e. Styloid process

33. The clavicle articulates with the scapula at the:

- a. Acromion process**
- b. Coracoid process
- c. Glenoid tuberosity
- d. Scapula
- e. Subscapular fossa

34. Connective tissue sacs lined with synovial membranes that act as cushions in places where friction develops are called ____.

- a. Menisci
- b. Bursae**
- c. Ligaments
- d. Tendons

35. Very small channels connecting lacunae within bones are called:

- a. Osteons
- b. Central canals
- c. Canaliculi**
- d. Lateral branches
- e. Links

36. The canal that runs through the core of each osteon (the Haversian canal) is the site of _____

- a. Cartilage and interstitial lamellae
- b. Osteoclasts and osteoblasts**

- c. Yellow marrow and spicules
- d. Blood vessels and nerve fibers**

37. Which of the following groupings of abdominopelvic cavities is medial?

- a. Hypogastric, umbilical, epigastric**
- b. Hypochondriac, hypogastric, umbilical
- c. Hypochondriac, lumbar, inguinal
- d. Lumbar, umbilical, iliac
- e. Iliac, umbilical, hypochondriac

38. Spongy bone differs from compact bone because spongy bone:

- a. Is composed of numerous osteons (Haversian systems)
- b. Is found primarily in the diaphysis of long bones, and compact bone is found primarily in the epiphyses of long bones.
- c. Contains osteons all aligned in the same direction along lines of stress
- d. Does not contain osteocytes contained in lacunae
- e. Is composed of trabeculae that are oriented along lines of stress**

39. Which of the following glands or organs produces hormones that tend to *increase* blood calcium levels?

- a. Pineal
- b. Thyroid
- c. Parathyroid**
- d. Spleen

40. Which of the following terms is defined correctly?

- a. Pollex – the thumb**
- b. Mastoid process – articular surface that connects the human skull to atlas
- c. Olecranon – site of articulation of the mandible of the skull.
- d. Eponychium – distal portion of the nail that appears white
- e. Sagittal plane – divides body into ventral and dorsal regions