

Skull and Muscle Exam

Anatomy 125

Practice Exam

- 1) Select what is a region of the sarcolemma:
A) terminal cisternae B) synaptic vesicle C) transverse tubule D) synaptic end bulb
- 2) The protein of the sarcomere that holds F-actin molecules together is:
A) elastin B) myosin C) nebulin D) titin
- 3) The bones that form the alveolar processes are the:
A) maxillary and palatine B) maxillary and mandible
C) frontal and sphenoid D) frontal and ethmoid
- 4) The space between the nerve cell membrane and the motor end plate is called the:
A) gap junction B) synaptic cleft C) desmosome D) triad
- 5) The rectus femoris has an insertion on the:
A) tibia B) ischium C) ilium D) femur
- 6) Levers change all the below **except**:
A) direction of the force B) nature of the force
C) strength of the force D) speed of the force
- 7) The end of the muscle that remains stationary is the:
A) aponeurosis B) tendon C) origin D) insertion
- 8) A feature of the occipital bone is the:
A) carotid canal B) hypophyseal canal
C) foramen magnum D) internal auditory canal
- 9) A sinus is found in the _____ bone.
A) sphenoid B) ethmoid C) frontal D) all the above
- 10) The muscle that extends the joints of the great toe is the:
A) extensor digitorum longus B) extensor hallucis longus
C) soleus D) tibialis anterior
- 11) Select the muscle that is an agonist with the brachialis and biceps brachii muscles in flexing the forearm at the elbow joint:
A) coracobrachialis B) triceps brachii C) brachioradialis D) deltoid
- 12) Select the feature that is a part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone:
A) hypophyseal fossa B) lacrimal fossa C) foramen ovale D) styloid process
- 13) The muscle that can be involved in respiration is:
A) quadratus femoris B) internal intercostal
C) quadratus pronator D) levator ani
- 14) The sternocleidomastoid muscle has an insertion on this bone:
A) temporal B) occipital C) sphenoid D) clavicle

- 15) The muscle that inserts on the middle phalanges of fingers 2-5 and flexes the proximal interphalangeal joints is the:
- A) flexor digitorum superficialis
 B) extensor digitorum
 C) flexor digitorum profundus
 D) flexor carpi ulnaris
- 16) The bones that form the hard palate are the:
- A) maxillary and palatine
 B) vomer and ethmoid
 C) ethmoid and nasal
 D) palatine and sphenoid
- 17) The occipitalis has an origin on the:
- A) temporal and occipital bones
 B) galea aponeurotica
 C) parietal bones
 D) linea alba
- 18) The external intercostal muscles:
- A) depress the ribs
 B) elevate the ribs
 C) laterally flex the vertebral column
 D) rotate the spine
- 19) Select the bone that is found within the nasal septum:
- A) vomer
 B) maxillary bone
 C) inferior nasal concha
 D) sphenoid
- 20) The lever in which the fulcrum is between the applied force and the resistance is a _____ lever.
- A) first-class
 B) fourth-class
 C) third-class
 D) second-class
- 21) The muscle that elevates the hyoid is the:
- A) omohyoid
 B) digastric
 C) sternohyoid
 D) masseter
- 22) Select the correct match of feature with bone:
- A) ethmoid - horizontal plate
 B) frontal - middle nasal conchae
 C) temporal - greater wing
 D) sphenoid - tuberculum sellae
- 23) Select the muscle that flexes the thigh, adducts the thigh, and medially rotates the thigh:
- A) adductor longus
 B) piriformis
 C) sartorius
 D) tensor fasciae latae
- 24) At the start of a muscle contraction calcium binding leads to the uncovering of binding sites on:
- A) troponin
 B) actin
 C) titin
 D) myosin
- 25) The muscle that wrinkles the forehead and raises the eyebrows is the:
- A) levator palpebrae superioris
 B) orbicularis oris
 C) corrugator supercilii
 D) frontalis
- 26) The parietal, temporal and greater wings of the sphenoid form the:
- A) anterior cranial fossa
 B) posterior cranial fossa
 C) nasal cavity
 D) middle cranial fossa
- 27) Select the muscle that has origins on the scapula and humerus and inserts on the ulna and extends the forearm at the elbow joint:
- A) biceps brachii
 B) brachialis
 C) anconeus
 D) triceps brachii

- 28) Select the muscle that flexes the elbow and inserts on the ulna:
 A) biceps brachii B) anconeus C) brachialis D) pronator teres
- 29) In the typical skull, the hard palate is formed by _____ bones.
 A) 4 B) 10 C) 6 D) 8
- 30) The muscle that makes the eye look down is the:
 A) medial rectus B) lateral rectus C) inferior oblique D) superior oblique
- 31) Select the muscle that both adducts and flexes the arm at the shoulder joint:
 A) pectoralis major B) deltoid C) latissimus dorsi D) supraspinatus
- 32) The medial pterygoid has an insertion on the:
 A) sphenoid B) mandible C) temporal D) zygomatic
- 33) Select the bone that is both part of the nasal septum and the orbital complex.
 A) frontal B) zygomatic C) maxillary D) ethmoid
- 34) The muscle that plantar flexes the ankle and everts the foot is the:
 A) gastrocnemius B) fibularis longus C) rectus femoris D) tibialis anterior
- 35) The frontalis and mentalis are muscles of:
 A) facial expression B) respiration
 C) mastication D) appendicular skeleton
- 36) The motor unit is a unit because:
 A) there is only one motor neuron involved
 B) the size of the muscle fibers is always the same
 C) number of muscle fibers innervated is always the same
 D) there is only one muscle fiber innervated
- 37) The brachialis muscle has an insertion on the:
 A) radius B) ulna C) metacarpal I D) humerus
- 38) The neurotransmitter at the neuromuscular junctions is:
 A) epinephrine B) dopamine C) norepinephrine D) acetylcholine
- 39) Select the muscle that rotates the scapula upward:
 A) pectoralis minor B) rhomboideus major
 C) levator scapulae D) serratus anterior
- 40) The epimysium of the muscle is the:
 A) delicate reticular connective tissue that surrounds muscle fibers
 B) dense irregular connective tissue that surrounds tendons
 C) connective tissue that surrounds fascicles
 D) dense irregular connective tissue that surrounds the entire muscle
- 41) The platysma inserts on the:
 A) clavicle B) zygomatic C) maxilla D) skin of cheek

- 42) Select the muscle that elevates the scapulae:
- A) rhomboideus major
 B) deltoid
 C) pectoralis minor
 D) levator scapulae
- 43) All the muscles below medially rotate the thigh at the hip joint **except**:
- A) piriformis
 B) tensor fasciae latae
 C) gluteus minimus
 D) pectineus
- 44) At the beginning of muscle contraction calcium is:
- A) released by mitochondria
 B) recaptured by mitochondria
 C) recaptured by the sarcoplasmic reticulum
 D) released by sarcoplasmic reticulum
- 45) The functions of the skeletal muscles include all the below **except**:
- A) maintaining blood pH
 B) changing the diameter of the external anal sphincter
 C) supporting soft tissue
 D) guarding the entrances and exits in the body
- 46) The protein titin forms the _____ of the sarcomere.
- A) H zone
 B) thin filaments
 C) elastic elements
 D) thick filaments
- 47) Select the muscle that has two fleshy bellies and elevates the hyoid:
- A) mylohyoid
 B) digastric
 C) omohyoid
 D) stylohyoid
- 48) The area of the sarcomere where there are only thin filaments is the:
- A) A band
 B) H zone
 C) Z line
 D) I band
- 49) When ATP is broken down to ADP and phosphate, the cross-bridges:
- A) return to their unpivoted position
 B) bind to active sites on actin
 C) pivot toward the M line
 D) detach from the active sites on actin
- 50) An enlargement in the size of a muscle fiber due to an increase in myofibrils and an increase in the number of myofilaments is:
- A) dystrophy
 B) hyperplasia
 C) atrophy
 D) hypertrophy

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) A
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) B
- 11) C
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) A
- 15) A
- 16) A
- 17) A
- 18) B
- 19) A
- 20) A
- 21) B
- 22) D
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) D
- 26) D
- 27) D
- 28) C
- 29) A
- 30) D
- 31) A
- 32) B
- 33) D
- 34) B
- 35) A
- 36) A
- 37) B
- 38) D
- 39) D
- 40) D
- 41) D
- 42) D
- 43) A
- 44) D
- 45) A
- 46) C
- 47) B
- 48) D
- 49) A
- 50) D