

Part I. Find the correct answer:

1. The inner ear is located in which bone?
  - a. sphenoid
  - b. ethmoid
  - c. temporal
  - d. parietal
  
2. Which bone does not form the cheek bone?
  - a. zygomatic bone
  - b. sphenoid
  - c. zygomatic process of the maxilla
  - d. zygomatic process of the temporal
  
3. The mastoid sinus drains into the
  - a. inner ear
  - b. Eustachian tube
  - c. middle ear
  - d. external ear
  
4. The keystone of the facial bones is the
  - a. maxilla
  - b. sphenoid
  - c. mandible
  - d. lacrimal
  
5. Which bone forms part of the walls of the nasal cavity?
  - a. maxilla
  - b. ethmoid
  - c. frontal
  - d. mandible
  
6. The sella turcica is part of which bone?
  - a. maxilla
  - b. sphenoid
  - c. ethmoid
  - d. occipital
  
7. Which of the following is not a major tissue of the body?
  - a. connective tissue
  - b. nerve tissue
  - c. muscle tissue
  - d. bursa tissue

8. Hydroxyapatite is resilient due to \_\_\_\_\_ in the matrix.
- cells
  - fibers
  - calcium
  - phosphorus
9. Which process is not concerned with blood formation in the core of bones?
- hemopoietanitis
  - hemopoiesis
  - erythropoiesis
  - red marrow
10. Which bones do not contain hemopoietic tissue in the adult?
- sternum and ribs
  - proximal end of femur and humerus
  - bodies of vertebrae
  - maxilla
11. A foramen is a
- depression
  - cavity
  - tubular opening
  - hole
12. A trochanter is a
- large blunt process
  - depression
  - suture
  - rounded process for articulation
13. A slipped disc is due to
- the extrusion of the annulus fibrosis
  - the extrusion of the nucleus pulposus
  - the extrusion of the fibrocartilage
  - none of the above
14. The name of the first cervical vertebra is the
- atlas
  - axis
  - odontoid
  - hyoid
15. The term for “hunch back” is
- lordosis
  - scoliosis
  - kyphosis
  - thoracosis

16. The second costal cartilage articulates with the
  - a. jugular notch
  - b. sternal angle
  - c. xiphoid
  - d. body of the sternum
  
17. The patella is found in the
  - a. aponeurosis of the external oblique
  - b. the ligament of the gastrocnemius
  - c. the tendon of the quadriceps femoris
  - d. the tendon of the hamstring
  
18. The only joint where the upper extremity articulates with the axial skeleton is at the
  - a. sternoclavicular
  - b. acromioclavicular
  - c. sternal angle
  - d. glenoid fossa
  
19. The only bone which does not form the acetabulum is the
  - a. femur
  - b. ilium
  - c. ischium
  - d. pubic
  
20. Which bone in the pelvis supports the bone when sitting?
  - a. ischium
  - b. ilium
  - c. pubic
  - d. tibia
  
21. Which structure does not consist of fibrocartilage?
  - a. intervertebral disc
  - b. costal cartilage
  - c. pubic symphysis
  - d. menisci
  
22. The lateral malleolus is part of what bone?
  - a. humerus
  - b. tibia
  - c. femur
  - d. fibula
  
23. The levator palpebral muscle
  - a. closes the mouth
  - b. opens the eyelid
  - c. opens mouth
  - d. closes the eyelid

24. Which word does not belong in this list?
- aponeurosis
  - fascia
  - bursa
  - thin sheet of connective tissue
25. Which muscle attaches the scapula to the radius?
- triceps brachii
  - brachioradialis
  - subscapularis
  - biceps brachii
26. Which muscle attaches to the olecranon process and extends the forearm?
- triceps brachii
  - brachioradialis
  - biceps brachii
  - subscapularis
27. If the temporalis and masseter close the jaw, which muscle closes the mouth?
- buccinator
  - orbicularis oculi
  - orbicularis oris
  - temporomandibular
28. The inguinal canal which houses the spermatic cord or the round ligament is formed by what structure?
- gala aponeurotica
  - aponeurosis of the rectus femoris
  - aponeurosis of the external oblique
  - fascia of the quadriceps femoris
29. Which muscle is attached to the occiput, ligamentum nuchae, spines of thoracic vertebrae, clavicle, scapula?
- latissimus dorsi
  - pectoralis major
  - trapezius
  - sternocleidomastoid
30. Which muscle raises the clavicle, adducts the scapula, elevates and depresses the scapula, and extends the head?
- latissimus dorsi
  - pectoralis major
  - trapezius
  - sternocleidomastoid

31. The pectoralis major is a
- adductor
  - abductor
  - supinator
  - extensor
32. The muscle that gives the shape to the lateral forearm and flexes the forearm is the
- flexor carpi ulnaris
  - extensor carpi radialis
  - brachioradialis
  - biceps radii
33. The muscles of the pelvic floor include the
- coccygeal muscle
  - ischial quadratus
  - levator ani and transversus
  - pubic biceps
34. Which muscle does not cross both the hip and the knee joint?
- sartorius
  - quadriceps femoris
  - rectus femoris
  - iliotibial band
35. The base of the femoral triangle which includes the femoral artery, femoral vein and femoral nerve is formed by a ligament extending between the pubic tubercle and the anterior iliac spine. What is the name of this ligament?
- linea alba
  - central tendon
  - median raphe
  - inguinal ligament
36. Which function is not attributed to the sartorius?
- abducts thigh
  - adducts thigh
  - flexes knee
  - allows one to cross legs
37. An inguinal hernia is caused by
- the spermatic cord pushing into the inguinal canal
  - the intestine going into the inguinal canal
  - the round ligament entering the inguinal canal
  - the femoral artery entering the inguinal canal

38. The linea alba, the fascia lata, the inguinal ligament all have what in common?
- reticular fibers
  - fibrocartilage
  - collagenous fibers
  - hyaline cartilage
39. What function is not related to abdominal muscle?
- breathing
  - defecating
  - childbirth
  - extending vertebral column
40. The Achilles tendon, the strongest and thickest tendon, attaches the soleus and the gastrocnemius to what bone?
- first metatarsal
  - calcaneous
  - tibia
  - fibula
41. For muscle contraction to occur, calcium is released from the \_\_\_\_\_ in response to a nerve impulse.
- myosin
  - actin
  - neurofilament
  - sarcoplasmic reticulum
42. What structure does not contain smooth or visceral muscle?
- uterus
  - blood vessels
  - extraocular eye muscles
  - intraocular eye muscles
43. What phrase is not correct regarding Purkinje fibers?
- responsible for the conducting mechanism of the heart
  - have a great metabolic demand
  - are larger than regular cardiac muscle fibers
  - lie between the epicardium and the myocardium
44. What phrase is not correct regarding cardiac muscle?
- does not contain actin and myosin
  - has specialized junctions between muscle cells
  - has intercalated discs which have low resistance
  - are branched to spread rapid excitation

45. During skeletal muscle contraction which phrase is incorrect?
- I bands slide between A bands
  - a sarcomere shortens
  - the distance between the Z bands lengthens
  - actin slides between the myosin
46. What phrase is not correct regarding a skeletal muscle fiber?
- are multinucleated with peripherally placed nuclei
  - the sarcoplasm is filled with myofibrils
  - one fiber can be over one foot long
  - have continuous branching
47. Endochondral bone formation differs from intramembranous bone formation by
- possessing chondrocytes
  - osteocytes
  - osteoclasts
  - osteoblasts
48. During the growth of long bones, which process is not correct?
- the two epiphyses grow further apart
  - the epiphyseal disc enlarges
  - the epiphyseal disc retains the same dimensions
  - the hyaline cartilage in both the diaphysis and epiphysis is replaced by bone
49. A synovial joint does not possess which of these?
- synovial fluid
  - elastic cartilage with elastic fibers
  - synovial membrane
  - hyaline cartilage with collagenous fibers
50. The first blood vessel off the ascending aorta is the
- brachiocephalic artery
  - common carotid
  - pulmonary artery
  - coronary artery

Part II. True (A) or False (B)

- The mitral valve is attached to the ventricular wall by chordae tendinae attached to pectinate muscle.
- Papillary muscle, pectinate muscle and trabeculae carnae are all modifications of myocardium.
- Endothelium in the heart is synonymous with epicardium.

4. The first heart sound (lubb) is the closure of the semilunar valves.
5. Emptying of the ventricles is called systole and the AV valves close while the semilunar valves open.
6. Stimulation of the vagus nerve increases the heartbeat.
7. Pericardial fluid is found between the fibrous layers and the visceral layers of the pericardium.
8. The bundle of His consists of Purkinje fibers within the interventricular foramen.
9. The pacemaker of the heart is found in the right atrium between the entrance of the superior vena cava and the inferior vena cava.
10. The auricle and atrium of the heart are synonymous.