**Anatomy Practice Questions: Lecture Exam II**

**1.** An opening in bone through which blood vessels and nerves pass is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**a)** depression **b)** tuberosity **c)** sinus **d)** meatus **e)** foramen

**2.** Which of the following is a **cranial** bone?

**a)** vomer bone **b)** lacrimal bone **c)** sphenoid bone **d)** zygomatic bone **e)** palatine bone

**3.** The site of **length wise growth** of long bones during childhood is the

**a)** epiphyseal line **b)** metaphysis **c)** articular cartilage **d)** epiphyseal plate **e)** diaphysis

**4.** The hormone **thyroxine** functions to:

**a)** Stimulate osteoclast activity.

**b)** Increase Ca2+ excretion in the urine.

**c)** Increase Ca2+ uptake in the intestine.

**d)** Inhibit osteoblast activity.

**e)** Stimulate osteoblast activity.

**5.** The shrugging of the shoulders as if to say "whatever" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the scapula.

**a)** abduction **b)** depression **c)** elevation **d)** circumduction **e)** inversion

**6.** The inner layer of the **articular capsule** is a(n)

**a)** fibrous membrane **b)** ligament **c)** articular membrane **d)** synovial membrane **e)** meniscus

**7.** Slightly movable joints are categorized as (or called):

**a)** amphiarthrosis **b)** synovial joints **c)** synarthrosis **d)** sutures **e)** diarthrosis

**8.** Compared to a male pelvis, the female pelvis is or has:

**1.** an enlarged pelvic outlet

**2.** a narrower pelvic inlet

**3.** a broader pubic arch (larger pubic angle)

**4.** less curved, short, broader sacrum

**5.** a more narrow pubic arch (smaller pubic angle)

**a)** 1, 3 **b)** 1, 4, 3 **c)** 1, 4, 5 **d)** 2, 4, 1 **e)** 1, 3, 5

**9.** Bending the foot upward as if to paint your toes with nail polish involves

**a)** elevation **b)** plantar flexion **c)** dorsiflexion **d)** inversion **e)** eversion

**10.** Of the ‘hamstring’ muscles, which is **medially** located and **deep** to the others?

**a)** vastus intermedius **b)** biceps femoris **c)** semitendinosus **d)** rectus femoris **e)** semimembranosus

**11.** Which of the following is **striated** and **involuntary**?

**a)** cardiac muscle **b)** skeletal muscle **c)** smooth muscle

**d)** both a and b are correct **e)** both b and c are correct

**12.** The articulation along the length of the tibia and fibula is an example of

**a)** diarthrosis **b)** syndesmosis **c)** synchondrosis **d)** symphysis **e)** synarthrosis

**13.** A **bipennate** muscle can be described as: \_\_\_\_\_. A **convergent** muscle can be described as: \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**1.** converging to a central tendon from one side

**2.** diverging to a narrow point of attachment

**3.** tapered at the ends with a ‘belly’ in the middle

**4.** converging to central tendon from both sides

**5.** long strap-like and parallel

**6.** converging to a narrow point of attachment

**a)** 1 and 2 **b)** 5 and 6 **c)** 4 and 3 **d)** 4 and 6 **e)** 6 and 2

**14.** The four muscles of the thigh that make the **quadriceps** all insert into the:

**a)** ischial tuberosity **b)** deltoid tuberosity **c)** greater trochanter

**d)** lesser trochanter **e)** tibial tuberosity

**15.** In a lever system

**a)** bones act as the fulcrum **b)** the advantages conferred are always speed and force

**c)** diarthrotic joints act as the fulcrum **d)** synarthrotic joints act as the fulcrum

**e)** the arrangement of the effort arm is always on the opposite side to the resistance

**Answer Key**:

1. E
2. C
3. D
4. E
5. C
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. E
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. E
15. C