

Test: Final Exam Review

This document contains nearly ALL THE QUESTIONS ON THE EXAM. There are over 500 on here. They are divided into sections based on topic. You will get around 100 of them. I will give you the approximate number from each section in class.

Body Systems

33) What's the main part of the respiratory system?

- A ____ Lymphatic
- B ____ Nervous system
- C ____ Intestine
- D ____ Lungs
- E ____ Enzymes

34) What keeps your body structure and keeps you upright?

- A ____ Muscles
- B ____ Bones
- C ____ Endocrine
- D ____ Excretory
- E ____ Respiratory

35) What does the reproductive system do?

- A ____ Breaks down food into units and absorbs nutrients into the blood.
- B ____ Rid the body of a waste product.
- C ____ Make urine and expel it from the body
- D ____ Collects fluid from tissues and returns it to the blood
- E ____ Produces sperm and eggs needed to create a new person

36) Which macromolecule is specifically used only for DNA

- A ____ A,C.&B
- B ____ protein
- C ____ lipid
- D ____ carbohydrate

E ____ nucleic acid

37) What is the role of Epithelial Tissue

- A ____ framework
- B ____ communications
- C ____ movement
- D ____ enzymes
- E ____ Covers the body surfaces

38) What is an example of a structure made of connective tissue?

- A ____ skin
- B ____ DNA
- C ____ bones
- D ____ brain
- E ____ pupils

39) Which of the following organs can be located in the nervous system?

- A ____ Brain
- B ____ Liver
- C ____ Heart
- D ____ Lungs
- E ____ Stomach

40) Which of the following does your muscle system do for your body?

- A ____ Help you breathe
- B ____ Make you feel
- C ____ Help you move
- D ____ Digest Food
- E ____ Improve your intelligence

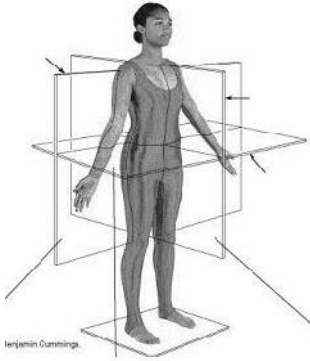
41) A group of cells all performing one job make a(n) _____.

- A _____ tissue
- B _____ atoms
- C _____ muscles
- D _____ macromolecules
- E _____ poop

42) What organs are in the skeletal system?

- A _____ muscles
- B _____ abdomen
- C _____ heart
- D _____ bones
- E _____ hands

Anatomical Planes



43) When you cut the body in half at the waist you are cutting along the

- A _____ Sagittal
- B _____ Airplane
- C _____ Longitudinal
- D _____ Frontal plane
- E _____ Transverse plane

44) What is the plane where your cut a person from left to right?

- A _____ Frontal
- B _____ Midsagittal
- C _____ Sagittal
- D _____ Transverse
- E _____ Longitudinal

45) What is the plane where you cut someone into top and bottom?

- A _____ Transverse
- B _____ Midsagittal
- C _____ Sagittal
- D _____ Frontal
- E _____ Longitudinal

46) The best plane to use in order to see the center of the brain is

- A _____ Frontal plane
- B _____ Midsagittal plane
- C _____ Transverse plane

47) To see a useful picture of your brain's insides, what plane would you cut?

- A _____ sagittal plane
- B _____ midsagittal plane
- C _____ transverse plane
- D _____ longitudinal plane
- E _____ frontal plane

48) What is a transverse plane?

- A _____ divide body into front and back
- B _____ lengthwise in some plane other than sagittal or frontal
- C _____ To cut into top and bottom
- D _____ to cut into left and right
- E _____ to cut into equal left and right halves

49) Which plane would you cut on to find a lateral (side) view of the eyeball?

- A _____ midsagittal plane
- B _____ median plane
- C _____ frontal plane
- D _____ A sagittal plane
- E _____ A transverse plane

50) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "media" button to see the image.

Which of these is a midsagittal plane?

51) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "media" button to see the image.

Which of these is a frontal plane?

52) This is a Point and Click question. You must click the "media" button to see the image.

Which of these is a transverse plane?

53) A Midsagittal plane cuts you into what parts?

- A Equal, left, and right halves
- B unequal
- C diagonal
- D square halves
- E up and down

54) What is a transverse plane?

- A front and back
- B diagonal
- C circles
- D left and right
- E cut into top and bottom

55) What body plane cuts your body into unequal left and right sides?

- A longitudinal
- B transverse
- C A & C
- D midsagittal
- E sagittal

56) What is a sagittal plane?

- A divided body into front and back
- B length wise
- C equal left and right halves
- D cut into top and bottom.
- E cut into left and right parts

57) Which of the following is not a body plane?

- A frontal
- B Transverse
- C Midsagittal
- D Bottom

58) If a person is cut in two symmetrical halves, you would see a _____ type of plane.

- A frontal
- B transverse
- C back
- D side
- E midsagittal

59) What is a transverse plane?

- A vertical cut
- B cut into top and bottom
- C diagonal
- D no correct answers
- E no cut

60) What is sagittal?

- A cut into left and right sides
- B a saddle with a g
- C your hearts muscle
- D apart of your immune system
- E cut ito the front

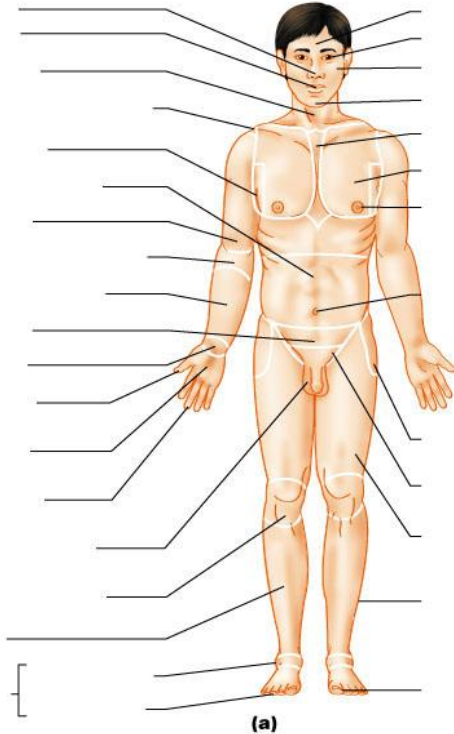
61) If you wanted to view exactly half of the right side of your brain how would you cut it?

- A longitode
 - B sagittal
 - C transverse
 - D Midsagittal
 - E frontal
-

Body Regions

62) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the brachial region.



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63) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the gluteal region.

64) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the femoral region.

65) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the lumbar region.

66) What is the name for your upper arm?

- A _____ umbilical
- B _____ otic
- C _____ orbital
- D _____ fibular
- E _____ Brachial

67) What does patellar mean?

- A _____ dorsum
- B _____ sacral
- C _____ anterior knee
- D _____ axillary
- E _____ cephalic

68) Which region describes your arm?

- A _____ sternal
- B _____ scapular
- C _____ carpal
- D _____ brachial
- E _____ olecranal

69) What area does occipital describe?

- A _____ eye
- B _____ forehead
- C _____ nose
- D _____ Back of head
- E _____ neck

70) What is your fibular region?

- A _____ side of your leg
- B _____ foot
- C _____ nose
- D _____ wrist
- E _____ mouth

71) Where is the femoral region located?

- A _____ thigh
- B _____ ankle
- C _____ navel
- D _____ mouth
- E _____ shoulder

72) What is the other name for the armpit?

- A _____ axillary
- B _____ navicular
- C _____ lumbar
- D _____ wrist
- E _____ breast

73) Axillary refers to the _____.

- A _____ arm
- B _____ foot
- C _____ ear
- D _____ mouth
- E _____ armpit

74) What is your femoral region?

- A _____ chest
- B _____ leg
- C _____ cervical
- D _____ arm
- E _____ Thigh

75) What is your oral region?

- A _____ Shoulder
- B _____ Finger
- C _____ forehead
- D _____ mouth
- E _____ leg

76) Thoracic refers to your _____.

- A _____ chest
- B _____ arm
- C _____ neck
- D _____ thigh
- E _____ pelvis

77) True or false, axillary is the armpit

- A _____ false
- B _____ True

78) What is the correct term for your arm?

- A _____ occipital
- B _____ gluteal
- C _____ axillary
- D _____ Brachial
- E _____ lumbar

79) What is the region commonly called your head?

- A _____ thoracic
- B _____ cevalic
- C _____ cephalic
- D _____ oral
- E _____ pubic

80) What is the name of your forehead region?

- A _____ Frontal
- B _____ Otic
- C _____ Lumbar
- D _____ Orbital
- E _____ sternal

81) Which is your most important region (the one I said you would use most)?

- A _____ Pubic
 - B _____ Oral
 - C _____ Brachial
 - D _____ Femoral
 - E _____ Carpal
-

Body Cavities

89) What is located in the thoracic cavity?

- A ____ kidney
- B ____ brain
- C ____ reproductive organs
- D ____ heart and lungs
- E ____ spine

90) Which cavity contains the heart and the lungs?

- A ____ The Thoracic
- B ____ The Abdominal
- C ____ The Cranial
- D ____ The Vertebral
- E ____ The Pelvic

91) The cranial cavity holds what?

- A ____ The Heart
- B ____ The Brain
- C ____ The stomach
- D ____ The kidney
- E ____ The liver

92) What is located in the Cranial Cavity?

- A ____ esophagus
- B ____ heart
- C ____ Lungs
- D ____ Brain
- E ____ stomach

93) What is located in the Pelvic Cavity?

- A ____ reproductive organs
- B ____ Large intestine
- C ____ Lungs
- D ____ brain
- E ____ Gall Bladder

94) The pelvic cavity does NOT contain

- A ____ the bladder
- B ____ the small intestine
- C ____ the reproductive organs
- D ____ the rectum

95) The gallbladder is located in the

- A ____ cranial cavity
- B ____ abdominal cavity
- C ____ Thoracic cavity
- D ____ Mediastinum cavity

96) What cavity is your lungs held in?

- A ____ vertebral cavity
- B ____ pelvic cavity
- C ____ cranial cavity
- D ____ abdominal cavity
- E ____ Pleural cavity

97) What cavity is your colon, small intestine and large intestine held in?

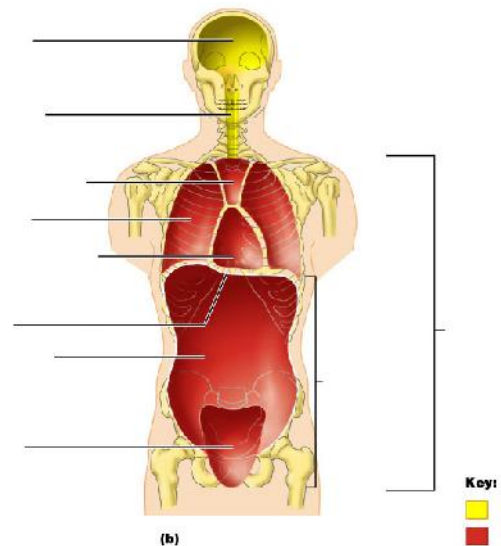
- A ____ cranial cavity
- B ____ superior mediastinum cavity
- C ____ Pleural cavity
- D ____ abdominal cavity
- E ____ vertebral cavity

98) Which cavity would you look in to find your heart?

- A ____ Abdominal
- B ____ Pericardial
- C ____ Pelvic
- D ____ Pleural
- E ____ Cranial

99) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the cranial cavity.



100) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the Thoracic cavity.

101) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the pleural cavity.

102) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the pericardial cavity.

103) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the abdominal cavity.

104) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the pelvic cavity.

105) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the mediastinum.

106) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the cavity that contains the stomach.

107) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the cavity that contains the urinary bladder.

108) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the cavity that contains the lungs.

109) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the "media" button to see the image.

Click on the cavity that contains the kidneys.

110) Which organ is not found in the abdominal cavity?

- A _____ gallbladder
- B _____ bladder
- C _____ large intestine
- D _____ liver
- E _____ stomach

111) What cavity contains the most organs?

- A _____ pleural cavity
- B _____ vertebral cavity
- C _____ pelvic cavity
- D _____ the abdominal cavity
- E _____ thoracic cavity

112) Which body cavity contains only your lungs?

- A _____ vertebral
- B _____ Thoracic
- C _____ pelvic
- D _____ abdominal
- E _____ pleural

113) Which cavity contains your brain?

- A _____ dorsal
- B _____ Cranial
- C _____ thoracic
- D _____ pelvic
- E _____ abdominal

114) What organ is in the pelvic cavity?

- A _____ chin
- B _____ heart
- C _____ bladder
- D _____ stomach
- E _____ kidneys

115) Which of these is located in the cranial cavity?

- A _____ Stomach
- B _____ heart
- C _____ Kidneys
- D _____ Brain
- E _____ lungs

116) Which of these is located in the pelvic cavity?

- A _____ shoulders
- B _____ Colon
- C _____ lungs
- D _____ Bladder
- E _____ heart

117) What organ is in the thoracic cavity?

- A _____ heart
- B _____ kidney
- C _____ colon
- D _____ urethra
- E _____ liver

118) Which of the following is not in the abdominal cavity?

- A _____ lungs
- B _____ stomach
- C _____ liver
- D _____ transverse colon
- E _____ gallbladder

119) Where is the heart located?

- A _____ Thoracic cavity
- B _____ Next to your arm
- C _____ in your butt (see, I left this in there!)
- D _____ In the dorsal
- E _____ In your mouth

120) What does the vertebral cavity contain?

- A ____ Your naval
- B ____ Your lungs
- C ____ Your fingers
- D ____ Your tongue
- E ____ Spinal Cord

121) What organ is not located in your abdominal cavity?

- A ____ stomach
- B ____ brain
- C ____ large intestine
- D ____ small intestine
- E ____ liver

122) the lungs are in which cavity?

- A ____ cranial
- B ____ thoracic
- C ____ pelvic
- D ____ abdominal

Anatomical Directions

123) Your Knee is proximal to what other part of your body?

- A ____ Neck
- B ____ Stomach
- C ____ Shoulders
- D ____ Feet
- E ____ all of the above

124) Which of these parts of your body is medial to your shoulders?

- A ____ hips
- B ____ Toes
- C ____ fingers
- D ____ thigh
- E ____ Nose

125) Your head is what in relation to your shoulders?

- A ____ Medial
- B ____ Superior
- C ____ Proximal
- D ____ Inferior
- E ____ Distal

126) What part of your body is most distal to your hips?

- A ____ Knee
- B ____ Shoulder
- C ____ Hand
- D ____ Foot
- E ____ Toes

127) What word best describes your hand in relation to your elbow?

- A ____ central
- B ____ proximal
- C ____ distal
- D ____ medial
- E ____ lateral

128) What is the definition of superficial?

- A ____ towards your head
- B ____ palm down
- C ____ close to the surface
- D ____ elephant
- E ____ away from the surface

129) Prone means facing down, therefore _____ means facing up

- A ____ Parietal
- B ____ Anterior
- C ____ Supine
- D ____ Distal
- E ____ Visceral

130) Identify the statement that is INCORRECT.

- A ____ The stomach is anterior to the back.
- B ____ The fingers are distal to the shoulders.
- C ____ The spine is medial to the hips.
- D ____ The ribs are supine to the skin.
- E ____ The stomach is superior to the knees.

131) What does Anterior mean?

- A ____ Front of body
- B ____ below
- C ____ above
- D ____ Toward the body wall
- E ____ Back of body

132) Which statement is correct?

- A ____ Your teeth are superficial to your lips.
- B ____ Your heart is inferior to your bladder.
- C ____ Your ear is medial to your mouth.
- D ____ Your wrist is proximal to your elbow.
- E ____ Your nose is superior to your mouth.

133) How do you correctly say the position of your foot compared to your knee?

- A ____ Your foot is medial to your knee.
- B ____ Your foot is visceral to your knee.
- C ____ Your foot is anterior to your knee.
- D ____ Your foot is inferior to your knee.
- E ____ Your foot is distal to your knee.

134) Superior is to inferior as anterior is to _____.

- A ____ Posterior
- B ____ Central
- C ____ Visceral
- D ____ Medial
- E ____ Prone

135) Your fingers are _____ to your shoulder.

- A ____ Proximal
- B ____ Superior
- C ____ Deep
- D ____ Distal
- E ____ Central

136) What is the term for face down / palm down?

- A ____ supine
- B ____ posterior
- C ____ prone
- D ____ visceral
- E ____ inferior

137) What is the term for toward body wall.

- A ____ Parietal
- B ____ Medial
- C ____ central
- D ____ deep
- E ____ Distal

138) Which is superior to your chin?

- A ____ Arms
- B ____ Legs
- C ____ Eyes
- D ____ Stomach
- E ____ Spine

139) Which is proximal to your shoulder?

- A ____ none of these
- B ____ Spine
- C ____ finger
- D ____ elbow
- E ____ Calf
- F ____ wrist

140) What is superior to your shoulders?

- A ____ foot
- B ____ butt
- C ____ head
- D ____ leg
- E ____ ankle

141) Which part of your body is naturally able to be supine or prone?

- A ____ nose
- B ____ kneecaps
- C ____ feet
- D ____ ears
- E ____ hands

142) What is posterior to your toes?

- A ____ Head
- B ____ Heel
- C ____ Hip
- D ____ Leg
- E ____ Thigh

143) What is inferior to your belly button?

- A ____ Ears
- B ____ Knee
- C ____ Nose
- D ____ Fingers
- E ____ Eyes

144) What word means toward the point of attach?

- A ____ proximal
- B ____ medial
- C ____ superficial
- D ____ visceral
- E ____ distal

145) What is the correct example of Lateral?

- A ____ Your pelvis is lateral to your buttocks
- B ____ your Navel is lateral to your abdomen
- C ____ Your spine is lateral to your loin
- D ____ Your Ear is Lateral to your face
- E ____ Your gluteal is lateral to your forehead

146) What is the correct meaning of medial

- A ____ Toward Organ

- B ____ The branches
- C ____ away from midline
- D ____ Toward midline
- E ____ main part

147) What is superior to your navel?

- A ____ Right ACL
- B ____ Nose
- C ____ Hips
- D ____ Big toe
- E ____ Knee cap

148) What is the most medial part of your body?

- A ____ Elbow
- B ____ Spine
- C ____ Ears
- D ____ Lungs
- E ____ Wrist

149) Your elbow is _____ to your wrist

- A ____ Superior
- B ____ Proximal
- C ____ Prone
- D ____ Better
- E ____ Deep

150) Your palm is ____ because it is face up.

- A ____ Inferior
- B ____ Lateral
- C ____ Supine
- D ____ Medial
- E ____ Awesome

151) My head is ____ to my chest.

- A ____ Inferior
- B ____ Supine
- C ____ Superior
- D ____ Lateral
- E ____ Prone

152) My hair is ____ to my veins.

- A ____ Medial
- B ____ Inferior

- C ____ Peripheral
- D ____ Superficial
- E ____ Deep

Tissues

153) Muscle is always:

- A ____ good for storage
- B ____ short on blood vessels
- C ____ quick at repairing
- D ____ able to contract

- B ____ Connective has a reverse circulation
- C ____ Connective is highly vascular
- D ____ Connective is not vascular
- E ____ There is nothing unique about the blood supply to Connective

154) Muscle tissue frequently has alot of _____ in it.

- A ____ Connective and Blood vessles
- B ____ Connective Tissues
- C ____ None of these
- D ____ Blood Vessels

176) Connective tissue generally contains few:

- A ____ blood vessels
- B ____ protein fibers
- C ____ cells

155) Muscle cells are referred to as _____ because of their long thin shape.

- A ____ myospheres
- B ____ strands
- C ____ fibers
- D ____ linea

177) Connective tissue regenerates:

- A ____ slowly
- B ____ quickly
- C ____ not at all
- D ____ none of these

E ____ Hyaline

162) What are the three types of muscle tissue?

- A ____ Areolar, Adipose, Elastic
- B ____ Cardiac, Nervous, Simple Columnar
- C ____ Fibro-cartilage, Skeletal, Vascular
- D ____ Smooth, Hyaline, Elastic
- E ____ Skeletal, Smooth, Cardiac

178) The physical properties of any Connective Tissue is due mostly to:

- A ____ The number of layers it has grown
- B ____ The shape and thickness of the cells
- C ____ The composition of the matrix
- D ____ The number of blood vessels it contains

175) Which describes the blood supply of connective tissue

- A ____ Connective has minimal circulation

179) Connective tissue is classified by:

- A ____ cell type
- B ____ Cell thickness
- C ____ none of these
- D ____ cell arrangement

180) Connective tissue is generally:

- A ____ Vascularized
- B ____ Made of mostly non-living material
- C ____ Found in many different locations
- D ____ all of these

181) What is between connective tissue cells?

- A ____ goo
- B ____ Matrix
- C ____ nothing
- D ____ blood
- E ____ more cells

182) Why does it take so long to reproduce the matrix?

- A ____ because it does
- B ____ Because there are fewer cells
- C ____ because the matrix isn't real
- D ____ because there are more cells

221) What type of gland secrete its product directly into the bloodstream?

- A ____ Endocrine gland
- B ____ Multicellular gland
- C ____ Exocrine gland
- D ____ All of the above
- E ____ None of the above

222) Epithelial Tissue is generally arranged in:

- A ____ thick chunks on surfaces

- B ____ thin sheets on surfaces
- C ____ thin sheets within other tissues
- D ____ thick chunks within other tissues

223) Why does epithelial tissue regenerate quickly?

- A ____ Large cells
- B ____ large blood flow
- C ____ none of the above
- D ____ Exposure
- E ____ strong cells

224) Where does epithelial tissue get its blood from?

- A ____ no where
- B ____ free surface
- C ____ Basement layer
- D ____ the heart
- E ____ blood vessels on the skin

225) What doesn't the epithelial tissue do?

- A ____ protects
- B ____ secrete
- C ____ filters
- D ____ bind
- E ____ absorbs

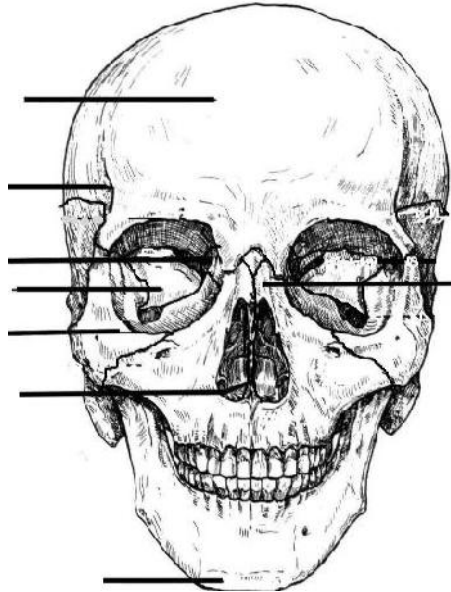
226) Which tissue secrete fluids?

- A ____ epithelial
 - B ____ muscular
 - C ____ connective
 - D ____ nervous
-

Axial Skeleton

261) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Frontal



262) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Frontal

263) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Nasal

264) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Zygomatic

265) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Sphenoid in the eye socket.

266) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Maxilla

267) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Mandible

268) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

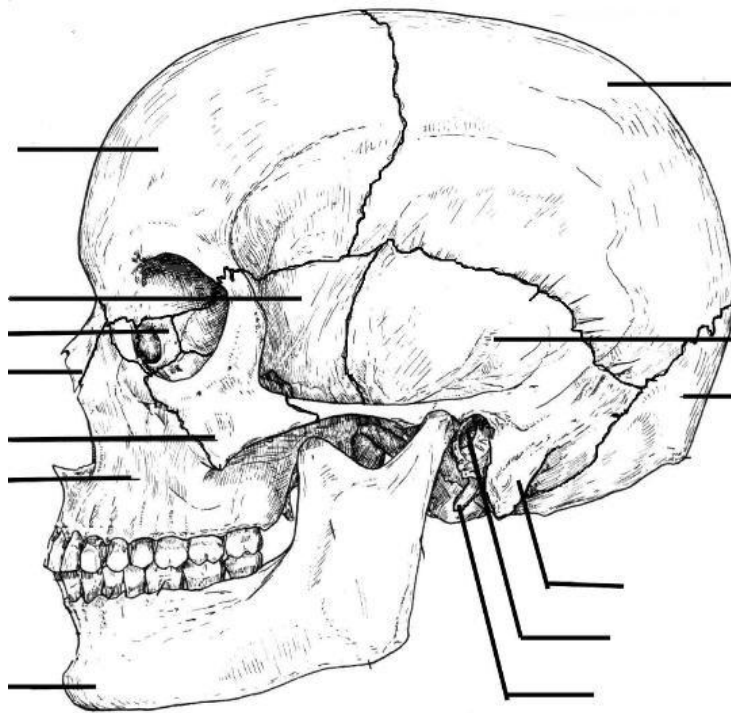
Click on the: Vomer

269) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Perpendicular plate of the ethmoid

270) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Lacrimal



Click on the: Temporal

274) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Sphenoid

275) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Occipital

276) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Mastoid Process

277) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Styloid Process

278) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: External Auditory Meatus

271) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Ethmoid

272) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Click on the: Parietal

273) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button for the image.

Bone Types

279) What type of bone is found in your wrist and ankle?

- A ____ short bone
- B ____ sesamoid
- C ____ irregular
- D ____ long bone

- A ____ sesamoid
- B ____ irregular
- C ____ flat bones
- D ____ short bones

280) What type of bone floats in muscle?

281) What type of bone is the scapula

- A ____ flat bones
- B ____ long bones
- C ____ sesamoid
- D ____ irregular
- E ____ short bones

282) Give an example of a long bone

- A ____ patella
- B ____ triangular
- C ____ capatate
- D ____ metacarpale

283) The triangular and talus are both what type of bone.

- A ____ Short Bone
- B ____ Irregular
- C ____ Long Bone
- D ____ Flat Bone
- E ____ Sesamoid Bone

284) What type of bone is the Femur

- A ____ Long bone
- B ____ Flat bone
- C ____ Short bone
- D ____ Sesamoid bone
- E ____ Irregular bone

285) Which of these bones is irregular?

- A ____ Clavical
- B ____ Scapula
- C ____ Femur
- D ____ Rib
- E ____ Sternum

286) Name one short bone

- A ____ Talus
- B ____ scapula
- C ____ ribs
- D ____ clavicle
- E ____ patella

287) Name a long bone

- A ____ humerus
- B ____ patella
- C ____ sesmoid
- D ____ irregular
- E ____ ribs

288) What kind of bone floats in muscle?

- A ____ Irregular Bone
- B ____ Short Bone
- C ____ Long Bone
- D ____ Sesamoid Bone
- E ____ Flat Bone

289) What kind of bone is your fibula?

- A ____ Long Bone
- B ____ Short Bone
- C ____ Sesamoid Bone
- D ____ Flat Bone
- E ____ Irregular Bone

290) Name the flat bones

- A ____ scapula, sternum, ribs, cranial
- B ____ ankle, wrist
- C ____ facial, pelvic , veterbrae
- D ____ ankle, wrist, pelvic
- E ____ scapula, ankle, wrist

291) Which of these describes compact bone?

- A ____ dense, arranged in haversian system
- B ____ loosley arranged plates of bones
- C ____ secrete bone plates
- D ____ medullary canal
- E ____ float in muscle

292) What can be classified as a short bone?

- A ____ The calcaneus
- B ____ Metatarsals
- C ____ The Illium
- D ____ Scapula
- E ____ The Femur

293) What is the definition of a Sesamoid bone?

- A ____ a bone that floats in a muscle
- B ____ a flat bone
- C ____ scapula
- D ____ Epiphyses
- E ____ attached to a muscle

294) Which of these is not a type of bone?

- A ____ Elliptical
- B ____ Long
- C ____ Short
- D ____ Sesamoid

295) Where could you find a long bone?

- A ____ all extremities except ankle and wrist
- B ____ scapula, sternum, ribs, cranial
- C ____ float in muscle
- D ____ ankle and wrist
- E ____ facial, pelvic, vertebrae, clavicle

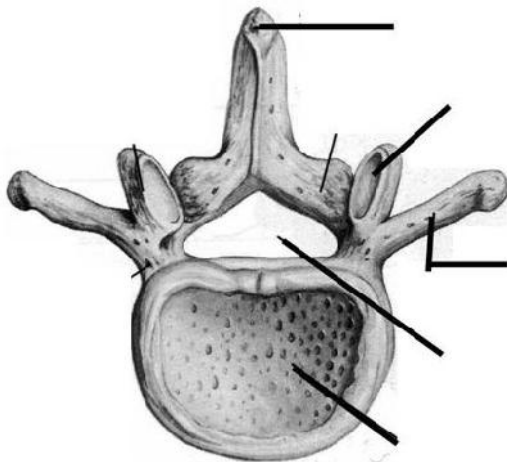
296) What type of bone is a rib?

- A ____ flat bone
- B ____ long bone
- C ____ short bone
- D ____ irregular bone
- E ____ sesamoid bone

Axial Skeleton- vertebrae

297) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Body



298) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Transverse Process

299) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Spinal (Vertebral) Canal

300) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

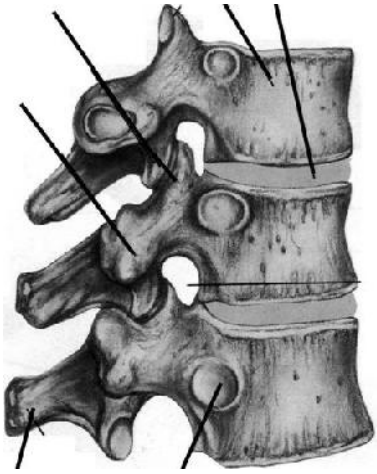
Click on the: Spinous Process

301) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Superior Articulating Surface

302) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Rib Facet



303) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Inferior Articulating Surface

304) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Intervertebral Disk

305) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Cervical Vertebrae

310) Which bones are deformed if you have a deviated septum?

- A ___ Zygomatic & Sphenoid
- B ___ Maxillary & Vomer
- C ___ Ethmoid & Vomer
- D ___ Sphenoid & Ethmoid

311) Which Sinus is located in the Zygomatic Bone?

306) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Lumbar Vertebrae

307) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Sacrum

308) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Coccyx

309) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the media button to see the image.

Click on the: Vertebrae that have ribs attached to them.

- A ___ Zygomatic
- B ___ Maxillary
- C ___ Ethmoidal
- D ___ Sphenoidal

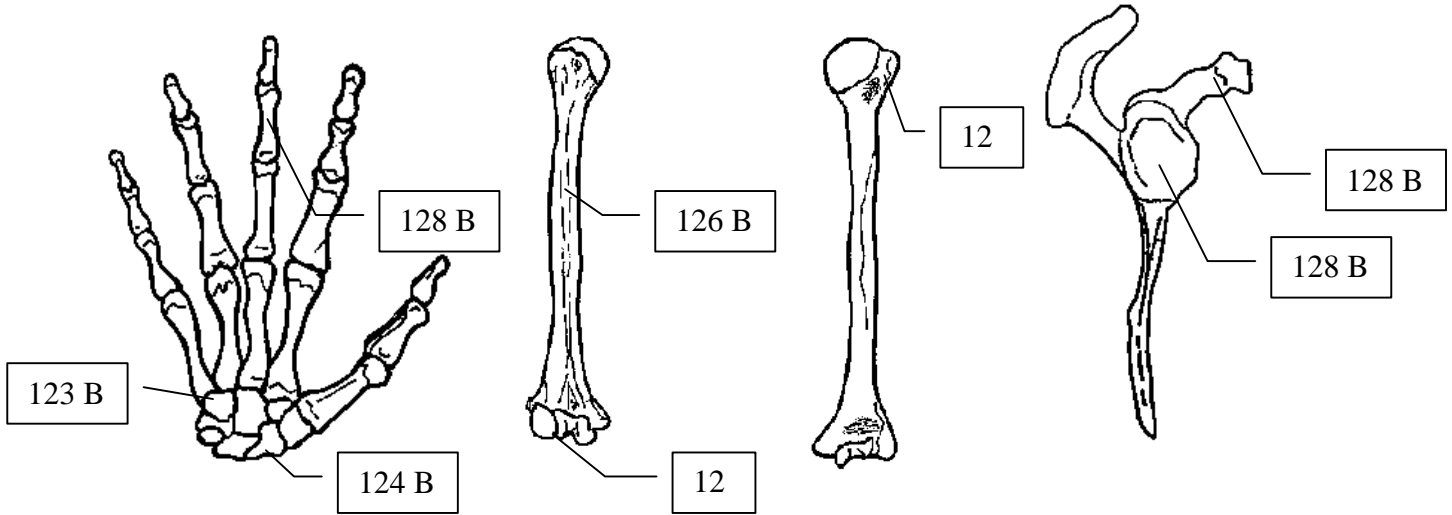
312) How many pair of foramen are located on the inferior surface of the skull?

- A ___ 8
- B ___ 12
- C ___ 24
- D ___ 25

Appendicular Skeleton

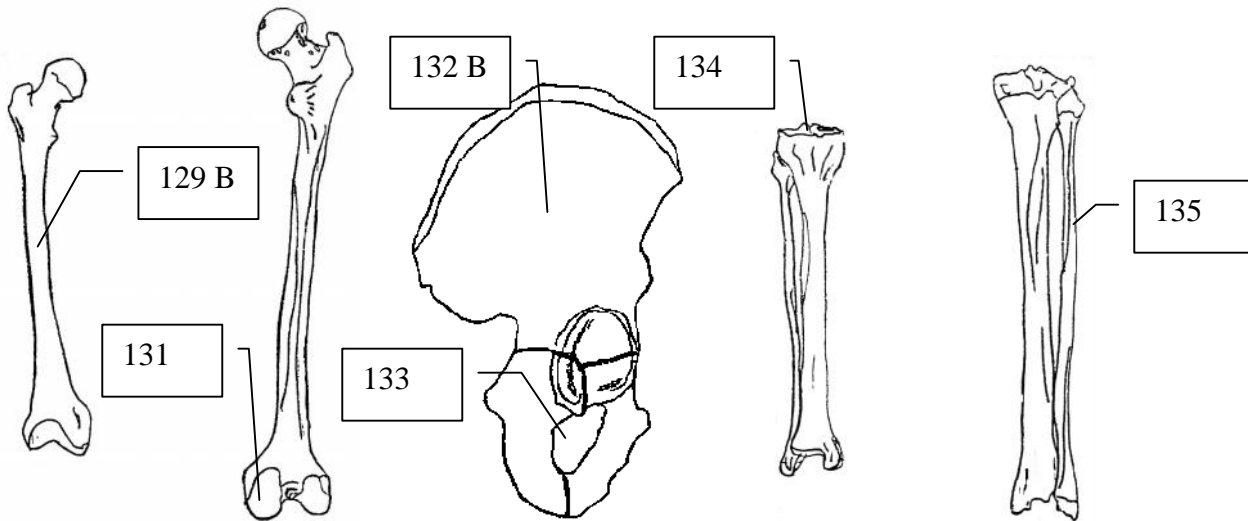
These are not all the possible questions, just samples

- a. Humerus b. temporal c. parietal d. head e. Corocoid process
 ab. Scaphoidac. radius ad. hamate ae. Costal bc. Olacranon process
 bd. Sphenoidbe. capitulum ce. Scapula de. maxilla



129-135 Completion with a word bank - lower body

- a. Femur b. Tibia c. lateral chondyle d. head e. Ilium ab. acetabulum
 ac. Talus ad. Sacrum ae. Interchondyloid eminence bc. Lumbar vertebrae
 bd. fibula be. patella cd. symphysis pubis ce. obturator foramen de. navicular



Fracture and Repair

313) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What type of fracture is this?



- A Transverse
- B Oblique
- C Spiral
- D Comminuted

314) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What type of fracture is this?



- A Incomplete
- B Complete
- C Compound

315) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What type of fracture is this?



- A Avulsion

- B simple
- C Compound
- D Greenstick

316) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What type of fracture is this?



- A Spiral
- B Oblique
- C Stress
- D Compound

317) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

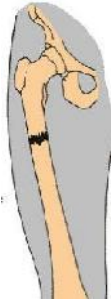
What type of fracture is this?



- A Avulsion
- B Comminuted
- C Stress
- D Greenstick

318) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What type of accident can cause a bone to break like this ?



- A Being hit in the thigh by a car
- B Jumping off the roof
- C Being run over by a car.

319) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

What can cause a fracture of this type?



- A Jumping off a roof
- B Having your leg twisted by a fall
- C being hit with a baseball bat

320) Click on the media button to see the image for this question.

Why is this type of fracture likely to cause soft tissue damage?



- A It is pointy and it gets twisted.
- B It is pointy and being pushed by the end of the bone
- C It often is caused by a pulling force on a bone

321) What fracture is more likely to cause soft tissue damage?

- A oblique
- B transverse
- C greenstick
- D stress

322) What is a complete fracture?

- A cracked
- B broken in two
- C not through skin
- D simple
- E through skin

323) How long does it take for spongy bone in a fracture to heal?

- A 1 - 2 weeks
- B forever
- C 3 - 9 weeks
- D 10 years

324) What is the patch of clotted blood around a fracture called?

- A ____ death
- B ____ crust
- C ____ callous
- D ____ framework

325) Greenstick fractures occur in people under the age of what?

- A ____ 4 years
- B ____ 16 years
- C ____ 62 years
- D ____ 40 years
- E ____ 100 years

326) Which fracture is most common for female track runners and gymnasts?

- A ____ Stress
- B ____ Oblique
- C ____ spiral
- D ____ compound

327) which fracture is broken to the point that it is sticking out of your body?

- A ____ compound
- B ____ simple
- C ____ incomplete
- D ____ hard
- E ____ transverse

328) How is a spiral fracture caused?

- A ____ by the bone twisting
- B ____ by pounding
- C ____ by being crushed
- D ____ being broken sideways
- E ____ being broken perpendicular

329) Which type of fracture only happens as an infant?

- A ____ greenstick fracture
- B ____ transverse
- C ____ comminuted
- D ____ avulsion
- E ____ stress fracture

330) What fracture involves muscle pulling a piece of bone off?

- A ____ Avulsion Fracture
- B ____ Greenstick Fracture
- C ____ Spiral Fracture
- D ____ Transverse Fracture
- E ____ Stress Fracture

331) What fracture is the most common?

- A ____ oblique
- B ____ greenstick
- C ____ Transverse Fracture
- D ____ Avulsion Fracture
- E ____ Stress Fracture

332) Who can only get greenstick fractures?

- A ____ Adults
- B ____ Adolescent
- C ____ Elders
- D ____ Mr. Eroh
- E ____ Babies and Toddlers

333) If you have an incomplete fracture your bone is:

- A ____ cracked
- B ____ broken in two
- C ____ sticking out of you
- D ____ crushed into pieces
- E ____ spongy

334) What type of fracture crushes your bone?

- A ____ comminuted
- B ____ oblique
- C ____ greenstick
- D ____ spiral

335) What is the most common fracture?

- A ___ oblique
- B ___ spiral
- C ___ greenstick
- D ___ comminuted
- E ___ stress

336) If a bone is split in two it is a(n) _____ fracture? Fill in blank.

- A ___ Complete
- B ___ Incomplete
- C ___ Compound
- D ___ Spiral
- E ___ Oblique

Macrostructure

337) Where is compact bone mainly located?

- A ___ Diaphysis
- B ___ Epiphysis
- C ___ Epiphysial Plate
- D ___ Medullary Canal

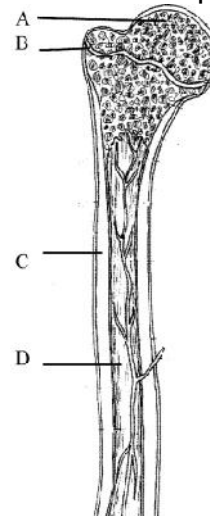
- A ___ diaphysis
- B ___ epiphysis
- C ___ epiphysial plate

338) Where is the Epiphysis?

- A ___ Ends of the bone
- B ___ Middle of bone
- C ___ Medullary Canal

343) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on the Epiphysis.



339) What is the end of the bone called?

- A ___ the Epiphysis
- B ___ diaphysis
- C ___ compact bone
- D ___ the ethmoid bone

344) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on the Diaphysis.

340) Where is the epiphysis located?

- A ___ on the ends of the bone
- B ___ in the bone marrow
- C ___ center of the bone
- D ___ in the medullary canal
- E ___ in the compact bone

345) What is the diaphysis made of?

341) What is the epiphysial plate of a bone made of?

- A ___ spongy bone
- B ___ hyaline
- C ___ diaphysis
- D ___ growth plate

- A ___ compact bone
- B ___ spongy
- C ___ osteocytes
- D ___ osteoclasts
- E ___ haversain

342) What part of the bone is the medullary canal located in?

346) The Diaphysis is made up of what kind of bone?

- A ____ Osteocytes
- B ____ Haversian Canals
- C ____ Compact Bone
- D ____ Spongy Bone
- E ____ Lamellas

347) The Epiphysis is made up of what kind of bone?

- A ____ Osteocytes
- B ____ Haversian Canals
- C ____ Spongy Bone
- D ____ Compact Bone
- E ____ Lamellas

348) What is the structure labeled "A" in the diagram called?

- A ____ hyaline
- B ____ marrow
- C ____ epiphysis
- D ____ medullary canal
- E ____ diaphysis

349) What is the structure labeled "C" in the diagram called?

- A ____ epiphysical plate
- B ____ marrow
- C ____ medullary canal
- D ____ diaphysis
- E ____ hyaline

350) What does the epiphysical plate do?

- A ____ Grows the Bone
- B ____ Protects the bone
- C ____ Feeds the Bone
- D ____ Cleans the Bone

351) What is the diaphysis made up of?

- A ____ compact bone
- B ____ Hyaline
- C ____ Spongy bone
- D ____ Osetocytes

E ____ Haversian System

352) Which of these are not in the Haversian Canal?

- A ____ Osteocyte
- B ____ Artery
- C ____ Vein
- D ____ Nerve

353) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on the Epiphysical Plate.

354) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on the Medullary Cavity.

355) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on a structure made of Spongy Bone.

356) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on some compact bone.

357) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

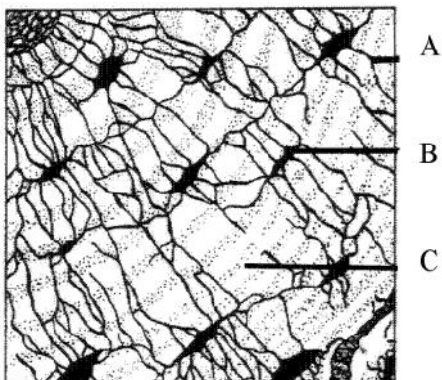
Click on a strucute made of hyaline cartilage.

358) This is a Point and Click question. You must Click on the Media Button to see the image.

Click on the location of the bone marrow.

Microstructure

359) What is the structure indicated by letter A?



- A _____ Blood vessels
- B _____ Osteocytes
- C _____ Canalicule
- D _____ Matrix

360) Which is the purpose of the structure indicated by letter A?

- A _____ Secrete Matrix
- B _____ Allow osteocytes to move
- C _____ Supply osteocytes with food
- D _____ none of these

361) Which is the structure indicated by letter B?

- A _____ Lamella
- B _____ Osteocyte
- C _____ Blood Vessle
- D _____ Matrix

362) Which is the indicated by letter C?

- A _____ Lamella
- B _____ Epiphysial Plate
- C _____ Osteocyte
- D _____ none of these

363) What is found in the haversian canal?

- A _____ An artery, a vein and a nerve
- B _____ an artery, an osteocyte and it's canalicule
- C _____ an osteocyte and its matrix

D _____ Nothing at all

364) What do the lamella look like?

- A _____ tree rings
- B _____ roots
- C _____ dots
- D _____ triangles
- E _____ there is no such thing

365) The growth ring is called a _____.

- A _____ Lamella
- B _____ Osteocyte
- C _____ Spongy bone
- D _____ Haversian Canal
- E _____ Canaliclues

366) What is the matrix of an Osseous tissue made of

- A _____ Calcium Salts
- B _____ Collagen
- C _____ canalicules
- D _____ feathers
- E _____ both collagen and calcium salts

367) Which best describes spongy bone?

- A _____ random bone plates. Many spaces.
- B _____ cylendrical haversion systems
- C _____ a marrow filled space
- D _____ an osteocyte
- E _____ lamella

368) what is found not found in compact bone?

- A _____ haversion systems
- B _____ osteocytes
- C _____ haversian canals
- D _____ canalicules
- E _____ hyaline cartilage

369) What are the little black dots surrounding the haversian canal in a haversian system?

- A _____ Osteocytes
- B _____ Hairs
- C _____ Nerves
- D _____ Osteoblasts
- E _____ Osteoclasts

370) What is the matrix made up of?

- A _____ Calcium and collagen
- B _____ Calcium
- C _____ Protein jelly
- D _____ Collagen
- E _____ Water

371) what is the term for the growth rings in the osseous tissue?

- A _____ lamella
- B _____ tree rings
- C _____ age stripes
- D _____ canalidules
- E _____ lacunae rings

372) What is contained in the Haversian Canal?

- A _____ Artery, Vein, Nerve
- B _____ osteocytes
- C _____ lacunae
- D _____ matrix
- E _____ growth rings

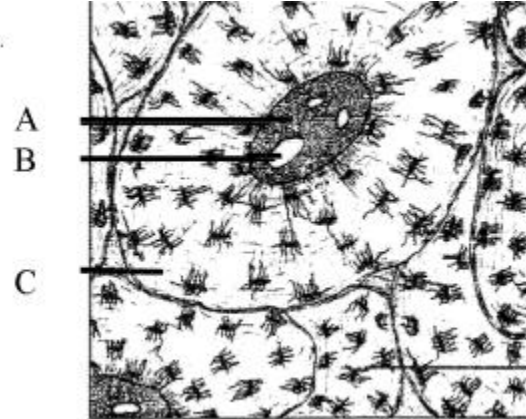
373) What is the epiphysis made of

- A _____ spongy bone
- B _____ cotton bone
- C _____ compact bone
- D _____ hyaline cartilage

374) What is an osteocyte?

- A _____ Bone Cells
- B _____ Cartilage
- C _____ Spongy Bone
- D _____ Compact Bone

375) What is the structure indicated by letter A?



- A _____ Matrix
- B _____ Haversian Canal
- C _____ Lamella
- D _____ Canalicule

376) What is located within the structure indicated by letter A?

- A _____ Blood vessels
- B _____ Osteocytes
- C _____ Lamella
- D _____ Matrix

377) What is the structure indicated by letter C?

- A _____ Blood vessels
- B _____ Osteocytes
- C _____ Lamella
- D _____ Matrix

Bone growth

378) What is ossification?

- A ____ The act of hardening into bone
- B ____ the process of classifying bone
- C ____ The act of moving your bones
- D ____ Being bone headed

379) what do osteoclasts do for the bone?

- A ____ give protein
- B ____ help epithelial tissue
- C ____ repairs quickly
- D ____ break down the bone

380) What do osetoblasts do?

- A ____ Destroy Bones
- B ____ Builds Calcium Matrix
- C ____ Builds canalicules
- D ____ Reabsorbs Calcium Matrix
- E ____ Creates osteocytes

381) What do osteoclast do?

- A ____ Builds Calcium Matrix
- B ____ Builds bones
- C ____ Reabsorbs Calcium Matrix
- D ____ Creates osteocytes

382) What is endochondral ossification?

- A ____ bone formation within hyaline cartilage models
- B ____ bone formation between membrane like layers
- C ____ hardening of the fontanelle (soft spot) on a baby's head
- D ____ the clotting of blood in a fracture

383) Whats the more common form of ossification

- A ____ endochondrial
- B ____ intermembranous
- C ____ itsataco
- D ____ osteogenesis

384) what kind of ossification is better with bones that are laying on top of something?

- A ____ intermembranous
- B ____ endochondral
- C ____ exocondral
- D ____ sheet ossification

385) What does intermembranous mean?

- A ____ between the membrane
- B ____ outside the membrane
- C ____ inside cartilage
- D ____ on top of bone

386) Which of these is formed by intermembranous ossification?

- A ____ Cranial bones
- B ____ Long bones
- C ____ Short bones
- D ____ Irregular bones
- E ____ Facial bones

387) When does most ossification occur?

- A ____ As a toddler
- B ____ As a teenager
- C ____ As a fetus
- D ____ As a bonehead

388) In what bones does intermembranous ossification occur?

- A ____ cranial
- B ____ facial bones
- C ____ wrist bones
- D ____ sesamoid

389) How does flat bone ossify?

- A ____ Intermembranous
- B ____ endochondral
- C ____ hard
- D ____ spongy
- E ____ none

390) What is the function of osteoclasts?

- A ____ Reabsorb calcium matrix
- B ____ Build Calcium matrix
- C ____ Harden bone
- D ____ Create hyaline cartilage

391) What is the first type of bone to form during healing of a bone?

- A ____ spongy bone formation
- B ____ bone remodeling
- C ____ compact bone formation

392) how long does it take for compact bone to form

- A ____ 1-2 Weeks
- B ____ A year
- C ____ 5 days
- D ____ 2 hours
- E ____ 1-2 months

393) What is a hematoma?

- A ____ Blood clots form to stop the bleeding
- B ____ spongy bone formation
- C ____ compact bone formation
- D ____ bone remodeling
- E ____ a disease

394) What is the fracture most often caused by a fall?

- A ____ oblique
- B ____ spiral
- C ____ stress
- D ____ greenstick

395) What does remodeling do to a fracture?

- A ____ forms a callous
- B ____ clots blood
- C ____ removes excess bone
- D ____ forms spongy bone
- E ____ forms compact bone

396) Which repairs bones?

- A ____ Osteoblasts
- B ____ Osteoclasts
- C ____ Chondrocytes

397) Which of the following is the correct sequence of bone repair stages?

- A ____ Callous formation, spongy bone formation, compact formation
- B ____ Compact formation, callous formation, spongy bone formation
- C ____ Callous formation, compact formation, spongy formation
- D ____ Haversian formation, spongy formation, long bone formation
- E ____ Greenstick formation, compact formation, Haversian formation

398) What do you call cell in a bone that is not broken?

- A ____ Osteocyte
- B ____ Osteoblast
- C ____ Osteoclast
- D ____ Osteomast

399) What is a hematoma?

- A ____ blood clot
- B ____ bone
- C ____ type of fracture
- D ____ a bone cell
- E ____ a membrane

400) How long does it take to form compact bone?

- A ____ 4-8 weeks
- B ____ 2 weeks
- C ____ 1 day
- D ____ 12 hours
- E ____ 5 months

401) Which type of bone takes longer to repair?

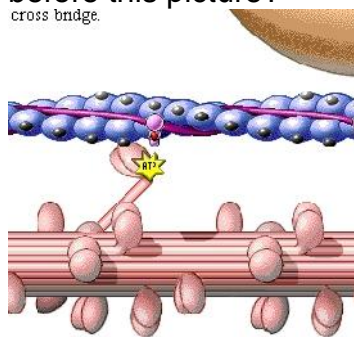
- A ___ compact
- B ___ spongy
- C ___ hematoma
- D ___ hyaline
- E ___ smooth

402) How long does it take to form spongy bone?

- A ___ 1-2 Weeks
- B ___ A year
- C ___ 5 days
- D ___ 2 hours
- E ___ A month

Mechanism of Muscle Contraction

403) Which of the following happened just before this picture?



- A ___ The cross bridge just bound to the actin
- B ___ The ATP was produced by the cross bridge
- C ___ The Troponin was pulled off of the binding sites
- D ___ The cross bridge just finished it's power stroke (its pull)

404) What does the troponin move?

- A ___ tropomyosin
- B ___ actin
- C ___ cross bridges
- D ___ synaptic cleft

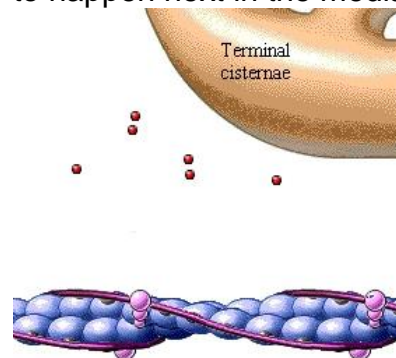
405) What is the purpose of the ATP during the pulling (power stroke) phase of muscle contraction?

- A ___ disconnect crossbridges from binding sites
- B ___ connects crossbridges to the binding sites
- C ___ ATP is not used at that time
- D ___ causes the contraction

406) Which of the following will attach to myosin at some point in a muscle contraction?

- A ___ Actin
- B ___ tropomyosin
- C ___ troponin
- D ___ ATP

407) Check which of the following is about to happen next in the media image



- A ___ Calcium ions will bind to troponin
- B ___ The cross bridge will bind to the actin
- C ___ Tropomyosin will move off of the binding sites
- D ___ ATP will bind to the cross bridge

408) What causes the myosin heads (cross bridges) to disconnect from the actin?

- A ___ ATP binds to the cross bridge
- B ___ The cross bridge will bind to the actin
- C ___ the cross bridge performs its power stroke

D ____ Calcium ions bind to tropomyosin

409) What binds to the troponin to cause it to change shape?

- A ____ Calcium ions
- B ____ Cross bridges
- C ____ ATP
- D ____ Myosin

410) What pulls the tropomyosin off the cross bridge binding sites of the actin?

- A ____ Troponin
- B ____ Ca⁺⁺
- C ____ ATP
- D ____ electrical impulse

411) Put these 3 actions in the order in which they happen (they are not necessarily one after the other)

- A ____ The ATP breaks down to ADP and allows the removal at the crossbridges from the binding sites to their original position
- B ____ Cross bridges attach to the binding sites and pull the actin
- C ____ The Calcium ions is reabsorbed, the troponin goes back to the original shape and puts tropomyosin back.

412) What does the tropomyosin grab and release?

- A ____ The binding sites.
- B ____ The troponin
- C ____ The myosin
- D ____ None of these

413) What the role of Calcium ions

- A ____ the trigger that activates troponin
- B ____ the covering over actin
- C ____ the energy that powers tropomin
- D ____ The molecule that causes the nerve impulse to spread through the muscle

414) Which of these happens first in the mechanism of muscle contraction?

- A ____ nerve impulses reach end of the nerve
- B ____ calcium ions are released from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (terminal cisternae)
- C ____ calcium ions are reabsorbed sarcoplasmic reticulum (terminal cisternae)
- D ____ the troponin moves the tropomyosin off the binding sites

415) Which two events occur sometime after the tropomyosin is pulled off of the cross bridge binding sites?

- A ____ Nerve impulses cause Calcium ions to be released by the sarcoplasmic reticulum
- B ____ The ATP breaks down to ADP and allows the removal at the crossbridges from the binding sites to their original position
- C ____ Troponin changes shape
- D ____ Cross bridges attach to the binding sites and pull the actin

416) What does the ATP do for the contraction?

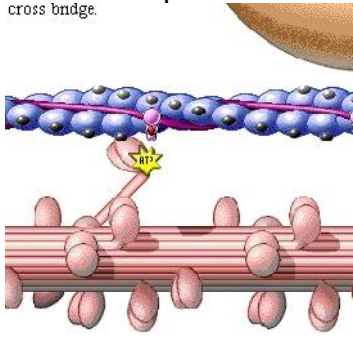
- A ____ It releases the cross bridges from the actin
- B ____ It supplies power for troponin to move
- C ____ It supplies energy for the power stroke
- D ____ it pulls the tropomyosin out of the the way

417) What is the job of the crossbridge?

- A ____ It's what physically binds to the actin
- B ____ It produces ATP
- C ____ It pulls the troponin
- D ____ It's what pulls on the myosin

418) Which of the following happened just before this picture?

cross bridge.



- A ____ The cross bridge just bound to the actin
 - B ____ The ATP was produced by the cross bridge
 - C ____ The Troponin was pulled off of the binding sites
 - D ____ The cross bridge just finished it's power stroke (its pull)
-
-

419) What is the function of tropomyosin?

- A ____ It blocks the binding sites on the myosin
- B ____ It blocks the binding sites on the actin
- C ____ It's what physically binds to the binding site
- D ____ It produces Calcium Ions

420) What is the function of troponin?

- A ____ Is moves tropomyosin
- B ____ It moves actin
- C ____ It's what physically binds to the binding site
- D ____ It releases Calcium Ions