

This is your Anatomy and Physiology Mid-term.

Run for your lives!!! (Just Kidding)

Matching - Anatomy or Physiology?

A	B
1. Study of structure	A. Anatomy
2. muscle actions	B. Physiology
3. Brain Function	
4. Where your quadriceps are.	
5. Types of tissues in your stomach	
6. How many teeth you have	

Multiple choice - characteristics of life

- Which of the following is a characteristic of life?
 - breathing
 - live birth
 - responsiveness
 - intercourse
- The ability of an organism to break down food to release energy is
 - Respiration
 - responsiveness
 - reproduction
 - none of these
- Which of the following is a characteristic of humans but not of all living things?
 - breathing
 - excretion
 - reproduction
 - death
- Excretion is one of the sub-steps of:
 - reproduction
 - homeostasis
 - movement
 - metabolism
- Your body's uptake of nutrients into the cells is:
 - Assimilation
 - Digestion
 - Respiration
- Respiration is done for what purpose?
 - to get energy
 - to remove waste
 - to create CO_2

~~True or False requirements of life~~

- ~~Water makes up approximately 70 % of your body mass~~
- ~~Water serves to help circulate things around within you.~~
- ~~Food provides you with raw materials but not energy that your body needs.~~
- ~~During energy production within your cells, the amount of oxygen is unimportant.~~
- ~~Glucose is the sugar of choice for human beings.~~
- ~~The colder your body gets, the more efficiently you are able to carry out important reactions.~~
- ~~Only mammals require any heat to function.~~

Multiple choice - homeostasis

20. The goal of homeostasis is to _____ your body's chemical and physical characteristics.
 A. Move b. Grow c. Balance d. circulate
21. One example of a condition which would require a response is:
 a. falling body temperature b. lack of light
 c. low blood sugar d. all of the above

Matching - body cavities

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 22. Liver | a. Cranial |
| 23. Uterus | b. Abdominal |
| 24. Spinal Cord | c. pelvic |
| 25. Lungs | d. Thoracic |
| 26. Tongue | e. None of these |

True or False - anatomical directions

27. Superior means toward the midline.
 28. Your elbow is proximal to your finger.
 29. Your Vertebral column is posterior to your nose.
 30. Your little toe is medial to your big toe.
 31. Your eyes are lateral to your ears.

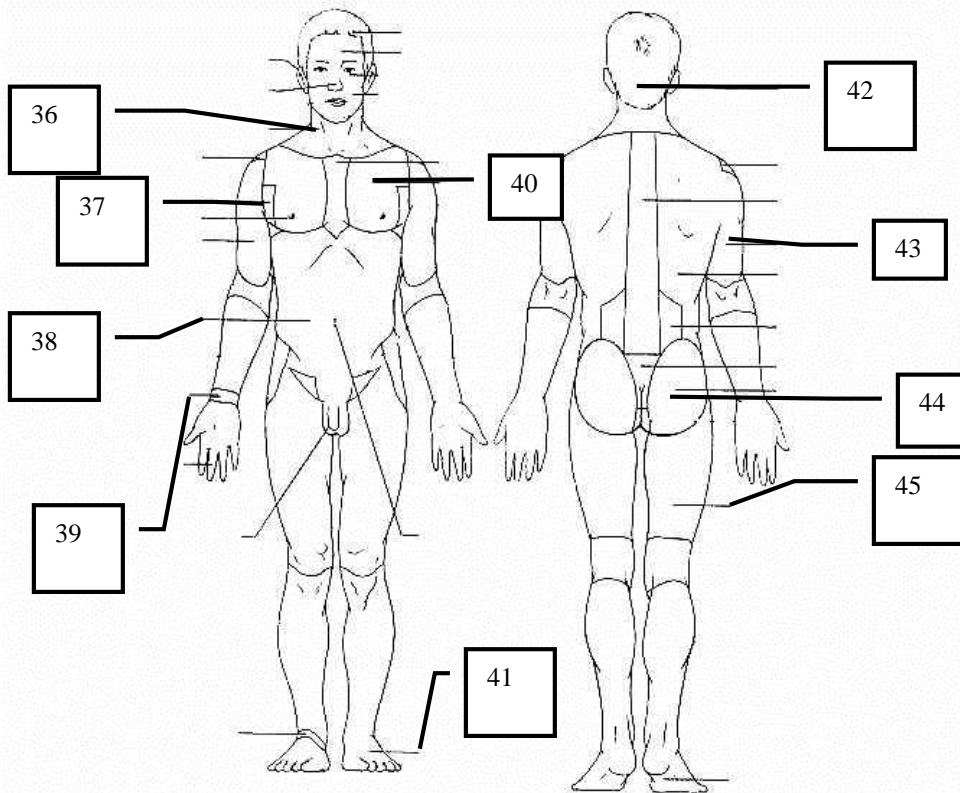
Multiple Choice - levels of organization

32. The simplest level of matter is the:
~~_____ a. Molecule _____ b. Atom _____ c. Protein _____ d. cube~~
33. Cells are made of _____ put together, according to the _____ levels of organization.
~~_____ A. Many molecules _____ b. Many atoms _____ c. Many tissues~~
34. Many tissues which work together form an:
~~_____ a. Tissue _____ b. System _____ c. Organ _____ d. macromolecule~~
35. A protein is an example of a:
~~_____ a. Atom b. Macromolecule _____ c. tissue~~

36. - 45. Anatomical Regions

Refer to this list of body regions to identify the labeled locations on the accompanying diagrams, all are used once and no more than once!

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| a. femoral | b. acromial | c. abdominal | d. pelvic |
| e. costal | ab. occipital | ac. lumbar | |
| ad. lumbar | ae. pedal | bc. axillary | bd. carpal |
| be. sternal | cd. Brachial | ce. Pectoral | |



True or False - Cell Structure

46. The cell membrane surrounds and protects the cell
 47. The cell membrane is a semi permeable barrier.
 48. The golgi body is involved with respiration.
 49. The ribosome prepares cats for ritualistic, pagan dissection at the hands of anatomy students.
 50. The mitochondria are the site of external transport of cell products.

Multiple Choice - Tissue types - epithelial

51. Simple cuboidal cells look like:
 A. square boxes b. Frisbees c. logs d. Adam Sandler

52. Cells which are flat in shape are probably:
 a. Simple columnar b. areolar c. squamous d. Recently hit by a car
53. Pseudostratified means that:
 a. All cells are not really ciliated b. fake cells are layered on top of real ones
 c. all cells are missing a nucleus d. all cells look layered, but aren't
54. Which type of epithelial tissue has the ability to change shape when stretched?
 a. Stratified columnar b. Strat. transitional c. Strat. squamous
 d. Strat. cuboidal
55. Filtration is the main function of:
 a. Cuboidal b. columnar c. squamous
56. Trapping dust in the air you breath is done by:
 a. Pseudostratified columnar b. cuboidal c. transitional
57. Which tissue lines the inside of your mouth?
 a. Simple squamous b. stratified squamous c. simple columnar
 d. stratified columnar
58. Where do you find Pseudostratified columnar?
 a. Liver b. skin c. trachea d. feet
59. Your bladder is lined with this cell:
 a. Transitional b. columnar c. cuboidal

Multiple choice - Connective Tissue Structure

60. The tissue that is a network of loosely arranged collagen and elastin fibers is...
 a. Areolar b. Adipose c. fibrocartilage d. hyaline
61. The type of muscle tissue that has no striations is called.
 a. Skeletal b. smooth c. Cardiac
62. The Tissue that has calcium salts in its matrix is...
 a. Vascular b. Osseous c. Elastic d. cardiac
63. Elastic cartilage is similar to which other cartilage with the exception of the elastic fibers?
 a. Vascular b. Elastic c. Hyaline d. Bone
64. The tissue whose vacuoles have pushed the nucleus and cytoplasm to one side is...
 a. Adipose b. Areolar c. connective d. Dense Regular

Matching - Tissue Functions

A	B
65. Areolar	A. Support for ears, trachea
66. Adipose	B. Attaches Bone to Bone
67. Dense Regular	C. Cushions joints
68. Vascular	D. Conscious Movements
69. Cardiac	E. Storage, Insulation
70. Hyaline	AB. Binding of skin/muscle
71. Skeletal	AC. Forms Trachea(windpipe)
_____	AD. Carry Food, Oxy., waste
_____	BC. Causes blood to move

Matching - Location

72. Areolar	A. Heart
73. Cardiac	B. ends of bones
74. dense regular	C. Intervertebral Disks
75. hyaline cartilage.	D. Tendons
76. Osseous	E. Bones
_____	ab. Under skin

Multiple Choice - Minky Questions

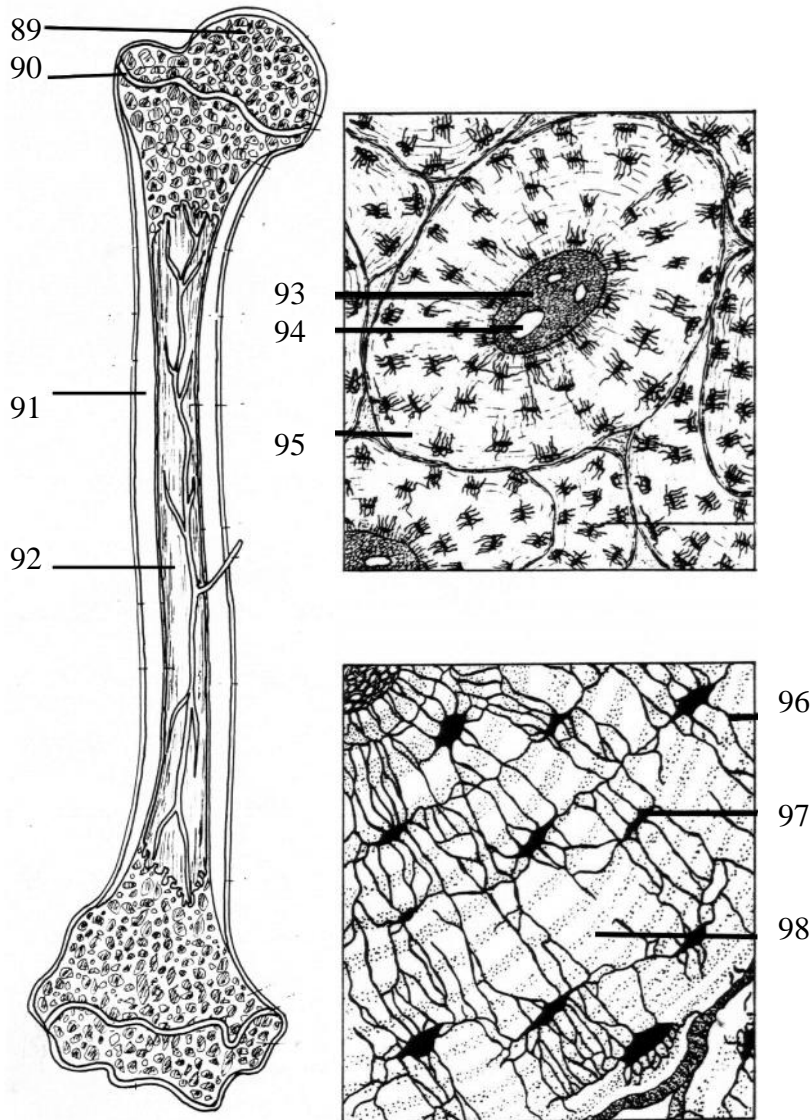
77. Which is not a clean up responsibility in the back room?
 a. clean drains b. put instruments in dishwasher c. wipe off counter
78. Your cats had their necks and stomachs cut because:
 a. it is how they were killed b. It is where they were injected with dye
 c. it makes it easier to see the internal organs
79. Bubble in all of the things that should be in your drawer?
 a. probe b. manual c. Pencil/pen c. sponge d. apron

True or False - Skeletal system I.

80. A bones primary function is support/protection.
81. Bone marrow is found in the medullary cavity.
82. Your facial bones are irregular bones.
83. Your Pelvis is a sesamoid bone.
84. A short bone is not attached to any other bones.
85. Long bones are the "stereotypical bones".
86. Your wrist bones are short bones.
87. Your fingers are flat bones.

89 - 98 Label the bone structure diagrams using the word bank

- a. diaphysis b. Spongy bone c. Haversian canal
 d. Epiphysial plate e. Epiphysis ab. Matrix ac. osteocyte
 ad. lacunae ae. canalicule bc. blood/nerve
 bd. lamella



True or false - intermembraneous vs. endochondrial ossification

IM = intermembraneous EC = Endochondrial

99. EC forms cranial bones.
 100. Bone formation begins with Hyaline cartilage in EC ossification.
 101. Spongy bone forms first, then compact during both types of ossification.
 102. IM happens in all long bones.

Multiple Choice - Broken Bones

103. A break which is all the way through a bone is a:
 a. Complete b. Greenstick c. Lateral d. simple
104. A break which smashes the bone into many pieces is a:
 a. Spiral b. Oblique c. commuted d. open
105. A break caused by a twisting motion is a:
 a. commuted b. spiral c. stress d. greenstick
106. A break often associated with the bendable bones of babies and small children:
 a. Transverse b. open c. stress d. greenstick
107. A minor break often caused by the pounding of running is a:
 a, stress b. open c. closed d. commuted
108. A fracture that breaks the skin is very dangerous. It is known as a:
 a. Spiral b. Transverse c. Open d. closed

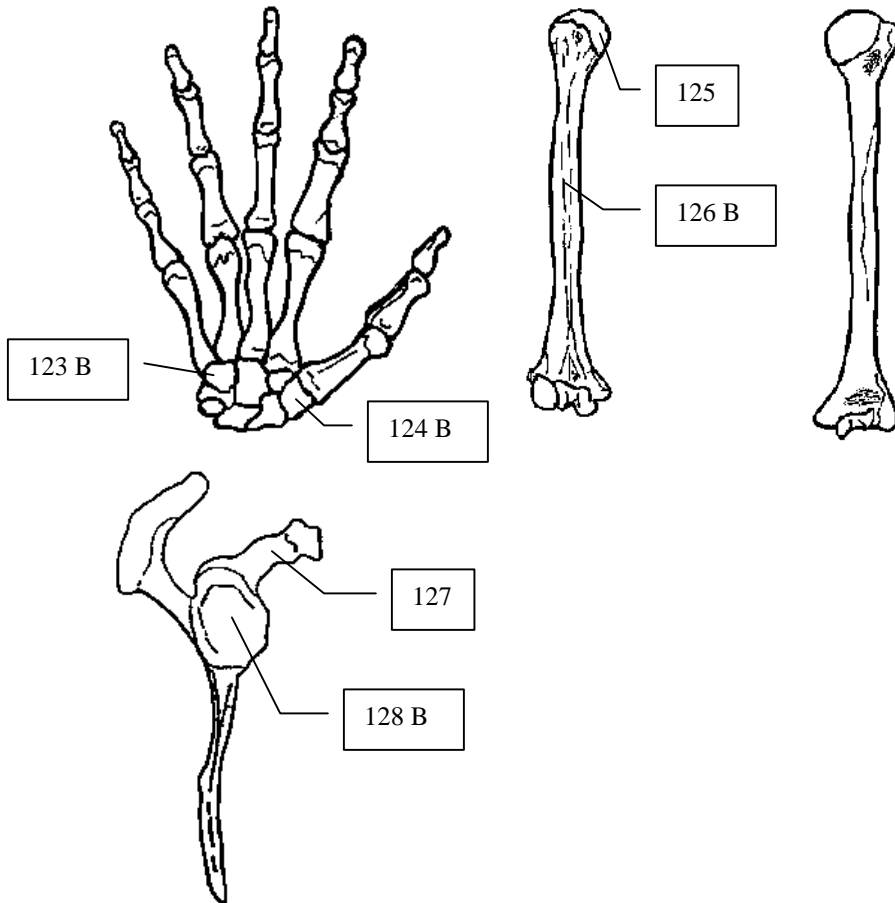
True or False - Fracture Repair

109. The first thing that happens immediately following a fracture is the stoppage of bleeding.
110. The growth of spongy bone in the fracture site marks the point where a doctor will remove a cast from the patient.
111. The two broken surfaces of the bone must be touching one another for healing to be possible.
112. The oversized lump of bone that surrounds the fracture after all healing has finished is called a callous.
113. The process of slowly removing that oversized callous patch is called remodeling.

There are no questions between 114 and 122. Please skip ahead on the answer sheet to number 123 and continue with the bone diagrams on the next page.

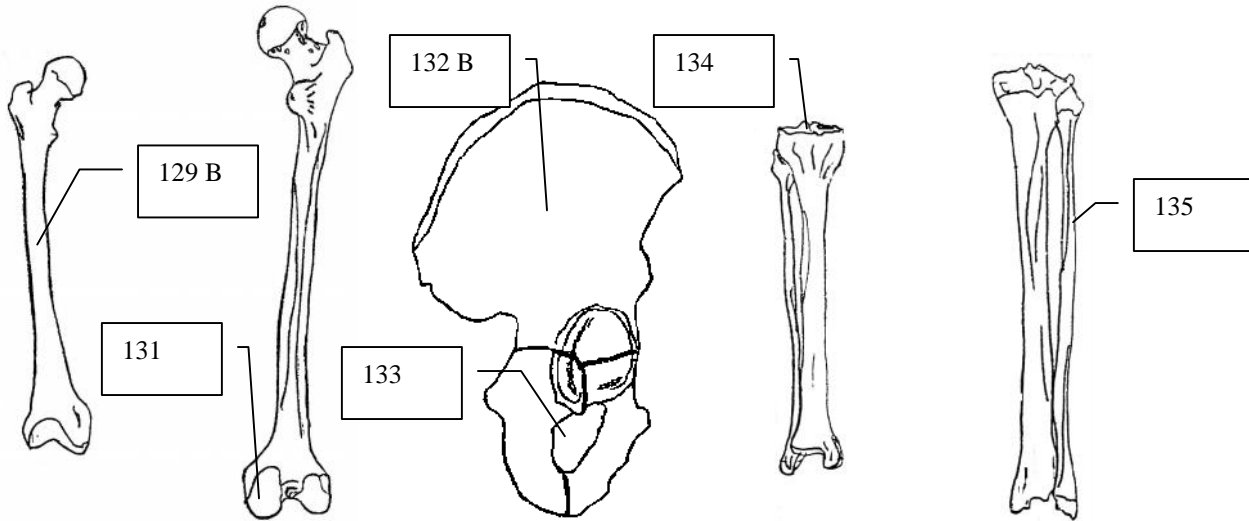
123-128 Skeletal Completion with a word bank - upper body (B = Bone)

- a. Humerus b. temporal c. parietal d. head e. Corocoid process
 ab. Scaphoid ac. radius ad. hamate ae. Costal bc. Olacranon process
 bd. Sphenoid be. capitulum cd. medial epichondyle ce. Scapula de. maxilla



129-135 Completion with a word bank - lower body

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



True or False - Muscular Structure

136. Voluntary muscles are ones that can be controlled.
 137. Your heart is a voluntary muscle.
 138. Tendons attach muscles to bones.
 139. The end of a muscle attached to the bone which moves is the insertion.

Multiple Choice - 3 main joint types

140. Which type of joint allows only a little movement?
 a. Synarthrotic b. Amphiarthrotic c. Diarthrotic
141. Which type of joint forms the joints of your facial and cranial bones?
 a. Synarthrotic b. Amphiarthrotic c. Diarthrotic
142. Which type of joint is the least rigid and allows the most movement?
 a. Synarthrotic b. Amphiarthrotic c. Diarthrotic
143. Which type of joint forms things like your knee and elbow?
 a. Synarthrotic b. Amphiarthrotic c. Diarthrotic

Matching - Examples of moveable joints

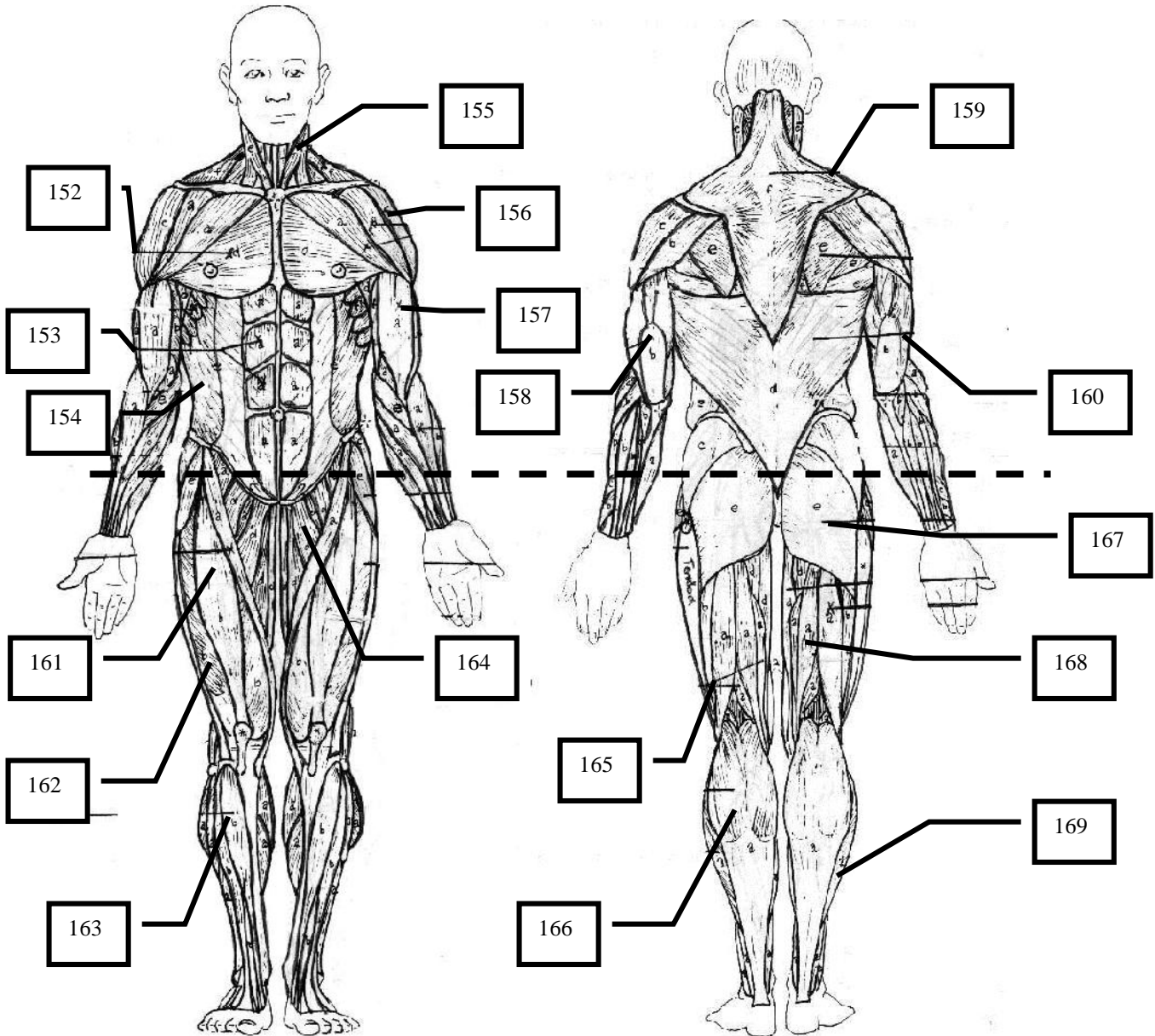
144. Hip _____ a. Condyloid
 145. Knee _____ b. Saddle
 146. Phalanges/metacarpals (2nd-5th) _____ c. Hinge
 147. Atlas(C1)/Axis(C2) _____ d. Ball and Socket
 148. Phalange/Metacarpal (1st) _____ e. Gliding
 149. Between individual tarsals _____ f. Pivot
 150. Tibia/Fibula _____ g. None of these

True or False - Range of movement

- 13. A hinge joint can flex , extend, and rotate.
- 14. A ball and socket joint can move in every possible anatomical direction.

152-160 Upper body muscles - completion

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Sternocleidomastoid
- c. Trapezius
- d. Deltoid
- e. Latissimus dorsi
- ab. triceps brachii
- ac. Brachialis
- ad. Pectoralis major
- ae. Brachioradialis
- bc. Teres major
- bd. Rectus abdominus
- be. External Oblique



161-169 Lower body muscles - completion

- a. Gluteus maximus
- b. Tibialis anterior
- c. Semitendinosus
- d. Vastus lateralis
- e. Vastus medialis
- ab. Rectus femoris
- ac. Gracilis
- ad. Tensor fascia latae
- ae. Gastrocnemius
- bc. Soleus
- bd. Gluteus medius
- be. Semimembranosus

