

1. Which of the statements pertaining to the skin is TRUE?

- A. The reason that the nail bed appears pink is the large number of melanocytes in the underlying dermis.
- B. The skin is not able to receive stimuli because the cells of the epidermis are not living and therefore there are not sensory receptors in the skin.
- C. The dermis comprises the major portion of the skin.
- D. When a patient is said to have "third degree burns". this indicates that the patient has burns that cover approximately one-third of the body.
- E. Because body hair seems to serve no important function, there are no nerve endings associated with it and therefore no sensation from any stimulation is felt.

2. Cranial bones develop:

- A. from cartilage models
- B. within fibrous membranes
- C. from a tendon
- D. within osseous membranes

3. Jane has an upper respiratory infection and begins to feel pain in her teeth. This is a good indication that the infection is located in the:

- A. frontal sinuses
- B. sphenoid bone
- C. temporal bone
- D. maxillary sinuses
- E. zygomatic bones

4. The zygomatic bones articulate with zygomatic processes extending from the:

- A. frontal, parietal and temporal bones
- B. maxillary, nasal and ethmoid bones
- C. frontal, maxillary and temporal bones
- D. nasal, maxillary and parietal bones
- E. mandibular, frontal and ethmoid bones

5. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the liver and the heart?

- A. The liver is medial to the heart
- B. The liver is superior to the heart
- C. The liver is distal to the heart
- D. The liver is inferior to the heart
- E. The liver is posterior to the heart

6. Which of the following statements pertaining to bone is/are TRUE?

- A. Bone is deposited by osteoclasts.
- B. Bone is a dynamic structure with calcium salts continually being added and removed.
- C. Bone is not vascularized.
- D. Bone is a site of fat deposition.
- E. B) and D)

7. Very small channels connecting lacunae within bones are called:

- A. osteons
- B. central canals
- C. canaliculi
- D. lateral branches
- E. links

8. The hard palate is composed of contributions from the & bones?

- A. ethmoid, palatine
- B. maxillary, sphenoid
- C. ethmoid, sphenoid
- D. palatine, maxillary
- E. sphenoid, palatine

9. Hallux is another name for the:

- A. thumb
- B. 3rd cervical vertebra
- C. terminal portion of the sternum
- D. big toe
- E. horseshoe-shaped bone found just under the chin

10. The external auditory meatus and the styloid process are part of the bone.

- A. parietal
- B. temporal
- C. sphenoid
- D. frontal
- E. none of the above

11. The most important factors affecting hair growth are:

- A. sex and hormones
- B. age and glandular products
- C. the size and number of hair follicles
- D. nutrition and hormones

12. Which of the following bones articulates with the radius?

- A. pisiform
- B. scaphoid
- C. cuneiform
- D. capitate
- E. triquetral

13. The large medial bone of the leg is the:

- A. tibia
- B. ulna
- C. femur
- D. humerus
- E. fibula

14. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- A. The bones of the fingers are called phalanges.
- B. The palm of the hand is formed by the carpal bones.
- C. At the completion of supination, the radius lies parallel to the ulna.
- D. The thumb is made up of just 2 bones.
- E. The clavicle is the only bone of the pectoral girdle to articulate with the axial skeleton.

15. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The muscles attached to the hair follicles that cause "goose bumps" are called arrector folliculi muscles.
- B. The greater trochanter is a bony landmark of the ulna.
- C. The function of keratin is to protect skin from ultraviolet light.
- D. If an incision cuts the brain into right and left parts, the section is a sagittal section.
- E. The proximal radioulnar joint is an example of a hinge joint.

16. You have a cervical vertebra in your hand. What feature is present that is NOT present on the other vertebrae?

- A. transverse foramina
- B. facets
- C. body
- D. spinous process
- E. pedicles

17. The movement that is exemplified by a ballerina pointing her toes is:

- A. circumduction
- B. eversion
- C. inversion
- D. plantar flexion
- E. dorsiflexion

18. Which hormone increases osteoclast activity to release more calcium ions into the bloodstream?

- A. calcitonin
- B. thyroxine
- C. parathyroid hormone
- D. estrogen

19. Your anatomy instructor asks you to locate the lateral malleolus. What bone will you pick up?

- A. calcaneous
- B. ulna
- C. fibula
- D. tibia
- E. radius

20. An example of an interosseus fibrous joint is:

- A. the clavicle and the scapula at the distal ends
- B. the radius and the ulna along their lengths
- C. between the vertebrae
- D. between the humerus and the glenoid cavity

21. In addition to protection (physical and chemical barrier), the skin serves other functions. Which of the following is another vital function of the skin?

- A. It is involved in the conversion of cholesterol to vitamin D.
- B. It aids in the transport of materials throughout the body.
- C. The cells of the epidermis store glucose as glycogen for energy.
- D. It absorbs vitamin C so that the skin will not be subject to diseases.

22. The only fixed support for the pectoral girdle is the:

- A. sternum
- B. scapula
- C. clavicle
- D. radius
- E. humerus

23. All of the following influence joint stability EXCEPT:

- A. shape of articulating surfaces
- B. bone density
- C. muscle tone
- D. degree of ligament stretch

24. Which of the following statements is TRUE about MELANIN?

- A. It is produced by melanocytes and is stored in keratinocytes
- B. It is present in carrots and other orange plant foods
- C. It makes skin tough and waterproof
- D. It connects the epidermis to dermis

25. Which of the following definitions is NOT correct'?

- A. pedicle: a smooth articulating surface on a bone
- B. foramen: an opening or passageway through a bone
- C. hiatus: an opening into a bone
- D. tubercle: an elevation on a bone for the attachment of a muscle or ligament

26. Which forms the major portion of the coxal bone?

- A. ischium
- B. pubis
- C. ilium
- D. pelvic

27. The suture that connects the parietal bone with the frontal bone is the suture.

- A. sagittal
- B. coronal
- C. squamous
- D. lambdoid

28. Eyebrow hairs are always shorter than the hairs on your head because:

- A. they grow much more slowly.
- B. eyebrow follicles are only active for a few months out of the year.
- C. the vascular supply of the eyebrow follicle is one-tenth that of the head hair follicle.
- D. hormones in the eyebrow follicle switch the growth off after growth has reached a predetermined length.

29. Which of the following is present in thick skin but NOT in thin skin?

- A. stratum basale
- B. stratum lucidum
- C. stratum corneum
- D. stratum granulosum
- E. dermal papillae

30. The canal that runs through the core of each osteon (the Haversian canal) is the site of:

- A. cartilage and interstitial lamellae
- B. osteoclasts and osteoblasts
- C. yellow marrow and spicules
- D. blood vessels and nerve fibers

31. Why is the skin over your knuckles wrinkled and creased?

- A. the skin is keratinized
- B. the skin is avascular
- C. the skin is dead
- D. the skin anchors directly to the bone

32. The glenoid cavity is part of the:

- A. scapula
- B. clavicle
- C. humerus
- D. vertebral column
- E. sternum

33. The anatomical position is used:

- A . rarely, because people don't assume this position
- B. as a standard reference point for directional terms regardless of whether the body is vertical or horizontal
- C. only when a body is lying down
- D. as the most comfortable way to stand when dissecting a cadaver

34. The gliding motion of the wrist is accomplished because of the _____ joint

- A. hinge
- B. plane
- C. pivot
- D. condyloid

35. Spongy bone is composed of a framework called:

- A. osteons
- B. lamellar bone .
- C. trabeculae
- D. osseous lamellae

36. Movement of a limb away from the median plane of the body along the frontal plane is called:

- A. abduction
- B. adduction
- C. inversion
- D. circumduction
- E. extension

37. A fibrous joint that is a peg-in-socket is called a joint.

- A. syndesmosis
- B. suture
- C. synchondrosis
- D. gomphosis

38. A carpal bone is an example of a:

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

39. The reproducing of cells of the epithelium are found mainly in the:

- A. stratum basale
- B. stratum spinosum
- C. stratum comeum
- D. stratum lucidum
- E. all of these layers contain reproducing cells

40. The odontoid process would be found on the:

- A. atlas
- B. axis**
- C. sacrum
- D. coccyx
- E. ribs

41. The superior nasal concha is a part of which bone?

- A. vomer
- B. ethmoid**
- C. sphenoid
- D. maxilla

42. Which layer of the dermis comprises ~80% of the dermis and is responsible for the tension lines in the skin?

- A. reticular layer**
- B. subcutaneous layer
- C. hypodermal layer
- D. papillary layer
- E. none of the above

43. A neurosurgeon orders a spinal tap for a patient. Into what body cavity will the needle be inserted?

- A. ventral
- B. cranial
- C. pelvic
- D. dorsal**
- E. thoracic