

University of Ottawa
ANP1106C
Midterm #1

Date: February 1, 2018
Time: 11:30h
Duration: 1 hr 20 min

Instructor:
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VERSION: SCISSORS

1. Small, flat, oddly shaped bones found between some of the large flat bones of the skull are called.....
bones.
A. Irregular
B. Sesamoid
C. Sutural
D. Sagittal
E. Superfluous
2. The clavicle articulates with the scapula at the:
A. Acromion process
B. Coracoid process
C. Glenoid tuberosity
D. Scapular spine
E. Subscapular fossa
3. What makes up the axial skeleton?
A. The skull, vertebral column, and pelvis
B. Arms, legs, hands, and feet
C. The skull, vertebral column, and rib cage
D. Shoulder and pelvic girdles
4. The superior nasal concha is a part of which bone?
A. Vomer
B. Ethmoid
C. Sphenoid
D. Maxilla
5. Which of the following glands or organs produces a hormone that tends to increase blood calcium levels?
A. Pineal
B. Thyroid
C. Parathyroid
D. Spleen
6. Pollex
A. Thumb
B. 3rd cervical vertebra
C. terminal portion of the sternum
D. big toe
E. horseshoe-shaped bone found just under the chin

7. Which of the following bones is/are NOT part of the axial skeleton?
- A. Cervical vertebrae
 - B. Occipital
 - C. Clavicle
 - D. Sacrum
 - E. Mandible
8. The annulus fibrosus forms the outermost part of the:
- A. Patella
 - B. Intervertebral discs
 - C. Glenoid cavity
 - D. Xiphoid process
 - E. External auditory meatus
9. The bone that contributes to the nasal septum is the:
- A. Vomer
 - B. Inferior nasal concha
 - C. Nasal
 - D. Palatine
 - E. Maxillary
10. "Goosebumps" occur as a result of:
- A. Contraction of arrector pili muscles
 - B. Contraction of elastic fibers in the bulb of the hair follicle
 - C. Contraction of papillae
 - D. Contraction of levator folliculi muscles
 - E. None of the above.
11. The reticular layer of the dermis consists mostly of:
- A. Areolar connective tissue
 - B. Adipose tissue
 - C. Smooth muscle
 - D. Stratified squamous epithelium
 - E. Dense irregular connective tissue
12. Which of the following is FALSE concerning oil production in the skin?
- A. Oil is produced by sudoriferous glands
 - B. Secretion of oil is via the holocrine mode
 - C. The secretion is called sebum
 - D. Oil is usually secreted into hair follicles
 - E. Oil has some waterproofing and bactericidal properties
13. 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.
14. Melanocytes and keratinocytes work together in protecting the skin from UV damage because the role of the keratinocytes is to.....
- A. Provide the melanocyte with a protective shield against abrasion
 - B. Accumulate the melanin granules on their superficial portion, forming a pigment that protects DNA from UV radiation

- C. Maintain the appropriate pH in order for the melanocyte to synthesize melanin granules
 - D. Maintain the appropriate temperature so the product of the melanocyte will not denature
15. What is the second, more long-term threat to life from a massive third-degree burn?
- A. Infection
 - B. Catastrophic fluid loss
 - C. Unbearable pain
 - D. Excessive activation of immune function
16. Which of the following is NOT a function of skin?
- A. Calcium production
 - B. Vitamin D synthesis
 - C. Protection
 - D. Excretion of wastes
 - E. Temperature regulation
17. Apocrine glands, which begin to function at puberty under hormonal influence, seem to play little role in thermoregulation. Where would we find these glands in the human body?
- A. In all body regions and buried deep in the dermis
 - B. Beneath the flexure lines in the body
 - C. In the axillary and anogenital area
 - D. In the palms of the hands and soles of the feet
18. The bone in which the foramen magnum is found is the:
- A. Atlas
 - B. Axis
 - C. Occipital
 - D. Parietal
19. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- A. The most common site of fracture in the humerus is the anatomical neck
 - B. The tarsus contains 9 bones
 - C. The tubercle of a rib articulates with the transverse process of the same-numbered thoracic vertebrae
 - D. The largest and strongest bone of the face is the maxilla
 - E. The layman's name for the scapula is the collarbone
20. Which of the following pairs are mismatched?
- A. Mandible // only movable bone in the skull
 - B. Hyoid // Bone that does not articulate with any other bone
 - C. Sacrum // consists of four fused vertebrae
 - D. Thoracic vertebrae // articulates with thoracic ribs posteriorly
 - E. Inferior nasal conchae // classified as facial bones
21. The large medial bone of the leg:
- A. Tibia
 - B. Ulna
 - C. Femur
 - D. Humerus
 - E. Fibula
22. Which of the following bones is NOT weight-bearing?
- A. Talus

- B. Femur
 - C. Fibula**
 - D. Tibia
23. 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
24. The only fixed support for the pectoral girdle is the:
- A. Sternum**
 - B. Scapula
 - C. Clavicle
 - D. Radius
 - E. Humerus
25. What kind of tissue is the forerunner of long bones in the embryo?
- A. Elastic connective tissue
 - B. Dense fibrous connective tissue
 - C. Fibrocartilage
 - D. Hyaline cartilage**
26. 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
27. Which of the following bones articulates with the radius?
- A. Pisiform
 - B. Scaphoid**
 - C. Cuneiform
 - D. Capitate
 - E. Triquetral
28. In the elbow joint, the trochlea articulates with the:
- A. Humerus
 - B. Radius
 - C. Ulna**
 - D. Capitulum
29. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- A. Yellow marrow is found in almost all of the bones of an infant's body
 - B. Most bones of the body are formed by intramembranous ossification
 - C. Bones that increase in diameter via the addition of bone to their outer surfaces demonstrate appositional growth.**
 - D. Bones are classified by whether they are weight-bearing or protective in function

30. A small projection on a bone for the attachment of a muscle is called a:
- A. Facet
 - B. Ramus
 - C. Fossa
 - D. Phalanx
 - E. Tubercle