
1. Which Anatomical Plane Separates Left from Right?

- Side Plane
- Frontal Plane
- Sagittal Plane
- Transverse Plane

2. Which of the following regions corresponds to the Arm?

- Cervical
- Brachial
- Femoral
- Pedal

3. What does the term 'longissimus' in a muscle name primarily indicate about that muscle?

- Muscle's location in the Body
- How the Muscle Fibers are Oriented
- The Action of the Muscle
- The Muscle Length

4. Describe the Motion of the Queen's Forearm during her Wave

- Flexion/Extension
- Radial/Ulnar Deviation
- Opposition/Reposition
- Pronation/Supination

5. Synarthrosis Joints Have the Most Motion in the Body.

- False (correct)
- True

6. To examine your client's arm from the shoulder to wrist you must move in which direction?

- Proximally
- Superiorly
- Distally
- Laterally

7. Which of the Following is NOT a Type of Synovial Joint?

- Hinge Joint
 - Saddle Joint
 - Suture Joint
 - Ball and Socket Joint
-

8. What Type of Contraction are the Abdominals Completing During a Plank Exercise?

- Concentric
- Isokinetic
- Eccentric
- Isometric

9. Which of the Following Bones is Shaded Purple in the Image Below?

- Zygomatic Bone
- Sphenoid Bone
- Vomer Bone
- Maxilla Bone



10. Which of the Following Cranial/Facial Bones are NOT fused pairs?

- Parietal Bones
- Temporal Bones
- Maxillae Bones
- Palantine Bones

11. The Sphenoid Bone is the Bridge Between the Cranial and Facial Skeleton.

- True
- False

12. Which of the Following is not a Facial Bone?

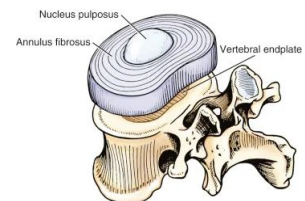
- Maxilla
- Zygomatic Bone
- Vomer Bone
- Parietal Bone

13. Which of the following is a distinguishing characteristic for cervical vertebrae?

- 'Heart' Shaped Vertebral Body
- Triangular Vertebral Foramen
- Transverse Foramina within Transverse Processes
- Costal Facet Joints

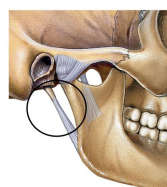
14. Between Every Vertebral Body Lies an Inter-vertebral Disc.

- False
- True



15. Name the Ligament Labelled Below

- Temporomandibular Ligament
- Stylomandibular Ligament
- Sphenomandibular Ligament
- Ligamentum Flavum



16. On Which Bone is the Styloid Process Located?

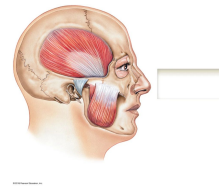
- Temporal Bone
- Zygomatic Bone
- Mandible
- Sphenoid Bone

17. Which of the Following is not a Muscle of Mastication?

- Lateral Pterygoid Muscle
- Temporalis Muscle
- Masseter Muscle
- Zygomaticus Muscle

18. Masseter inserts onto the angle and ramus of the _____.

- Mandible
- Maxilla
- Temporal Bone
- Zygomatic Bone



19. The Facial Nerve supplies muscles of _____.

- The Tongue
- Mastication
- The Anterior Neck
- Facial Expression

20. Which of the following extends the vertebral column and depresses the ribs?

- Longus Capitis
- Iliocostalis Lumborum
- Longus Cervicis
- Quadratus Lumborum

21. Which of the following is a Function of the Quadratus Lumborum Muscle?

- Lumbar Extension
- Lumbar Lateral Flexion
- Inhalation
- Exhalation

22. What is the Deepest Muscle Contained Within the Abdominal Wall?

- Rectus Abdominis
- Transversus Abdominis
- Internal Oblique
- External Oblique

23. The External Intercostal Muscles are Primarily Involved in Inspiration

- False
 - True
-

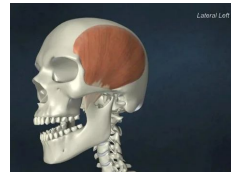
KINE 1P98 - Lecture 4 (Midterm Review)

Which Abdominal Wall Muscle Causes Flexion of the Spinal Column and Depression of the Ribs?

- Transversus Abdominis
- Diaphragm
- Internal Intercostals
- Rectus Abdominis

Temporalis, along with the masseter, _____.

- Compresses the Cheeks
- Closes the Jaw
- Draws the Corners of the Mouth Superiorly/Laterally
- Raises the Eyebrows



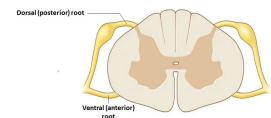
The tapered, inferior portion of the spinal cord is called the _____.

- Cauda Equina
- Filum Terminale
- Conus Medularis
- Sacral Prominens



The anterior root of the spinal cord consists of _____.

- Motor & Sensory Neurons
- Only Sensory Neurons
- Only Motor Neurons
- Ganglia & Neurons



Buccinator has origins on both the mandible and the _____.

- Sphenoid
- Temporal
- Maxilla
- Palantine



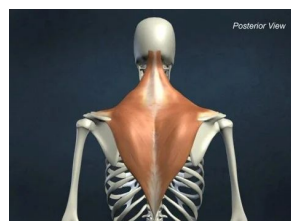
Which of the Following Gives Rise to the Phrenic Nerve (Nerve supply to the Diaphragm)?

- Cervical Plexus
- Brachial Plexus
- Thoracic Plexus
- Lumbar Plexus



The Trapezius Muscle Acts on the _____.

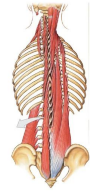
- Head, neck & scapula
- Scapula, wrist & digits
- Head, neck & scapula



- Neck, scapula & forearm

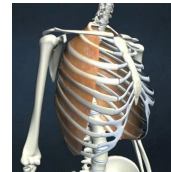
The Erector Spinae are organized in which order (from medial to lateral)?

- Spinalis, iliocostalis, longissimus
- Iliocostalis, longissimus, spinalis
- spinalis, longissimus, iliocostalis
- Longissimus, iliocostalis, spinalis



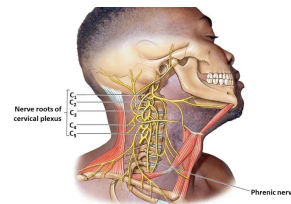
The origins of the external Intercostals are from the _____.

- Superior border of the rib above
- Inferior border of the rib above
- Inferior border of the rib below
- Superior border of the rib below



Which of the following muscles is innervated by the phrenic nerves (C3-C5) and compresses the abdominopelvic cavity?

- Diaphragm
- Rectus Abdominis
- External Oblique
- Internal Oblique



Acting unilaterally, the external oblique muscles

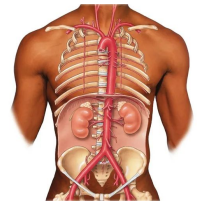
_____.

- Laterally flex & rotate the vertebral column
- Elevate the rib cage during inspiration
- Medially rotate the scapula
- Extend the vertebral column



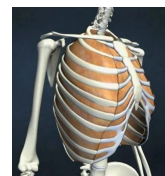
Blood in the aortic arch branches directly into all of the following except:

- Left Common Carotid Art.
- Right Common Carotid Art.
- Left Subclavian Art.
- Brachiocephalic Trunk



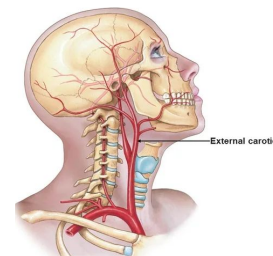
The internal intercostal muscles are used during:

- Passive Inspiration
- Passive Expiration
- Active Inspiration
- Active Expiration



Which of the following does NOT branch off the external carotid artery?

- Facial Artery
- Middle Cerebral Artery
- Occipital Artery
- Superficial Temporal Artery



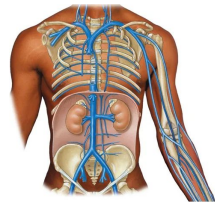
The rectus abdominis muscles are innervated by the _____ nerves.

- Intercostal
- Phrenic
- Iliohypogastric
- Ilioinguinal



The left and right common iliac veins unite anterior to L5 to form which structure?

- Femoral Vein
- Great Saphenous Vein
- Hemiazygos Vein
- Inferior Vena Cava



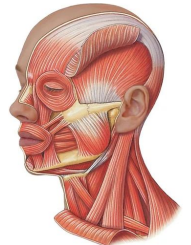
Spinalis thoracis is a major _____ of the vertebral column in the thoracic area.

- Flexor
- Lateral Rotator
- Abductor
- Extensor



What is the name of the muscle that bulges on the lateral side of your face when clenching your jaw?

- Buccal
- Platysma
- Risorius
- Masseter



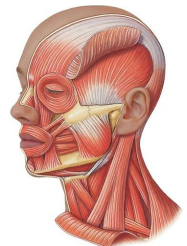
Which of the following muscles is innervated by the trigeminal nerve (V), and acts to open the jaw?

- Medial Pterygoid
- Lateral Pterygoid
- Masseter
- Mentalis



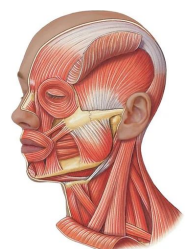
Which of the following compresses the lips and is thus called the "kissing muscle"?

- Buccinator
- Orbicularis Oris
- Orbicularis Occuli
- Zygomaticus Major



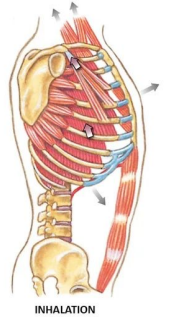
Which of the following is most superficial in the neck region?

- Sternocleidomastoid
- Platysma
- Omohyoid
- Mentalis



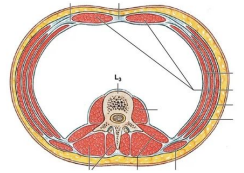
Which of the following elevates the ribs and enlarges the thoracic cavity?

- Internal Intercostals
- Superior Serratus Posterior
- Transversus Abdominis
- Rectus Abdominis



Which of the following is divided longitudinally by the linea alba?

- External Obliques
- Transversus Abdominis
- Internal Obliques
- Rectus Abdominis



The merging of the subclavian vein and the external/internal jugular veins on the same side forms the:

- Brachial Vein
- Azygos Vein
- Superior Vena Cava
- Brachiocephalic Vein

