

University of Ottawa
ANP 1106C
Midterm #1

Mediad:
* generator potential (spinal nerves)
=> presynaptic / encapsulated
* receptor potential (general nerves)
=> special senses
Auditory
- spiral ganglion -> cochlear nuclei
- superior olivary -> superior colliculus
-> medial geniculate

Date: January 31, 2019
Time: 11:30 h
Duration: 1 hr 20 min

Instructor:
Dr. J. Carnegie

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 40 multiple choice questions (1 mark/1 correct answer per question) plus 20 marks for fill-in-the-blank questions and diagram labeling.
- Please use the computer sheet for the multiple choice questions, but answer the remaining questions right on the exam itself.
- Please put your name and student number at the top of this page and on your computer sheet and on the top of pages 7 and 9. Hand in pages 7-10 when you have finished. You may keep pages 1-6; correct answers for the MCQs will be posted.
- Make sure this exam is complete. This exam contains 10 pages. The excuse of missing a page will not be accepted after the examination.

D 1. 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

D 2. The ethmoid bone is composed of all of the following EXCEPT the:

- A. superior nasal concha
- B. crista galli
- C. cribriform plate
- D. inferior nasal concha

B 3. The mandibular notch lies between the mandibular condyle and the:

- A. mandibular canal
- B. coronoid process
- C. mastoid process
- D. olecranon
- E. styloid process

mandibular condyle — coronoid process

B 4. Which of the following is paired correctly?

- A. nasal bone // part of orbit
- B. gomphoses // fibrous joint
- C. sphenoid bone // part of hard palate
- D. first degree burn // destruction of both epidermal and dermal layers
- E. medial ankle bulge // calcaneous

5. Very small channels connecting lacunae within bones are called:
- A. osteons
 - B. central canals
 - C. canaliculi
 - D. lateral branches
 - E. links
6. The articular surfaces that connect the human skull to atlas are the:
- A. mandibular condyles
 - B. occipital condyles
 - C. mastoid processes
 - D. odontoid processes
 - E. superior articular notches
7. Spongy bone is composed of a framework called:
- A. osteons
 - B. lamellar bone
 - C. trabeculae
 - D. osseous lamellae
8. All of the following are associated with the frontal bone EXCEPT the:
- A. glabella
 - B. supraorbital margin
 - C. anterior cranial fossa
 - D. optic foramen
9. Which of the following is NOT a carpal bone?
- A. capitate
 - B. triquetrum
 - C. lunate
 - D. pisiform
 - E. talus (tarsal bone)
10. Which of the following statements is FALSE?
- A. The true name for cheekbones is zygomatic bones.
 - B. There are seven cervical, twelve thoracic and five lumbar vertebrae. 7125
 - C. Costal cartilages join the ribs to the sternum.
 - D. In anatomical position, the lateral bone is the ulna. (radius)
 - E. The vertebral column is held in place primarily by the anterior and posterior longitudinal ligaments.
11. Which of the following pairs are mismatched?
- A. mandible // only movable bone in the skull (lower jaw)
 - B. hyoid // bone that does not articulate with any other bone
 - C. sacrum // consists of four fused vertebrae (5)
 - D. thoracic vertebrae // articulate with thoracic ribs posteriorly
 - E. inferior nasal conchae // classified as facial bones
12. Which of these is part of the appendicular skeleton?
- A. cranium
 - B. ribs
 - C. clavicle
 - D. sternum
 - E. vertebra
13. The mandible articulates with the skull at the:
- A. styloid process
 - B. occipital condyle
 - C. mandibular fossa
 - D. zygomatic arch
 - E. medial pterygoid

14. The weight-bearing portion of a vertebra is the:
A. vertebral arch
B. body
C. articular process
D. transverse process
E. spinous process
15. Transverse foramina are found only in:
A. cervical vertebrae
B. thoracic vertebrae
C. lumbar vertebrae
D. the sacrum
E. the coccyx
16. Which of the following statements concerning ribs is TRUE?
A. The true ribs attach directly to the sternum via costal cartilage.
B. There are five pairs of floating ribs.
C. The head of the rib attaches to the transverse process of the same-numbered vertebra.
D. Floating ribs do not attach to vertebrae.
17. The point where the scapula and clavicle connect is the:
A. coracoid process
B. styloid process
C. glenoid cavity
D. acromion process
E. capitulum
18. When comparing the pectoral girdle with the pelvic girdle, which of these statements is TRUE?
A. The pectoral girdle has a greater mass than the pelvic girdle.
B. The pelvic girdle is more firmly attached to the body than the pectoral girdle.
C. The pectoral girdle has the limbs more securely attached than the pelvic girdle.
D. The pelvic girdle allows greater mobility than the pectoral girdle.
19. The primary function of osteoclasts is to:
A. prevent osteoblasts from forming
B. become osteocytes
C. break down bone
D. secrete calcium salts and collagen fibers
E. form the periosteum
20. Yellow marrow is:
A. found mostly in children's bones
B. found in the epiphyseal plate
C. important for red blood cell production
D. mostly adipose tissue
21. Intramembranous bone formation:
A. occurs at the epiphyseal plate
B. is responsible for growth in the diameter of a bone
C. gives rise to the flat bones of the skull
D. occurs within a hyaline cartilage model
E. produces articular cartilage in the long bones
22. Bending your head back until it hurts is an example of _____.
A. flexion
B. extension
C. hyperextension
D. circumduction
23. Which of the following is not a part of the synovial joint?
A. joint cavity
B. tendon sheath
C. articular cartilage
D. articular capsule

24. Fibrous joints include all of the following EXCEPT:
 A. sutures
 B. symphyses *cartilaginous*
 C. gomphoses
 D. syndesmoses
25. When one is moving a limb toward the median plane of the body along the frontal plane, it is called:
 A. abduction
 B. adduction
 C. inversion
 D. dorsiflexion
 E. extension
26. In the anatomical position, the:
 A. arms are crossed over the chest
 B. palms of the hands face anteriorly
 C. body is erect with the head turned to the right
 D. thumbs point to the midline of the body
27. A term that means nearer the attached end of a limb is:
 A. distal
 B. lateral
 C. superficial
 D. proximal
 E. medial
28. Within the dermis, lines that indicate areas of separation between bundles of collagen fibers and that are important to surgeons when making a cut through the body wall are called:
 A. striae
 B. cleavage or tension lines
 C. dermal ridges
 D. flexure lines
 E. dermal papillae
29. The layer of the epidermis that contains stem cells undergoing mitosis is the:
 A. stratum corneum
 B. stratum lucidum
 C. stratum basale
 D. stratum spinosum
 E. stratum granulosum
30. 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.
31. 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
32. Despite its apparent durability, the dermis is subject to tearing. How might a person know that the dermis has been stretched to the point of being torn?
 A. Because the pain is acute, due to the large number of tactile cells.
 B. By the appearance of striae that are visible on the surface of the skin.
 C. Blisters appear on the surface to the skin.
 D. The stretching causes the tension lines to disappear.

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33. The skin aids in maintaining the calcium levels of the body at optimum levels by participating in the production of:

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin B
- C. vitamin D
- D. melanin
- E. keratin

34. The lateral malleolus is a projection from the:

- A. fibula
- B. talus
- C. femur
- D. calcaneus
- E. tibia

35. The parts of the sternum that articulate at the sternal angle are the:

- A. xiphoid and body
- B. xiphoid and manubrium
- C. manubrium and body
- D. clavicle and manubrium
- E. first pair of ribs and body

36. Which forms the largest portion of the coxal bone?

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

37. Which of the following is paired correctly?

- A. head of the femur // glenoid cavity (scapula) : humerus
- B. fibrous joint // suture (fibrous)
- C. olecranon // mandible
- D. atlas // cervical vertebra #2 (#1) (femur)
- E. greater trochanter // humerus

38. The ankle bones are examples of bones.

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

39. Which of the following is paired correctly?

- A. lunate bone // ankle (carpal)
- B. ceruminous gland // nasal cavity (ear)
- C. proximal radioulnar joint // hinge joint
- D. nucleus pulposus // intervertebral disc
- E. superior nasal concha // maxilla (ethmoid)

40. The tibia is in contact with which tarsus?

- A. calcaneus
- B. cuboid
- C. navicular
- D. talus

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Pages 7-10 were kept by the professor.