

ANP 1106 Midterm 1 (Savoury)

1. The layer of the epidermis that contains cells undergoing mitosis is the
 - a) stratum spinosum
 - b) stratum basale
 - c) stratum lucidum
 - d) stratum corneum
 - e) stratum granulosum

2. A patient is brought into the emergency room suffering from a burn. The patient does not feel any pain at the burn site. With a gentle pull of a hair, the examining physician can remove entire hair follicles from a patient's arm. The patient is suffering what type of burn?
 - a) third degree
 - b) second degree
 - c) first degree
 - d) localized
 - e) partial thickness

3. 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

4. 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

5. The epidermal layer containing the "oldest" cells is:
 - a) stratum basale
 - b) stratum corneum
 - c) stratum lucidum
 - d) stratum spinosum
 - e) stratum granulosum

6. While walking barefoot on the beach, Joe stepped on a thorn that penetrated through the sole of his foot to the dermis. How many layers of epidermis did the thorn penetrate?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4
- e) 5

7. The most dangerous type of skin cancer is called

- a) keratosis
- b) psoriasis
- c) squamous cell carcinoma
- d) melanoma
- e) basal cell carcinoma

8. If the papilla of a hair follicle is destroyed,

- a) the hair produced by the follicle will change from terminal to vellus
- b) the colour of the hair will become lighter
- c) the texture of the hair will become coarser
- d) the hair matrix will lose its blood supply
- e) hair production will not be affected

9. The _____ gland is a modified sweat gland that secretes wax.

- a) eccrine
- b) apocrine
- c) ceruminous
- d) mammary
- e) sebaceous

10. The nail body covers the

- a) nail root
- b) nail bed
- c) lunula
- d) free edge
- e) Hyponychium

11. The medial bulge from your ankle is a projection from the:

- a) fibula
- b) talus
- c) tibia
- d) ankle

12. Which of the following is not part of the axial skeleton?
- a) skull
 - b) false ribs
 - c) sternum
 - d) hyoid bone
 - e) pelvic girdle
13. The olfactory foramina are found in which of the following bones?
- a) ethmoid
 - b) sphenoid
 - c) temporal
 - d) nasal
 - e) zygomatic
14. Which paired bones form the lateral, posterior portions of the cranium?
- a) frontal
 - b) maxilla
 - c) sphenoid
 - d) parietal
 - e) zygomatic
15. The _____ bone is unusual because it doesn't contact another bone.
- a) vomer
 - b) lacrimal
 - c) hyoid
 - d) atlas
 - e) ethmoid
16. The foramen magnum is found in the _____ bone.
- a) frontal
 - b) parietal
 - c) ethmoid
 - d) occipital
 - e) temporal
17. The four curves of the adult spinal column are not all present at birth. Which of the following are the secondary curves, which do not appear until several months later?
- a) cervical and lumbar
 - b) thoracic and lumbar
 - c) sacral and lumbar
 - d) thoracic and sacral
 - e) cervical and sacral

18. A tubercle of a rib articulates with the
- a) manubrium
 - b) costal facets of thoracic vertebrae
 - c) hyoid
 - d) xiphoid process
 - e) cervical and thoracic vertebrae
19. Which two pairs of ribs are the floating ribs? What distinguishes them from the other false ribs?
- a) ribs 11 and 12; they do not attach to the sternum
 - b) ribs 9 and 10; they do not attach to the sternum
 - c) ribs 1 and 12; they attach to the sternum by costal cartilage
 - d) ribs 1 and 2; they attach to the sternum directly
 - e) ribs 1 and 12; they do not attach to the sternum
20. The only direct connection between the pectoral girdle and the axial skeleton is where the
- a) clavicle articulates with the humerus
 - b) clavicle articulates with the manubrium of the sternum
 - c) coxal bones articulate with the femur
 - d) vertebral column articulates with the sacrum
 - e) clavicle articulates with the xiphoid process
21. The largest component of the coxal bone is the
- a) pubis
 - b) ischium
 - c) ilium
 - d) femur
 - e) tibia
22. Which lower leg bone does **not** carry any body weight?
- a) talus
 - b) tibia
 - c) navicular
 - d) fibula
 - e) calcaneus
23. Tom stumbles and injures his hallux. What part of his anatomy is injured?
- a) his hand
 - b) his foot
 - c) his ankle
 - d) his knee
 - e) his hip

24. A cut parallel to the midsagittal plane would produce a(n) _____ section.
- a) frontal
 - b) transverse
 - c) oblique
 - d) parasagittal
 - e) Coronal
25. Assuming that the body is in anatomical position, the head is _____ to the sternum whereas the wrist is _____ to the elbow.
- a) proximal; lateral
 - b) anterior; proximal
 - c) medial; posterior
 - d) superior; distal
26. Which of the following terms refers to the foot?
- a) cervical
 - b) brachial
 - c) antebrachial
 - d) femoral
 - e) pedal
27. The diaphragm muscle separates the _____ from the _____.
- a) pleural cavity; mediastinum
 - b) thoracic cavity; abdominopelvic cavity
 - c) pericardial cavity; pleural cavity
 - d) abdominal cavity; pelvic cavity
 - e) pericardial sac; pericardial cavity
28. Which of these directional terms are paired most appropriately as opposites?
- a) superficial and deep
 - b) medial and proximal
 - c) distal and lateral
 - d) superior and posterior
 - e) anterior and inferior
29. Cells that free calcium ions from bone to maintain blood calcium levels are called
- a) osteolytics
 - b) osteoclasts
 - c) osteoblasts
 - d) osteogenics
 - e) osteocytes

30. Bones that are box with approximately equal dimensions are
- long bones
 - flat bones
 - sesamoid bones
 - short bones**
 - irregular bones
31. _____ cells are located in the inner cellular layer of the periosteum.
- Osteocyte
 - Osteoclast
 - Osteoid
 - Osteogenic**
 - Osteolytic
32. The process by which osteoblasts add layers to circumferential lamellae is
- appositional growth**
 - interstitial growth
 - intramembranous growth
 - endochondral ossification
 - epiphyseal ossification
33. When cartilage is produced at the epiphyseal side of the growth plate at the same rate as bone is deposited on the opposite side, bones
- grow longer**
 - grow wider
 - become shorter
 - become more porous and weaker
 - become thicker
34. How would removing hydroxyapatite from bone matrix affect the physical properties of a bone?
- The bone would be less flexible
 - The bone would be stronger
 - The bone would be more brittle
 - The bone would be more flexible**
 - The bone would be more compressible
35. The structural units of mature compact bone are called
- trabeculae
 - osteocytes
 - osteons**
 - canaliculi
 - Lamellae

36. The lining of the medullary cavity is called the
- a) endosteum
 - b) periosteum
 - c) epiosteum
 - d) mediosteum
 - e) paraosteum
37. The layers of bone tissue immediately deep to the periosteum are
- a) circumferential lamellae
 - b) osteoid plates
 - c) trabeculae
 - d) concentric lamellae
 - e) epiphseal ridges
38. Which of the following is formed by intramembranous ossification?
- a) root of skull
 - b) carpal bones
 - c) femur
 - d) clavicle
 - e) the roof of the skull and the clavicle
39. A fracture in the shaft of a bone would be a break in the:
- a) epiphysis
 - b) metaphysic
 - c) diaphysis
 - d) articular cartilage
40. **Suppose** that epiphyseal lines appear in a 10-yea-old's long bones. Which of the following statements is, therefore, **true**?
- a) The epiphyseal plates have ossified and further growth in length is not possible.
 - b) Administration of growth hormone will stimulate future bone growth in length.
 - c) Osteoclasts will dissolve the metaphysis so length growth can continue until adulthood.
 - d) More growth will occur during the teenage years as sex hormones stimu;ate rebuilding of growth plates.
 - e) Intramembranous ossification will enable further growth in length.
41. When one is moving a limb away from the median plane of the body along the frontal plane, it is called:
- a) abduction
 - b) adduction
 - c) dorsiflexion
 - d) Extension

42. Which foot movement enables the ballerina to stand on her toes?
- a) dorsiflexion
 - b) plantar flexion
 - c) inversion
 - d) rotation
43. In symphysis joints, the articular surfaces of the bones are covered with:
- a) hyaline cartilage
 - b) synovial membranes
 - c) fibrocartilage
 - d) tendon sheaths
44. All of the following are properties of synovial joints EXCEPT:
- a) freely movable
 - b) covered by a capsule
 - c) covered by a serous membrane
 - d) contain synovial fluid
45. An immovable joint is a(n)
- a) synarthrosis
 - b) diarthrosis
 - c) amphiarthrosis
 - d) syndesmosis
 - e) Symphysis
46. An example of a synchondrosis is the articulation of the
- a) ribs with the sternum.
 - b) radius and ulna.
 - c) femur with the acetabulum.
 - d) atlas and the axis.
 - e) navicular bone with the cuneiform bones.
47. Monaxial joints are known as _____ joints.
- a) saddle
 - b) gliding
 - c) ball-and-socket
 - d) condylar
 - e) hinge
48. The largest and strongest articulation at the elbow is the
- a) humero-ulnar joint.
 - b) ulnar joint.
 - c) ulnar radial joint.

- d) radial joint.
- e) humeroradial joint.

49. Factors that increase the stability of the hip joint include

- a) strong muscular padding.
- b) tough capsule.
- c) almost complete bony socket.
- d) supporting ligaments.
- e) All of the answers are correct.