

Carnegie's Midterm #1
ANP1106

1. Each of the following bones contributes to the formation of the orbit EXCEPT the:
 - a. lacrimal bone
 - b. nasal bone**
 - c. frontal bone
 - d. sphenoid bone
 - e. palatine bone

2. Vertebrae are considered to be bones
- irregular

3. Which of the following statements best describes what fingernails actually are?
 - a. a modification of the epidermis**
 - b. identical to hair, but contain ten times as much Keratin
 - c. extensions of the carpal bones
 - d. have nothing to do with skin

4. The external auditory meatus and the styloid process are part of the bone
- temporal

5. which of the following statement 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

6. which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - a. Bones are classified by whether they are weight-bearing or protective in function
 - b. All bones formed by intramembranous ossification are irregular bones
 - c. The periosteum is a tissue that serves only to protect the bone b/c it is not supplied with nerves or blood vessels
 - d. Trabeculae are composed of lamellar bone**
 - e. In newborn infants, the medullary cavity and all areas of spongy bone contain yellow bone marrow

7. Which of the following best describes the sacrum?
 - a. it articulates with the 12th thoracic vertebra
 - b. it is not part of the axial skeleton
 - c. it consists of five fused vertebrae**
 - d. it is also known as the tailbone
 - e. B&C

8. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - a. the manubrium articulates with the first three thoracic ribs
 - b. the scapulae articulate with the vertebrae at the level of T4 and T5
 - c. the posterior ligament of the vertebral column is broader and stronger than the anterior ligament
 - d. there are 14 phalanges in each hand and also in each foot**
 - e. the sternal angle links the body of the sternum with the xiphoid process

9. Choose the statement that is most correct about the orbits

- a.** the orbits are formed by both facial and cranial bones
- b. the orbits contain only facial bones
- c. the orbits contain only cranial bones
- d. the orbits are made entirely of cartilage

10. 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:

- maxillary sinuses

11. 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 torn?

- a. b/c the pain is acute, due to the large # of Meissener's corpuscles
- b.** by the appearance of striae that are visible on the surface of the skin
- c. the blood vessels in the dermis rupture and the blood passes through the tissue causing black and blue marks
- d. the stretching causes the tension lines to disappear

12. Which structure is NOT associated with a hair?

- a. shaft
- b. cortex
- c.** eponychium
- d. matrix
- e. cuticle

13. The distal end of the tibia articulates with the:

- talus and fibula

14. The superior nasal concha is part of which bone?

- ethmoid

15. What is the first threat to life from a massive third-degree burn?

- catastrophic fluid loss

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

- blood vessels and nerve fibers

17. Acne is a disorder associated with _____

- a. sweat glands
- b.** sebaceous glands
- c. sudoriferous glands
- d. ceruminous glands

18. Articular cartilage found at the ends of the long bones serves to _____

- a. attach tendons
- b. produce red blood cells
- c.** provide a smooth surface at the ends of the synovial joints
- d. form the synovial joint

19. Movement of a limb away from the median plane of the body along the frontal plane is called:
- abduction
20. The structure that separates the condylar and coronoid processes of the mandible is the:
a. ramus
b. angle
c. styloid process
d. mandibular notch
e. mandibular canal
21. In the elbow joint, the trochlea articulates with the:
- ulna
22. Thoracic vertebrae differ from the other vertebrae in that they have _____
- facets for attachment of ribs
23. The hard palate is composed of contributions from the & bones?
- palatine, maxillary
24. 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:
- cleavage or tension lines
25. Bones are constantly undergoing resorption for various reasons. Which of the following cells accomplishes this process?
- osteoclast
26. Articulation permitting only slight degrees of movement are ____
- amphiarthroses
27. The annulus fibrosus and nucleus pulposus are structures associated with the:
- intervertebral discs
28. Groupings of abdominopelvic cavities is medial?
- hypogastric, umbilical, epigastric
29. Locate the lateral malleolus. What bone is it?
- fibula
30. All of the following influence joint stability EXCEPT:
a. shape of articulating surfaces
b. bone density
c. muscle tone
d. degree of ligament stretch
31. In thick skin, the order of the cells of the epidermis, from DEEP to SUPERFICIAL are:
- stratum basale, stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum, stratum lucidum, stratum corneum

32. Which of the following is the abnormal curve often seen in pregnant women as they attempt to preserve their center of gravity toward the end of the pregnancy?
- lordosis

33. A small round projection on a bone for the attachment of a muscle is called a:
- tubercle

34. Pollex is another name for the
- thumb

35. Which of the following statements about the lower limb is FALSE?
a. the bones of the foot are divided into groups called tarsal bones, metatarsal bones and phalanges
b. in the anatomical position, the tibia is found medial to the fibula
c. the interosseous membrane of the leg is between the tibia and the fibula
d. the leg bones include only the tibia and fibula
e. the fibula participates

36. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE with regard to a **first-degree** burn?
a. it is a full-thickness burn in which the epidermal and dermal layers are destroyed
b. regeneration is impossible; skin grafting is required
c. pain is absent because nerve endings in the area are destroyed
d. all of the above are true
e. none of the above is true

37. In the knee joint, body weight is transferred from the femur to the:
- tibia

38. The prominent bulge just posterior and inferior to the external auditory meatus that anatomy students can feel on their own bodies is the:
a. maxillary bone
b. lacrimal bone
c. occipital condyle
d. mastoid process
e. external occipital protuberance

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
a. in anatomical position, the lateral bone of the forearm is the ulna
b. there are seven cervical, twelve thoracic and five lumbar vertebrae
c. the posterior ligament of the vertebral column is broader and stronger than the anterior ligament
d. the sternal angle links the body of the sternum with the xiphoid process
e. the suture that connects the occipital bone with the two parietal bones is the squamous suture

40. Assuming that the body is in the anatomical position, the nose is To the ears and the elbow is To the wrist
- medial, proximal

41. Which of the following is paired correctly?

- a. head of femur // glenoid cavity
- b. fibrous joint /// suture**
- c. olecranon // mandible
- d. atlas // cervical vertebra #2
- e. greater trochanter // humerus

42. 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

43. The hard palate is formed by contributions from the palatine bone and the maxilla

44. Natural thinning and loss of hair by men and women as they age is called alopecia

45. The vomer forms the bony part of the nasal septum

46. The coronal suture connects the frontal bone with the parietal bones

47. Tipping the medial edge of the foot in the upward direction is called inversion

48. The ischium tuberosity is the part of the hip bone on which you sit

49. The ethmoid bone has a projection called the crista galli

Labelling

- (these lamellae) **circumferential lamellae**
- (bone) **sphenoid**, (bone) **occipital bone**
- (rounded projection) **capitulum**, (rounded projection & name of bone) **Medial epicondyle of Humerus**
- (small depression) **Facet for dens**
- (superior view: generic vertebra) **Lamina & superior articulating facet**
- (anterior view of right hand) (bone) **ulna**, (bone) **1st metacarpal**
- (foot) **calcaneous**
- (rounded projection & name of bone) **Greater trochanter of right femur**, (small depression) **Fovea capitis**
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