

# Gross Anatomy

## Practice Questions for the 2nd Lecture Exam

1. A movement of a limb toward the longitudinal axis of the body within the frontal plane is:
  - a. abduction
  - b. extension
  - c. rotation
  - d. adduction
  - e. flexion
2. Actions of the biceps brachii include :
  - a. flexion of the elbow
  - b. extension of the shoulder
  - c. extension of the forearm
  - d. all of the above
3. Bone contains:
  - a. supporting connective tissues
  - b. fluid connective tissues
  - c. neural tissues
  - d. connective tissue proper
  - e. all of the above
4. The flexors of the forearm include :
  - a. biceps brachii, brachialis, and brachioradialis
  - b. triceps brachii and palmaris longus
  - c. coracobrachialis and brachioradialis
  - d. none of the above
5. The flexors of the palm / wrist include :
  - a. brachialis and palmaris longus
  - b. flexor carpi ulnaris, flexor carpi radialis, and palmaris longus
  - c. supinator and brachioradialis
  - d. none of the above
6. The greater the number of motor fibers in each motor unit:
  - a. the greater the number of stimuli required to produce a contraction
  - b. the longer each contraction will last
  - c. the slower the contraction of the muscle
  - d. the less precise the control
  - e. none of the above
7. The muscles that support the rotator cuff include :
  - a. supraspinatus, infraspinatus, deltoid, and teres major
  - b. biceps brachii and deltoid
  - c. teres minor, infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and subscapularis
  - d. pectoralis major, pectoralis minor, and subscapularis
  - e. deltoid and pectoralis minor

8. Which of the following features are common to the muscles of mastication?
  - a. they are also considered to be among the muscles of facial expression
  - b. they move the mandible at the temporomandibular joint
  - c. they allow a person to smile
  - d. all of the above are true
  
9. Which of the following is a synergist to the supraspinatus.
  - a. infraspinatus
  - b. teres minor
  - c. pectoralis major
  - d. deltoid
  
10. Which of the following muscles originates on the humerus?
  - a. coracobrachialis
  - b. brachialis
  - c. biceps brachii, long head
  - d. biceps brachii, short head
  
11. Which of the following is an antagonist to the biceps femoris.
  - a. adductor longus
  - b. semitendinosus
  - c. rectus femoris
  - d. tibialis anterior
  
12. If your knee were hit from behind and from the side, which ligaments would be injured:
  - a. anterior cruciate ligament, lateral collateral ligament, medial meniscus cartilage
  - b. anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament, medial meniscus cartilage
  - c. posterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament, lateral meniscus cartilage
  - d. none of the above
  
13. Which one of the following Antagonist combinations is incorrect?
  - a. Biceps brachii/Triceps brachii
  - b. Vastus Medialis/Vastus Lateralis
  - c. Rectus Femoris/Semimembranosus
  - d. Rectus Abdominus/Erector Spinae
  - e. Gastrocnemius/Tibialis Anterior
  
14. In the anatomical position, rolling your knees away from each other requires:
  - a. medial rotation of each femur at the hip
  - b. lateral rotation of each femur at the knee
  - c. eversion of the knee
  - d. lateral rotation of the femur at the hip
  - e. 'a' or 'd'
  
15. Which of the following is an accurate description of Cardiac muscle:
  - a. large multi-nucleated cells : striated: not branched
  - b. uni-nucleated cells : not striated: not branched
  - c. uni-nucleated cells : striated: branched
  - d. small multi-nucleated cells : not striated: branched

16. Which of the following is a features of the muscles of Facial expression?
- they have their muscle origins on the zygomatic arch
  - they are antagonists to the muscles of mastication
  - they move the mandible about the temporomandibular (jaw) joint
  - they allow a person to smile
  - ALL of the above are true
17. Which of the following statements about osteoblasts is FALSE?
- osteoblasts between bone/endosteum produce new bone during growth in diameter
  - osteoblasts between bone & endosteum assist in repair of bone injuries
  - osteoblasts between bone/periosteum produce new bone during growth in diameter
  - osteoblasts between bone & periosteum assist in repair of bone injuries
  - None of the above are false
18. Which of the following muscle designs is expected to have the greatest variety of actions?
- a parallel-fibered muscle
  - a convergent muscle
  - a circular muscle
  - a pennate muscle
  - NONE of the above
19. The extensors of the hip include:
- Biceps femoris long head + semimembranosus
  - Biceps femoris short head + semitendinosus
  - Biceps femoris short head + gastrocnemius
  - ALL of the above are correct
20. Which of the following are CORRECTLY paired synergist muscles?
- biceps brachii + brachialis
  - biceps femoris + semimembranosus
  - tibialis posterior + tibialis anterior
  - iliopsoas + rectus femoris
  - ALL are correctly paired
21. Which of the following is a CORRECT pairing of muscles attached to the scapula:
- Sternocleidomastoid + pectoralis minor
  - Deltoid + pectoralis major
  - Serratus anterior + deltoid
  - Rhomboideus + pectoralis major
  - Each of these is a correct listing of muscles attached to the scapula

Key: (bold face)

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