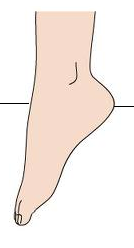
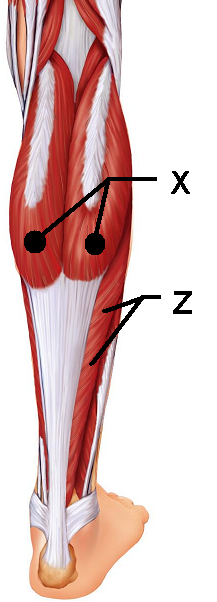
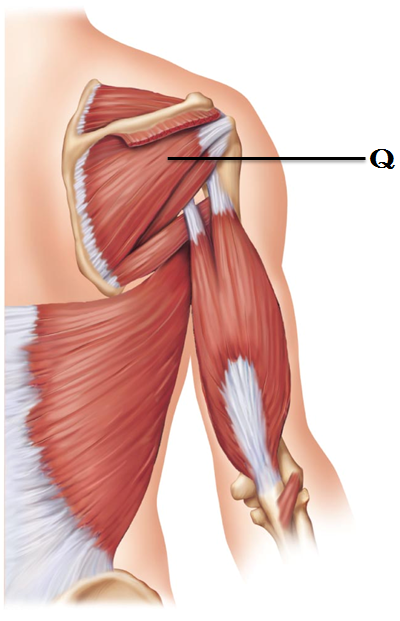
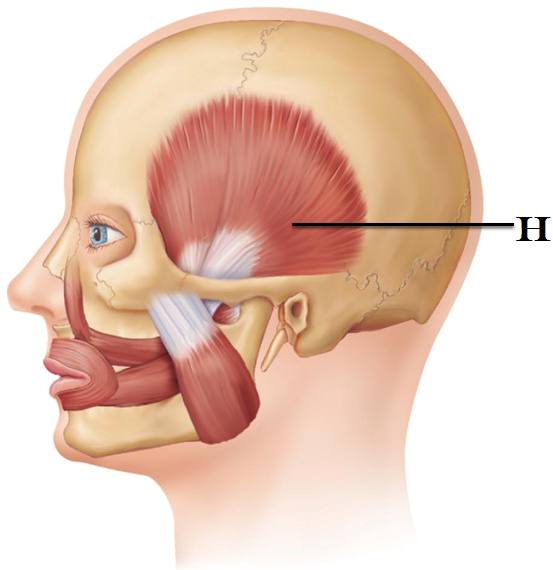
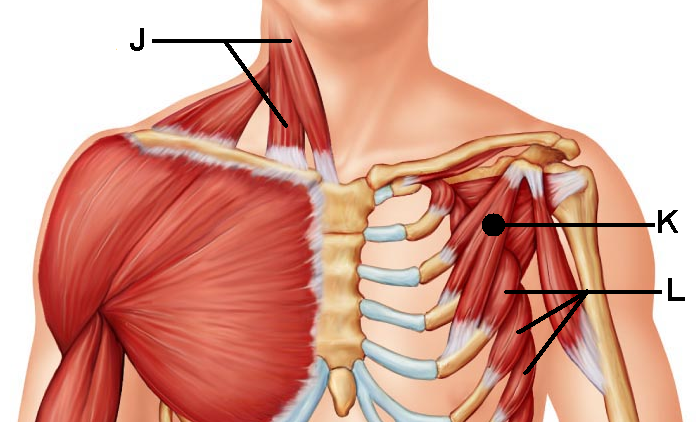
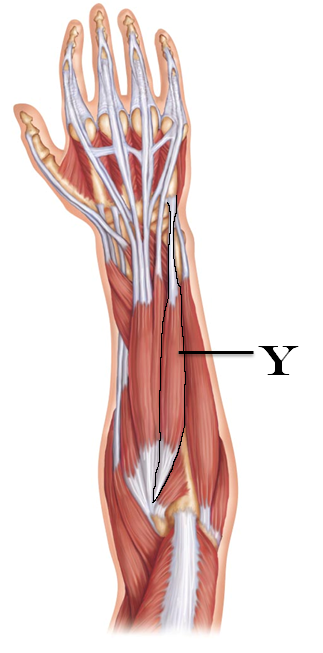
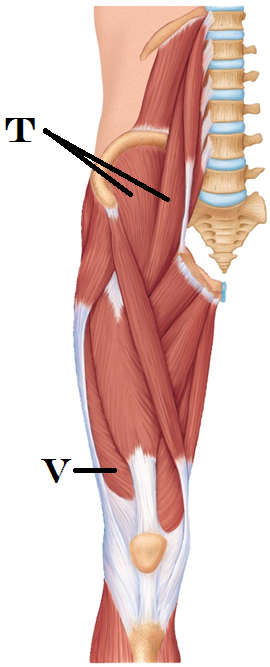
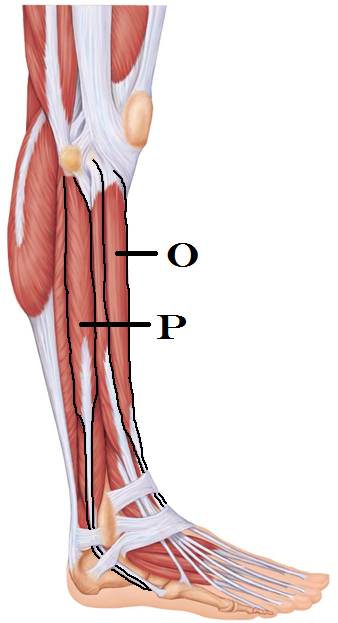
BSC 181Exam Three:

Chapters 8, 9, and 10

1. Which of the following is **not** a synovial joint?
2. gliding
3. ball and socket
4. suture
5. saddle
6. condyloid
7. Which of the following is a **gomphosis**?
8. intervertebral disc
9. knee
10. elbow joint
11. teeth
12. pubic symphysis
13. The **connective tissue** that covers each skeletal muscle **cell** (muscle fiber) is
    1. sarcoplasmic reticulum
    2. endomysium
    3. sarcolemma
    4. epimysium
    5. perimysium
14. In which **two** places would you find a **synchondrosis**?
    * 1. where the first rib articulates with the manubrium
      2. between the costal cartilage and the xiphoid process
      3. between vertebral bodies
      4. in the long bones at the growth plates
      5. at the pubic symphysis
    1. 1 and 2
    2. 1 and 4
    3. 2 and 3
    4. 2 and 5
    5. 3 and 5
15. This motion at the ankle is
16. plantarflexion
17. inversion
18. elevation
19. dorsiflexion
20. protraction
21. What is the function of a bursa?
    1. Promotes nutrition to the synovium
    2. Increases the activity of the chondrocytes
    3. Encourages synovial expansion
    4. Prevents overheating of the pannus
    5. Reduces the amount of friction at a joint
22. A sheet-like extension of the epimysium that connects **muscle to muscle** is
23. ligament
24. aponeurosis
25. fascicle
26. sarcoplasmic reticulum
27. tendon
28. The term “ankylosis” was used in describing a result of Rheumatoid arthritis. What does ankylosis mean?
    1. Inflammation of the synovium
    2. Flattened sheets of tissue
    3. Erosion of bone
    4. Dislocation
    5. Fusion of bone
29. This muscle “X” is responsible for plantar flexion
    1. Soleus
    2. Gastrocnemius
    3. Fibularis posterior
    4. Semitendinosus
    5. Semimembranosus
30. This muscle “Z” lies deep to the muscle in question 9.   
    It is also responsible for plantar flexion
31. Soleus
32. Gastrocnemius
33. Fibularis posterior
34. Semimembranosus
35. Semitendinosus
36. Hunter has been feeling unwell lately. His flu-like symptoms and joint paint have caused him to seek medical attention. If his physician asks about a bull’s-eye type rash, what is the cause of the condition the doctor is considering?
    1. Elevated Uric Acid crystals
    2. Bacteria-infected tick
    3. Out-of-control autoimmune response
    4. Inflamed bursa
    5. Depressed blood calcium levels
37. The joint between C1 and C2 uses the **dens** (also known as the odontoid process) to create which type of joint motion
    1. Supination
    2. Circumduction
    3. Rotation
    4. Flexion
    5. Extension
38. This muscle “Q” is one of the muscles of the rotator cuff
39. Subscapularis
40. Levator Scapulae
41. Supraspinatus
42. Infraspinatus
43. Teres Major
44. In a **resting** **skeletal** muscle cell the myosin binding sites are **blocked** by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
45. actin
46. myosin
47. calmodulin
48. calcium
49. tropomyosin
50. Smooth muscle cells can contract as a unit due to the presence of
51. dense bodies
52. gap junctions
53. dystrophin
54. motor end plates
55. intercalated discs
56. The **perimysium** can be found
57. Wrapped around a muscle like the triceps
58. Wrapped around an individual muscle fiber
59. Wrapped around a myosin
60. Wrapped around a fascicle
61. Wrapped around a motor unit
62. What is SR: Sarcoplasmic reticulum?
63. The shortest functional unit within a muscle fiber
64. Rough endoplasmic reticulum in a muscle cell responsible for high energy outputs
65. Endoplasmic reticulum in a muscle cell responsible for creating mitochondria
66. The region in muscle responsible for the production of ATP
67. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum in a muscle cell responsible for the distribution of calcium
68. Synergistic muscles that immobilize a joint are also classified as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
69. agonists
70. synovialists
71. fixators
72. prime movers
73. antagonists
74. What unique characteristic of smooth muscle allows your stomach to stretch as you eat and not contract immediately to expel food?
75. slow contraction
76. single unit contraction
77. hyperplasia
78. stress-relaxation response
79. peristalsis
80. This muscle “H” helps to close the jaw.
81. Temporalis
82. Frontalis
83. Masseter
84. Lateral Pterygoid
85. Buccinator
86. Which muscles are part of the **hamstring** group?
87. Biceps femoris
88. Gracilis
89. Semimembranosus
90. Semitendinosus
91. Vastus Lateralis
    1. 1, 2, 5
    2. 2, 4
    3. 3, 4, 5
    4. 1, 2, 4, 5
    5. 1, 3, 4
92. As the actin and myosin filaments slide past one another, they generate a contraction. The **smallest contractile unit** in a skeletal muscle is called
    1. T tubule
    2. Sarcoplasmic reticulum
    3. Z band
    4. Sarcomere
    5. Muscle fiber
93. **Calveolae** are present in
94. T tubules
95. Mitochondria of cardiac muscles
96. The dorsum of the foot and are responsible for toe flexion
97. The plasma membranes of smooth muscle cells
98. Actin and myosin arrangements
99. A **fascicle** is defined as
100. A small bundle of muscle fibers
101. The functional unit of the myofibril
102. An individual muscle fiber
103. A muscle fiber innervated by the somatic nervous system
104. The membrane that surrounds a large muscle group
105. The **prime mover** in **extension** **of the arm** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
106. Latissimus dorsi
107. Levator scapulae
108. Triceps brachii
109. Deltoid
110. Biceps brachii
111. Which arthritis is being described: This type of arthritis commonly presents as pain in the big toe. It can be aggravated by dietary factors and if left untreated, the bones can fuse together.
     1. Rheumatoid arthritis
     2. Gouty arthritis
     3. Bursitis
     4. Osteoarthritis
     5. Synoarthritis
112. This muscle “J” is responsible for head flexion when activated bilaterally or lateral flexion if activated alone.
113. Anterior scalene
114. Flexor mentalis profundus
115. Suprascapularis
116. Sternocleidomastoid
117. Splenius capitis
118. This muscle “K” shares its   
     name with a larger counterpart
119. Rhomboid minor
120. Deltoid
121. Subscapularis
122. Pectoralis minor
123. External intercostals
124. This muscle “L” can help to stabilize the scapula as well as pull the scapula forward. Its jagged appearance contributes to its name.
125. Teres minor
126. Serratus Anterior
127. Stylohyoid
128. Internal intercostals
129. Subscapularis
130. A motor unit is
     1. The distance between sarcomeres
     2. The distance between Z lines
     3. The skeletal muscle fibers that are innervated by a single nerve fiber
     4. The bundle of nerve fibers that run to smooth muscle
     5. The bundle of muscle cells surrounded by epimysium
131. This muscle “Y” is located in the posterior forearm. Its activation can result in an ulnar flexion at the wrist.
132. Extensor indices
133. Extensor carpi ulnaris
134. Flexor carpi radialis
135. Flexor pollicis longus
136. Extensor carpi digitorum
137. This type of joint uses both concave and convex joint surfaces to create a large range of motion. It is seen at the thumb.
     1. Condyloid
     2. Elliptical
     3. Hinge
     4. Ball and socket
     5. Saddle
138. Carla is doing bicep curls. What type of contraction is being demonstrated by her biceps as she flexes her forearm?
139. Myotonic
140. Hyperplastic
141. Hypertrophic
142. Isotonic
143. Isometric
144. Which muscle is the prime mover for **flexion** at the shoulder?
145. brachialis
146. brachioradialis
147. pectoralis major
148. biceps brachii
149. triceps brachii
150. Peristalsis is
151. Seen only in skeletal muscles
152. Seen only in cardiac muscles
153. Seen only in smooth muscles
154. Related to the diagonal muscle arrangement of the fibers
155. Related to the irregularly space muscle fibers
156. Smooth muscles lack \_\_\_\_ but they have \_\_\_\_
157. Actin; myosin
158. Troponin; calmodulin
159. Gap junctions; calveolae
160. Myosin; ATP
161. Nuclei; nucleoli
162. This muscle “T” is responsible for thigh flexion
163. Iliocostalis
164. Iliopsoas
165. Biceps femoris
166. Rectus femoris
167. Tensor Fasciae Latae
168. This muscle “V” is part of the Quadriceps group and contributes to leg extension
169. Vastus lateralis
170. Vastus medialis
171. Vastus intermedius
172. Rectus femoris
173. Biceps femoris
174. Which of the following is **not** an intrinsic muscle of the hand?
175. Flexor pollicis brevis
176. Opponens digiti minimi
177. Opponens hallicus
178. Palmar interossei
179. Lumbricals
180. This muscle “O” is located in the **anterior compartment**   
     and is primarily responsible for toe extension and dorsiflexion
181. Tibialis brevis
182. Tibialis anterior
183. Extensor digitorum longus
184. Fibularis tertius
185. Soleus
186. This muscle “P” is found in the **lateral compartment** and is   
     responsible for eversion at the ankle. It shares a name with a shorter counterpart.
187. Popliteus
188. Extensor digitorum longus
189. Fibularis Anterior
190. Fibularis longus
191. Gemellus brevis
192. What term is used for muscle fibers that have a circular arrangement? Seen in muscle names associated with the mouth and eye.
193. Pennate
194. Simplex
195. Scaphoid
196. Orbicularis
197. Ocular
198. Which is the only neurotransmitter to be released into the synapse at a neuromuscular junction?
     1. Acetylcholine
     2. Epinephrine
     3. Norepinephrine
     4. Dopamine
     5. Ca++
199. The metacarpophalangeal joint is composed of an ovoid surface that fits into a depression to create which joint type?
     1. Saddle joint
     2. Condyloid joint
     3. Ball and socket joint
     4. Suture
     5. Synchondrosis
200. Describe **circumduction**
     1. a movement that causes an increases in the joint angle
     2. a movement that combines two angular movements to describes a cone in space
     3. movement that creates a spinning or pivoting around the long axis
     4. a movement away from midline
     5. lifting a structure
201. Which structures are involved in the act of opposition?
     1. Hallux and digiti minimi
     2. Biceps/triceps
     3. Pollux and fifth digit
     4. Abdominal muscles and erector spinae muscles
     5. Patella and femur
202. Hyperplasia is seen \_\_\_\_\_\_ during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     1. Skeletal muscle; overload
     2. Skeletal muscle; oxygen debt
     3. Smooth muscle; reflexive contractions
     4. Cardiac muscle; ventricular diastole
     5. Smooth muscle; pregnancy
203. Just by the name alone, which muscle would you expect to have the following action: “**pull the lower lip down**”
     1. Risorus
     2. Mentalis
     3. Depressor labii inferioris
     4. Orbicularis oris
     5. Levator labii superioris
204. The external intercostals muscles are responsible for
     1. Spine flexion
     2. Lateral flexion
     3. Opposition
     4. Rib elevation during inspiration
     5. Childbirth
205. What option reflects the conditions that need to be met for *Rigor Mortis*?
     1. Elevated Ca++ and elevated ATP
     2. Elevated Ca++ and decreased ATP
     3. Decreased Ca++ and increased ATP
     4. Decreased Ca++ and decreased ATP
     5. All smooth muscle within living systems will demonstrate *Rigor Mortis*

Turn in Opscan

Turn in Exam packet

If you have left a comment, be sure that your name is on the exam with a message on the front page.