

Answer Key

Testname: A&P 2011 SCI O

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) E
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) B
- 8) D
- 9) A
- 10) E
- 11) B
- 12) D
- 13) D
- 14) C
- 15) D
- 16) B
- 17) B
- 18) B
- 19) A
- 20) A
- 21) insertion
- 22) cardiac
- 23) B
- 24) A
- 25) B
- 26) E
- 27) B
- 28) Triceps brachii
- 29) Masseter
- 30) convergent
- 31) rectus femoris
- 32) Teres major
- 33) These are the muscles of the front and sides of the thigh, and include the rectus femoris and the lateral, medial, and intermediate vastus muscles.
- 34) The woman is referring to well-developed rectus abdominis muscles on some individual. This is a term coined by bodybuilders and refers to the bulging muscles between the tendinous intersections.
- 35) A prime mover is the muscle that causes the desired movement to occur. An antagonist is a muscle that opposes the action of the prime mover in a given movement. If, however, the direction of movement reverses, the former antagonist is now the prime mover and the former prime mover is now the antagonist.
- 36) The muscles include the biceps femoris, semitendinosus, and semimembranosus. They are important flexors of the leg and extensors of the thigh. Injuries here could make it impossible to run properly or to bend the thigh.
- 37) Brian was not conditioned for this type of run, and he now has shin splints. This is a condition in which the anterior tibialis muscle is irritated, and as the inflamed muscle swells, its circulation is impaired by the tight fascial wrappings, causing pain and tenderness.
- 38) A
- 39) C
- 40) B
- 41) B
- 42) C

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43) C

44) C

45) C

46) In severe cases of diabetes mellitus, blood levels of fatty acids and their metabolites rise dramatically. The fatty acid metabolite, collectively called ketones, are strong organic acids. When they accumulate faster than they are used or excreted, the blood pH drops resulting in ketoacidosis, and ketones begin to spill into the urine. The nervous system responds by initiating rapid deep breathing to blow off carbon dioxide from the blood and increase pH.

47) C

48) C

49) B

50) D

51) C

52) A

53) C

54) A

55) B

56) Speech involves the intermittent release of expired air and opening and closing of the glottis. Because the man is unable to speak, this indicates that he is choking on a piece of food that suddenly closed off the glottis in the larynx.

57) D

58) D

59) C

60) C

61) C

62) D