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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Which of the following provides the energy source for speech?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Respiratory system | b. | Phonatory system | |  | c. | Articulatory/resonatory system | d. | Nervous system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2. The phonatory subsystem provides which of the following?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The voicing source for speech | b. | The energy source for speech | |  | c. | The filter function for speech |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. The articulatory subsystem provides which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The voiced source for vowels | |  | b. | The system of neural commands for phonation and resonation | |  | c. | The acoustic filter system for speech production | |  | d. | None of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 4. The nervous system provides which of the following?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Control of respiration | b. | Control of phonation | |  | c. | Control of articulation | d. | All of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 5. The auditory system provides which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Feedback concerning visual processing | |  | b. | A means of identifying respiratory timing in the listener | |  | c. | Processing of acoustic information | |  | d. | None of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 6. Which term refers to the study of the structure of an organism?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Physiology | b. | Dissection | |  | c. | Endocrinology | d. | Anatomy | |  | e. | Embryology |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 7. Which term refers to the study of the function of an organism?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Physiology | b. | Separation | |  | c. | Dissection | d. | Cryogenics | |  | e. | Morphology |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8. Which term refers to cutting of a body for the purpose of study?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Epidemiology | b. | Dissection | |  | c. | Necrology | d. | Audiology | |  | e. | Pathology |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 9. Which term refers to the study of the function of the structures of hearing?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Auditory physiology | b. | Auditory processing | |  | c. | Auditory perception | d. | Auditory phraseology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 10. Which term refers to application of anatomical study for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, particularly as it relates to surgical procedures?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Clinical anatomy | b. | Descriptive anatomy | |  | c. | Gross anatomy | d. | Microscopic anatomy | |  | e. | Surface anatomy |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11. Which term describes individual parts of the body without reference to disease conditions (views the body as a composite of systems that function together)?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cumulative anatomy | b. | Descriptive anatomy | |  | c. | Gross anatomy | d. | Elemental anatomy | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 12. Which term describes the study of structures visible without the aid of microscopes?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Visible anatomy | b. | Descriptive anatomy | |  | c. | Gross anatomy | d. | Viable anatomy | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13. Which of the following is the study of the form and structure of the surface of the body, especially with reference to the organs beneath the surface?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Residual anatomy | b. | Morphological anatomy | |  | c. | Structural anatomy | d. | Microscopic anatomy | |  | e. | Surface anatomy |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 14. Which of the following deals with growth of and changes in the organism from conception to adulthood?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Clinical anatomy | b. | Descriptive anatomy | |  | c. | Gross anatomy | d. | Surface anatomy | |  | e. | Developmental anatomy |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 15. Which of the following helps us understand the effects of respiratory diseases, such as emphysema, on speech function?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cumulative anatomy | b. | Systemic anatomy | |  | c. | Pathological anatomy | d. | None of the above |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. Which of the following involves examination of anatomical structures with reference to nonhuman as well as human organisms?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Multispecies anatomy | b. | Elemental anatomy | |  | c. | Invertebrate anatomy | d. | Comparative anatomy | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 17. Which of the following helps us understand the cellular changes that occur during the course of diseases such as emphysema?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Glial physiology | b. | Systemic anatomy | |  | c. | Gross anatomy | d. | Microscopic anatomy | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 18. Which of the following is the study of cell structure and function?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cytology | b. | Osteology | |  | c. | Myology | d. | Arthrology | |  | e. | Angiology |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 19. Which of the following is the microscopic study of cells and tissues?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Histology | b. | Urology | |  | c. | Biology | d. | Arthrology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 20. Which of the following is the study of the structure and function of bones?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Necrology | b. | Osteology | |  | c. | Biology | d. | Pathology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 21. Which of the following is the study of the form and function of muscle?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Tendonitis | b. | Muscular dystrophy | |  | c. | Myology | d. | Myology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 22. Which of the following is the study of joints of the body?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Phlebotomy | b. | Pathology | |  | c. | Serology | d. | Arthrology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 23. Which of the following is the study of blood vessels and the lymph system?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Angiology | b. | Phlebotomy | |  | c. | Vasculology | d. | Arthrology | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 24. Which of the following is the study of diseases of the nervous system?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cytology | b. | Craniotomy | |  | c. | Neurology | d. | Phlebotomy | |  | e. | None of the above |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. Which of the following tissues provides the surface covering of the body and linings of cavities and passageways?   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Muscular | b. | Epithelial | |  | c. | Nervous | d. | Connective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the type of tissue that links structures together.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Connective tissue | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is contractile in nature.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Muscle | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle is also called skeletal muscle.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Striated | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tissue is specialized for communication.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Nervous | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strength is the quality of a material that keeps fibers from being easily separated when pulled.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Tensile | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strength provides resistance to crushing.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Compressive | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tissue type that provides the cushion between vertebrae of the spinal column.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Fibrocartilage | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cartilage makes up the larynx, trachea, and bronchial passageway.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Hyaline | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are aggregates of tissue with functional unity, in that the tissues all serve the same general purpose.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Organs | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sheet-like membrane of connective tissue that surrounds organs.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Fascia | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are relatively nonelastic, and bind structures together.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Ligaments | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide a means of attaching muscle to bone or cartilage.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Tendons | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a sheet-like tendon.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Aponeurosis | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is composed predominantly of intercellular material, known as the matrix.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Connective tissue | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tissue is areolar tissue that is highly impregnated with fat cells.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Adipose | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tissue is specialized connective tissue found in tonsils and adenoids.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Lymphoid | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a particularly important combination of connective tissues, because it has unique properties of strength and elasticity.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Cartilage | |

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| 43. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contains collagenous fibers; it provides the cushion between the vertebrae of the spinal column, as well as the mating surface for the temporomandibular joint between the lower jaw and the skull.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Fibrocartilage | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ acts as a shock absorber and provides a relatively smooth surface for gliding.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Fibrocartilage | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cartilage contains elastic fibers rather than collagen, and is found in the pinna, nose, and epiglottis.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Yellow  Elastic | |

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| 46. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the hardest of the connective tissues.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Bone | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ muscle is so called because of its striped appearance under the microscope.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Striated | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the point of attachment of a muscle that has the least movement.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Origin | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the point of attachment of a muscle that is relatively mobile.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Insertion | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 50. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skeleton consists of the trunk and head.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | axial | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 51. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of the abdominal and thoracic regions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | trunk | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 52. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section is one in which there are front and back halves.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | frontal  coronal | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 53. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section divides the body into right and left halves.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | sagittal | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 54. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ section divides the body into upper and lower portions.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | transverse | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 55. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the front surface of a body, whether erect, supine, or prone.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | anterior | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 56. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the back surface of a body, whether erect, supine, or prone.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | posterior | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 57. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the belly of an erect human.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ventral | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 58. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the back of an erect human.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | dorsal | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 59. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the surface of a body.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | superficial | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 60. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to directions away from the surface of the body.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | deep | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 61. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to being away from the midline of a free extremity.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | distal | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 62. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to being toward the midline of a free extremity.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | medial | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 63. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to an elevated position.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | superior | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 64. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to being closer to the ground.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | inferior | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 65. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to being on one’s back.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | supine | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 66. The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to being on one’s abdomen.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | prone | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 67. How has the definition and practice of anatomy changed since the days of the early anatomists?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The term *anatomy* currently refers to the structure of an organism. The early anatomists used the term to describe the actual dissection of an organism, including the cutting of parts and the separating of tissues. Over time, however, the word *anatomy* has evolved to encompass a field of study that now includes many subspecializations: for example, applied anatomy, descriptive anatomy, gross anatomy, developmental anatomy, pathological anatomy, and so forth. | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 68. What languages form the basis for the terminology used to discuss anatomy, and what purpose do these languages still serve?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Anatomical terms for body parts and tissues are primarily based on Greek and Latin. These languages were once universally used by early anatomists and medical practitioners. Today, anatomical and medical terms are still based on their ancient Greek and Latin roots. | |

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| 69. What are the three major building blocks of the body? Briefly describe the role of each.   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The three major building blocks of the body are:  **1. Organs:** Collections of specific tissues that are organized into structures that are specialized to perform particular functions. Examples of organs include the kidneys, the heart, the liver, and the lungs.  **2. Tissues:** Collections or groups of similar cells that are specialized to perform specific functions. The four types of tissue include:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **∙** | Epithelial tissue: refers to the outer or superficial layer of mucous membrane and the cells constituting the skin. | | **∙** | Connective tissue: probably the most complex of the categories of tissues, because it is specialized for the purposes of support. Connective tissue varies as a function of the intercellular material (matrix) surrounding it. | | **∙** | Muscular tissue: consists of voluntary (striated), involuntary (smooth), and cardiac muscle. | | **∙** | Nervous tissue: specialized for communication. |     **3. Systems:** Combinations of organs that perform specific functions. In other words, systems of the body are groups of organs with functional unity. Organs can belong to more than one system. Examples of systems include the muscular system, the skeletal system, the respiratory system, the digestive system, the reproductive system, the urinary and endocrine systems, and the nervous system. | |

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| 70. Why are the definitions of the systems of speech primarily a convenience for discussing speech science?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Defining the systems of speech is only a convenience, because none of the four systems operate in isolation. To produce the sounds of speech, all of the systems of speech must operate together in a highly integrated manner. The science of speech is extremely complicated, and defining the systems of speech simply makes it easier to discuss normal speech production and speech pathology. | |

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| *Match each tissue type to the correct descriptor. Answers may be used more than once or not at all.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | adipose connective tissue | | b. | areolar (loose) connective tissue | | c. | epithelial tissue | | d. | osseous (bony) connective tissue | | e. | lymphoid tissue | | f. | fibrous connective tissue | | g. | muscle | | h. | nervous tissue | |

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| 71. May have cilia   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 72. Makes up the linings of the cavities of the body   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 73. Found between muscles and forms a thin, membranous sheet between organs   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 74. Includes secreting tissue   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 75. Specialized connective tissue found in tonsils and adenoids   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 76. Makes up the superficial layer of mucous membranes and the cells constituting the skin   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 77. Highly impregnated with fat cells   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 78. Strong, dense tissue, of which ligaments, fascia, and cartilage are made   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| 79. Contractile in nature   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | |

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| *Match the type of synovial joint to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | condylar joint | | b. | spheroid (cotyloid) joint | | c. | ellipsoid joint | | d. | ginglymus | | e. | sellar joint | | f. | plane synovial joint | | g. | trochoid joint | |

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| 80. Gliding joint in which the mating surfaces of the bones are more or less flat   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| 81. Reciprocal in nature, such that one member of the joint is convex and the other member is concave.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 82. Shallow ball-and-socket joint permitting limited movement   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 83. Elliptical in shape   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 84. Consists of a bony process protruding into a space   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | |

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| 85. Also known as a saddle joint   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 86. Also known as a hinge joint   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | ligament | | b. | fascia | | c. | aponeurosis | | d. | tendon | |

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| 87. A sheet-like membrane surrounding organs   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 88. Binds organs together or holds bones to bones or bones to cartilage   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 89. Attaches muscle to bone or to cartilage   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 90. A sheet-like tendon   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | synarthrodial (fibrous) joint | | b. | amphiarthrodial (cartilaginous) joint | | c. | diarthrodial (synovial) joint | |

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| 91. Highly mobile joints, containing a lubricating fluid within the articular capsule   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 92. Have limited mobility, with cartilage performing the primary joint function   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 93. Immobile   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | insertion | | b. | agonist | | c. | synergist | | d. | origin | | e. | antagonist | | f. | motor unit | |

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| 94. The least mobile point of attachment of a muscle   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 95. The most mobile point of attachment of a muscle   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 96. Muscle that moves a structure   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 97. Muscle that opposes a given movement   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 98. Muscle used to stabilize structures   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 99. Consists of one efferent nerve fiber and the muscle fibers to which it attaches   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| *Match each system to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | phonatory system | | b. | respiratory system | | c. | articulatory/resonatory system | | d. | nervous system | |

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| 100. Includes the lungs, trachea, and passageway involved in breathing   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 101. Involved with production of voicing for speech   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 102. Includes the tongue, lips, teeth, soft palate, and other structures   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 103. The system of control for all speech mechanisms   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | sagittal section | | b. | transverse section | | c. | ventral | | d. | rostral | | e. | anterior | | f. | frontal (coronal) section | | g. | dorsal | | h. | peripheral | |

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| 104. A section that divides the body into front and back halves   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| 105. A section that cuts the body into left and right portions   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 106. A section that cuts the body into upper and lower halves   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 107. Refers to the front surface of a body   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 108. Means “toward the belly”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 109. Means “toward the back” (dorsal)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | |

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| 110. Means “away from the center”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | h | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | deep | | b. | superficial | | c. | supine | | d. | prone | | e. | medial | | f. | distal | | g. | superior | | h. | extension | | i. | inferior | | j. | lateral | | k. | proximal | | l. | flexion | |

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| 111. Means “confined to the surface”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 112. Means “closer to the axis of the body”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 113. Means “away from the midline of an appendicular structure”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | |

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| 114. Means “toward the midline of an appendicular structure”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 115. Means “above” or “farther from the ground”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | |

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| 116. Means “below” or “closer to the ground”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | i | |

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| 117. Means “on one’s back”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 118. Means “on one’s belly”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 119. Means “pertaining to the side”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | j | |

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| 120. Means “nearest to the point of attachment”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | k | |

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| 121. Means “bending at a joint”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | l | |

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| 122. Means “pulling two ends farther apart”   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | h | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | thorax | | b. | abdomen | | c. | trunk | | d. | caput | | e. | pelvis | |

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| 123. The chest region   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 124. The area of the hip bones   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 125. Rests atop the trunk   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| *Match each term to the correct descriptor.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | palmar surface | | b. | flexor surface | | c. | pronation | | d. | supination | | e. | dorsal | |

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| 126. The ventral surface of the hand   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 127. The back of the hand   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | |

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| 128. Rotation of the hand so that the ventral surface is directed inferiorly   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 129. Rotation of the hand so that the dorsal surface is directed superiorly   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |