

CHAPTER REVIEW

A. Answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the most correct answer.

1. Which of the following are components of the axial skeleton?
 - a. bones of the skull
 - b. sternebrae
 - c. interparietals and mandible
 - d. all of the above
2. The large, flat bones forming the cat skull include the
 - a. parietal bones
 - b. maxilla
 - c. ethmoid bone
 - d. clavicle
3. The external auditory meatus passes through the
 - a. tympanic portion of the temporal bone
 - b. sphenoid bone
 - c. squamous portion of the temporal bone
 - d. frontal bone
4. The optic foramen penetrates at the base of the wing of the
 - a. ethmoid bone
 - b. frontal bone
 - c. presphenoid bone
 - d. sphenoid bone
5. The first cervical vertebra is ring-like, and is called the
 - a. axis
 - b. atlas
 - c. zygopophyses
 - d. thoracic vertebra
6. The ribs are connected to the sternum by way of
 - a. intervertebral discs
 - b. costal cartilages
 - c. the neck of each rib
 - d. thoracic vertebrae
7. A single bone that is formed by the fusion of three vertebrae and provides support for the pelvic girdle describes the
 - a. os coxae
 - b. caudal vertebrae
 - c. ilium
 - d. sacrum
8. The acromion process can be found on the
 - a. humerus
 - b. ulna
 - c. scapula
 - d. femur
9. The head of the femur articulates with the
 - a. obturator foramen
 - b. sacrum
 - c. acetabulum
 - d. tibia at the knee joint
10. The smaller bone of the lower hindlimb is called the
 - a. fibula
 - b. tibia
 - c. calcaneus
 - d. lateral cuneiform

B. Complete the sentences below by providing the missing terms from the chapter material.

1. The _____ is a pointed process of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
2. The foramen magnum penetrates the _____ bone and transmits the spinal cord.
3. The orbital fissure and sella tursica are prominent features of the _____ bone.
4. The vomer and the perpendicular plates of the _____ bone form the nasal septum.
5. The _____ bones form most of the upper jaw and contribute to the hard palate.
6. The _____ is a fibrous joint between the frontal and parietal bones.
7. The _____ vertebrae are specialized to articulate with the ribs.
8. The trochlea and capitulum are large projections on the distal end of the _____.
9. The os coxae are formed by the mergeance of the _____, _____, and pubis.
10. The largest tarsal bone of the cat is called the _____.

C. Answer the following descriptive and critical-thinking questions with a brief explanation in the spaces provided.

1. Describe the skeletal features of the manus and pes of the cat that enable them to "walk on tiptoes".

2. Explain the major differences between the cranium of the cat and the cranium of the human.

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A. Answer the following multiple choice questions by circling the most correct answer.

1. The primary goal of dissection is to
 - a. practice cutting through tissues
 - b. complete the task quickly
 - c. bring internal structures into view
 - d. become familiar with the instruments
2. The level of success you achieve in dissection is determined by
 - a. how much patience and care you exercise
 - b. the proper use of instruments
 - c. how much time you invest
 - d. all of the above
3. A rigid instrument with a blunt tip is called a:
 - a. scalpel
 - b. scissors
 - c. blunt probe
 - d. forceps
4. An instrument that is used for grasping and pulling is called:
 - a. scalpel
 - b. scissors
 - c. blunt probe
 - d. forceps
5. To bisect a muscle, you should use:
 - a. a sharp scalpel
 - b. ridged forceps
 - c. a needle probe
 - d. scissors
6. The pinnae, vibrissae, and nictitating membrane may all be found on the:
 - a. neck
 - b. trunk
 - c. head
 - d. hindlimb
7. The trunk contains which three body parts?
 - a. head, neck, and thorax
 - b. thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic regions
 - c. back, belly, and thighs
 - d. all of the above
8. What is the preferred instrument to use when skinning a cat?
 - a. scalpel
 - b. scissors
 - c. needle probe
 - d. forceps
9. The limbs are attached to the:
 - a. pelvic region
 - b. pectoral region
 - c. trunk
 - d. tail
10. When cutting through the skin, it is important to:
 - a. avoid cutting too deep
 - b. cut quickly
 - c. use a sharp scalpel
 - d. avoid cutting the fur

B. Complete the sentences below by providing the missing terms from the chapter material.

1. A _____ is a useful instrument for separating muscles and other structures.
2. When pinning a structure down to a wax tray, you should use _____.
3. The superior and inferior palpebrae are also known as the _____.
4. The ventral side of the thorax is known as the _____ region.
5. The posterior end of the pelvic region is called the _____ region.
6. The depression opposite the shoulder is the _____.
7. The brown, pancake-like masses in the pectoral region of a pregnant female are the _____.
8. The extensive dermal muscle adhering to the skin is called the _____.
9. A smaller dermal muscle in the neck area is called the _____.
10. If the cuts have been made properly, the skin should be removable in a _____.

C. Answer the following descriptive and critical thinking questions with a brief explanation in the spaces provided.

1. Why should the skin be retained after removal from the cat's body? _____

2. Why do you suppose over-use of a scalpel can lead to a poor dissection? _____

3. What benefit does performing a dissection provide to the learning process? _____
