

CHAPTER REVIEW

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

1. The connective tissue associated with a muscle is known as
 - a. fascia
 - b. areolar tissue
 - c. fat
 - d. ligament
2. A tendon that attaches a muscle to a moveable bone is known as a
 - a. tendon of origin
 - b. tendon of insertion
 - c. aponeurosis
 - d. ligament
3. A muscle action in which the angle between opposing bones is decreased is known as:
 - a. circumduction
 - b. flexion
 - c. extension
 - d. adduction
4. To view a deep muscle, the superficial muscle must be _____ and reflected first.
 - a. removed
 - b. transected
 - c. pushed aside
 - d. cleaned
5. The largest muscle of the pectoral region is the
 - a. xiphohumeralis
 - b. pectoralis minor
 - c. pectoralis major
 - d. external oblique
6. The deepest of the large abdominal muscles is the
 - a. external oblique
 - b. internal oblique
 - c. transverse abdominis
 - d. rectus abdominis
7. Which muscle includes three heads of origin, and is the primary extensor of the brachium?
 - a. biceps brachii
 - b. triceps brachii
 - c. quadriceps femoris
 - d. epitrochlearis
8. The rectus femoris and vastus lateralis form part of which muscle group?
 - a. quadriceps femoris
 - b. iliopsoas
 - c. forearm flexors
 - d. superficial neck muscles
9. Which of the following muscle groups abducts the thigh?
 - a. quadriceps femoris
 - b. gluteus muscles
 - c. gastrocnemius
 - d. hamstring muscles
10. Which of the following muscles flexes the pes?
 - a. flexor digitorum longus
 - b. tibialis cranialis
 - c. extensor carpi ulnaris
 - d. flexor carpi radialis

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

1. A broad, thin sheet of fascia that functions as a tendon is called an _____.
2. Muscles can be separated with a blunt probe because they are individually wrapped with a layer of _____.
3. Movement of a limb toward the body's midline is called _____.
4. The most superficial muscle of the pectoral region, which is not found in humans, is called the _____.
5. The clavotrapezius, acromiotrapezius, and spinotrapezius muscles of the cat are represented by a single muscle in the human called the _____.
6. A small muscle on the craniolateral surface of the humerus, which functions as a synergist with the biceps brachii to flex the antebrachium, is called the _____.
7. The _____ supinates the manus, and is the long, slender muscle on the cranial surface of the forearm.
8. The tensor fascia lata inserts on a large aponeurosis that wraps round the knee, called the _____.
9. The large muscle dominating the lateral surface of the cat's thigh is the _____, which abducts the thigh and flexes the shank.
10. The _____ is a large fan-shaped muscle of the lateral thorax. It draws the scapula toward the thoracic wall.

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

1. Explain the role and relative importance of the quadriceps femoris group. Include a comparison between quadrupeds and bipeds in your answer.

2. Compare and contrast the gluteus muscles in the cat and human. _____

3. How does the biceps brachii differ between cats and humans? _____
