

17. Several criteria are applied to the naming of muscles. These are provided in Column B. Identify which criteria pertain to the muscles listed in Column A and enter the correct letter(s) in the answer blank.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. Gluteus maximus	A. Action of the muscle
_____ 2. Adductor magnus	B. Shape of the muscle
_____ 3. Biceps femoris	C. Location of the muscle's origin and/or insertion
_____ 4. Transversus abdominis	D. Number of origins
_____ 5. Extensor carpi ulnaris	E. Location of muscle relative to a bone or body region
_____ 6. Trapezius	F. Direction in which the muscle fibers run relative to some imaginary line
_____ 7. Rectus femoris	G. Relative size of the muscle
_____ 8. External oblique	

GROSS ANATOMY OF THE SKELETAL MUSCLES

Muscles of the Head

18. Identify the major muscles described in Column A by choosing a response from Column B. Enter the correct letter in the answer blank. Select a different color for each muscle described and color in the coding circle and corresponding muscle on Figure 6-6.

Column A	Column B
<input type="radio"/> _____ 1. Used to show you're happy	A. Buccinator
<input type="radio"/> _____ 2. Used to suck in your cheeks	B. Frontalis
<input type="radio"/> _____ 3. Used in winking	C. Masseter
<input type="radio"/> _____ 4. Wrinkles the forehead horizontally	D. Orbicularis oculi
<input type="radio"/> _____ 5. The "kissing" muscle	E. Orbicularis oris
<input type="radio"/> _____ 6. Prime mover of jaw closure	F. Sternocleidomastoid
<input type="radio"/> _____ 7. Synergist muscle for jaw closure	G. Temporalis
<input type="radio"/> _____ 8. Prime mover of head flexion; a two-headed muscle	H. Trapezius
	I. Zygomaticus

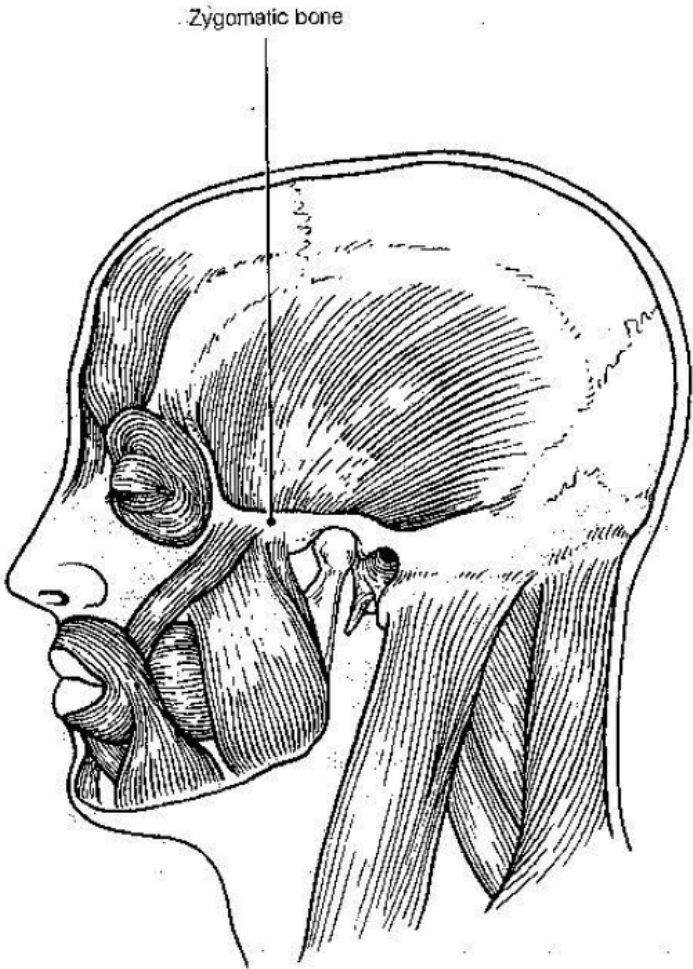


Figure 6-6

19. Match the muscle names in Column B to the facial muscles described in Column A.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. Squints the eyes	A. Buccinator
_____ 2. Pulls the eyebrows superiorly	B. Frontal belly of the epicranium
_____ 3. Smiling muscle	C. Occipital belly of the epicranium
_____ 4. Puckers the lips	D. Orbicularis oculi
_____ 5. Draws the corners of the lips downward	E. Orbicularis oris
_____ 6. Pulls the scalp posteriorly	F. Platysma
	G. Zygomaticus

Muscles of the Trunk

20. Identify the anterior trunk muscles described in Column A by choosing a response from Column B. Enter the correct letter in the answer blank. Then, for each muscle description that has a color-coding circle, select a different color to color the coding circle and corresponding muscle on Figure 6-7.

Column A	Column B
<input type="radio"/> _____ 1. The name means "straight muscle of the abdomen"	A. Deltoid
<input type="radio"/> _____ 2. Prime mover for shoulder flexion and adduction	B. Diaphragm
<input type="radio"/> _____ 3. Prime mover for shoulder abduction	C. External intercostal
<input type="radio"/> _____ 4. Part of the abdominal girdle; forms the external lateral walls of the abdomen	D. External oblique
<input type="radio"/> _____ 5. Acting alone, each muscle of this pair turns the head toward the opposite shoulder	E. Internal intercostal
_____ 6. and 7. Besides the two abdominal muscles (pairs) named above, two muscle pairs that help form the natural abdominal girdle	F. Internal oblique
_____ 8. Deep muscles of the thorax that promote the inspiratory phase of breathing	G. Latissimus dorsi
_____ 9. An unpaired muscle that acts with the muscles named immediately above to accomplish inspiration	H. Pectoralis major
	I. Rectus abdominis
	J. Sternocleidomastoid
	K. Transversus abdominis

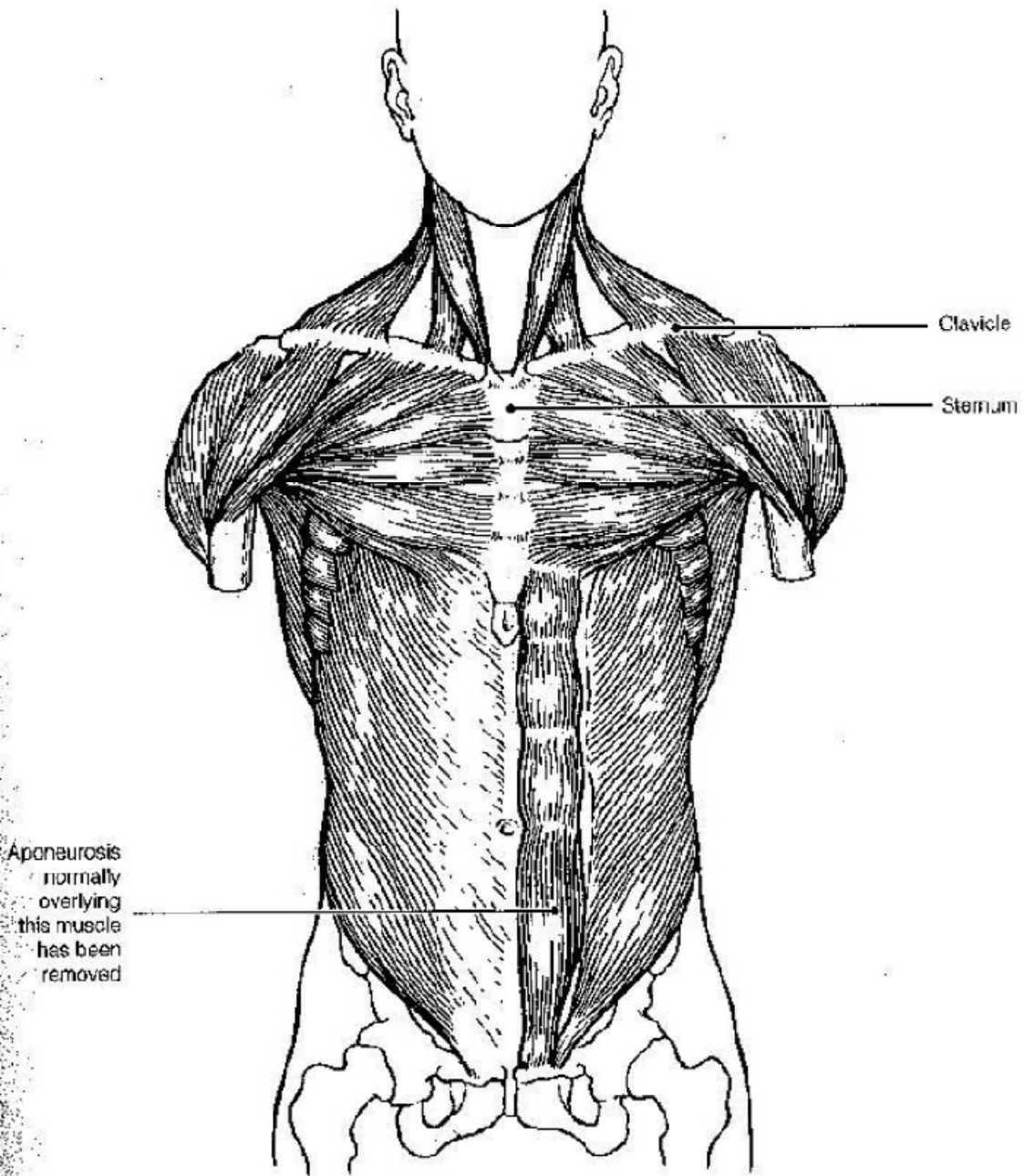


Figure 6-7

21. Identify the posterior trunk muscles described in Column A by choosing a response from Column B. Enter the correct letter in the answer blank. Select a different color for each muscle description with a coding circle and color the coding circles and corresponding muscles on Figure 6-8.

Column A

Column B

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> _____ | 1. Muscle that allows you to shrug your shoulders or extend your head. | A. Deltoid |
| <input type="radio"/> _____ | 2. Muscle that adducts the shoulder and causes extension of the shoulder joint. | B. Erector spinae |
| <input type="radio"/> _____ | 3. Shoulder muscle that is the antagonist of the muscle just described. | C. External oblique |
| _____ | 4. Prime mover of back extension; a deep composite muscle consisting of three columns. | D. Gluteus maximus |
| _____ | 5. Large paired superficial muscle of the lower back. | E. Latissimus dorsi |
| <input type="radio"/> _____ | 6. Fleshy muscle forming part of the posterior abdominal wall that helps maintain upright posture. | F. Quadratus lumborum |
| | | G. Trapezius |

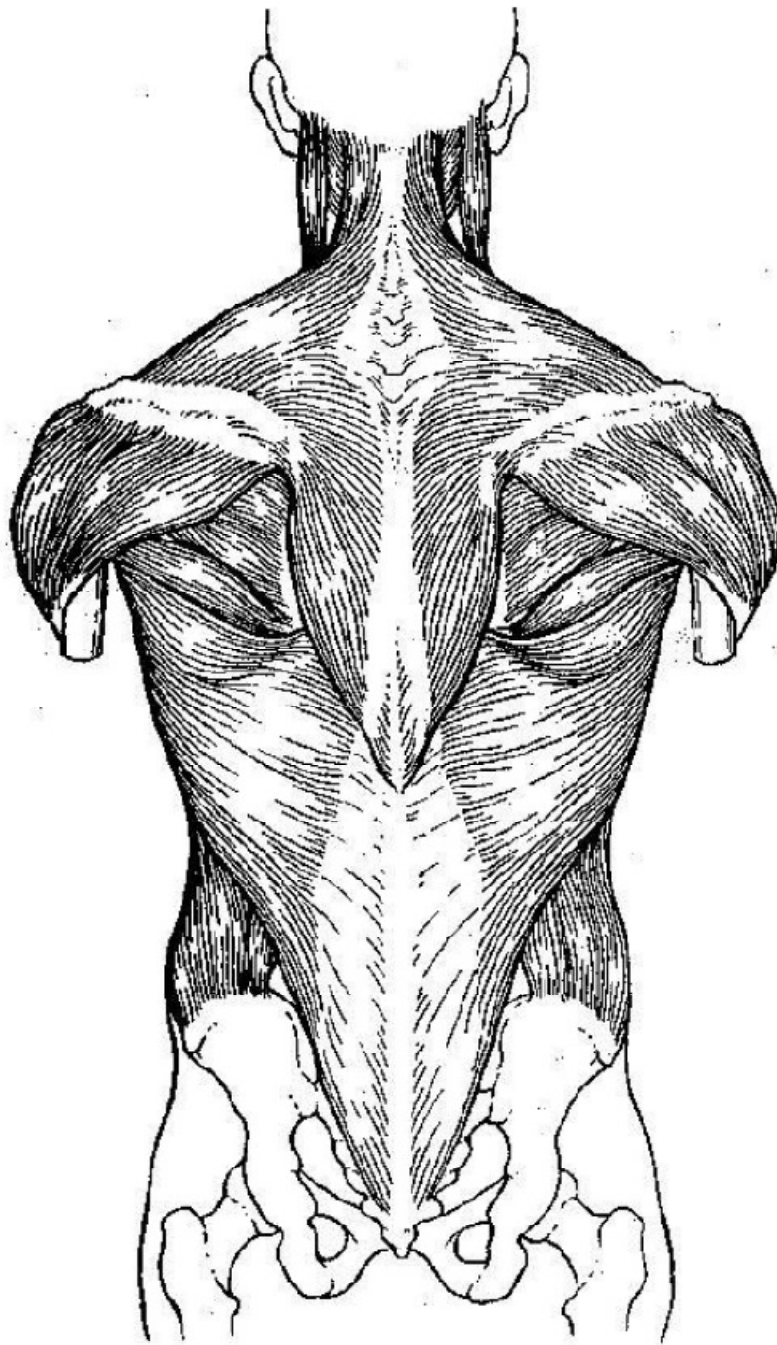


Figure 6-8