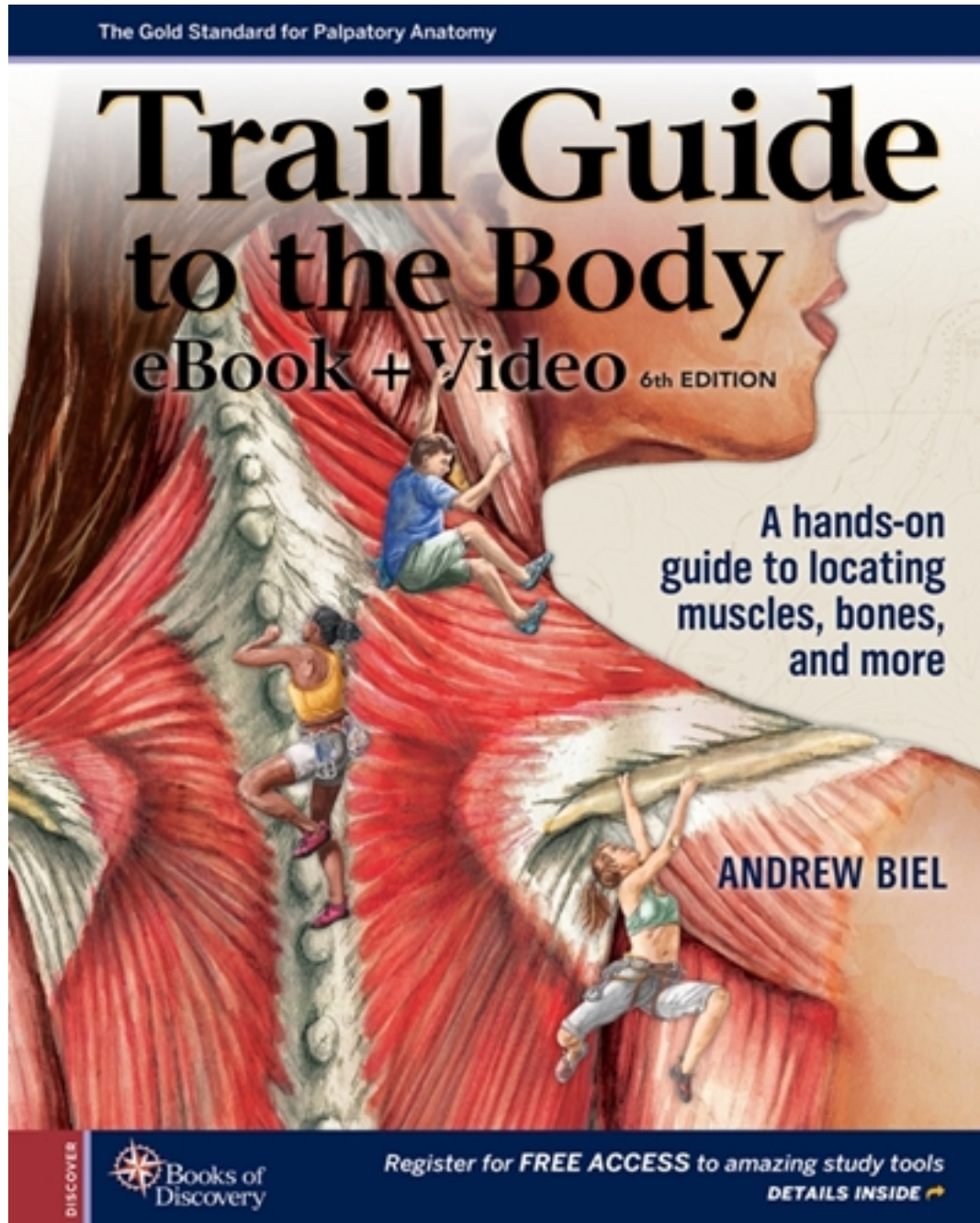


Test Bank for Trail Guide to the Body 6th Edition by Biel

[CLICK HERE TO ACCESS COMPLETE Test Bank](#)



Test Bank

Pectoralis Major

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which muscle is divided into three segments: clavicular, sternal and costal?
 - a. trapezius
 - b. pectoralis minor
 - c. pectoralis major
 - d. serratus anterior

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 89

2. Which muscle is an antagonist to itself?
 - a. pectoralis major
 - b. pectoralis minor
 - c. serratus anterior
 - d. rhomboid major

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 89

3. Which of the following is a part of the origin of the pectoralis major?
 - a. cartilage of ribs 7 - 12
 - b. medial half of clavicle and sternum
 - c. sternum, xiphoid process and linea alba
 - d. lateral half of clavicle and coracoid process

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 89

4. Which is the insertion of the pectoralis major?
 - a. crest of greater tubercle of humerus
 - b. lesser tubercle of humerus
 - c. shaft of the humerus
 - d. intertubercular groove of humerus

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 89

5. Which of the following is an action of the pectoralis major's upper fibers?
 - a. horizontally abduct the shoulder
 - b. horizontally adduct the shoulder
 - c. extend the shoulder
 - d. laterally rotate the shoulder

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 89

6. What is the MOST important aspect of your approach to palpating near breast tissue?
 - a. awareness of nipple location
 - b. communication with partner
 - c. positioning
 - d. draping

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 90

7. If you follow the fibers of pectoralis major laterally, they blend with the fibers of which muscle?
 - a. deltoid

Bones of the Shoulder & Arm

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The three bones that make up the shoulder complex are the clavicle, scapula and _____?
- sternum
 - rib
 - humerus
 - vertebra

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

2. Both sternoclavicular and acromioclavicular are what type of joints?
- synovial
 - cartilaginous
 - fibrous
 - hinge

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

3. Which joint is the single attachment between the axial and appendicular skeletons?
- scapulothoracic
 - glenohumeral
 - sternocostal
 - sternoclavicular

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

4. Which joint is formed where the humerus and scapula meet?
- acromioclavicular
 - scapulothoracic
 - glenohumeral
 - sternoclavicular

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

5. The scapula serves as an attachment site for how many muscles?
- 5
 - 9
 - 12
 - 16

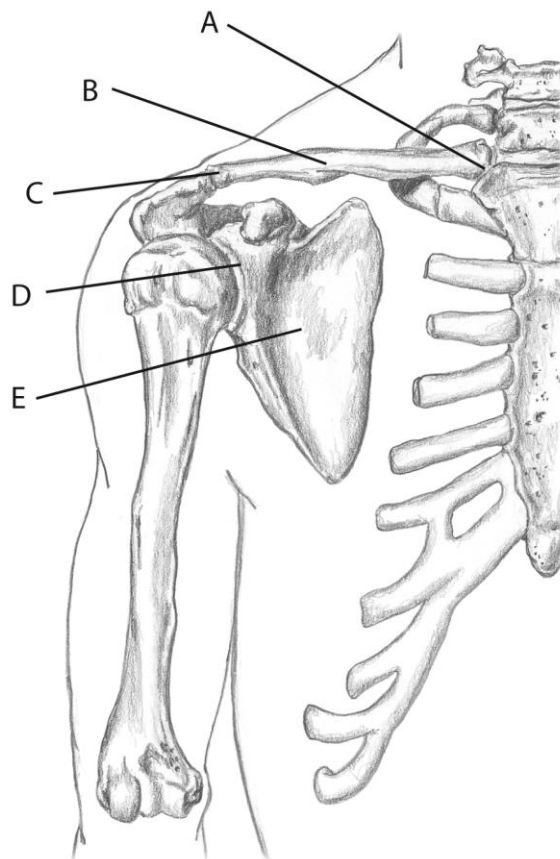
ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

6. Which bone of the shoulder region is the last of the skeletal system to completely develop?
- clavicle
 - scapula
 - humerus
 - sternum

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 48

COMPLETION

Please identify the following structure(s).



1. A

ANS:
sternoclavicular (S/C) joint
sternoclavicular joint
S/C joint

PTS: 1

2. B

ANS: clavicle

PTS: 1

3. C

ANS:
acromioclavicular (A/C) joint
acromioclavicular joint
A/C joint

PTS: 1

4. D

ANS: glenohumeral joint

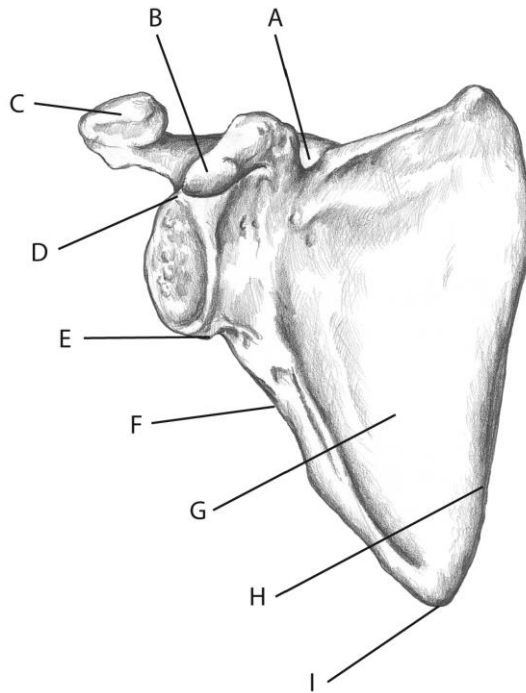
PTS: 1

5. E

ANS: scapula

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



6. A

ANS: superior notch

PTS: 1

7. B

ANS: coracoid process

PTS: 1

8. C

ANS: acromion

PTS: 1

9. D

ANS: supraglenoid tubercle

PTS: 1

10. E

ANS: infraglenoid tubercle

PTS: 1

11. F

ANS: lateral border

PTS: 1

12. G

ANS: subscapular fossa

PTS: 1

13. H

ANS: medial border

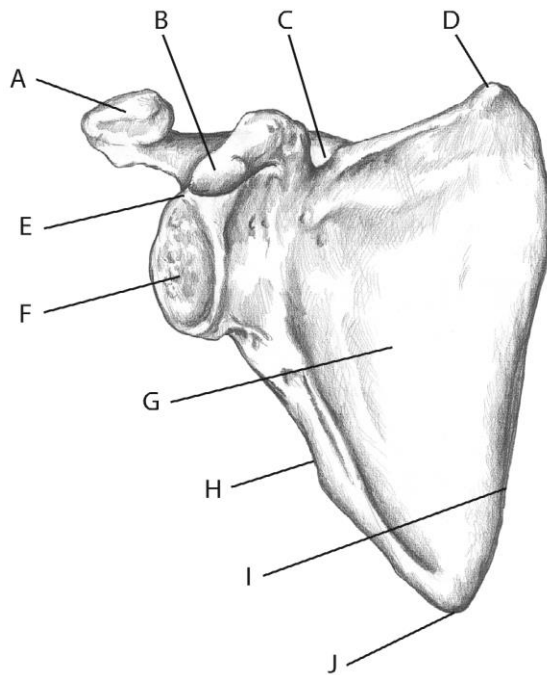
PTS: 1

14. I

ANS: inferior angle

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



15. A

ANS: acromion

PTS: 1

16. B

ANS: coracoid process

PTS: 1

17. C

ANS: superior notch

PTS: 1

18. D

ANS: superior angle

PTS: 1

19. E

ANS: supraglenoid tubercle

PTS: 1

20. F

ANS: glenoid cavity

PTS: 1

21. G

ANS: subscapular fossa

PTS: 1

22. H

ANS: lateral border

PTS: 1

23. I

ANS: medial border

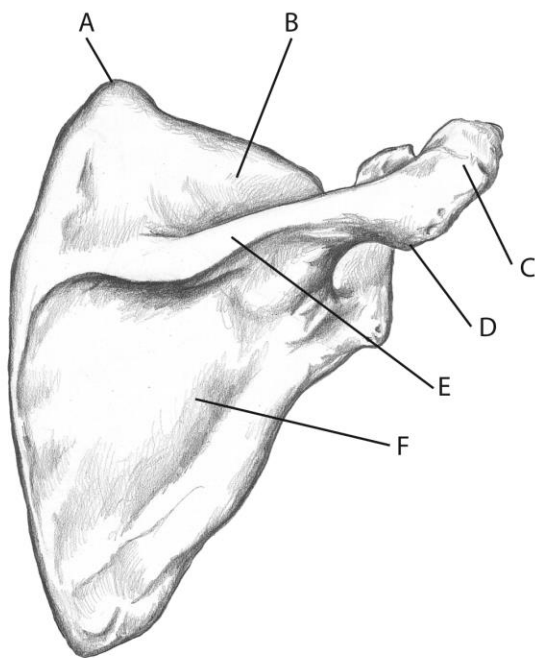
PTS: 1

24. J

ANS: inferior angle

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



25. A

ANS: superior angle

PTS: 1

26. B

ANS: supraspinous fossa

PTS: 1

27. C

ANS: acromion

PTS: 1

28. D

ANS: acromial angle

PTS: 1

29. E

ANS: spine of the scapula

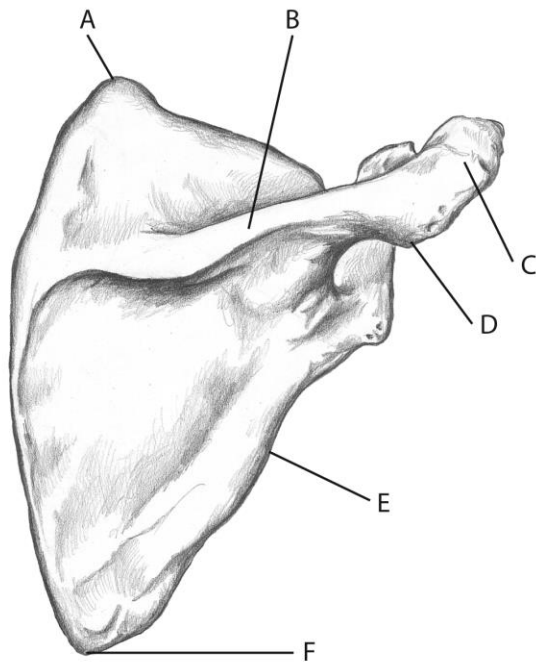
PTS: 1

30. F

ANS: infraspinous fossa

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



31. A

ANS: superior angle

PTS: 1

32. B

ANS: spine of the scapula

PTS: 1

33. C

ANS: acromion

PTS: 1

34. D

ANS: acromial angle

PTS: 1

35. E

ANS: lateral border

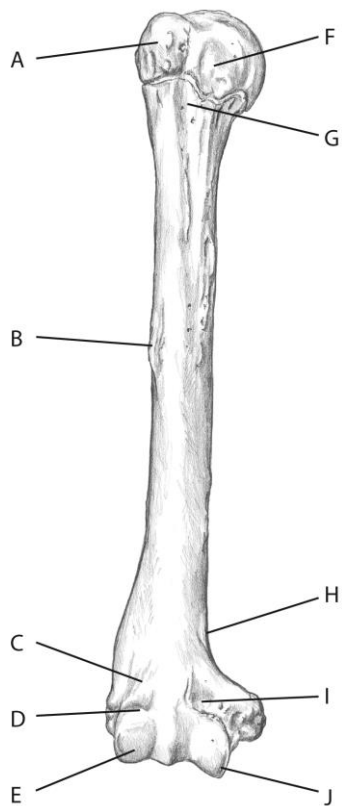
PTS: 1

36. F

ANS: inferior angle

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



37. A

ANS: greater tubercle

PTS: 1

38. B

ANS: deltoid tuberosity

PTS: 1

39. C

ANS: lateral condyle

PTS: 1

40. D

ANS: radial fossa

PTS: 1

41. E

ANS: capitulum

PTS: 1

42. F

ANS: lesser tubercle

PTS: 1

43. G

ANS: intertubercular groove

PTS: 1

44. H

ANS: medial supracondylar ridge

PTS: 1

45. I

ANS: coronoid fossa

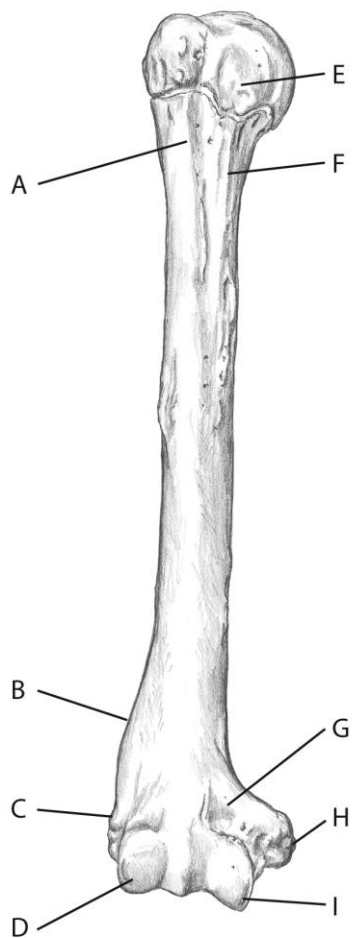
PTS: 1

46. J

ANS: trochlea

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



47. A

ANS: crest of greater tubercle

PTS: 1

48. B

ANS: lateral supracondylar ridge

PTS: 1

49. C

ANS: lateral epicondyle

PTS: 1

50. D

ANS: capitulum

PTS: 1

51. E

ANS: lesser tubercle

PTS: 1

52. F

ANS: crest of lesser tubercle

PTS: 1

53. G

ANS: medial condyle

PTS: 1

54. H

ANS: medial epicondyle

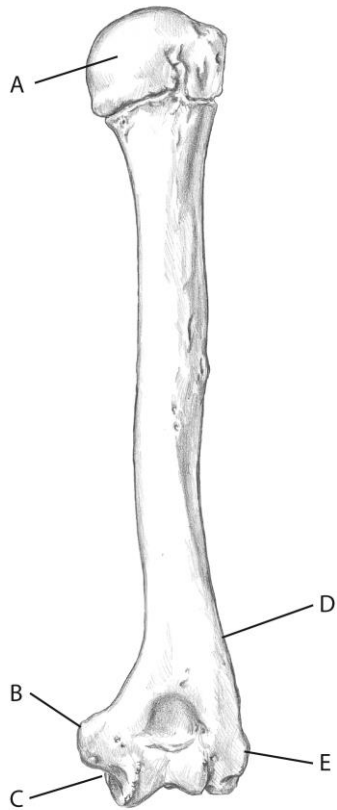
PTS: 1

55. I

ANS: trochlea

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



56. A

ANS: head of humerus

PTS: 1

57. B

ANS: medial epicondyle

PTS: 1

58. C

ANS: groove for ulnar nerve

PTS: 1

59. D

ANS: lateral supracondylar ridge

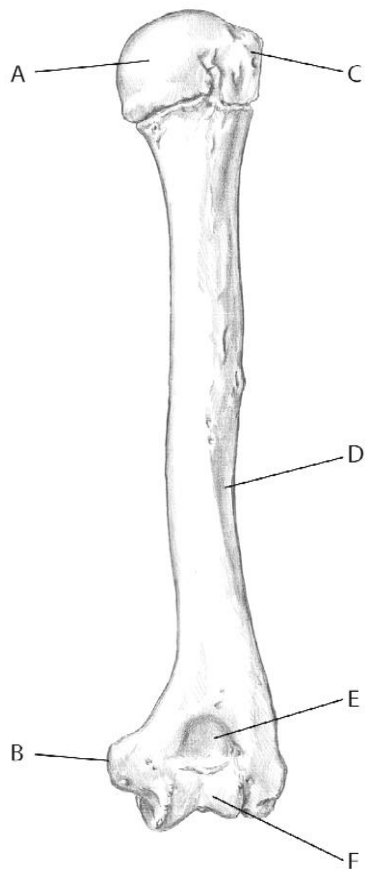
PTS: 1

60. E

ANS: lateral epicondyle

PTS: 1

Please identify the following structure(s).



61. A

ANS: head of the humerus

PTS: 1

62. B

ANS: medial epicondyle

PTS: 1

63. C

ANS: greater tubercle

PTS: 1

64. D

ANS: groove for radial nerve

PTS: 1

65. E

ANS: olecranon fossa

PTS: 1

66. F

ANS: trochlea

PTS: 1