

A&P I Quiz 5 (Muscular System)

Excitability	Contractility	Elasticity	Extensibility
Skeletal	Smooth	Cardiac	Nervous
Endomysium	Perimysium	Fascia	Tendons
Ligaments	Bicep	Tricep	Deltoid
Latissimus Dorsi	Myosin	Actin	Dystrophin
Tropomyosin	Troponin	Muscle	Neuromuscular junction
Synapse	Isometric	Isotonic	Endomysium
Perimysium	Epimysium	Hypomysium	Grouchomysium

1. The property of muscle that gives it the ability to conduct impulses is called _____.
2. The _____ muscle type is responsible for controlling physiologic processes.
3. _____ is the only muscle type under voluntary control.
4. _____ made of tough collagen fibers and covers an entire muscle, can cause a condition called compartment syndrome.
5. _____ connects bones to muscles.
6. Thick filament that wants to bind to the thin filament is called _____.
7. _____ connective tissue that covers an individual myocyte.
8. _____ a protein that covers the myosin binding site on the actin molecule.

9. Nerves do not connect directly to muscle cells, instead they must release a chemical that travels across a _____ and initiates some action on the muscle surface.
10. A _____ contraction does not result in any movement.
11. The primary forearm flexor is called the _____.
12. The primary forearm extensor is called the _____.
13. The _____ muscle is involved in shoulder abduction, rotation, and lateral extension of the shoulder joint.
14. Which of the following processes allows athletes to have sustained performance?
- Phosphagen System
 - Glycogen-Lactic acid system
 - Aerobic respiration
 - Anaerobic respiration
15. Which molecule is used by muscle cells to store oxygen?
- Hemoglobin
 - Myoglobin
 - Myosin
 - Actin
16. Which molecule connects the tropomyosin protein to the actin protein?
- Myosin
 - Troponin
 - Tropomyosin
 - ATP
17. Which term best describes when a muscle is in a state of continuous, partial, passive contraction?
- Agonist
 - Antagonist
 - Muscle tone
 - Isotonic

18. Which type of exercise would be beneficial to an athlete that is interested in building large, bulky muscles?
- Isotonic
 - Isometric
 - Hypotonic
 - Hypertrophic
19. Which term describes the movement of sodium across the membrane that results in the temporary change in the voltage difference of the cell?
- Polarization
 - Depolarization
 - Repolarization
 - Hyperpolarization
20. Large amounts of calcium are stored in which specialized myocyte organelle?
- Sarcolemma
 - T-tubules
 - Sarcoplasmic reticulum
 - Myofibril