

Test

Muscle System

Part One: Matching

Instructions : Match the term with the correct response. Write and the letter of the term by the definition.

A	Smooth Muscle	C	Abduction	E	Masseter
B	Adduction	D	Ambulation	F	Skeletal Muscle

- _____ 1 the superficial muscle of the cheek
- _____ 2 Moving away from the Median Plane
- _____ 3 responsible for involuntary movements such as breathing, digestion, blinking etc.
- _____ 4 Moving towards the median plane
- _____ 5 moving from one place to another
- _____ 6 Allows for all voluntary movement

Part Two: Completion

Instructions: Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

- 1 The triangular muscle of the shoulder is called _____.
- 2 _____ the primary adductor of the forelimbs.
- 3 Serratus ventralis attaches the _____ to the trunk.
- 4 Primary extensor of the elbow joint is the _____ brachii.
- 5 A lateral superficial muscle which forms the hamstrings. _____.
- 6 Large muscle of the upper hindquarters _____.

Part Three: Short Answer

Instructions: Provide information to answer the following question.

- 1 Describe how the Agonist and the Antagonist muscles work in the extension and flexion of the elbow

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<u>E</u>	1	the superficial muscle of the cheek
<u>C</u>	2	Moving away from the Median Plane
<u>A</u>	3	responsible for involuntary movements such as breathing, digestion, blinking etc.
<u>B</u>	4	Moving towards the median plane
<u>D</u>	5	moving from one place to another
<u>F</u>	6	Allows for all voluntary movement

Part Two: Completion

Instructions: Provide the word or words to complete the following statements.

- 1 The triangular muscle of the shoulder is called trapezius.
- 2 Pectorals the primary adductor of the forelimbs.
- 3 Serratus ventralis attaches the forelimb to the trunk.
- 4 Primary extensor of the elbow joint is the triceps brachii.
- 5 A lateral superficial muscle which forms the hamstrings. Biceps femoris.
- 6 Large muscle of the upper hindquarters gluteals.

Part Three: Short Answer

Instructions: Provide information to answer the following question.

- 1 Describe how the Agonist and the Antagonist muscles work in the extension and flexion of the elbow

Elbow flexion, the agonist is the bicep and the antagonist is the tricep

Elbow extension the agonist is the tricep and the antagonist is the bicep