

38. Which type of muscle responds automatically to control various body functions?
- cardiac
 - striated
 - voluntary
 - non-striated
39. The non-moving portion of the muscle attached to bone or other fixed muscle is the:
- belly
 - origin
 - insertion
 - synapse
40. What tissue contracts when stimulated to produce motion?
- nerve
 - epithelial
 - muscular
 - connective
41. Muscles affected by massage are generally manipulated from the:
- insertion to belly
 - belly to insertion
 - insertion to origin
 - origin to insertion
42. The epicranium is formed by two muscles called the frontalis and the:
- procerus
 - occipitalis
 - corrugator
 - temporalis
43. The muscle that controls the eyebrows by drawing them in and downward is the:
- orbicularis
 - corrugator
 - auricularis
 - levator palpebrae
44. What muscle circles the eyesocket and closes the eyelid?
- corrugator
 - auricularis
 - buccinator
 - orbicularis oculi
45. Which muscle is located between the eyebrows across the bridge of the nose and is responsible for drawing down and wrinkling the area across the bridge of the nose?
- risorius
 - mentalis
 - procerus
 - corrugator
46. Which muscle circles the mouth and is responsible for puckering and wrinkling the lips?
- risorius
 - triangularis
 - oris orbicularis
 - quadratus labii
47. Raising the upper lip is accomplished by which of the following muscles?
- risorius
 - masseter
 - temporalis
 - quadratus labii superioris
48. What muscle pulls the lower lip down or to the side?
- mentalis
 - orbicularis
 - quadratus labii inferioris
 - sternocleidomastoideus
49. The coordination of which two muscles enables the body to perform chewing (mastication)?
- risorius and corrugator
 - temporalis and masseter
 - procerus and latissimus dorsi
 - auricularis and latissimus dorsi

50. Which muscles are used when nodding "yes" or "no"?
a. platysma
b. trapezius
c. temporalis
d. sternocleidomastoid
51. Drawing the head back, rotating the shoulder blades and controlling the swing of the arm are functions controlled by the latissimus dorsi and the:
a. trapezius
b. platysma
c. pectoralis
d. sternocleidomastoid
52. The muscle that turns the palm of the hand up is the:
a. deltoid
b. tricep
c. pronator
d. supinator
53. Which muscle bends the wrist and closes the fingers?
a. flexor
b. deltoid
c. adductor
d. supinator
54. Which muscle straightens the fingers and wrist?
a. tricep
b. bicep
c. flexor
d. extensor
55. When a professional cosmetologist performs a massage manipulation, what system is generally directly influenced and stimulated?
a. digestive
b. excretory
c. endocrine
d. circulatory
56. What nourishes the parts of the body not reached by blood?
a. lymph
b. platelets
c. hemoglobin
d. carbon dioxide
57. The heart muscle is entirely encased in a membrane called the:
a. pronator
b. supinator
c. pericardium
d. thrombocyte
58. The lower chambers of the heart include the:
a. left atrium
b. right atrium
c. pericardium
d. left and right ventricle
59. What is the sticky, salty fluid that circulates through the body bringing nourishment and oxygen to all parts of the body?
a. blood
b. lymph
c. platelets
d. thrombocytes
60. Cells that fight bacteria and other foreign substances are called leukocytes or:
a. plasma
b. hemoglobin
c. red blood cells
d. white blood cells
61. What component of blood gives the body the ability to stop the flow of blood when the protective layer of the skin is broken?
a. plasma
b. leukocytes
c. hemoglobin
d. thrombocytes

62. The fluid part of the blood is called:

- a. plasma
- b. hemoglobin
- c. red blood cells
- d. white blood cells

63. Thick-walled vessels that carry blood away from the heart are:

- a. veins
- b. arteries
- c. capillaries
- d. lymph vessels

64. Which vessels are dark red in color because they carry impure blood (blood carrying carbon dioxide) back from the capillaries to the heart?

- a. veins
- b. arteries
- c. platelets
- d. ventricles

65. Which arteries supply blood to the face, head and neck?

- a. internal jugulars
- b. external jugulars
- c. posterior auriculars
- d. common carotid arteries

66. The occipital artery supplies blood to the:

- a. back of the head
- b. lower portion of the face
- c. sides and top of the head
- d. scalp above and behind the ears

67. Which artery supplies blood to the lower portion of the face, including the mouth and nose?

- a. occipital
- b. external maxillary
- c. posterior auricular
- d. superficial temporal

68. Which artery supplies the sides of the nose with blood?

- a. frontal
- b. angular
- c. superior labial
- d. middle temporal

69. The chin and lower lip are supplied with blood by which artery?

- a. angular
- b. parietal
- c. submental
- d. inferior labial

70. Which artery supplies blood to the lower lip?

- a. transverse
- b. submental
- c. inferior labial
- d. anterior auricular

71. Which smaller branch of the external maxillary artery supplies blood to the upper lip and septum?

- a. frontal
- b. parietal
- c. superior labial
- d. anterior auricular

72. Which artery supplies blood to the crown and sides of the head?

- a. angular
- b. parietal
- c. submental
- d. inferior labial

73. Which artery supplies blood to parts of the forehead and eyes?

- a. transverse
- b. supraorbital
- c. inferior labial
- d. anterior auricular

74. The brain, spinal cord, spinal and cranial nerves make up the:

- a. central nervous system
- b. peripheral nervous system
- c. autonomic nervous system
- d. sympathetic nervous system