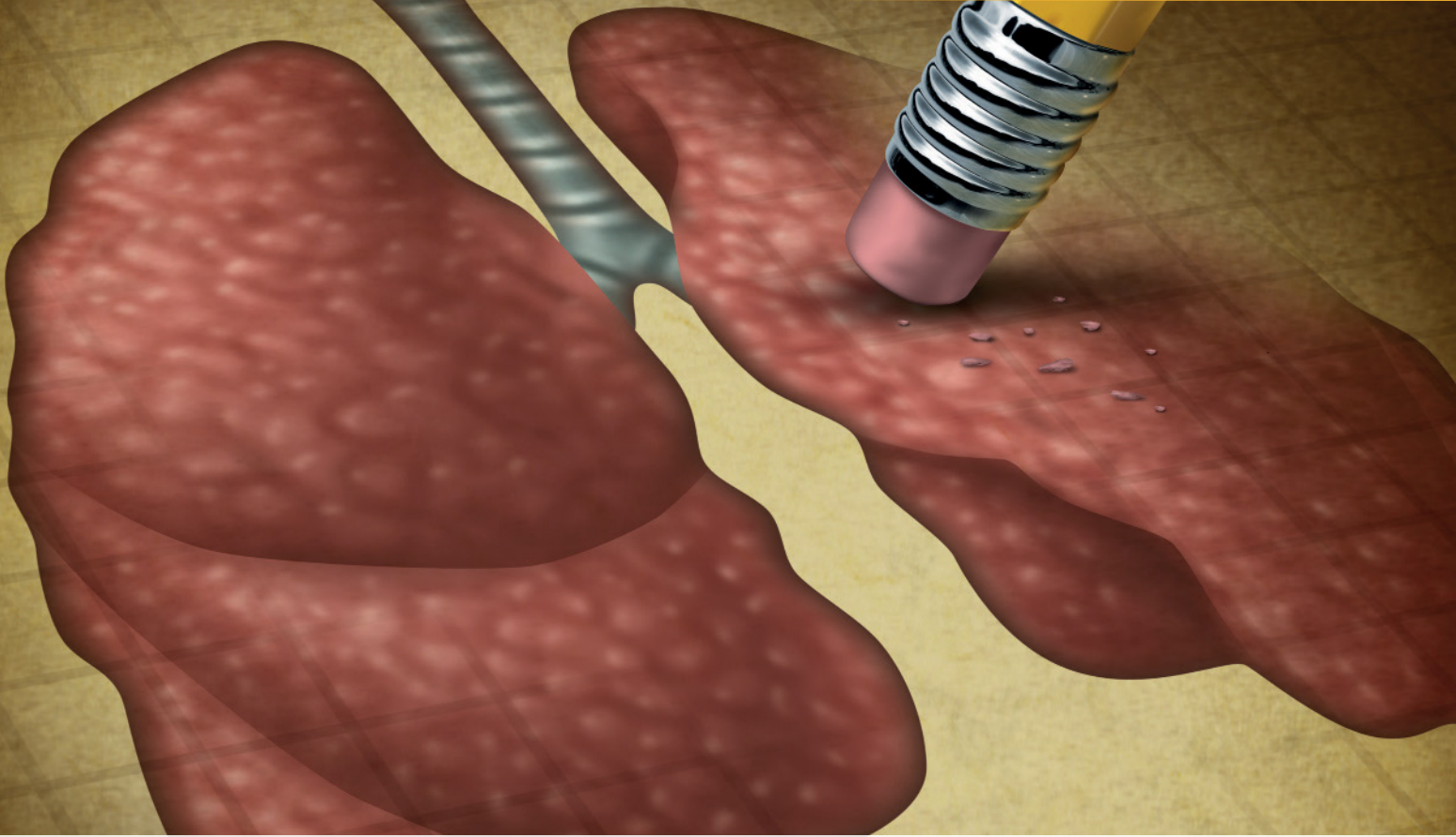


GLOBAL  
EDITION



# Anatomy and Physiology Coloring Workbook

*A Complete Study Guide*

TWELFTH EDITION

Elaine N. Marieb • Simone Brito



# ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY COLORING WORKBOOK

*A Complete Study Guide*

**TWELFTH EDITION**

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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. Items may have more than one answer.

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

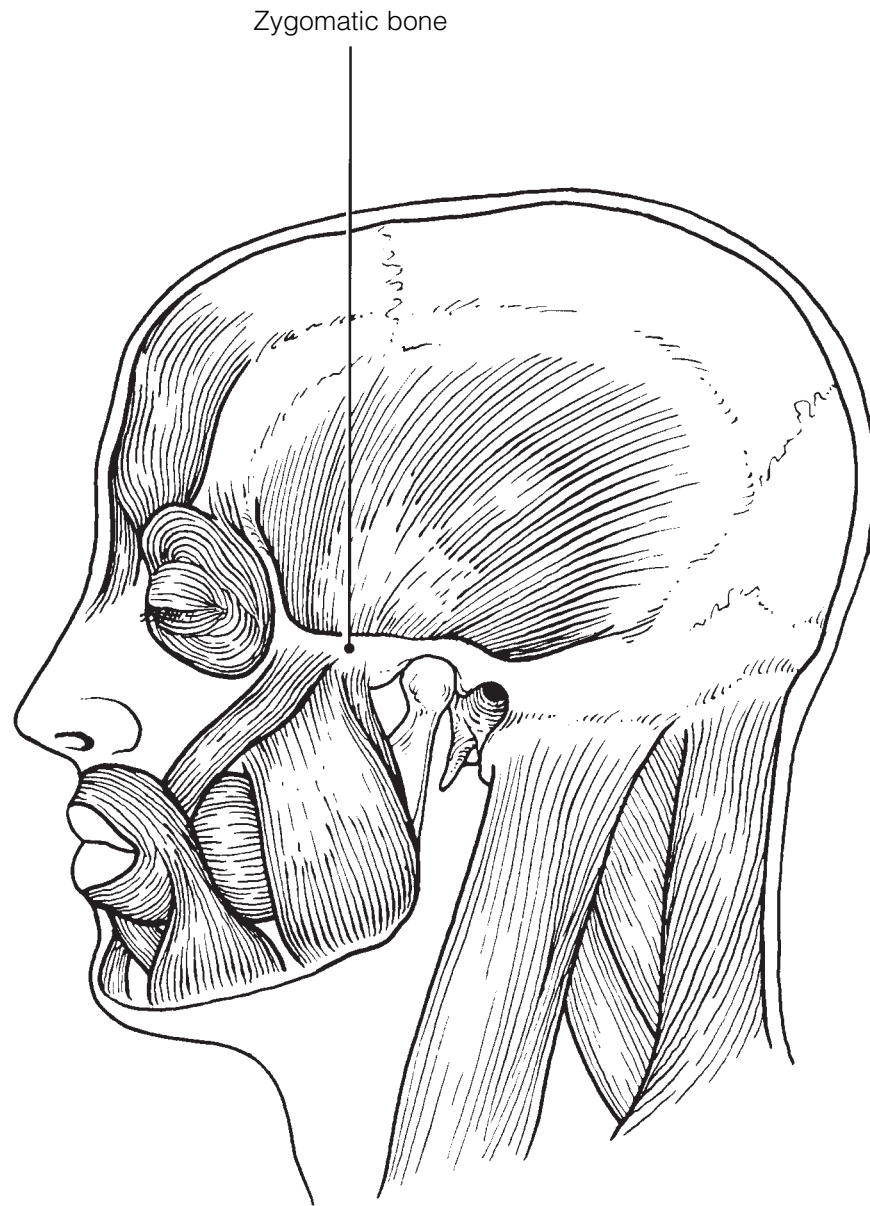


Figure 6-6

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
○ _____	1. Means “straight muscle of the abdomen”	A. Deltoid
○ _____	2. Prime mover for shoulder flexion and adduction	B. Diaphragm
○ _____	3. Prime mover for shoulder abduction	C. External intercostal
○ _____	4. Part of the abdominal girdle; forms the external lateral walls of the abdomen	D. External oblique
○ _____	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; acts with the muscles named immediately above to accomplish inspiration	H. Pectoralis major
		I. Rectus abdominis
		J. Sternocleidomastoid
		K. Transversus abdominis

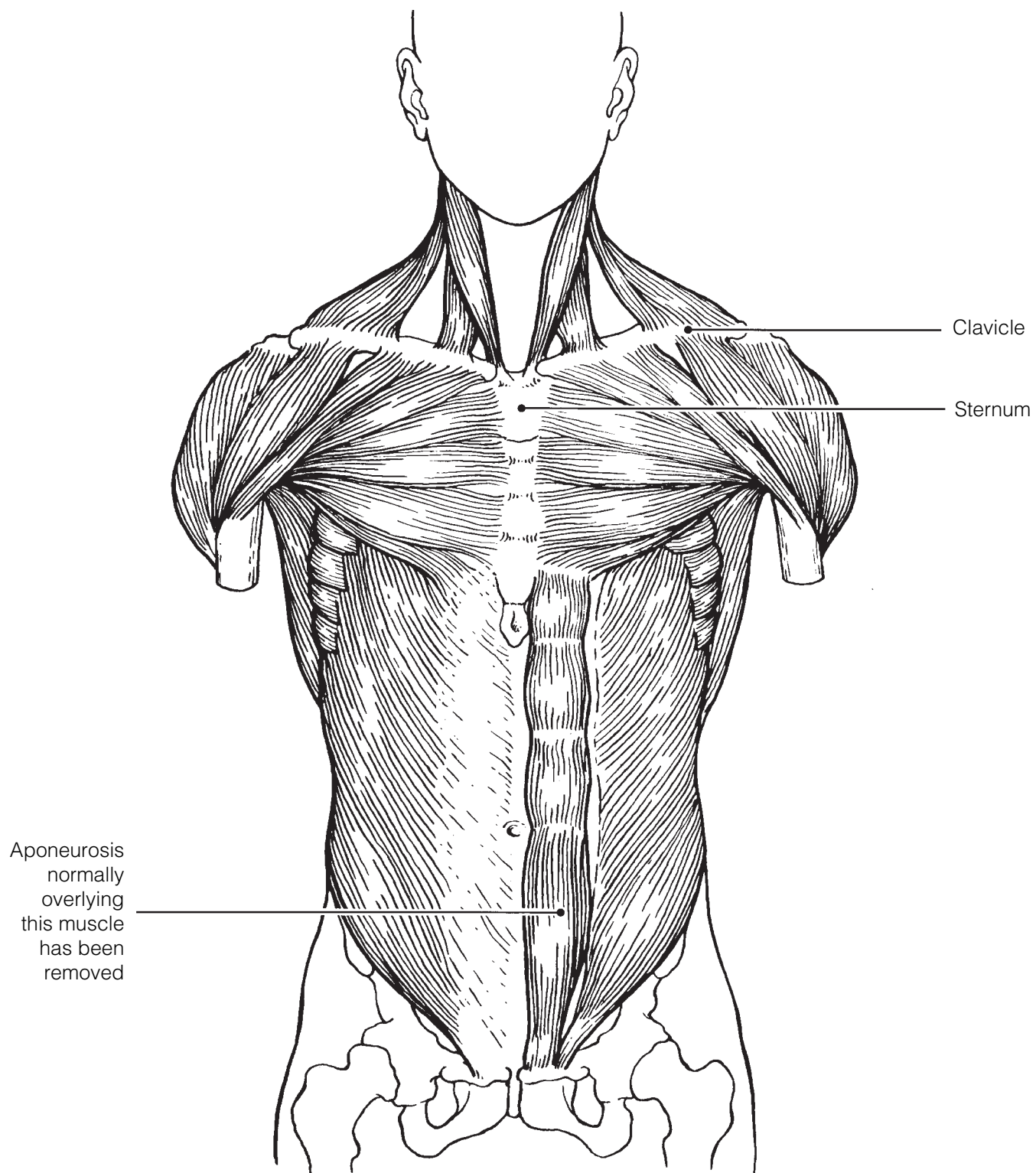


Figure 6-7

- 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



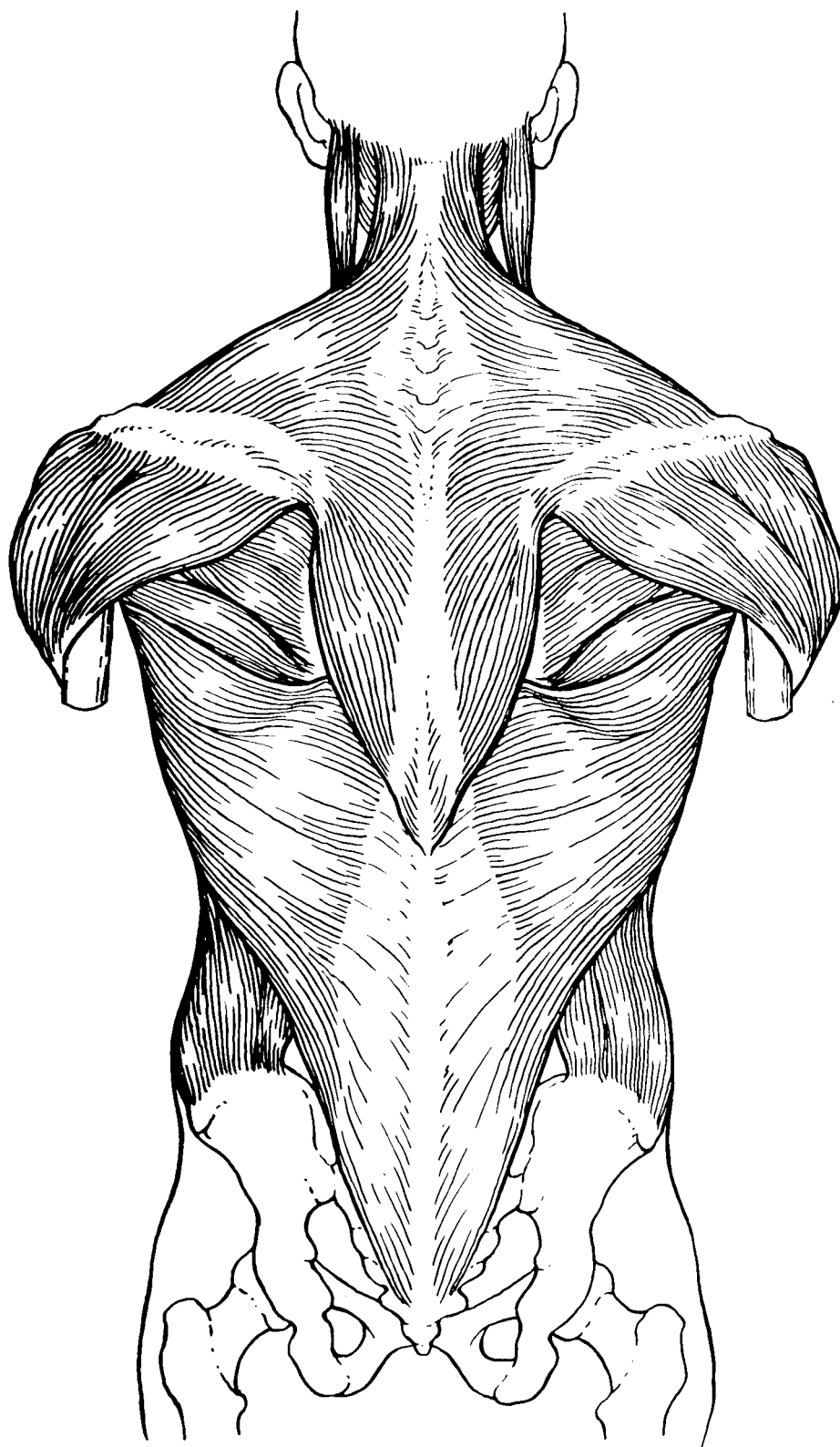


Figure 6-8