

Specialized Topics in Areas of Radiologic Sciences
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Unit 46:

High-Yield Gross Anatomy

By

Ronald W. Dudek, PhD

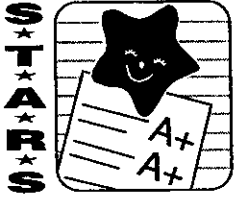
and

Thomas M. Louis, PhD

**Prepared by: Carolyn J. Frigmanski, M.A., B.S.R.T. ®
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Editorial Changes Notification for Participants

Some of our self-learning participants purchased the third edition of **Unit 46: High-Yield Gross Anatomy** BEFORE the fourth edition was made available to the general public and BEFORE they have submitted the answer sheet for certification evaluation. The content is identical in either edition with a few minor question changes as listed below. We continue to evaluate post test answer sheets regardless of the edition used. The published post test on line and hard copy has the corrections made so that all participants are not inconvenienced.

Third edition users will be given 18.5 ce credits until 11/1/2011. Fourth edition users will receive 17 ce credits after 11/1/2011 since the ASRT re-evaluated the latest textbook that is shorter in content.

If you are currently using the **third edition**, please answer all 125 questions. The exceptions are listed below for the **fourth edition**:

If you are currently using the fourth edition , please put N/A for the 5 following questions (#7; 21; 31; 32; & 40 on your post test answer sheet.
Question #55 has been replaced in the fourth edition : A left lower rib fracture may damage the a. liver b. pancreas c. heart d. spleen
Question #64 has been replaced in the fourth edition : Abdominal aortic aneurysm in atherosclerotic elderly males is most commonly seen at the _____ vertebral level. a. L3 b. L2 c. L1 d. S1
Question #77 has been replaced in the fourth edition : The adult kidneys are normally located at vertebral levels identified as a. T12-L3 b. L1-L3 c. L1-L4 d. L2-L5
Question #84 has been replaced in the fourth edition : Neuroblastomas are the most common solid tumor that may metastasize in a. children b. women c. senior citizens d. men
Question #87 has been replaced in the fourth edition : An undescended testicle is also termed a. a hydrocele b. a varicocele c. cryptochidism d. torsion
Question #123 has been replaced in the fourth edition : Paralysis of one or more extraocular muscles may result in a. papilledema b. dry eye c. diplopia d. strabismus

I hope this does not create confusion. It allows other participants to submit a valid answer sheet who may have the third edition. The third edition will be eliminated in the future since both I and the A.S.R.T. want participants to use current editions even though the content has not be altered significantly. Thank you for your consideration.

**Unit 46: High-Yield Gross Anatomy by Ronald W. Dudek, PhD and Thomas M. Louis, PhD**

Please complete the answer sheet at the conclusion of this post test and return to the S.T.A.R.S. office.

Chapter 1

1. The _____ curve is considered a secondary curve.
a. dorsal b. lumbar c. sacral d. coccygeal
2. The atlanto-axial joint is formed by the articulations between the vertebrae identified as
a. C1 and C2 b. C7 and T1 c. T12 and L1 d. L5 and S1
3. The sternal notch and aortic arch are located topographically at the vertebral level of
a. C7 b. T1 c. T2 d. T4
4. Quadriplegia is a potential risk factor with dislocation sustained at the vertebral level of
a. T1 and T2 b. C1 and C2 c. L1 and L2 d. L5 and S1
5. Dislocation with fracture occurs in the _____ and _____ regions because the articular surfaces are inclined vertically.
a. cervical-thoracic b. thoracic-lumbar c. lumbar-sacral d. sacral-coccygeal
6. A common congenital malformation involving the absence of the vertebral arch is called
a. hemivertebrae b. spondylolysis c. spina bifida occulta d. spondylitis
7. The term "bamboo spine" is used to identify the ossified annulus fibrosis in a condition known as
a. ankylosing spondylosis b. spondylolysis c. spina bifida occulta d. spondylitis
8. The quadriceps muscle group will be affected when a herniated disc occurs at the level of
a. T12 and L1 b. L1 and L2 c. L2 and L3 d. L3 and L4
9. What type of triangular fracture results from diving into shallow water or a head-on collision?
a. teardrop b. Jefferson c. chance d. compound
10. "Seat belt injury" occurs most commonly at L2 or L3 and is classified as a _____ fracture.
a. teardrop b. Jefferson c. chance d. compound

Chapter 2

11. The end of the spinal cord that occurs at L1 in adults is called the
- a. cauda equina
 - b. conus medullaris
 - c. filum terminale
 - d. dorsal median fissure
12. Spinal fluid fills the _____ space.
- a. epidural
 - b. subdural
 - c. epiarachnoid
 - d. subarachnoid
13. The ventral two-thirds of the spinal cord is supplied with blood by the _____ arteries.
- a. sulcal
 - b. segmental
 - c. radicular
 - d. medullary
14. The component of the spinal nerve containing afferent or sensory fibers is known as the
- a. anterior (ventral) rootlet
 - b. dorsal (posterior) root
 - c. dorsal (posterior) rootlet
 - d. anterior (ventral) root
15. A lumbar puncture needle is inserted above or below the spinous process of the _____ vertebra.
- a. L1
 - b. L2
 - c. L4
 - d. L5
16. A complication from spinal anesthesia resulting from cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage is
- a. hypotension
 - b. convulsions
 - c. respiratory paralysis
 - d. headaches
17. One of the signs or symptoms of central nervous system (CNS) toxicity is
- a. tinnitus
 - b. paralysis
 - c. stroke
 - d. coma
18. Poliomyelitis is caused by changes to alpha motor neurons within the
- a. dorsal horn
 - b. ventral gray horn
 - c. ventral horn
 - d. lateral horn
19. A complete transection anywhere between the cervical and lumbar regions of the spinal cord may result in
- a. paraplegia
 - b. cardiac arrest
 - c. quadriplegia
 - d. stroke
20. The most commonly occurring primary brain tumor in adults (men 40-70 years of age) is
- a. ependymoma
 - b. astrocytoma
 - c. fibrillary (pilocystic) astrocytoma
 - d. glioblastoma multiforme
21. The most common extradural tumor results from
- a. metastasis
 - b. trauma
 - c. congenital deformity
 - d. infection

Chapter 3

22. The _____ nervous system controls voluntary activities by innervating skeletal muscle.
- a. central
 - b. somatic
 - c. peripheral
 - d. sympathetic

23. The “fight or flight” or catabolic function of the nervous system is provided by the
- a. preganglionic sympathetic neuron
 - b. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
 - c. motor (efferent) component
 - d. sensory (afferent) component
24. Visceral pain sensation is provided by the
- a. preganglionic sympathetic neuron
 - b. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
 - c. motor (efferent) component
 - d. sensory (afferent) component
25. The “rest and digest” or anabolic function of the nervous system is provided by the
- a. motor (efferent) component
 - b. sensory (afferent) component
 - c. parasympathetic neuron
 - d. postganglionic sympathetic neuron
26. An example of sympathetic motor action of smooth muscle would involve
- a. increasing gland secretions
 - b. decreasing cardiac contractions
 - c. relaxing the gastrointestinal tract walls
 - d. stimulating renin secretion
27. An example of parasympathetic motor action of smooth muscle would involve
- a. decreasing gland secretions
 - b. increasing cardiac contractions
 - c. dilating pupil size
 - d. contracting the urinary bladder

Chapter 4

28. The only organs of the body **NOT** possessing lymphatic drainage are
- a. skin and muscle
 - b. brain and spinal cord
 - c. eyes and nose
 - d. heart and lungs
29. The lymph duct that drains lymph from all of the body below the diaphragm is
- a. thoracic
 - b. right lymphatic
 - c. mediastinal lymph trunk
 - d. left descending thoracic lymph trunk
30. One of the possible complications of a modified radical mastectomy is
- a. hemorrhage
 - b. numbness
 - c. lymphedema
 - d. obstruction
31. An indication of infection or inflammatory breast cancer can be manifested by
- a. bruising
 - b. wrinkling
 - c. enlarged nipple
 - d. peau d’orange
32. The organ possessing 3 lymphatic plexuses that communicate freely is the
- a. breast
 - b. heart
 - c. ovary
 - d. liver
33. Lymph drainage of the stomach and duodenum involves the
- a. celiac nodes
 - b. hepatic nodes
 - c. superior mesenteric nodes
 - d. inferior mesenteric nodes

34. Lymph drainage of the gallbladder and bile ducts involves the
- a. celiac plexus
 - b. hepatic nodes
 - c. submucosal and subserosal lymph plexus
 - d. inferior mesenteric nodes

35. The superior and inferior mesenteric nodes receive lymph primarily from the
- a. liver
 - b. gallbladder
 - c. stomach
 - d. colon

Chapter 5

36. The term used to describe rib pairs 1 – 7 that articulate individually with the sternum is

- a. false
- b. true
- c. vertebrochondral
- d. forked

37. The sternal angle of Louis is palpated to locate the vertebral level of

- a. T4
- b. T5
- c. T6
- d. T7

38. What muscle is the most important of inspiration?

- a. intercostal
- b. transverse
- c. diaphragm
- d. abdominal

39. Posterior intercostal veins eventually empty into the

- a. inferior vena cava
- b. brachiocephalic vein
- c. internal thoracic vein
- d. superior vena cava

40. A bloody, spontaneous and unilateral nipple discharge is usually indicative of

- a. fibroadenoma
- b. malignancy
- c. necrosis
- d. mastitis

41. The “first food of life” that actually precedes breast milk production is

- a. colostrum
- b. lactase
- c. glucose
- d. immunoglobins

42. Infiltrating duct carcinoma accounts for ____ to ____% of all breast cancers.

- a. 20-30
- b. 40-50
- c. 65-80
- d. 75-90

43. Insertion of a central venous catheter may be needed to

- a. sample lymph
- b. sample blood
- c. give antibiotics
- d. monitor blood pressure

44. The ____ intercostal space is used for tube thoracostomy for air or fluid evaluation.

- a. third
- b. fifth
- c. sixth
- d. seventh

45. On a posteroanterior (PA) projection of the chest, the left dome of the diaphragm is lower than the right dome because of the

- a. location of the stomach
- c. downward thrust of the heart

Chapter 6

46. The most common site for spontaneous pneumothorax occurs in the visceral pleura of the
- a. upper lobe
 - b. middle lobe
 - c. lower lobe
 - d. posterior lobe
47. When sitting or standing, aspirated material most commonly enters the
- a. right upper lobe
 - b. left upper lobe
 - c. right lower lobe
 - d. left lower lobe
48. The _____ arteries carry oxygenated blood to the parenchyma of the lung.
- a. pulmonary
 - b. segmental
 - c. bronchopulmonary
 - d. bronchial
49. _____ is considered an obstructive lung disease.
- a. pneumoconiosis
 - b. emphysema
 - c. sarcoidosis
 - d. fibrosis
50. The most common lung cancer in nonsmokers is
- a. squamous cell
 - b. carcinoid small cell
 - c. adenocarcinoma
 - d. giant cell

Chapter 7

51. A description frequently used for heart compression is
- a. congestive heart failure
 - b. pericarditis
 - c. myocardial infarction
 - d. cardiac tamponade
52. The valve located between the left atrium and left ventricle is commonly called the _____ valve.
- a. tricuspid
 - b. mitral
 - c. bicuspid
 - d. pulmonic
53. The component of the conduction system of the heart that is considered the pacemaker is
- a. the atrioventricular (AV) node
 - b. the Purkinje myocytes
 - c. the sinoatrial (SA) node
 - d. the bundle of His
54. The sudden onset of precordial pain is a clinical sign of
- a. congestive heart failure
 - b. angina pectoris
 - c. myocardial infarction
 - d. cardiac arrhythmia
55. The administration of streptokinase may be necessary to treat
- a. right ventricular failure
 - b. myocardial infarction
 - c. congestive heart failure
 - d. left ventricular failure

Chapter 8

56. The abdomen can be topographically divided into _____ regions.
- a. 4
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
 - d. 12

57. The gallbladder is located in the abdominal region identified as
a. right hypochondriac b. epigastric c. left hypochondriac d. right lumbar
58. The type of hernia more common in older men and rare in women is called
a. indirect inguinal b. direct inguinal c. femoral d. umbilical

Chapter 9

59. The opening or connection between the lesser and greater peritoneal sac is called the
a. omental bursa c. lesser peritoneal sac
b. greater peritoneal sac d. omental (Winslow) foramen
60. The kidneys and ureters are viscera located in the _____ space.
a. intraperitoneal b. interperitoneal c. pelvic d. retroperitoneal

Chapter 10

61. The artery off the abdominal aorta that supplies blood to the viscera derived from the foregut is the _____ artery.
a. left gastric b. celiac trunk c. superior mesenteric d. inferior mesenteric
62. A classic clinical sign of portal hypertension is
a. jaundice b. abdominal pain c. nausea d. vomiting blood
63. Herniation of the stomach and gastroesophageal (GE) junction into the thorax is called
a. sliding hiatal b. achlesia c. paraesophageal d. Barrett's
64. A congenital condition involving projectile vomiting within weeks after birth is called
a. dumping syndrome c. hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
b. duodenal atresia d. gastroesophageal reflux (GERD)
65. The greatest percentage of ulcers in the gastrointestinal tract occur in the
a. stomach b. duodenum c. ileum d. jejunum
66. Haustra are structurally located in the
a. stomach b. small intestine c. gallbladder d. large intestine
67. A chronic inflammatory bowel disease most commonly affecting the ileum is
a. Crohn's disease b. Celiac disease c. Ogilvie syndrome d. enteritis
68. Jaundice and pancreatitis are frequently observed in patients when gallstones are trapped in the
a. common bile duct b. hepatic duct c. hepatopancreatic ampulla d. cystic duct

81. A urethral injury involving a tear in the posterior urethra with extraperitoneal extravasation is

- a. Type I b. Type II c. Type III d. Type IV

Chapters 15, 16 & 17

82. Iatrogenic corticosteroid drug therapy may cause

- a. Cushing syndrome b. Conn syndrome c. pheochromocytoma d. neuroblastoma

83. A rare neoplasm located in the adrenal medulla with familial implications is called

- a. adenoma b. fibroblastoma c. pheochromocytoma d. neuroblastoma

84. The type of ovarian cyst that is generally >2 centimeters in size is a _____ cyst.

- a. follicular b. corpus luteal c. functional d. polycystic

85. Excessive bleeding at menstruation in either volume or number of days is termed

- a. dysmenorrhea b. metrorrhagia c. amenorrhea d. menorrhagia

86. A vaginal "cottage cheese" discharge is indicative of

- a. Gardnerella vaginalis b. Candida albicans c. Trichomonas vaginalis d. cervicitis

87. The most common type of germ cell neoplasm in males between 20 and 40 years of age is

- a. adenoma b. teratocarcinoma c. seminoma d. testicular carcinoma

88. Increased frequency of urination, nocturia, dysuria and dribbling are all clinical signs of

- a. benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) b. impotence c. prostate cancer d. renal insufficiency

Chapters 18 & 19

89. The diameter of the pelvis measured between the ischial tuberosities is called the _____ diameter.

- a. true conjugate b. interspinous c. diagonal conjugate d. transverse

90. A characteristic of the female pelvis when compared to the male pelvis is

- a. an oval-shaped pelvic inlet c. a long and narrow sacrum
b. a diamond-shaped pelvic outlet d. round-shaped obturator foramen

91. The fetus must travel through the birth canal by entering the _____ first.

- a. pelvic outlet b. pelvic inlet c. minor pelvis d. major pelvis

92. The artery arising from the bifurcation of the common iliac artery is called the _____ artery.

- a. umbilical b. uterine c. obturator d. internal iliac

93. Multiple childbirths, obesity and heavy lifting can cause

- a. uterine prolapse b. a cystocele c. rectocele d. bladder rupture

94. The deep and superficial perineal spaces form the

- a. pelvic outlet b. anal triangle c. false pelvis d. urogenital triangle

Chapter 20

95. The _____ artery extends from the aortic arch to the lateral border of the first rib.

- a. vertebral b. subclavian c. brachial d. axillary

96. An idiopathic condition characterized by intermittent attacks of ischemia of the fingers is called

- a. subclavian steal syndrome c. Raynaud syndrome
b. carpal tunnel syndrome d. gangrene

97. The brachial plexus has _____ major terminal branches.

- a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 9

98. "Winging of the scapula" is prominent with an injury to the _____ nerve.

- a. axillary b. median c. radial d. long thoracic

99. The head of the humerus is held against the glenoid surface of the scapula by the

- a. "rotator cuff" b. infraspinatus muscle c. subscapular bursa d. quadrangular space

100. Type ____ is an acromioclavicular subluxation involving a 50% or wider separation.

- a. I b. II c. III d. IV

101. Golfer's elbow results with inflammation of the common flexor tendon where it originates on

- a. the lateral epicondyle b. the medial epicondyle c. the trochlea d. the medial condyle

102. Flexion-extension and adduction-abduction of the hand occurs at the

- a. metacarpophalangeal (MP) joint c. radiocarpal joint
b. radio-ulnar joint d. proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint

103. The most commonly fractured bone of the carpus is the

- a. lunate b. triquetrum c. capitate d. scaphoid

Chapter 21

104. Blood gas measurements can be obtained by percutaneous arterial catheterization of the _____ artery.

- a. femoral b. obturator c. popliteal d. iliac

105. A blood clot (thrombus) within the deep veins of the lower limb may lead to
- a. varicose veins b. pulmonary embolism c. pulmonary edema d. phlebitis
106. The loss of the knee jerk reflex is an indication of an injury to the _____ nerve.
- a. obturator b. tibial c. superior gluteal d. femoral
107. A combination of 2 or more single fractures of the acetabulum are described as _____ fractures.
- a. compound b. complicated c. complex d. rim
108. An idiopathic avascular necrosis of the femoral head predominately in white boys is called
- a. juvenile gout c. a congenital hip deformity
b. Legg-Perthes disease d. Osgood-Schlatter's disease
109. An O-shaped fibrocartilage located at the knee is called the
- a. medial meniscus b. lateral meniscus c. bursa d. anterior cruciate ligament
110. A fracture of a portion of the distal tibia and fibula is commonly referred to as a
- a. ski boot injury b. Pott's fracture c. lover's fracture d. Lisfranc injury
111. The ligament most commonly injured in an ankle sprain is the _____ ligament.
- a. medial (deltoid) b. lateral c. posterior talofibular d. anterior talofibular

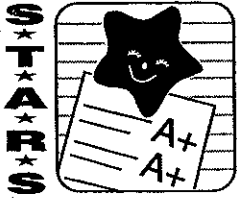
Chapter 22

112. The intersection of the sagittal and coronal sutures is called
- a. lambda b. pterion c. bregma d. asterion
113. The term used to describe an abnormal skull shape that prevents the brain from growing is
- a. oxycephaly b. microcephaly c. scaphocephaly d. plagiocephaly
114. The optic canal is located in the _____ cranial fossa.
- a. middle b. posterior c. superior d. anterior
115. An inflammation of the brain and/or spinal cord caused by group B streptococci is known as
- a. encephalitis b. viral meningitis c. aseptic meningitis d. bacterial meningitis
116. The anterior circulation of the circle of Willis is formed by the _____ artery.
- a. external carotid b. middle cerebral c. internal carotid d. anterior cerebral

117. The cranial sinus possessing arachnoid granulations to transmit cerebrospinal (CSF) fluid is the _____ sinus.
- a. superior sagittal b. inferior sagittal c. straight d. occipital
118. Violent shaking of the head (e.g. child abuse/ car accidents) may cause a hemorrhage type called
- a. subdural b. subarachnoid c. epidural d. extracranial
119. Sensory innervation to the face and motor innervation for mastication is provided by the
- a. facial nerve b. trigeminal nerve c. oculomotor nerve d. abducens nerve
120. A tracheotomy tube is inserted between the tracheal cartilage rings numbered
- a. first and second b. second and third c. third and fourth d. fourth and fifth
121. The inability to blink an eye, raise an eyebrow or smile properly are signs of
- a. stroke b. neuritis c. polio d. Bell's palsy

Chapters 23 & 24

122. The optic canal is formed by an opening through a portion of the _____ bone.
- a. frontal b. ethmoid c. maxilla d. sphenoid
123. A tumor of the retina that occurs in childhood is called a _____ tumor.
- a. adenoma b. neuroma c. retinoblastoma d. glioma
124. The structure within the ear that responds to the position of the head with respect to gravity is the _____.
- a. utricle and saccule (static labyrinth) c. cochlear duct
b. auditory (Eustachian) tube d. semicircular duct (kinetic labyrinth)
125. Patients who experience vertigo may be presenting symptoms of
- a. Waardenburg syndrome c. hyperacusis
b. otitis media d. Meniere disease



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Answer Sheet for: Unit 46 High-Yield Gross Anatomy by Ronald W. Dudek, PhD and Thomas M. Louis, PhD

Please place your lettered selection for each question in the respective box and return *ONLY this post test sheet to S.T.A.R.S.*

1.	13.	25.	37.	49.	61.
2.	14.	26.	38.	50.	62.
3.	15.	27.	39.	51.	63.
4.	16.	28.	40.	52.	64.
5.	17.	29.	41.	53.	65.
6.	18.	30.	42.	54.	66.
7.	19.	31.	43.	55.	67.
8.	20.	32.	44.	56.	68.
9.	21.	33.	45.	57.	69.
10.	22.	34.	46.	58.	70.
11.	23.	35.	47.	59.	71.
12.	24.	36.	48.	60.	72.

**Answer Sheet for: Unit 46 High-Yield Gross Anatomy by Ronald W. Dudek, PhD and
Thomas M. Louis, PhD**

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73.	85.	97.	109.	
74.	86.	98.	110.	121.
75.	87.	99.	111.	122.
76.	88.	100.	112.	123.
77.	89.	101.	113.	124.
78.	90.	102.	114.	125.
79.	91.	103.	115.	
80.	92.	104.	116.	
81.	93.	105.	117.	
82.	94.	106.	118.	
83.	95.	107.	119.	
84.	96.	108.	120.	