

Name **Anatomy mid**

Total questions: 71

Worksheet time: 36mins

Instructor name: Hind Shaker

Class Date 

1. All of the following ligaments of the knee are intra-articular EXCEPT
  - a) patellar
  - b) anterior cruciate
  - c) posterior cruciate
  - d) lateral meniscus
  - e) medial meniscus
  
2. The sternal angle is formed by the junction of which two bones?
  - a) Manubrium and xiphoid process
  - b) Sternal body and the clavicles
  - c) Manubrium and the 2nd rib
  - d) Sternal body and manubrium
  
3. What muscles are necessary to raise the arm above the shoulder?
  - a) first the serratus anterior, next the deltoid, and then the supraspinatus
  - b) first the supraspinatus, next the deltoid, and then the serratus anterior
  - c) first the deltoid, next the supraspinatus, and then the serratus anterior
  - d) first the supraspinatus, next the serratus anterior, and then the deltoid
  
4. The palatine processes are on which bone(s)?
  - a) Maxilla bones
  - b) Nasal bones
  - c) Palantine bone
  - d) Ethmoid bone
  
5. Pain on lateral rotation of the tibia on the femur indicates damage to which of the following structures?
  - a) medial meniscus
  - b) lateral meniscus
  - c) anterior cruciate ligament
  - d) posterior cruciate ligament
  
6. The lesser sciatic foramen lies between the sacrotuberous and the sacrospinous ligaments
  - a) True
  - b) False
  
7. The ligaments of the hip joint are a stabilising factor. Which ligament acts to resist excessive abduction?
  - a) Iliofemoral
  - b) Ligament of head of femur
  - c) Pubofemoral
  - d) Ischiofemoral
  
8. The flexor carpi radialis muscle: CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ANSWER
  - a) Is a flexor of the wrist
  - b) Is supplied by the median nerve
  - c) Grooves the trapezoid bone
  - d) Is an abductor of the wrist

9. Which of the following statements concerning the anatomy of a typical rib is CORRECT?
- a) The sternal end of each rib lies at a higher level than the vertebral end.
  - b) The tubercle of a typical rib articulates with the transverse process of the vertebra with the same number.
  - c) The head of a typical rib articulates with the demifacets of its own number vertebra and the vertebra below
  - d) Ribs 1-7 are referred to as vertebrochondral ribs.
  - e) the costal groove contains from superior to inferior: nerve, artery, vein.
10. The medial meniscus is attached to the tibial collateral ligament
- a) False
  - b) True
11. The ribcage contains some 'atypical' ribs - they have features that are not common to all the ribs. Which of the following describes a unique feature of the second rib?
- a) Marked by the subclavian vessels
  - b) Has a roughened area for attachment of the serratus anterior
  - c) Is a floating rib
  - d) Only has one articular facet
12. The ligament of the head of the femur:
- a) Non of the following is correct
  - b) Conveys blood vessels to the head of femur
  - c) Is attached to the margins of the acetabular notch
  - d) All of the following is correct
13. Which nerve innervates the muscles in the anterior upper arm?
- a) Axillary nerve
  - b) Median nerve
  - c) Radial nerve
  - d) Musculocutaneous nerve
14. Which of the following refers to a movement in a superior direction?
- a) • Plantarflexion
  - b) • Adduction
  - c) • Flexion
  - d) • Elevation
15. Synovial joints , CHOOSE TWO
- a) Manubriosternal
  - b) Xiphisternal
  - c) Sternoclavicular
  - d) Sternochondral
16. Which of the following is NOT included in the condyle of the humerus?
- a) trochlea
  - b) epicondyles
  - c) capitulum
  - d) greater tubercle
  - e) radial, coronoid, and olecranon fossae
17. Which structure of a synovial joint is responsible for secreting synovial fluid?
- a) • Outer fibrous layer.
  - b) • Inner synovial layer
  - c) • Hyaline cartilage
  - d) • Capsular ligament.

18. Supplied by the ulnar nerve in the forearm:
- a) Flexor carpi ulnaris
  - b) Flexor pollicis longus
  - c) Extensor carpi radialis
  - d) Flexor carpi radialis
19. The coronal suture joins the
- a) **a)** frontal and parietal bones.
  - b) **d)** parietal, squamous temporal and greater wing of the sphenoid
  - c) **b)** left and right parietal bones.
  - d) **c)** parietal and occipital bones.
20. The trapezius attaches to which of the following regions of the clavicle?
- a) trapezoid line
  - b) conoid tubercle
  - c) subclavian groove
  - d) lateral one-third of the clavicle
21. The following ribs are typical except the:
- a) Fifth
  - b) first
  - c) Ninth
  - d) Third
  - e) Seventh
22. Which of the following is the correct classification of the knee joint?
- a) • Hinge type synovial
  - b) • Plane type synovial.
  - c) • Pivot type synovial.
  - d) • Ball and socket
23. When considering anatomical terms of location, which of the following most accurately describes the term 'superior'?
- a) Closer to its origin
  - b) Away from the midline
  - c) Higher in the vertical axis
  - d) Towards the front
24. Which anatomical term of location describes 'towards the midline'?
- a) • Posterior
  - b) • Inferior
  - c) • Lateral
  - d) • Medial
25. Which cranial suture joins the two parietal bones?
- a) • Frontal fontanelle
  - b) • Coronal suture
  - c) • Sagittal suture
  - d) • Lambdoid suture
26. Number of tarsal bones articulating with the five metatarsals:
- a) Three
  - b) Five
  - c) Four
  - d) Two
27. The hip joint is a synovial, ball-and-socket joint
- a) True
  - b) False

28. Which part of the sternum articulates with the clavicle?
- a) Xiphoid process
  - b) Manubrium
  - c) Body
  - d) Sternal angle
29. The coronal suture connects the \_\_\_\_ bone to the \_\_\_\_ bone.
- a) frontal; parietal
  - b) temporal; parietal
  - c) occipital; frontal
  - d) left parietal; right parietal
30. Which of the following describes the correct order of the distal row of carpals from lateral to medial?
- a) triquetrum, trapezoid, capitate, hamate
  - b) trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, hamate
  - c) scaphoid, lunate, triquetrum, pisiform
  - d) trapezium, triquetrum, capitate, hamate
  - e) trapezoid, trapezium, capitate, hamate
31. The mid-tarsal joint:
- a) Is a purely fibrous joint
  - b) Comprises the talonavicular and calcaneo-cuboid joints
  - c) Permits dorsi-flexion of the foot
  - d) Is between talus and calcaneus
  - e) Is between talus and navicular
32. Which of the following muscles attaches to the coracoid process of the scapula?
- a) triceps brachii
  - b) brachialis
  - c) pectoralis major
  - d) pectoralis minor
33. Where is the groove for the subclavian artery located?
- a) on the clavicle
  - b) at the sternal angle
  - c) on the manubrium
  - d) posterior to the scalene tubercle
34. Which of the following joints is an example of a synarthrosis?
- a) • Suture joints of the skull
  - b) • Glenohumeral joint.
  - c) • Middle radioulnar joint
  - d) • Pubic symphysis
35. A 30 year old man sustains a fractured rib after being struck with a baseball bat. Which of the following options correctly describes the contents of the costal groove?
- a) Intercostal nerve
  - b) Intercostal artery
  - c) All of the above
  - d) Intercostal vein
36. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ilium
- a) Anterior superior iliac spine
  - b) Superior iliac ramus
  - c) Wing of ilium
  - d) Greater sciatic notch
37. A patient is being assessed for range-of-joint movement. The nurse asks him to move his arm in toward the center of his body. This movement is called:
- a) Flexion
  - b) Extension
  - c) Abduction
  - d) Adduction

38. Choose the wrong match
- a) Agonist - biceps
  - b) Fixator - brachialis
  - c) All the choices are correct
  - d) Antagonist - triceps
39. The mastoid tip is part of what bone?
- a) Sphenoid bone
  - b) Mandible
  - c) Occipital bone
  - d) Temporal bone
40. The lateral meniscus is not attached to the fibular collateral ligament
- a) False
  - b) True
41. The adductor tubercle is located on which of the following bones?
- a) ilium
  - b) Ischium
  - c) Femur
  - d) Fibula
  - e) Tibia
42. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the clavicle?
- a) Its medial end is enlarged where it attaches to the sternum.
  - b) Its lateral end is flat where it articulates with the humerus.
  - c) The medial two-thirds of the shaft are convex anteriorly.
  - d) The clavicle is a "long bone" that has no medullary cavity.
43. The serratus anterior Paralysis gives rise to the condition known as 'winged scapula'
- a) True
  - b) False
44. Which bony landmark of the tibia is the site of attachment for the anterior cruciate ligament?
- a) • Intercondylar eminence
  - b) • Lateral tibial condyle
  - c) • Medial malleolus
  - d) • Patella tuberosity
45. The axillary nerve innervates which of the following muscles?
- a) levator scapulae
  - b) Serratus anterior
  - c) Deltoid
  - d) teres major
46. Where is the heart located in relation to the sternum?
- a) • Posterior
  - b) • Superior
  - c) • Anterior
  - d) • Inferior

47. Which nerve innervates the deltoid muscle?
- a) • Accessory nerve
  - b) • Thoracodorsal nerve.
  - c) • Axillary nerve
  - d) • Dorsal scapular nerve
48. Which of the following ligaments prevents hyperextension of the hip joint during standing?
- a) ischiofemoral
  - b) iliofemoral
  - c) ischiofemoral
  - d) transverse acetabular
49. What type of synovial joint is the ankle?
- a) • Plane
  - b) • Bicondylar
  - c) • Hinge
  - d) • Saddle
50. Complete the sentence: The frontal fontanelle represents the junction of the — and — sutures
- a) Frontal and parietal
  - b) Coronal and lambdoid
  - c) Coronal and sagittal
  - d) Sagittal and lambdoid
51. An important supinator muscle:
- a) Flexor carpi radialis
  - b) Brachialis
  - c) Triceps
  - d) Brachioradialis
  - e) Biceps brachii
52. Which of the following bones does not articulate at the ankle joint?
- a) Talus
  - b) Calcaneus
  - c) Tibia
  - d) Fibula
53. Which of the following is an irregular bone
- a) Femur
  - b) Patella
  - c) Vertebra
  - d) Scaphoid
  - e) Scapula
54. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the lateral meniscus?
- a) It is in contact with the fibular collateral ligament.
  - b) It is attached to the posterior cruciate ligament
  - c) It acts like a shock absorber
  - d) It is larger and less movable than the medial meniscus.
55. "Winging" of the scapula is most likely caused by which of the following?
- a) damage to the upper and lower subscapular nerves
  - b) lesion to the thoracodorsal nerve
  - c) damage to the dorsal scapular nerve
  - d) lesion to the long thoracic nerve

56. Which part of the tibia gives attachment to the interosseous membrane?
- a) Anterior border
  - b) Lateral border
  - c) Posterior surface
  - d) Lateral surface
57. Which of the following is NOT part of the chest?
- a) 12 pairs of ribs
  - b) costal cartilages
  - c) 12 thoracic vertebrae
  - d) sternum
  - e) clavicle
58. Which of the following is true in respect to the scapula?
- a) The lateral surface of the scapula forms the glenoid cavity.
  - b) The acromion is superior to the glenoid cavity and projects anterolaterally.
  - c) The acromioclavicular joint represents the true shoulder joint.
  - d) The spine of the scapula continues laterally as the coracoid process.
59. Which of the following correctly describes abduction of a joint?
- a) Decreases the joint angle
  - b) Movement away from the midline
  - c) Movement towards the midline
  - d) Increases the joint angle
60. The number of pairs of costal cartilages usually attached the sternum:
- a) Eight
  - b) Ten
  - c) Seven
  - d) Six
  - e) Nine
61. Which part of the ribs do the thoracic vertebral bodies articulate with?
- a) Costal cartilage
  - b) Head
  - c) Tubercle
  - d) Neck
62. Which of the following features is specific to synovial joint, and not fibrous or cartilaginous joints?
- a) Lubricated by fluid
  - b) Two bones fused together
  - c) Movement can occur
  - d) Contains hyaline cartilage

63. Which of the following three ligaments are damaged in the “unhappy triad” of knee injuries?
- a) anterior cruciate ligament, fibular collateral, and medial meniscus
  - b) Posterior cruciate ligament, fibular collateral, and lateral meniscus
  - c) anterior cruciate ligament, tibial collateral, and medial meniscus
  - d) Posterior cruciate ligament, tibial collateral, and lateral meniscus
64. A amateur shotput thrower is seen in ED with shoulder pain and weakness. Torn anterior deltoid fibres are seen on ultrasound imaging. Which of the following movements would be most affected?
- a) Lateral rotation
  - b) Adduction
  - c) Abduction
  - d) Extension
65. The articular part of a rib tubercle articulates with which of the following structures?
- a) adjacent rib
  - b) sternum
  - c) transverse process
  - d) body of the vertebra
  - e) costal cartilage
66. The 1st - 7th ribs articulate with the sternum. Which part of each rib articulates with the sternal articular facets?
- a) Costal groove
  - b) Tubercle
  - c) Head
  - d) Costal cartilage
67. The medial and lateral malleoli articulate with which of the following bones?
- a) femur
  - b) cuboid
  - c) fibula
  - d) talus
  - e) calcaneus
68. Which of the following joints is paired correctly with its type?
- a) metacarpophalangeal joints . . . hinge type of synovial joints
  - b) intercarpal joints . . . plane type of synovial joints
  - c) interphalangeal joints . . . condyloid type of synovial joints
  - d) proximal and distal radioulnar joints . . . condyloid type of synovial joint

69. Each rib contains a tubercle at its neck - which part of the thoracic vertebrae does it articulate with?

- a) Inferior costal facet
- b) Spinous process.
- c) Superior costal facet
- d) Transverse process

70. The carpal bones articulating with the radius are:

- a) Lunate and trapezium
- b) Lunate and pisiform
- c) Lunate and scaphoid
- d) Scaphoid and capitate
- e) Scaphoid and pisiform

71. The sternum:

- a) Is composed of four parts
- b) Makes a synovial joint with the clavicle
- c) Articulates with the upper ten costal cartilages
- d) Gives origin to pectoralis minor

#### Answer Keys

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. a) patellar  | 2. d) Sternal body and manubrium   | 3. b) first the supraspinatus, next the deltoid, and then the serratus anterior                                   |
| 4. a) Maxilla bones   | 5. b) lateral meniscus   | 6. a) True  |
| 7. c) Pubofemoral   | 8. a) Is a flexor of the wrist, Is an abductor of the wrist, Is supplied by the median nerve | 9. b) The tubercle of a typical rib articulates with the transverse process of the vertebra with the same number. |
| 10. b) True   | 11. b) Has a roughened area for attachment of the serratus anterior                          | 12. d) All of the following is correct  |
| 13. d) Musculocutaneous nerve                                       | 14. d) • Elevation   | 15. c) Sternoclavicular , Sternochondral d)   |
| 16. d) greater tubercle   | 17. b) • Inner synovial layer  | 18. a) Flexor carpi ulnaris   |
| 19. a) a) frontal and parietal bones.                               | 20. a) trapezoid line  | 21. b) first  |
| 22. a) • Hinge type synovial  | 23. c) Higher in the vertical axis   | 24. d) • Medial   |
| 25. c) • Sagittal suture  | 26. c) Four  | 27. a) True   |
| 28. b) Manubrium  | 29. a) frontal; parietal   | 30. b) trapezium, trapezoid, capitate, hamate   |
| 31. b) Comprises the talonavicular and calcaneo-cuboid joints       | 32. d) pectoralis minor  | 33. d) posterior to the scalene tubercle  |
| 34. a) • Suture joints of the skull                                 | 35. c) All of the above  | 36. b) Superior iliac ramus   |
| 37. d) Adduction  | 38. b) Fixator - brachialis  | 39. d) Temporal bone  |
| 40. b) True   | 41. c) Femur   | 42. b) Its lateral end is flat where it articulates with the humerus.   |
| 43. a) True   | 44. a) • Intercondylar eminence  | 45. c) Deltoid  |
| 46. a) • Posterior  | 47. c) • Axillary nerve  | 48. b) iliofemoral  |
| 49. c) • Hinge  | 50. c) Coronal and sagittal  | 51. e) Biceps brachii   |
| 52. b) Calcaneus  | 53. c) Vertebra  | 54. c) It acts like a shock absorber  |
| 55. d) lesion to the long thoracic nerve                            | 56. b) Lateral border  | 57. e) clavicle   |
| 58. a) The lateral surface of the scapula forms the glenoid cavity. | 59. b) Movement away from the midline  | 60. c) Seven  |
| 61. b) Head   | 62. a) Lubricated by fluid   | 63. c) anterior cruciate ligament , tibial collateral, and medial meniscus  |
| 64. c) Abduction  | 65. c) transverse process  | 66. d) Costal cartilage   |
| 67. d) talus  | 68. b) intercarpal joints . . . plane type of synovial joints                                | 69. d) Transverse process   |
| 70. d) Scaphoid and capitate  | 71. b) Makes a synovial joint with the clavicle  |   |