Test bank for Muscoskeletal Lec (2nd Anatomy Lecture)

<ul> <li>1-What is the name of the bone that stand another bone</li> <li>A) Hyoid bone</li> <li>B) Scapula</li> <li>C) Tibia</li> <li>D) Mandible</li> <li>E) non of the above</li> </ul>	ds alone without articulating with
2- What structures compose the osseo- the thorax? A) Sternum B) Ribs C) Costal cartilage D) Thoracic vertebra E) All of the above	cartilaginous cavity of
3- Which function of the skeletal system attachment for muscles? A) Movement B) Support C) Protection D) Makes Blood E) Storage	involves providing points of
<ul><li>4- What type of movement is charactering</li><li>A) Uniaxial</li><li>B) Biaxial</li><li>C) Triaxial</li></ul>	stic of a pivot joint?

D) Multiaxial

5- What function of the skeletal system involves protecting the brain and organs like the lungs and heart? A) Movement B) Support C) Protection D) Storage E) All of the above
6- Which joint is given as an example of a condyloid joint? A) Knee joint B) Shoulder joint C) Elbow joint D) Wrist joint
7- Which bone type is exemplified by the femur and humerus? A) Long Bone B) Short Bone C) Flat Bone D) Irregular Bone E) Long and Flat bone
8- What is the main content of the medullary cavity? A) Blood vessels B) Nerves C) Bone marrow D) Cartilage E) A+C Only

<ul> <li>9- Which part of the long bone is responsible for bone growth?</li> <li>A) Epiphysis</li> <li>B) Diaphysis</li> <li>C) Metaphysis</li> <li>D) Epiphyseal plate</li> <li>E) Non of the above</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>10- Which type of tissue unites bones in fibrous joints?</li> <li>A) Cartilage</li> <li>B) Fibrous tissue</li> <li>C) Synovial fluid</li> <li>D) Adipose tissue</li> <li>E) All of the above</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>11- Where is a gomphosis joint located?</li> <li>A) Between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula</li> <li>B) Between the root of the teeth and socket of the jaw</li> <li>C) In the vertebral column</li> <li>D) In the shoulder joint</li> <li>E) B+C</li> </ul>
12- Which fibrous joint is found between the distal ends of the tibia and fibula?  A) Gomphosis  B) Sutures  C) Synovial joint  D) Syndesmoses

<ul><li>13- What is the main support center for the upper body?</li><li>A) Backbone</li><li>B) Ribs</li><li>C) Skull</li><li>D) Bone marrow</li><li>E) sternum</li></ul>
<ul> <li>14- What is the function of secondary cartilaginous joints?</li> <li>A) To allow for smooth movement between bones</li> <li>B) To provide stability and support</li> <li>C) To allow for growth and development</li> <li>D) To provide shock absorption</li> <li>E) midline of body</li> </ul>
15- Which joint is an example of a uniaxial hinge joint? A) Elbow B) Ankle C) Shoulder D) Hip E) A+B
<ul> <li>16- Which type of movement is associated with a pivot joint?</li> <li>A) Flexion and extension</li> <li>B) Rotation</li> <li>C) Circumduction</li> <li>D) Abduction and adduction</li> <li>E) Extension ONLY</li> </ul>

- 17- Which type of cartilaginous joint is exemplified by the intervertebral disc joints and symphysis pubis? A) Primary Cartilaginous B) Secondary Cartilaginous C) Synchondrosis D) Chostochondral joint E) Non of the above 18-Which bone type is responsible for decreasing the weight of the skull and leading to the resonance of voice? A) Long Bone B) Flat Bone C) Sesamoid Bone D) Pneumatic Bone E) non of the above 19- What types of movement does a condyloid joint permit? A) Flexion/extension and rotation B) Flexion/extension and abduction/adduction C) Flexion/extension and circumduction
- E) Rotation And Flexion ONLY

D) Abduction/adduction and rotation

- 20- Which joint exemplifies a ball and socket joint?
- A) Elbow joint
- B) Knee joint
- C) Shoulder joint
- D) Ankle joint E) pivot joint

21- What term describes the degree of movement allowed by a ball an socket joint?  A) Uniaxial  B) Biaxial  C) Multiaxial  D) Fixed	nd
D) Fixed	

- 22- What is the definition of the origin of a muscle?A) The attachment that moves more during contraction
- B) The attachment that is more mobile
  C) The attachment that is more fixed
- D) The attachment that is closer to the joint

- 23- Which type of muscle is responsible for initiation of a particular movement?

  A) Antagonist
- B) SynergistC) Prime mover (agonist)
- D) Fixator (stabilizer)

- 24- What is the nerve supply for skeletal muscles?
  A) Autonomic nerves
  - mic nerve
- B) Somatic nerves
- C) Sympathetic nerves
- D) Parasympathetic nervesE) Ulnar nerves

25- What is the nerve supply for smooth muscles?

- A) Autonomic nerves
- B) Somatic nerves
- C) Peripheral nervous system
- D) Central nervous system
- E) Ulnar nerves

1-A	10-B	19-B
2-E	11-B	20-C
3-A	12-D	21-C
4-A	13-A	22-C
5-C	14-E	23-C
6-D	15-E	24-B
7-A	16-B	25-A
8-C	17-B	
9-D	18-D	



By: Mahmoud Hasan