

Muscles of the lower limb

:

1. Which muscle in the anterior compartment of the thigh is NOT innervated by the femoral nerve?

- A) Iliopsoas
- B) Quadriceps femoris
- C) Sartorius
- D) Psoas Major

****Answer: D) Psoas Major****

2. What is the primary innervation for the Quadriceps femoris muscle?

- A) Sciatic nerve
- B) Femoral nerve
- C) Obturator nerve
- D) Tibial nerve

****Answer: B) Femoral nerve****

3. Which nerve innervates the Sartorius muscle?

- A) Sciatic nerve
- B) Femoral nerve
- C) Obturator nerve
- D) Tibial nerve

****Answer: B) Femoral nerve****

4. The innervation of the Psoas Major muscle primarily originates from which spinal nerves?

- A) L1, L2, L3
- B) L2, L3, L4
- C) L3, L4, L5
- D) L4, L5, S1

****Answer: A) L1, L2, L3****

5. What is the origin of the Iliacus muscle?

- A) T12-L5 vertebrae
- B) Iliac fossa
- C) Lesser trochanter of femur
- D) Anterior superior iliac spine

****Answer: B) Iliac fossa****

6. Which muscle flexes the trunk on the thigh if the thigh is fixed?

- A) Iliacus
- B) Psoas Major
- C) Quadriceps femoris
- D) Sartorius

****Answer: B) Psoas Major****

7. Where does the Psoas Major muscle insert?

- A) T12-L5 vertebrae
- B) Iliac fossa
- C) Lesser trochanter of femur
- D) Anterior superior iliac spine

****Answer: C) Lesser trochanter of femur****

8. Which action is primarily associated with the Iliopsoas muscle complex?

- A) Extension of the thigh
- B) Abduction of the thigh
- C) Flexion of the thigh
- D) Adduction of the thigh

****Answer: C) Flexion of the thigh****

9. What is the origin of the Sartorius muscle?

- A) T12-L5 vertebrae
- B) Iliac fossa
- C) Anterior superior iliac spine
- D) Lesser trochanter of femur

****Answer: C) Anterior superior iliac spine****

10. Where does the Sartorius muscle insert?

- A) Lesser trochanter of femur
- B) Iliac fossa
- C) Upper medial surface of shaft of tibia
- D) Greater trochanter of femur

****Answer: C) Upper medial surface of shaft of tibia****

11. Which action is NOT associated with the Sartorius muscle?

- A) Flexion of the thigh
- B) Abduction of the thigh
- C) Lateral rotation of the thigh
- D) Extension of the knee

****Answer: D) Extension of the knee****

12. The second name for Sartorius muscle is ?

- A) Carpenter
- B) Tailor
- C) Blacksmith
- D) Athlete

****Answer: B) Tailor****

13. Which of the following muscles is NOT a part of the Quadriceps femoris muscle group?

- A) Rectus femoris
- B) Vastus intermedius
- C) Gluteus maximus
- D) Vastus lateralis

****Answer: C) Gluteus maximus****

14. What is the common insertion point for all four heads of the Quadriceps femoris muscle?

- A) Lesser trochanter of femur
- B) Tibial tuberosity via the patellar ligament
- C) Greater trochanter of femur
- D) Ischial tuberosity

****Answer: B) Tibial tuberosity via the patellar ligament****

15. Which head of the Quadriceps femoris muscle originates from the anterior inferior iliac spine?

- A) Rectus femoris
- B) C+D
- C) Vastus lateralis
- D) Vastus medialis

****Answer: A) Rectus femoris****

16. Which action is associated with the Rectus femoris muscle in addition to knee extension?

- A) Flexion of the thigh
- B) Abduction of the thigh
- C) Adduction of the thigh
- D) Medial rotation of the thigh

****Answer: A) Flexion of the thigh****

17. The Quadriceps femoris muscle is responsible for the movement of which joint?

- A) Hip joint
- B) Shoulder joint
- C) Knee joint
- D) Elbow joint
- E) A and C TRUE

****Answer: E) A and C TRUE ****

18. Which nerve primarily innervates the muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh, including Adductor longus, Adductor brevis, Adductor magnus (pubic head), and Gracilis?

- A) Femoral nerve
- B) Sciatic nerve
- C) Obturator nerve
- D) Tibial nerve

****Answer: C) Obturator nerve****

19. What is the primary action of the muscles in the medial compartment of the thigh?

- A) Abduction of the thigh
- B) Flexion of the thigh
- C) Adduction of the thigh
- D) Extension of the thigh

****Answer: C**

20. Besides adduction, what additional action does the Gracilis muscle perform?

- A) Flexion of the thigh
- B) Extension of the thigh
- C) Abduction of the thigh
- D) Medial rotation of the thigh

****Answer: A) Flexion of the thigh****

21. Which muscle is NOT part of the adductor group?

- A) Adductor longus
- B) Adductor brevis
- C) Semitendinosus

D) Adductor magnus (pubic head)

****Answer: C) Semitendinosus****

22)The function of the quadriceps muscles are: •

A)Extension of thigh at hip joint

B.)Flexion of the leg at the knee •

C)Abduction of the leg at the knee

D)Extension of the leg at the knee**

Answer: D. Extension of the leg at the knee

23)Which are the flexors of the Thigh at the hip? •

A)Iliopsoas+Tensor Fascia latae+Sartorius

B)Vastus lateralis+vastus medialis+vastus intermedius

C)Gluteus maximus+ gluteus medius+gluteus minimus

D)Semitendinosus+ Semimembranosus+ Biceps femoris

Answer:A

24)What is the function of Quadratus femoris? •

A)Lateral rotation of thigh at hip

B)Abduction of thigh at hip

C)Flexion of thigh at hip

D)Medial rotation of thigh at hip

ANSWER: *C*

25. Which nerve primarily innervates the muscles of the posterior compartment of the thigh, including Biceps femoris (long head), Semitendinosus, Semimembranosus, and Adductor Magnus (Ischial head)?

A) Femoral nerve

B) Tibial branch of Sciatic nerve

C) Obturator nerve

D) Common peroneal branch of Sciatic nerve

****Answer: B) Tibial branch of Sciatic nerve****

26. Which muscle in the posterior compartment of the thigh has a short head innervated by the common peroneal branch of the Sciatic nerve?

A) Semitendinosus

B) Semimembranosus

C) Biceps femoris

D) Adductor Magnus

****Answer: C) Biceps femoris****

27. What is the primary action of the muscles in the posterior compartment of the thigh?

A) Flexion of the hip

B) Extension of the hip

C) Flexion of the knee

D) B and C are true

****Answer: D)*B and C are true***

28. Which muscles in the posterior compartment of the thigh rotate the knee laterally?

A) Semitendinosus and Semimembranosus

B) Biceps femoris (long and short heads)

C) Semimembranosus and Adductor Magnus

D) Biceps femoris (long head only)

****Answer: B) Biceps femoris (long and short heads)****

29. Besides flexing the knee, what additional action do the muscles in the posterior compartment of the thigh perform?

- A) Lateral rotation of knee
- B) Extension of the thigh
- C) Medial rotation of knee
- D) Medial rotation of the thigh

****Answer: A+B+C**

30)Where do Gluteus medius and minimus originate from?

- A)The gluteal surface of ilium
- B)Internal surface of ilium
- C)Ischial spine
- D)Anterior and lateral surface of femoral shaft

Answer:

- A. The gluteal surface of ilium

33. which muscle in the posterior compartment of the thigh also doesn't extend the hip?

- A) Semitendinosus
- B) Biceps femoris (short head)
- C) Semimembranosus
- D) Adductor Magnus

****Answer: B) Biceps femoris (short head)****

34. Which muscle in the posterior compartment of the thigh has two heads?

- A) Semitendinosus
- B) Biceps femoris

C) Semimembranosus

D) Adductor Magnus

****Answer: B) Biceps femoris****

35. Which muscle in the posterior compartment of the thigh has a more membranous tendon compared to the others?

A) Semitendinosus

B) Biceps femoris (long head)

C) Semimembranosus

D) Adductor Magnus

****Answer: C) Semimembranosus****

37. Which nerve innervates the gluteal muscles except the gluteus maximus?

a) Inferior gluteal nerve

b) Superior gluteal nerve

c) Sciatic nerve

d) Femoral nerve

Answer: b) Superior gluteal nerve

38. The action of the gluteus maximus muscle includes:

a) Abduction of the thigh

b) Flexion of the thigh

c) Extension and lateral rotation of the thigh

d) Adduction of the thigh

Answer: c) Extension and lateral rotation of the thigh

39. Which muscle(s) prevent tilting of the pelvis when the opposite limb is raised?

a) Gluteus maximus

- b) Gluteus medius
- c) Gluteus minimus
- d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

40. The nerve supply to the gluteus medius and minimus muscles is provided by:

- a) Inferior gluteal nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Superior gluteal nerve
- d) Sciatic nerve

Answer: c) Superior gluteal nerve

41. Which muscle is primarily responsible for abduction of the thigh?

- a) Gluteus maximus
- b) Gluteus medius
- c) Gluteus minimus
- d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

42. The gluteus maximus muscle is innervated by which nerve?

- a) Inferior gluteal nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Superior gluteal nerve
- d) Sciatic nerve

Answer: a) Inferior gluteal nerve

43. What action does the gluteus minimus muscle primarily perform?

- a) Flexion of the thigh
- b) Abduction of the thigh
- c) Adduction of the thigh
- d) Extension of the thigh

Answer: b) Abduction of the thigh

44. The gluteus maximus muscle is involved in:

- a) Flexion and medial rotation of the thigh
- b) Extension and lateral rotation of the thigh
- c) Abduction of the thigh
- d) Adduction of the thigh

Answer: b) Extension and lateral rotation of the thigh

45. Which nerve innervates the gluteus maximus muscle?

- a) Inferior gluteal nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Superior gluteal nerve
- d) Sciatic nerve

Answer: a) Inferior gluteal nerve

46. What is the primary action of the gluteus maximus muscle?

- a) Flexion of the thigh
- b) Abduction of the thigh
- c) Extension of the thigh
- d) Adduction of the thigh

Answer: c) Extension of the thigh

47) Which the most suitable quadrangle for IM injection?

- A) upper lateral
- B) upper medial
- C) Both A and B
- D) All above of them

Answer: A

48. Which muscle is primarily responsible for dorsiflexion of the foot?

- a) Gastrocnemius
- b) Soleus
- c) Tibialis anterior
- d) Peroneus longus

Answer: c) Tibialis anterior

49. The action of the peroneus muscles includes:

- a) Inversion of the foot
- b) Plantar flexion of the foot
- c) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- d) Eversion of the foot

Answer: d+c

51. The tibialis muscle primarily performs:

- a) Eversion of the foot
- b) Inversion of the foot
- c) Plantar flexion of the foot
- d) Dorsiflexion of the foot

Answer: B

52. Which muscle is not involved in the dorsiflexion of the foot?

- a) Gastrocnemius
- b) Tibialis anterior
- c) Extensor digitorum longus
- d) Extensor hallucis longus

Answer: a) Gastrocnemius

53. The action of the tibialis posterior muscle includes:

- a) Eversion of the foot
- b) Inversion of the foot
- c) Plantar flexion of the foot
- d) Dorsiflexion of the arm

Answer: b) Inversion of the foot

54. The main action of the peroneus muscles is:

- a) Dorsiextension of the foot
- b) Inversion of the foot
- c) Eversion of the foot
- d) Plantar flexion of the foot

Answer: c) Eversion of the foot

55. Which muscle is primarily responsible for Big Toe flexion?

- a) Gastrocnemius
- b) Flexor hallucis longus
- c) Extensor hallucis longus
- d) Soleus

Answer: b) Flexor hallucis longus

56. Which nerve innervates all the muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg?

- a) Tibial nerve
- b) Superficial fibular nerve
- c) Common fibular nerve
- d) Deep fibular nerve

Answer: d) Deep fibular nerve

57. The action of the extensor hallucis longus muscle includes:

- a) Plantar flexion of the foot
- b) Dorsiflexion of the Hip
- c) Flexion of the big toe
- d) Extension of the big toe

Answer: d) Extension of the big toe

58. What action does the extensor digitorum longus muscle primarily perform?

- a) Extension of the big toe
- b) Plantar flexion of the foot
- c) Extension of the four smaller toes
- d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: c) Extension of the four smaller toes

59. The peroneus tertius muscle primarily contributes to:

- a) Inversion of the foot
- b) Eversion of the foot
- c) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- d) Plantar flexion of the foot

Answer: b) Eversion of the foot

60. The tibialis anterior muscle is responsible for:

- a) Eversion of the foot
- b) Plantar flexion of the foot
- c) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: c and d

61. Which muscle is involved in dorsiflexion of the foot?

- a) Tibialis anterior
- b) Extensor hallucis longus
- c) Extensor digitorum longus
- d) Peroneus tertius

E)A+B+C+D

Answer: E

62. The primary action of the muscles in the anterior compartment of the leg is:

- a) Eversion of the foot
- b) Plantar flexion of the foot
- c) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: c) Dorsiflexion of the foot

63. Which muscle is more medial in the anterior compartment of the leg?

- a) Tibialis anterior
- b) Extensor hallucis longus
- c) Extensor digitorum longus

d) Peroneus tertius

Answer: a) Tibialis anterior

64. Which nerve innervates the muscles of the lateral compartment of the leg?

a) Deep fibular nerve

b) Tibial nerve

c) Superficial fibular nerve

d) Sural nerve

Answer: c) Superficial fibular nerve

65. The primary action of the muscles in the lateral compartment of the leg is:

a) Dorsiflexion and inversion of the foot

b) Plantarflexion and inversion of the foot

c) Dorsiflexion and eversion of the foot

d) Plantarflexion and eversion of the foot

Answer: d) Plantarflexion and eversion of the foot

66. Which nerve innervates all the muscles of the posterior compartment of the leg?

a) Femoral nerve

b) Common fibular nerve

c) Tibial nerve

d) Superior gluteal nerve

Answer: c) Tibial nerve

67. The superficial muscles of the posterior compartment primarily contribute to:

a) Dorsiflexion of the foot

b) Plantarflexion of the foot

c) Eversion of the foot

d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: b) Plantarflexion of the foot

68. Among the muscles listed, which one is superficial in the posterior compartment of the leg?

a) Popliteus

b) Tibialis posterior

c) Flexor digitorum longus

d) Gastrocnemius

Answer: d) Gastrocnemius

69. Which muscle is part of the deep muscles in the posterior compartment of the leg?

a) Gastrocnemius

b) Soleus

c) Flexor digitorum longus

d) Plantaris

Answer: c) Flexor digitorum longus

70. The tendo calcaneus serves as the insertion point for which group of muscles?

a) Anterior compartment muscles

b) Deep posterior compartment muscles

c) Superficial posterior compartment muscles

d) Lateral compartment muscles

Answer: c) Superficial posterior compartment muscles

71. What is the action of the muscles originating from the tendo calcaneus?

- a) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- b) Eversion of the foot
- c) Plantarflexion of the foot
- d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: c) Plantarflexion of the foot

72. Which muscle among those listed primarily contributes to weak knee flexion?

- a) Gastrocnemius
- b) Soleus
- c) Plantaris
- d) All above of them

Answer: a) Gastrocnemius

73. What is the primary action of the popliteus muscle?

- a) Plantarflexion of the foot
- b) Flexion and unlock the knee
- c) Eversion of the foot
- d) Dorsiflexion of the foot

Answer: b) Flexion and unlock the knee

74. Among the muscles listed, which one is responsible for flexing the toes?

- a) Popliteus
- b) Flexor digitorum longus
- c) Flexor hallucis longus
- d) Tibialis posterior

Answer: b) Flexor digitorum longus

75. Which muscle primarily flexes the big toe?

- a) Popliteus

- b) Flexor digitorum longus
- c) Flexor hallucis longus
- d) Tibialis posterior

Answer: c) Flexor hallucis longus

76. The action of the muscles in the deep group of the posterior compartment primarily includes:

- a) Dorsiflexion of the foot
- b) Plantarflexion of the foot Except popliteus
- c) Eversion of the foot
- d) Inversion of the foot

Answer: b) Plantarflexion of the foot Except popliteus

77. Which muscle in the deep group of the posterior compartment is responsible for inversion of the foot?

- a) Popliteus
- b) Flexor digitorum longus
- c) Flexor hallucis longus
- d) Tibialis posterior

Answer: d) Tibialis posterior

Thorax

1).The thorax is the part of the trunk extending between which two anatomical regions?

- A) The head and the abdomen
- B) The shoulders and the pelvis
- C) The root of the neck and the abdomen
- D) The chest and the lower back

Answer:

- C) The root of the neck and the abdomen

2).The thorax is the part of the trunk extending between which two anatomical regions?

- A) The head and the abdomen
- B) The shoulders and the pelvis
- C) The root of the neck and the abdomen
- D) The chest and the lower back

****Answer:****

- C) The root of the neck and the abdomen

3)The thoracic outlet is an opening between which two anatomical regions?

- A) The abdomen and the pelvis
- B) The chest cavity and the root of the neck
- C) The head and the thoracic cavity
- D) The lower back and the pelvis

****Answer:****

B) The chest cavity and the root of the neck

4)Which structure forms the anterior boundary of the thoracic outlet?

- A) First thoracic vertebra
- B) Superior border of the manubrium sterni
- C) Medial borders of the first ribs
- D) Second thoracic vertebra

****Answer:****

B) Superior border of the manubrium sterni

5)Which of the following structures pass through the thoracic outlet?

- A) Heart, lungs, and diaphragm
- B) Esophagus, trachea, and many vessels and nerves
- C) Liver, stomach, and spleen
- D) Kidneys, ureters, and bladder

****Answer:****

B) Esophagus, trachea, and many vessels and nerves

****6. What is the anterior boundary of the inferior thoracic aperture?****

- A. Costal margin
- B. Xiphisternal joint
- C. 12th thoracic vertebra

D. 1st thoracic vertebra

****Answer:**** B. Xiphisternal joint

****7. Which structure doesn't pass through the diaphragm foramina at the inferior thoracic aperture?****

A. Trachea

B. Esophagus

C. nerves

D. A+C

****Answer:**** A. Trachea

****8. The inferior thoracic aperture is laterally bounded by which of the following?****

A. 11th rib

B. 10th rib

C. Costal margin

D. 1st rib

****Answer:**** C. Costal margin

****9. Which intercostal muscle's fibers are directed downward and forward?****

A. Innermost intercostal muscle

B. Internal intercostal muscle

C. External intercostal muscle

D. Subcostal muscle

****Answer:**** C. External intercostal muscle

****10. Which intercostal muscle is responsible for expiration?**

- A. External intercostal muscle
- B. Internal intercostal muscle
- C. Innermost intercostal muscle
- D. Transversus thoracis muscle

****Answer:**** B. Internal intercostal muscle

****11. What is the nerve supply for the intercostal muscles?**

- A. Phrenic nerve
- B. Vagus nerve
- C. Intercostal nerves
- D. Thoracodorsal nerve

****Answer:**** C. Intercostal nerves

****12. Which muscle is located deepest among the intercostal muscles?**

- A. External intercostal muscle
- B. Internal intercostal muscle
- C. Innermost intercostal muscle

****Answer:**** C. Innermost intercostal muscle

****13. Which muscle among the following extends from the subcostal groove of the rib above to the upper border of the rib below?***

- A. External intercostal muscle
- B. Internal intercostal muscle
- C. Innermost intercostal muscle
- D. Subcostal muscle

****Answer:**** B. Internal intercostal muscle

****14. Which of the following actions is primarily associated with the intercostal muscles?***

- A. Assisting in digestion
- B. Facilitating respiration
- C. Supporting the spine
- D. Controlling heart rate

****Answer:**** B. Facilitating respiration

****15. What is the primary nerve supply for the diaphragm?***

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Intercostal nerves
- C. Phrenic nerves
- D. Thoracic nerves

****Answer:**** C. Phrenic nerves

****16. Which of the following functions is NOT performed by the diaphragm?****

- A. Respiration
- B. Muscle of abdominal straining
- C. Weight-lifting muscle
- D. Controlling heart rate

****Answer:**** D. Controlling heart rate

****17. The diaphragm separates which two cavities?****

- A. Thoracic and pelvic cavities
- B. Abdominal and pelvic cavities
- C. Thoracic and abdominal cavities
- D. Cranial and thoracic cavities

****Answer:**** C. Thoracic and abdominal cavities

****18. Which spinal nerve roots contribute to the phrenic nerves that supply the diaphragm?****

- A. C1, C2, C3
- B. C3, C4, C5
- C. T1, T2, T3
- D. L1, L2, L3

****Answer:**** B. C3, C4, C5

****19. Which level of the diaphragm transmits the inferior vena cava and terminal branches of the right phrenic nerve?****

- A. 8th thoracic vertebra
- B. 9th thoracic vertebra
- C. 10th thoracic vertebra
- D. 11th thoracic vertebra

****Answer:**** A. 8th thoracic vertebra

****20. Which structure passes through the opening at the level of the 10th thoracic vertebra?****

- A. Inferior vena cava
- B. Aorta
- C. Oesophagus
- D. Thoracic duct

****Answer:**** C. Oesophagus

****21. The opening at the level of the 12th thoracic vertebra doesn't transmit———— ?****

- A. Azygos aorta
- B. Thoracic duct
- C. Azygos vein

****Answer:**** A. Azygos aorta

****22. Which of the following nerves pass through the oesophageal opening of the diaphragm?****

- A. Phrenic nerves
- B. Vagus nerves
- C. Sciatic nerves
- D. Femoral nerves

****Answer:**** B. Vagus nerves

****23. The vena caval opening of the diaphragm is located at which thoracic vertebra level?****

- A. 8th thoracic vertebra
- B. 9th thoracic vertebra
- C. 10th thoracic vertebra
- D. 11th thoracic vertebra

****Answer:**** A. 8th thoracic vertebra

24. Which of the following is primarily responsible for raising the intraabdominal pressure during abdominal straining?

- A. Diaphragm
- B. Transversus abdominis
- C. Rectus abdominis
- D. Internal oblique

Answer:A. Diaphragm

****25. Which of the following statements about intercostal nerves is correct?****

- A. They are a dorsal ramus of thoracic nerves
- B. There are 12 nerves on each side
- C. The last one is called the subcostal nerve
- D. They supply motor innervation to the muscles of the back

****Answer:**** C. The last one is called the subcostal nerve

****26. What is the primary function of intercostal nerves in terms of sensory innervation?****

- A. Muscles of anterior thoracic & abdominal walls
- B. Skin, parietal layer of pleura, and peritoneum
- C. Blood vessels and sweat glands
- D. Internal organs

****Answer:**** B. Skin, parietal layer of pleura, and peritoneum

****27. How many intercostal nerves are there on each side?****

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 13

****Answer:**** B. 11

****28. Which type of innervation do intercostal nerves provide to the muscles of the anterior thoracic and abdominal walls?***

- A. Sympathetic
- B. Motor
- C. Parasympathetic
- D. Sensory

****Answer:** B. Motor**

****29. Which ramus of thoracic nerves do intercostal nerves arise from?***

- A. Ventral
- B. Dorsal
- C. Lateral
- D. Medial

****Answer:** A. Ventral**

30. Which of the following is NOT a function of intercostal nerves?

- A. Sensory innervation of the skin, parietal layer of pleura, and peritoneum
- B. Motor innervation of the muscles of the anterior thoracic & abdominal walls
- C. Sympathetic innervation of blood vessels and sweat glands
- D. Parasympathetic innervation of the heart

Answer: D. Parasympathetic innervation of the heart

31. Which artery primarily supplies the upper six intercostal spaces of the anterior thoracic wall?

- a) Internal thoracic artery
- b) Subclavian artery
- c) Thoracoacromial artery
- d) Axillary artery

****Answer: a) Internal thoracic artery****

32. Which artery provides blood to the lower three intercostal spaces of the anterior thoracic wall?

- a) Musculophrenic artery
- b) Internal thoracic artery
- c) Superior epigastric artery
- d) Lateral thoracic artery

****Answer: a) Musculophrenic artery****

33. What is the primary source of blood for the first two intercostal spaces of the posterior thoracic wall?

- a) Subclavian artery
- b) Brachiocephalic artery
- c) Superior intercostal artery
- d) Descending thoracic aorta

****Answer: c) Superior intercostal artery****

34. From which artery do the lower intercostal spaces of the posterior thoracic wall receive their blood supply?

- a) Internal thoracic artery

- b) Subcostal artery
- c) Inferior phrenic artery
- d) Descending thoracic aorta

****Answer: d) Descending thoracic aorta****

35. Which vein joins the internal jugular vein and the subclavian vein on the right side of the body?

- a) Right brachiocephalic vein
- b) Left brachiocephalic vein
- c) Superior vena cava
- d) Inferior vena cava

Answer: a) Right brachiocephalic vein

36. What forms the left brachiocephalic vein?

- a) Left internal jugular vein and left subclavian vein
- b) Right internal jugular vein and right subclavian vein
- c) Superior vena cava
- d) Inferior vena cava

Answer: a) Left internal jugular vein and left subclavian vein

37. What drains blood from the head and neck into the superior vena cava?

- a) Internal jugular vein
- b) External jugular vein
- c) Subclavian vein
- d) Brachiocephalic vein

Answer: a) Internal jugular vein

38. The primary function of the pericardium is to:

- a) Contract and relax with the heartbeat
- b) Restrict excessive movements of the heart
- c) Generate blood cells
- d) Regulate blood pressure

Answer: b) Restrict excessive movements of the heart

39. The pericardium serves as a lubricated container to:

- a) Enhance blood circulation
- b) Facilitate gas exchange
- c) Assist in digestion
- d) Allow the different parts of the heart to contract

Answer: d) Allow the different parts of the heart to contract

40. Which of the following structures does the pericardium surround?

- a) Heart, Lungs and roots of great vessels
- b) roots of the Great vessels
- c) Heart and great vessels
- d) Great vessels

Answer: b) roots of the Great vessels

41. Which layer of the heart is composed of cardiac muscle?

- a) Epicardium
- b) Myocardium
- c) Endocardium
- d) Pericardium

Answer: b) Myocardium

42. In which part of the body does the heart lie?

- a) Abdomen
- b) Thoracic-Cavity pluera
- c) Thoracic cavity -mediastinum

Answer: c) Thoracic cavity -mediastinum

43. What proportion of the heart lies to the right of the median plane?

- a) 1/4
- b) 1/3
- c) 1/2
- d) 2/3

Answer: b) 1/3

44. Which layer of the pericardium lines the inner surface of the fibrous pericardium?

- a) Fibrous pericardium
- b) Parietal pericardium
- c) Serous pericardium
- d) Visceral pericardium

Answer: b) Parietal pericardium

45. What is the space between the two layers of serous pericardium called?

- a) Endocardium
- b) Myocardium
- c) Pericardial cavity

Answer: c) Pericardial cavity

46. What role does the thin film of fluid in the pericardial cavity serve?

- a) Regulates heart rate
- b) Provides structural support to the heart
- c) Acts as a lubricant for heart movements
- d) Produces hormones for cardiovascular function

Answer: c) Acts as a lubricant for heart movements

47. Cardiac tamponade occurs due to:

- a) Excessive fluid buildup in the pericardium
- b) Decreased fluid production by the heart
- c) Enlargement of the heart chambers
- d) Weakening of the heart muscles

Answer: a) Excessive fluid buildup in the pericardium

48. Which chamber of the heart forms the base and is located posteriorly?

- a) Right atrium
- b) Left atrium
- c) Right ventricle
- d) Left ventricle

Answer: b) Left atrium

49. At which intercostal space and distance from the midline is the apex of the heart typically located?

- a) Fourth intercostal space, (0.9cm)
- b) Fourth intercostal space, (0.09cm)
- c) Fifth intercostal space, (0.09m)

- d) Sixth intercostal space, (0.9m)

Answer: c) Fifth intercostal space, (0.09m)

50. Which surfaces are found on the external morphology of the heart?

- a) Superior and lateral
- b) Anterior or sternocostal and inferior or diaphragmatic
- c) Anterior or diaphragmatic and inferior or sternocostal

-
Answer: b) Anterior or sternocostal and inferior or diaphragmatic

51. What is the function of the septal wall ?

- a) Separates the right atrium from the right ventricle
- b) Separates the right atrium from the left atrium
- c) Separates the left atrium from the left ventricle
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Separates the right atrium from the left atrium

52. Which structure was the site of the foramen ovale in the fetus and is found in the septal wall of the right atrium?

- a) Fossa ovalis
- b) Coronary ovails
- c) Tricuspid ovails
- d) Pulmonary ovails

Answer: a) Fossa ovalis

53. Which vessel returns blood to the heart from the lower half of the body and opens into the right atrium?

- a) Superior vena cava (S.V.C.)
- b) Inferior vena cava (I.V.C.)
- c) Coronary sinus
- d) Pulmonary vein

Answer: b) Inferior vena cava (I.V.C.)

54. Which valve guards the right atrioventricular orifice?

- a) Bicuspid valve
- b) Aortic valve
- c) Tricuspid valve
- d) Pulmonary valve

Answer: c) Tricuspid valve

55. What is the function of the coronary sinus in the right atrium?

- a) draining most of the blood leaving the myocardium.
- b) Returns blood to the heart from the upper half of the body
- c) Drains most of the blood from the heart
- d) Separates the right atrium from the right ventricle

Answer: A+C

56. What are the openings into the right atrium?

- a) Superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, and pulmonary vein
- b) Aorta, pulmonary artery, and coronary artery
- c) Superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, and coronary sinus
- d) Pulmonary valve, aortic valve, and tricuspid valve

Answer: c) Superior vena cava, inferior vena cava, and coronary sinus

57. How many chambers does the heart have?

- a) One atrium and one ventricle
- b) Two atria and one ventricle
- c) Two atria and two ventricles
- d) One atrium and two ventricles

Answer: c) Two atria and two ventricles

58. Which vessel returns blood to the heart from the upper half of the body and opens into the right atrium?

- a) Pulmonary vein
- b) Coronary sinus
- c) Inferior vena cava (I.V.C.)
- d) Superior vena cava (S.V.C.)

Answer: d) Superior vena cava (S.V.C.)

59. What is the smooth outflow part of the right ventricle called, which leads into the pulmonary artery?

- a) Infundibulum
- b) Vestibule
- c) Trabeculae carneae
- d) Septum

Answer: a) Infundibulum

60. Which structure guards the left atrioventricular orifice?

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Aortic valve
- c) Pulmonary valve
- d) Mitral valve

Answer: d) Mitral valve

61. What is the ratio of the thickness of the wall of the left ventricle compared to the right ventricle?

- a) 1:1
- b) 1:3
- c) 9:3

Answer: c) 9:3

62) What is the smooth outflow part of the left ventricle called?

- a) Infundibulum
- b) Vestibule
- c) Trabeculae carneae
- d) Septum

Answer:

- b) Vestibule

63. The vestibule leads into———?

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Superior vena cava
- c) Ascending aorta
- d) Coronary sinus

Answer: C

64. Which valve is located between the right atrium and the right ventricle?

- a) Mitral valve
- b) Pulmonary valve
- c) Tricuspid valve
- d) Aortic valve

Answer: c) Tricuspid valve

65. Which valve is located between the left atrium and the left ventricle?

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Pulmonary valve
- c) Aortic valve
- d) Mitral valve

Answer: d) Mitral valve

66. Which valve is located between the right ventricle and the pulmonary artery?

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Pulmonary valve
- c) Mitral valve
- d) Aortic valve

Answer: b) Pulmonary valve

67. What is the connection between the left ventricle and the aorta?

- a) Tricuspid valve
- b) Mitral valve
- c) Pulmonary valve
- d) Aortic valve

Answer: d) Aortic valve

68. From which sinus of the ascending aorta does the right coronary artery arise?

- a) Left aortic sinus
- b) Right aortic sinus
- c) Posterior aortic sinus
- d) Anterior aortic sinus

Answer: d) Anterior aortic sinus

69. From which sinus of the ascending aorta does the left coronary artery arise?

- a) Right aortic sinus
- b) Left aortic sinus
- c) Anterior aortic sinus
- d) Posterior aortic sinus

Answer: d) Posterior aortic sinus

70. Which artery is a branch of the right coronary artery?

- a) Anterior interventricular artery
- b) Circumflex artery
- c) Posterior interventricular artery
- d) Left marginal artery

Answer: c) Posterior interventricular artery

71. Which of the following statements is true regarding the right coronary artery?

- a) It arises from the posterior aortic sinus of the ascending aorta.
- b) It gives rise to the anterior interventricular artery.
- c) It has a branch called the SA node branch.
- d) It gives rise to the circumflex artery.

Answer: c) It has a branch called the SA node branch.

72. Which artery is a branch of the left coronary artery?

- a) Right marginal artery

- b) Posterior interventricular artery
- c) SA node branch
- d) Circumflex artery

Answer: d) Circumflex artery

73. What structure separates the two pleural sacs from each other?

- a) Diaphragm
- b) Lungs
- c) Mediastinum
- d) Pericardium

Answer: c) Mediastinum

74. What type of sac is the pleura described as?

- a) Fibrous sac
- b) Serous sac
- c) Cartilaginous sac
- d) Muscular sac

Answer: b) Serous sac

75. From which side is the pleural sac invaginated by the lungs?

- a) Lateral side
- b) Superior side
- c) Inferior side
- d) Medial side

Answer: d) Medial side

76. How many pleural sacs are there in the human body?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b) Two

77. Which layer of the pleura is directly involved in covering the lungs and following the contours of the interlobar fissures?

- a) Parietal pleura
- b) Visceral pleura
- c) Diaphragmatic pleura
- d) Mediastinal pleura

Answer: b) Visceral pleura

78. Which layer of the pleura is responsible for lining the internal surface of the thoracic cavity, including the diaphragm and mediastinum?

- a) Visceral pleura
- b) Parietal pleura
- c) Pulmonary pleura
- d) Pericardial pleura

Answer: b) Parietal pleura

79. What is the primary function of the pleural fluid within the pleural cavity?

- a) To provide nutrients to the pleural layers
- b) To allow expansion of the lungs
- c) To permit the visceral and parietal layers to slide over each other with minimal friction
- d) To facilitate gas exchange

Answer: c) To permit the visceral and parietal layers to slide over each other with minimal friction

80. Which type of nerves supply the parietal pleura, making it sensitive to pain, temperature, touch, and pressure?

- a) Autonomic nerves
- b) Visceral nerves
- c) Somatic nerves
- d) Sympathetic nerves

Answer: c) Somatic nerves

81. Which type of nerves supply the visceral pleura, and to what sensation is it primarily sensitive?

- a) Autonomic nerves; pain
- b) Autonomic nerves; stretch
- c) Cranial nerves; temperature
- d) Spinal nerves; touch

Answer: b) Autonomic nerves; stretch

83. What term is used to describe the distention of the pleural cavity by fluid, specifically known as hydrothorax?

- a) Pleural effusion
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Haemothorax
- d) Pyothorax

Answer: a) Pleural effusion

84. Which condition involves the distention of the pleural cavity by air, commonly referred to as collapsed lung?

- a) Pleural effusion
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Chylothorax
- d) Haemothorax

Answer: b) Pneumothorax

85. What term is used when the pleural cavity is distended by blood?

- a) Hydrothorax
- b) Pneumothorax
- c) Haemothorax
- d) Chylothorax

Answer: c) Haemothorax

86. What anatomical structure conducts air from the larynx to the lungs?

- a) Bronchus
- b) Trachea
- c) Alveolus

Answer: b) Trachea

87. How is the trachea primarily composed?

- a) Muscular and vascular
- b) Cartilaginous and membranous
- c) Fibrous and ligamentous
- d) Elastic and adipose

Answer: b) Cartilaginous and membranous

88. At which cervical vertebra does the trachea begin?

- a) 2nd cervical vertebra
- b) 4th cervical vertebra
- c) 6th cervical vertebra
- d) 8th cervical vertebra

Answer: c) 6th cervical vertebra

89. At what anatomical landmark does the trachea end?

- a) Level of the thyroid cartilage
- b) Level of the cricoid cartilage
- c) Level of the sternal angle
- d) Level of the manubriosternal joint

Answer: c) Level of the sternal angle

90. How is the trachea kept open or patent?

- a) By smooth muscles surrounding it
- b) By U-shaped bars (rings) of hyaline cartilage
- c) By elastic fibers within its walls
- d) By fibrous connective tissue

Answer: b) By U-shaped bars (rings) of hyaline cartilage

91. Into how many main bronchi does the trachea divide?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b) Two

92. Which of the following statements is true regarding the right principal bronchus compared to the left principal bronchus?

- a) The right principal bronchus is longer and narrower.
- b) The right principal bronchus is shorter and wider.
- c) The right principal bronchus is more horizontal.
- d) The right principal bronchus is less prone to inhalation of foreign bodies.

Answer: b) The right principal bronchus is shorter and wider.

93. Which of the following statements is true regarding the left principal bronchus compared to the right principal bronchus?

- a) The left principal bronchus is longer and narrower.
- b) The left principal bronchus is shorter and wider.
- c) The left principal bronchus is more prone to inhalation of foreign bodies.
- d) The left principal bronchus is more vertical.

Answer:A+D

94. What is the shape of the apex of the lungs?

- a) Blunt and projects downward
- b) Sharp and projects upward
- c) Rounded and projects downward
- d) Blunt and projects upward

Answer: d) Blunt and projects upward

95. the base of the lungs concave related to?

- a) Ribs
- b) Costal cartilages
- c) Diaphragm
- d) Mediastinum

Answer: c) Diaphragm

96. Which surface of the lungs is related to the ribs and costal cartilages and is convex?

- a) Mediastinal surface
- b) Anterior border
- c) Posterior border
- d) Costal surface

Answer: d) Costal surface

97. What does the mediastinal surface of the lungs contain?

- a) Hilum
- b) Fibroblast
- c) proteins

Answer: a) Hilum

98. What is the characteristic of the anterior border of the lungs?

- a) Thick and overlaps the heart
- b) Thin and overlaps the heart
- c) Thick and contains a cardiac notch on the left side
- d) Thin and contains a cardiac notch on the right side

Answer: b) Thin and overlaps the heart

99. Which border of the lungs is thick and lies beside the vertebral column?

- a) Anterior border
- b) Posterior border
- c) Apex
- d) Base

Answer: b) Posterior border

100. The space where vessels and nerves pass from your bronchus to your lungs.?

- A-)Hilum.....C)-mediastinum
- B-)Apex.....D)A+C

Answer:A

101. Which structures enter or leave the lung through the hilum?

- a) Trachea
- b) Bronchus
- c) Esophagus
- d) Pharynx

Answer: b) Bronchus

102. Which vessel is one of the contents of the hilum?

- a) Aorta
- b) Pulmonary artery
- c) Superior vena cava
- d) Inferior vena cava

Answer: b) Pulmonary artery

103. What is NOT a content of the hilum?

- a) Bronchus
- b) Pulmonary vein
- c) Inferior vena cava
- d) Vessels, nerves, and lymphatics

Answer: c) Inferior vena cava

104. Which lung has two fissures, oblique and horizontal?

- a) Right lung
- b) Left lung

Answer: a) Right lung

105. How many lobes does the left lung have?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three

Answer: b) Two

106. Which lung is shorter?

- a) Right lung
- b) Left lung

Answer: a) Right lung

107. What distinguishes the right lung from the left lung in terms of fissures?

- a) The right lung has two fissures: oblique and horizontal, while the left lung has only one oblique fissure.
- b) The left lung has two fissures: oblique and horizontal, while the right lung has only one oblique fissure.

Answer: a) The right lung has two fissures: oblique and horizontal, while the left lung has only one oblique fissure.

108. How do the number of lobes differ between the right and left lungs?

- a) The right lung has three lobes (upper, middle, and lower), while the left lung has two lobes (upper and lower).

- b) The left lung has three lobes (upper, middle, and lower), while the right lung has two lobes (upper and lower).

Answer: a) The right lung has three lobes (upper, middle, and lower), while the left lung has two lobes (upper and lower).

109. Which vessels supply blood to the bronchi, connective tissue of the lung, and visceral pleura?

- a) Pulmonary arteries
- b) Coronary arteries
- c) Bronchial arteries
- d) Azygos veins

Answer: c) Bronchial arteries

110. What is the origin of the bronchial arteries?

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Descending aorta
- c) Superior vena cava
- d) Brachiocephalic artery

Answer: b) Descending aorta

111. Into which veins do the bronchial veins drain?

- a) Pulmonary veins
- b) Superior vena cava
- c) Azygos and hemiazygos veins
- d) Inferior vena cava

Answer: c) Azygos and hemiazygos veins

112. What structures receive blood supply from the bronchial arteries?

- a) Alveoli
- b) Pulmonary veins
- c) Visceral pleura
- d) Trachea

Answer: c) Visceral pleura

Abdomen

1. What region of the abdomen attached tightly to underlying structure?

- a- Epigastric region.
- b- Umbilicus region.
- c- Hypogastric region.
- d- None.

2. The liver is located in all these regions except:

- a- Epigastric region.
- b- Right hypochondriac region.
- c- Umbilical region.
- d- Left hypochondriac region.

3. Scarpa's fascia is — layer of the — fascia:

- a- Superficial Membranous / deep
- b- Deep Membranous / superficial
- c- Superficial Fatty / deep
- d- Deep Fatty / superficial

4. Deep fascia is present in:

- a- Abdominal wall.
- b- Perineum.
- c- None.
- d- All of the above.

5. What structure extends between superficial and deep inguinal rings:

- a- Inguinal ligament.
- b- Inguinal canal.
- c- External oblique aponeurosis.

6. The inguinal canal is just — the — ½ of the inguinal ligament:

- a- Below/ lateral
- b- Below/ medial
- d- Above/ medial

7. What abdominal region(s) lie just below the subcostal line:[choose more than one answer]

- a- Right lumbar region.
- b- Left iliac region.
- c- Umbilical region.
- d- Right hypochondriac region.

8. What abdominal line passes over L5 vertebra?

- a- Right subclavian.
- b- Left subclavian.
- c- Subcostal.
- d- Transtubercular.

9. What part of the colon found in both left iliac and hypogastric regions?

- a- Descending colon.
- b- Sigmoid.
- c- Rectum.
- d- Anus.

10. Parietal layer of peritoneum lines:

- a- Interior of anterior abdomen wall.
- b- Interior of posterior abdomen wall.
- c- Abdominal viscera.
- d- A+B

11. The widest part of the GIT:

- a- Esophagus.
- b- Stomach.
- c- Duodenum.
- d- Sigmoid.

12. The physiological sphincter of the stomach is connected to --- and it's called ---- :

- a- Esophagus/ cardiac.
- b- Esophagus/ pyloric.
- c- Duodenum/ cardiac.
- d- Duodenum/ pyloric.

13. What region of the stomach is the uppermost part of the stomach?

- a- Fundus.
- b- Cardia.
- c- Body.

15. The biliary system opens in the --- part of the duodenum:

a- First.

- b- Second.
- c- Third.
- d- Fourth.

16. The tonsil of the abdomen is:

- a- Spleen.
- b- Liver.
- c- Pancreas.
- d- Appendix.

17. McBurney's point is represented by the line extended between ---- and ---- :

- a- C+D
- b- Anterior inferior iliac spine/ umbilicus.
- c- Superior interior iliac spine/ umbilicus.
- d- Left inguinal region/ umbilicus.

18. What part of the vertebral column is behind the anal canal?

- a- Thoracic.
- b- Lumbar.
- c- Sacrum.
- d- Coccyx.

19. Somatic fibers supply the — layer of peritoneum and — part of anal canal:

- a- Parietal/ upper
- b- Parietal/ lower
- c- Visceral/ upper
- d- Visceral/ lower

20. Swelling and inflammation of blood vessels of anal canal:

- a- Appendicitis.
- b- Gallstones.
- c- Hemorrhoids(piles)
- d- Hernia.

21. Choose the correct answer(s) regarding portal vein:

- a- It transfers detoxified blood from liver to organs.
- b- It transfers toxified blood from organs to liver.
- c- It ends in upper ½ of anal canal.
- d- It is a branch of the hepatic vein

22. The portal vein terminate in:

- a- Colon: anal canal.
- b- Pancreas: neck.
- c- Spleen.
- d- Liver: porta hepatis.

23. Location of parotid salivary gland:

- a- In front of the ear.
- b- On the mandible.
- c- Under the tongue.

24. Common bile duct is formed by the union of — and —:

- a- Right hepatic duct/ left hepatic duct.
- b- Common hepatic duct/ pancreas.
- c- Cystic duct/ pancreas.
- d- Common hepatic duct/ cystic duct.

25. Which of the following forms the portal vein?

- a- Splenic vein.
- b- Hepatic vein.
- c- Superior mesenteric vein.
- d- A+C

26. Choose the correct statement:

- a- The midgut contains more of small intestine.
- b- The splenic flexure is part of the hindgut.
- c- The midgut supplied by superior mesenteric vein.
- d- The mesenteric artery supplies the left lobe of liver.

27. What branch of the abdominal aorta supplies the hindgut?

- a- Celiac.
- b- Superior mesenteric artery.
- c- Inferior mesenteric artery.
- d- B+C

28. The fatty layer of the superficial fascia is:

- a- Scarpa's / superficial.
- b- Scarpa's / deep.
- c- Camper's/ superficial.
- d- Camper's/ deep.

:

29. Which layer of the anterior abdominal wall is divided into Camper's fascia and Scarpa's fascia?

- A) Skin
- B) Superficial Fascia
- C) Muscles
- D) Deep Fascia -

30. Is the deep fascia present in the anterior abdominal wall?

- A) Yes
- B) No

31. The deep membranous layer of the superficial fascia in the anterior abdominal wall is known as _____ fascia.

- A) Camper's
- B) Scarpa's
- C) External Oblique
- D) Internal Oblique

32. Which layer of the anterior abdominal wall is loosely attached to the underlying structures except at the umbilicus?

- A) Superficial Fascia
- B) Muscles
- C) Deep Fascia
- D) Skin

33. What is the superficial fatty layer of the superficial fascia in the anterior abdominal wall called?

- A) Scarpa's fascia
- B) External Oblique
- C) Internal Oblique
- D) Camper's fascia

34. The inguinal ligament serves as the lower border of which structure?

- A) Internal Oblique
- B) Rectus Abdominis
- C) External Oblique aponeurosis
- D) Transversus abdominis

35. Where does the inguinal ligament attach?

- A) Anterior superior iliac spine
- B) Pubic tubercle
- C) Femoral head
- D) Both A and B -

36. The inguinal canal is located just above the _____ of the inguinal ligament.

- A) Lateral 1/2
- B) Medial 1/2
- C) Inferior 1/2
- D) Superior 1/2

37. Which abdominal region is located between the right midclavicular line, the subcostal line, and the lateral edge of the right rectus abdominis muscle?

- a) Epigastrium
- b) Right hypochondrium
- c) Right lumbar
- d) Right iliac (inguinal)

38. Which vertebral level does the transtuberular line pass through?

- a) L1
- b) L2
- c) L3
- d) L5

39. The umbilical region is located between which two horizontal lines?

- a) Subcostal and transtuberular
- b) Subcostal and midclavicular
- c) Midclavicular and transtuberular
- d) Midclavicular and umbilical

40. Which membrane lines the abdominal cavity and is reflected over the viscera?

- a) Pleura
- b) Pericardium
- c) Peritoneum
- d) Periosteum

41. How many layers does the peritoneum have?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

42. Which layer of the peritoneum surrounds the abdominal viscera?

- a) Parietal layer
- b) Visceral layer
- c) Mesothelial layer
- d) Fibrous layer

43. Where is the parietal layer of the peritoneum located?

- a) Exterior of the abdominal wall
- b) Interior of the anterior abdominal wall
- c) Only on the diaphragm
- d) Lining the abdominal viscera

44. What is the space between the parietal and visceral layers of the peritoneum called?

- a) Subperitoneal space
- b) Retroperitoneal space
- c) Peritoneal cavity
- d) Intraperitoneal space

45. Which region of the abdomen primarily houses the stomach?

- a) Hypochondrium
- b) Hypogastric region
- c) Epigastrium
- d) Lumbar region

46. Which sphincter guards the cardiac end of the stomach?

- a) Pyloric sphincter
- b) Ileocecal sphincter
- c) Physiological sphincter
- d) Anatomical sphincter

47. Which of the following is NOT a region where the stomach is located?

- a) Left hypochondrium
- b) Umbilical region
- c) Right hypochondrium
- d) Epigastrium

49. Which part of the stomach is situated above the level of the esophageal opening?

- a) Fundus
- b) Cardia
- c) Body
- d) Pyloric portion

50. Where is the fundus located in the stomach?

- a) Below the level of the esophageal opening
- b) Above the level of the esophageal opening
- c) Between the fundus and body
- d) Adjacent to the pyloric portion

51. What is the role of the cystic duct in the biliary system?

- a) It joins the right and left hepatic ducts
- b) It connects the gallbladder to the common bile duct
- c) It forms the common hepatic duct
- d) It joins the main pancreatic duct

52. Where does the common bile duct (CBD) open?

- a) Into the stomach
- b) Into the duodenum
- c) Into the jejunum
- d) Into the colon

Answer: b) Into the duodenum

53. What are the structures passing through the inguinal canal? (select two)

- A) Anterior superior iliac spine
- B) Spermatic cord in males or round ligament in females
- C) Ilioinguinal Nerve
- D) Deep inguinal rings

54. What is the function of the vermiform appendix

- A) It is attached to the stomach for digestion
- B) It is responsible for the production of bile
- C) It helps in the movement of feces through the rectum
- D) It plays a role in the immune system

55). Which pair of salivary glands are located beneath the tongue?

- A) Parotid glands
- B) Submandibular glands
- C) Sublingual glands
- D) Vermiform glands

56.) Which part of the small intestine receives the opening of the pancreatic and common bile ducts?

- A) Duodenum
- B) Jejunum
- C) Ileum
- D) Cecum

57).What is the lower border of the external oblique aponeurosis called ?

- A)Inguinal Ligarmant
- B)Pectineal Ligamnent
- C)Publle Tuberela
- D)Inguinal Canal

58).Which part of the stomach is.connected to the esophagus?

- A)Fundus
- B)Cardial
- C)Pyloric portion
- D)Antrum

59. What forms the.common.bile.duct?

- A)Right &left hepatic ducts
- B)Cystic.duct.&.common hepatic duct

1	B	9	B	17	C	25	D
2	C	10	D	18	D	26	A + B
3	B	11	B	19	B	27	C
4	C	12	A	20	C	28	C
5	B	13	B	21	B		
6	D	14	A	22	D		
7	a/c	15	B	23	A		
8	d	16	D	24	D		

29	B	40	C	50	B	33	D
30	B	41	B	51	B		
31	B	42	B	52	B		
32	D	43	B	53	C+B		
34	C	44	C	54	D		
35	D	45	C	55	C		
36	B	46	C	56	A		
37	B	47	C	57	A		
38	D	48		58	B		
39	A	49	A	59	B		

Nervous system 1

1. What is the main function of afferent (sensory) neurons?
 - a. Transmit signals from CNS to effector organs
 - b. Convey information from tissues and organs into the CNS
 - c. Control muscle movements
 - d. Regulate gland functions
2. Efferent (motor) neurons transmit signals from the CNS to:
 - a. Tissues and organs
 - b. Effector organs
 - c. Somatic cells
 - d. a and b
3. General (GSE) neurons primarily innervate:
 - a. Skeletal muscles
 - b. Smooth muscles
 - c. Cardiac muscles
 - d. Glands
4. Which cranial nerve is responsible for cutaneous sensations like pain and temperature?
 - a. GVE
 - b. GVA
 - c. GSA
 - d. SSA
5. Motor neurons are responsible for:
 - a. Transmitting sensory information
 - b. Controlling muscle movements
 - c. Processing visual stimuli
 - d. Regulating hormone levels
6. What is the main function of the glossopharyngeal nerve?
 - a. Motor function of the face
 - b. Hearing and balance
 - c. Sensory to tonsil and taste sensation
 - d. Movement of the eye
7. Which cranial nerve is not attached to the medulla?
 - a. Accessory
 - b. Facial
 - c. Vagus
 - d. Hypoglossal

8. Where does the olfactory nerve attach to the brain?

- a. Cerebrum
- b. Midbrain
- c. Pons
- d. Medulla

9. What is the main function of the trochlear nerve?

- a. Vision
- b. Smell
- c. Movement of the eye
- d. Taste sensation

10. The trigeminal nerve is divided into how many branches?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

11. The accessory nerve primarily innervates which muscles?

- a. Sternomastoid and trapezius
- b. Muscles of mastication
- c. Facial muscles
- d. Eye muscles

12. Motor vs. Sensory vs. Both: Which type of nerve is the vagus nerve?

- a. Sensory
- b. Motor
- c. Both
- d. Neither

13. The abducens nerve is responsible for the movement of which body part?

- a. Tongue
- b. Eye
- c. Arm
- d. Leg

14. The facial attached to the brain in which area?

- a. Cerebrum
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Medulla
- d. brain stem

15. Which of the following is NOT a function of the glossopharyngeal nerve?
- a. Sensory to tonsil
 - b. Taste sensation
 - c. Motor to larynx
 - d. Facial muscle movement
16. The olfactory nerve is responsible for the sense of:
- a. Taste
 - b. Smell
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Vision
17. What is the main function of the vestibulocochlear nerve?
- a. Taste sensation
 - b. Hearing
 - c. Vision
 - d. Smell
18. Where is the Central Nervous System (CNS) found?
- a. In muscles
 - b. Within the bones
 - c. In the skin
 - d. In the bloodstream
19. Which division of the Peripheral Nervous System (PNS) supplies involuntary structures like cardiac muscle and smooth muscles?
- a. Autonomic nervous system (ANS)
 - b. Somatic nerves (SNS)
 - c. Sympathetic nervous system
 - d. Parasympathetic nervous system
20. How many pairs of spinal nerves are connected to the spinal cord?
- a. 12 pairs
 - b. 31 pairs
 - c. 2 pairs
 - d. 24 pairs

21. What is the function of the Somatic nerves (SNS)?

- a. Supply voluntary structures body wall and limbs
- b. Supply involuntary structures
- c. Control breathing and heart rate
- d. Coordinate muscle movements

22. Which part of the Central Nervous System is located within the vertebral canal?

- a. Brain
- b. Cerebrum
- c. Spinal cord
- d. Cerebellum

23. Which structure divides the brain into the left and right cerebral hemispheres?

- a. Median fissure
- b. Diencephalon
- c. Midbrain
- d. Pons

24. The Autonomic Nervous System (ANS) is responsible for supplying what type of structures?

- a. Voluntary structures
- b. Involuntary structures
- c. Cardiac muscle only
- d. Smooth muscle only

25. How many parts does the brain stem consist of?

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

Answer Key

1. b. Convey information from tissues and organs into the CNS
2. d.a and b
3. a. Skeletal muscles
4. c. GSA
5. b. Controlling muscle movements
6. c. Sensory to tonsil and taste sensation
7. b. Facial
8. a. Cerebrum
9. c. Movement of the eye
10. c. 3
11. a. Sternomastoid and trapezius
12. c. Both
13. b. Eye
14. d. Brain Stem
15. d. Facial muscle movement
16. b. Smell
17. b. Hearing
18. b. Within the bones
19. a. Autonomic nervous system (ANS)
20. b. 31 pairs
21. a. Supply voluntary structures body wall and limbs
22. c. Spinal cord
23. a. Median fissure
24. b. Involuntary structures
25. c.3

Nervous system 2

1. **Which sulcus divides the cerebral hemispheres into four lobes?***

- a) Parieto-occipital sulcus
- b) Central sulcus
- c) Calcarine sulcus
- d) Precentral sulcus

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2. **Which space located between the arachnoid and pia mater layers of the meninges contains cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)?***

- a) Extradural space
- b) Subdural space
- c) Subarachnoid space
- d) Intraventricular space

3. **Which lobe contains the primary motor area?***

- a) Occipital lobe
- b) Parietal lobe
- c) Frontal lobe
- d) Temporal lobe

4. **The sensory area for the opposite half of the body is located in which lobe?***

- a) Occipital lobe
- b) Parietal lobe
- c) Frontal lobe
- d) Temporal lobe

5. **The center for vision is found in which lobe?***

- a) Temporal lobe
- b) Parietal lobe
- c) Occipital lobe
- d) Frontal lobe

6. Which type of fibers connect different areas within the same hemisphere?

- a) Commissural fibers
- b) Projection fibers
- c) Association fibers
- d) Arcuate fibers

7. The corpus callosum is an example of which type of fiber?

- a) Association fibers
- b) Projection fibers
- c) Commissural fibers
- d) Internal capsule fibers

8. Projection fibers are responsible for connecting which areas?

- a) Different areas in the same hemisphere
- b) Similar areas in both hemispheres
- c) The cerebral cortex with other parts of the brain and spinal cord
- d) Different lobes of the same hemisphere

9. Where does the spinal cord begin?

- a) Lower border of C1
- b) Upper border of atlas vertebra (C1)
- c) Lower border of atlas vertebra (C1)
- d) Upper border of C2

10. Where does the spinal cord end?

- a) Upper border of L1
- b) Lower border of L2
- c) Intervertebral disc between the 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae
- d) Upper border of L2

11. What is the conical lower end of the spinal cord called?

- a) Cauda equina

- b) Filum terminale
- c) Conus medullaris
- d) Terminal ventricle

12. **How many cervical spinal segments are there?**

- a) 7
- b) 8
- c) 9
- d) 10

13. **The lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord is associated with which spinal segments?**

- a) C5-T1
- b) T1-L1
- c) L1-S3
- d) S1-S5

14. **What is contained within the central canal of the spinal cord?**

- a) Blood
- b) CSF (Cerebrospinal fluid)
- c) Serous fluid
- d) Lymph

15. **Which horn of the grey matter contains motor nuclei?**

- a) Ventral horns
- b) Dorsal horns
- c) Lateral horns
- d) Central horns

16. **The lateral horns of the spinal cord are present at which spinal levels?**

- a) C1-C8
- b) T1-L2
- c) L1-L5
- d) S1-S5

17. **How many funiculi does the white matter of the spinal cord have?**

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

18. **What is the outermost layer of the meninges called?**

- a) Arachnoid
- b) Pia mater
- c) Dura mater
- d) Subarachnoid

19. **The subdural space contains what type of fluid?**

- a) Blood
- b) CSF
- c) Serous fluid
- d) Lymph

20. **The subarachnoid space extends to which vertebral level?**

- a) Lower border of S1
- b) Lower border of S2
- c) Lower border of L5
- d) Lower border of T12

21. **Which lobe of the brain is primarily responsible for hearing?**

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Parietal lobe
- c) Temporal lobe
- d) Occipital lobe

22. **The spinal cord is organized into how many spinal segments?**

- a) 30
- b) 31

- c) 32
- d) 33

23. **The roots of which nerves form the Cauda equina? **

- a) Cervical nerves
- b) Thoracic nerves
- c) Lumbosacral nerves
- d) Coccygeal nerves

24. **Which space in the meninges is filled with fat, connective tissue, and blood vessels? **

- a) Extradural space
- b) Subdural space
- c) Subarachnoid space
- d) Central canal

25. **The internal capsule is a type of what fiber? **

- a) Association fiber
- b) Commissural fiber
- c) Projection fiber
- d) Intracortical fiber

26. **Which enlargement of the spinal cord is associated with the nerves that innervate the upper limbs? **

- a) Cervical enlargement
- b) Thoracic enlargement
- c) Lumbar enlargement
- d) Sacral enlargement

27. **Which layer of the meninges is a delicate connective tissue membrane? **

- a) Dura mater
- b) Arachnoid mater
- c) Pia mater
- d) Endoneurium

28. **The grey matter of the spinal cord forms which shape in cross-section? **

- a) Circle
- b) Square
- c) H-shape
- d) Star-shape

29. **What structure connects the cerebral cortex with other parts of the brain and spinal cord? **

- a) Association fibers
- b) Commissural fibers
- c) Projection fibers
- d) Intracortical fibers

30. **The spinal cord's cervical enlargement spans which vertebral levels?

- a) C1-C7
- b) C5-T1
- c) T1-T12
- d) L1-S3

1. b

2. C

3. c

4. b

5. c

6. c

7. c

8. c

9. b

10. c

11. c

12. b

13. c

14. b

15. a

16. b

17. b

18. c

19. c

20. b

21. c

22. b

23. c

24. a

25. c

26. a

27. b

28. c

29. c

30. b