

Name **Anatomy final**

Total questions: 130

Worksheet time: 1hrs 5mins

Instructor name: Hind Shaker

Class Date

1. Which lobe of the cerebral hemisphere contains the hearing center?
 - a) Occipital lobe
 - b) Frontal lobe
 - c) Temporal lobe
 - d) Parietal lobe
2. The thoracic Duct passes through the aortic hiatus of the diaphragm?
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. What is the shape of the lower end of the spinal cord?
 - a) Conical
 - b) Cylindrical
 - c) Spherical
 - d) Cuboidal
4. The psoas muscle:
 - a) is supplied by L4 and L5 nerve roots
 - b) flexes the thigh
 - c) inserts into the greater trochanter
 - d) is a powerful lateral rotator of the femur
 - e) arises from the iliac crest and sacroiliac joint
5. How is the grey matter of the spinal cord shaped?
 - a) Rectangular
 - b) H-shape
 - c) Circular
 - d) Square
6. Which of the following muscles everts the foot?
 - a) The flexor hallucis longus muscle
 - b) The tibialis posterior muscle
 - c) The peroneus longus muscle
 - d) The tibialis anterior muscle
7. At which vertebra does the spinal cord begin?
 - a) C1
 - b) C2
 - c) C4
 - d) C3
8. Which lobe of the liver is larger?
 - a) Right lobe
 - b) caudate
 - c) Left lobe
 - d) Quadrate lobe

9. What does the central canal of the spinal cord contain?
- a) Blood
 - b) Lymphatic fluid
 - c) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
 - d) Nerve fibers
10. • How many funiculi (columns) does the white matter of the spinal cord have?
- a) Three
 - b) Four
 - c) One
 - d) Two
11. Which cranial nerve is associated with the cerebrum?
- a) Olfactory
 - b) Oculomotor
 - c) trigeminal
 - d) Trochlear
12. An 18-year-old girl is thrust into the steering wheel while driving and experiences difficulty in expiration. Which of the following muscles is most likely damaged?
- a) Innermost intercostal muscle
 - b) External intercostal muscle
 - c) Internal intercostal muscle
 - d) Subcostal muscle
13. Through which structure do spinal nerves leave at the same level of their spinal segment?
- a) Dorsal root ganglion
 - b) Intervertebral foramen
 - c) Spinal canal
 - d) Vertebral canal
14. After a lesion of the tibial part of the sciatic nerve, some active flexion may still be possible at the knee joint; the muscles responsible for this remaining flexion include which?
- a) The long head of the biceps femoris muscle
 - b) The short head of the biceps femoris muscle
 - c) The gastrocnemius muscle
 - d) The plantaris muscle
15. All of the following statements concerning the sartorius muscle are correct EXCEPT
- a) It is known as the "tailor's muscle."
 - b) It acts across two joints.
 - c) It extends the hip.
 - d) It is located in the anterior compartment of the thigh.
16. Which cranial nerve is responsible for sensory innervation of the face?
- a) Trigeminal
 - b) Olfactory
 - c) Oculomotor
 - d) Optic
17. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?
- a) Trigeminal
 - b) Oculomotor
 - c) Olfactory
 - d) Optic
18. Which part of the stomach forms the uppermost region?
- a) Fundus
 - b) Antrum
 - c) Body
 - d) Cardia

19. What is found in the subdural space?
- a) Serous fluid
 - b) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
 - c) Fat
 - d) Blood vessels
20. Where does the portal vein end?
- a) At the inferior vena cava
 - b) At the splenic vein
 - c) At the hepatic vein
 - d) At the porta hepatis
21. Which cranial nerve nucleus is located in the medulla?
- a) Vagus
 - b) Facial
 - c) trochlear
 - d) abducent
22. Which of the following muscles is located in the posterior aspect of the thigh?
- a) Adductor brevis
 - b) semitendinosus
 - c) Adductor longus
 - d) gluteus maximus
23. What is the composition of the dura mater?
- a) Gelatinous substance
 - b) Delicate connective tissue membrane
 - c) Dense layer of fibrous tissue
 - d) Transparent fibrous membrane
24. Through which valve does blood enter the right ventricle from the right atrium?
- a) • Mitral
 - b) • Aortic
 - c) • Tricuspid
 - d) • Pulmonary
25. Which nerve fiber type conveys visceral information such as distention of organs and viscera?
- a) Special visceral afferent (SVA)
 - b) Special somatic afferent (SSA)
 - c) General visceral afferent (GVA)
 - d) General somatic afferent (GSA)
26. What is the name of the small, finger-like projection attached to the cecum?
- a) Ileum
 - b) Appendix
 - c) Sigmoid colon
 - d) Rectum
27. A patient experiences weakness in dorsiflexing and inverting the foot. Which of the following muscles is damaged?
- a) Tibialis anterior
 - b) Peroneus brevis
 - c) Peroneus longus
 - d) Extensor digitorum longus
28. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the tricuspid valve?
- a) Found between left ventricle and aorta
 - b) It guards the right atrioventricular orifice.
 - c) Found in left atrium
 - d) It guards the left atrioventricular orifice.

29. What is the function of CSF?
- a) To regulate blood pressure
 - b) To form a water cushion to protect the brain and spinal cord
 - c) To transport nutrients to the brain
 - d) To produce hormones
30. Which of the following is a part of the pancreas
- a) Head
 - b) Head
 - c) All of the following
 - d) Neck
 - e) Tail
31. What is the cause of internal or external hemorrhoids (piles)?
- a) Inflammation of the rectal mucosa
 - b) Dilation of the submucosal venous plexus of the rectum and anal canal
 - c) Obstruction of the anal canal
 - d) Infection of the anal glands
32. The last intercostal nerve is called
- a) Ventral intercostal nerve
 - b) Subcostal nerve
 - c) External intercostal nerve
 - d) Innermost intercostal n
33. Which of the following statements correctly applies to the iliopsoas muscle?
- a) It is a flexor of the thigh
 - b) It is located in the posterior compartment of the thigh.
 - c) It is a flat quadrangular muscle.
 - d) It inserts into the iliotibial tract.
34. A 14-year-old gymnastic silver medalist falls from the parallel bar and complains of pains from the knee and ankle joints. On physical examination, her physician found that the muscle responsible for flexing the leg at the knee joint and plantar flexing the foot is severely weakened. Which of the following muscles involved in both movements was most likely damaged in this accident?
- a) Gastrocnemius
 - b) Tibialis posterior
 - c) Soleus
 - d) Peroneus longus
 - e) Flexor digitorum longus
35. sartorius muscle passes out of the knee joint to reach the tibia
- a) False
 - b) True
36. Which cranial nerve is responsible for motor innervation of the sternomastoid and trapezius muscles?
- a) Trigeminal
 - b) Accessory
 - c) Facial
 - d) Oculomotor

37. The lesser curvature of the stomach is located on which side of the body?
- a) Left side
 - b) Posterior side
 - c) Anterior side
 - d) Right side
38. All of the following statements concerning the quadriceps femoris are correct EXCEPT
- a) It is the great extensor of the thigh.
 - b) Innervated by femoral nerve
 - c) forms the bulk of the anterior thigh muscles.
 - d) It inserts onto the tibia.
39. The following statements concerning the main bronchi are correct except which?
- a) The left main bronchus receives more foreign bodies.
 - b) The right main bronchus is shorter than the left main bronchus.
 - c) The right main bronchus is more vertical in position than the left main bronchus.
 - d) The right main bronchus is wider than the left main bronchus.
40. A 65 year old woman is undergoing endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) for a suspected common bile duct stone.
Which two structures combine to form the common bile duct?
- a) Left hepatic duct and right hepatic duct
 - b) Cystic duct and pancreatic duct
 - c) Cystic duct and common hepatic duct
 - d) Common hepatic duct and pancreatic duct
41. Which lobe of the cerebral hemisphere contains the motor area that controls muscles on the opposite half of the body?
- a) Occipital
 - b) Frontal lobe
 - c) Parietal lobe
 - d) Temporal lobe
42. What is the function of commissural fibers?
- a) Connect different areas in the same hemisphere
 - b) Connect the cerebral cortex to other parts of the brain
 - c) Connect similar areas in the two hemispheres
 - d) Connect neurons to muscles and glands
43. Which chamber of the heart does the superior vena cava empty into?
- a) Right atrium
 - b) Left atrium
 - c) Left ventricle
 - d) Right ventricle
44. The pleural cavity contains which of the following?
- a) pulmonary arteries and veins
 - b) lungs
 - c) serous pleural fluid
 - d) bronchi
45. In males, inguinal canal allows passage of the spermatic cord and ilioinguinal nerve.
- a) False
 - b) True
46. A 17-year-old boy was stabbed during a gang fight, resulting in the transection of the obturator nerve. Which of the following muscles is completely paralyzed?
- a) Vastus medialis
 - b) Biceps femoris
 - c) Adductor longus
 - d) Semimembranosus

47. Which nerve fiber type controls autonomic functions and innervates smooth muscles, cardiac muscle, and glands?
- a) Special somatic efferent (SSE)
 - b) General somatic efferent (GSE)
 - c) General visceral efferent (GVE)
 - d) Special visceral efferent (SVE)
48. 25 year old man is unable to plantar flex his foot. The most likely cause is damage to:
- a) the superficial peroneal nerve
 - b) the L5 nerve root
 - c) soleus
 - d) the tibial nerve
49. 1. Which structure divides the cerebral hemisphere into four lobes?
- a) Hippocampus
 - b) Corpus callosum
 - c) Central sulcus
 - d) medial fissure
50. Where is the appendix located in the human body ?
- a) Attached to the duodenum colon
 - b) Attached to the ileum
 - c) Attached to the cecum
 - d) Attached to the sigmoid
51. What is the term used to describe the lower end of the spinal cord?
- a) Cauda Equina
 - b) Filum Terminale
 - c) Conus Medullaris
 - d) Dorsal Root Ganglion
52. The oesophagus opens out into the _____ of the stomach
- a) Cardia
 - b) Body
 - c) Pylorus
 - d) Fundus
53. How are the two cerebral hemispheres separated from each other?
- a) By the parieto-occipital fissure
 - b) By the frontal fissure
 - c) By the median fissure
 - d) By the lateral fissure
54. What does the subarachnoid space contain?
- a) Fat
 - b) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
 - c) Serous fluid
 - d) Blood vessels
55. Where does the common bile duct join the main pancreatic duct?
- a) In the gallbladder
 - b) In the duodenum
 - c) In the liver
 - d) In the pancreas

56. How many pairs of major salivary glands are there?
- a) Five pairs
 - b) Three pairs
 - c) Four pairs
 - d) Two pairs
57. Which part of the brain is composed of the midbrain, pons and medulla?
- a) Diencephalon
 - b) Cerebellum
 - c) Brainstem
 - d) Cerebrum
58. A patient with a deep knife wound in the buttock walks with a waddling gait that is characterized by the pelvis falling toward one side at each step. Which of the following nerves is damaged?
- a) Superior gluteal nerve
 - b) Femoral nerve
 - c) Obturator nerve
 - d) Inferior gluteal nerve
59. . What is the term for the group of fibers formed by the roots of lumbosacral nerves gathered inferiorly?
- a) Filum Terminale
 - b) Cauda Equina
 - c) Dorsal Root Ganglion
 - d) Conus Medullaris
60. Left lung consist of, lobes .
- a) 3
 - b) 1
 - c) 4
 - d) 2
61. What type of tissue primarily makes up the appendix ?
- a) Lymphoid tissue
 - b) Nervous tissue
 - c) Muscular tissue
 - d) Epithelial tissue
62. Where does the anal canal begin in relation to the coccyx?
- a) One inch above and in front of the coccyx
 - b) Two inches above and behind the coccyx
 - c) One inch below and in front of the coccyx
 - d) Two inches below and behind the coccyx
63. Which nerve fiber type is responsible for the sense of taste?
- a) General visceral afferent (GVA)
 - b) General somatic afferent (GSA)
 - c) Special somatic afferent (SSA)
 - d) Special visceral afferent (SVA)
64. Which type of fibers connects different areas in the same hemisphere?
- a) Association fibers
 - b) Commissural fibers
 - c) Corpus callosum
 - d) Projection fibers

65. Which of the following is not one of the three major pairs of salivary glands?
- a) Parotid glands
 - b) Sublingual glands
 - c) Lacrimal glands
 - d) Submandibular glands
66. Complete the sentence: The coronary sinus is located within the wall of the ———
- a) Right ventricle
 - b) Left ventricle
 - c) Left atrium
 - d) Right atrium
67. Muscles that evert the foot include which of the following muscles?
- a) fibularis brevis
 - b) gastrocnemius
 - c) soleus
 - d) tibialis posterior
68. What do the right and left hepatic ducts join to form?
- a) Common hepatic duct
 - b) Cystic duct
 - c) Common bile duct
 - d) Pancreatic duct
69. Which type of nerve fiber is responsible for cutaneous sensation such as pain and temperature?
- a) Special visceral afferent (SVA)
 - b) Special somatic afferent (SSA)
 - c) General visceral afferent (GVA)
 - d) General somatic afferent (GSA)
70. Which layer of the meninges is the outermost layer?
- a) Arachnoid
 - b) Pia
 - c) Dura
 - d) Subarachnoid
71. How many pairs of cranial nerves are there?
- a) 40 pairs
 - b) 31 pairs
 - c) 12 pairs
 - d) 24 pairs
72. Which artery supplies blood to the abdominal end of the esophagus, stomach, and the duodenum down to the entrance of the bile duct?
- a) Splenic artery
 - b) Inferior mesenteric artery
 - c) Coeliac artery
 - d) Hepatic artery
73. What is the function of afferent neurons?
- a) Transmit signals from the CNS to effector organs
 - b) Relay signals between sensory and motor neurons
 - c) convey information from tissues and organs into the central nervous system (CNS)
 - d) Control voluntary movements of skeletal muscles

74. . Between which vertebral levels does the cervical enlargement of the spinal cord extend?
- a) T1-T6
 - b) C5-T1
 - c) C1-C5
 - d) L1-L5
75. Which type of neurons transmit signals from the CNS to effector organs such as muscles and glands?
- a) Relay neurons
 - b) Interneurons
 - c) Afferent neurons
 - d) Efferent neurons
76. Where does the formation of the portal vein occur?
- a) In front of the liver
 - b) Behind the neck of the pancreas
 - c) In front of the pancreas
 - d) Behind the spleen
77. Which abdominal regions does the liver occupy?
- a) Left hypochondrium, epigastrium, and right hypochondrium
 - b) Left hypochondrium and umbilical region
 - c) Left iliac region and right iliac region
 - d) Right iliac region and hypogastric region
78. Which region of the spinal cord contains the highest number of segments?
- a) Sacral
 - b) Lumbar
 - c) Cervical
 - d) Thoracic
79. Which of the following statements correctly apply to the internal thoracic artery?
- a) It gives rise to the posterior intercostal arteries.
 - b) It ends in the 6th intercostal space.
 - c) It runs posterior to the superior 2 ribs.
 - d) It runs posterior to the superior six ribs.
80. What does the portal vein drain?
- a) The alimentary canal from the esophagus to the upper half of the anal canal, pancreas, and spleen
 - b) Only the stomach and intestines
 - c) The entire alimentary canal
 - d) Only the liver and pancreas
81. Which of the following statements correctly describes the tenia coli of the large intestine?
- a) Three strips of muscle running alongside the colon
 - b) Small pouches of peritoneum filled with fat
 - c) Small pouches produced by sacculations
 - d) Patches of lymphoid tissue in the gut wall
82. Which part of the large intestine is the appendix continuous with?
- a) Sigmoid colon
 - b) Cecum
 - c) Ileum
 - d) Ascending colon

83. Which region of the grey matter contains motor nuclei?
- a) Dorsal horns
 - b) Lateral horns
 - c) Ventral horns
 - d) Medial horns
84. How many pairs of spinal nerves are there?
- a) 24 pairs
 - b) 40 pairs
 - c) 31 pairs
 - d) 12 pairs
85. The azygos vein passes _____ in the diaphragm.
- a) through the aortic hiatus
 - b) through the esophageal hiatus
 - c) through the vena caval hiatus
 - d) between the slips of origin of the diaphragm from the ribs
86. What type of nerve fibers supply the lower part of the anal canal, making it sensitive to general sensations?
- a) Somatic fibers
 - b) Peripheral nerves
 - c) Cranial nerves
 - d) Autonomic fibers
87. Thin muscular and tendinous septum that separates the chest cavity above from the abdominal cavity below is?
- a) Mediastinum
 - b) Pericardium
 - c) Diaphragm
 - d) Plura cavity
88. . How many spinal nerves does each spinal segment give?
- a) One
 - b) Four
 - c) Two
 - d) Three
89. • The corpus callosum is an example of which type of fiber?
- a) Commissural fibers
 - b) Association fibers
 - c) Myelinated fibers
 - d) Projection fibers
90. How many additional lobes does the right lobe of the liver contain?
- a) Four
 - b) One
 - c) Two
 - d) Three
91. Which of the following groups of muscles produce dorsiflexion of the ankle?
- a) anterior compartment of the leg
 - b) lateral compartment of the leg
 - c) medial compartment of the foot
 - d) posterior compartment of the leg

92. A patient presents with sensory loss on adjacent sides of the great and second toes and impaired dorsiflexion of the foot. These signs probably indicate damage to which of the following nerves?
- a) Lateral plantar
 - b) Tibial
 - c) Superficial peroneal
 - d) Deep peroneal
93. What do projection fibers connect?
- a) The cerebral cortex to other parts of the brain
 - b) The left and right lobes of the brain
 - c) Similar areas in the two hemispheres
 - d) Different areas in the same hemisphere
94. • The sensory area for the opposite half of the body is primarily located in the:
- a) Parietal lobe
 - b) Temporal lobe
 - c) Occipital lobe
 - d) Frontal lobe
95. A 52-year-old woman slipped and fell and now complains of being unable to extend her leg at the knee joint. Which of the following muscles was paralyzed as a result of this accident?
- a) Gracilis
 - b) Sartorius
 - c) Quadriceps femoris
 - d) Semitendinosus
96. A patient has weakness when flexing both her thigh and leg. Which of the following muscles is most likely injured?
- a) Sartorius
 - b) Biceps femoris
 - c) Semitendinosus
 - d) Rectus femoris
97. Which nerve fiber type is associated with vision, hearing, and equilibrium?
- a) Special visceral afferent (SVA)
 - b) General visceral afferent (GVA)
 - c) Special somatic afferent (SSA)
 - d) General somatic afferent (GSA)
98. What type of nerve fibers supply the upper part of the anal canal, making it insensitive to general sensations?
- a) Cranial nerves
 - b) Autonomic fibers
 - c) Somatic fibers
 - d) Peripheral nerves

99. How many lobes are there in each cerebral hemisphere?
- a) Five
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Two
100. All of the following statements concerning the gluteus medius and minimus are correct EXCEPT
- a) They all have the same nerve supply.
 - b) They abduct the thigh and rotate it laterally
 - c) They have the same actions
 - d) They are largely responsible for preventing sagging of the unsupported side of the pelvis during walking.
101. The right coronary artery supplies the inter-ventricular septum via:
- a) Anterior interventricular artery.
 - b) Posterior interventricular artery.
 - c) Left marginal artery.
 - d) Circumflex artery.
102. How is CSF absorbed?
- a) By the ventricles
 - b) By the arachnoid villi and granulations
 - c) By the central canals
 - d) By the choroid plexuses
103. The center for vision is located in the:
- a) Frontal lobe
 - b) Occipital lobe
 - c) Parietal lobe
 - d) Temporal lobe
104. Where is CSF secreted from?
- a) Arachnoid villi
 - b) Central canals
 - c) Ventricles
 - d) Choroid plexuses
105. What type of fibers are associated with afferent neurons?
- a) Motor fibers
 - b) Autonomic fibers
 - c) Sensory fibers
 - d) Secretory fibers
106. Which of the following statements concerning the gracilis muscle is correct?
- a) Adducts , flex & medially rotate the thigh
 - b) It is located in the anterior compartment of the thigh
 - c) It is a short, fan-shaped muscle.
 - d) Supplied by tibial nerve
107. A 24-year-old woman complains of weakness when she extends her thigh and rotates it laterally. Which of the following muscles is paralyzed
- a) Semimembranosus
 - b) Semitendinosus
 - c) Sartorius
 - d) Gluteus maximus

108. In the anatomical position, which structure forms the base of the heart?
- a) • Right atrium
 - b) • Left atrium
 - c) • Left ventricle
 - d) • Right ventricle
109. Which of the following organs is not drained by the portal vein?
- a) Spleen
 - b) Esophagus
 - c) Pancreas
 - d) Liver
110. Approximately which vertebral level is the oesophageal hiatus situated?
- a) T12
 - b) T8
 - c) T9
 - d) T10
111. the following muscles are lateral rotators of the hip joint EXCEPT
- a) Gluteus medius
 - b) Gluteus minimus
 - c) Gluteus maximus
 - d) Both gluteus minimus & gluteus medius
112. Via which diaphragmatic hiatus does the thoracic duct enter the posterior mediastinum?
- a) Oesophageal hiatus
 - b) Aortic hiatus
 - c) Caval hiatus
 - d) Sternal hiatus
113. A 31-year-old man was involved in a severe automobile accident and suffered laceration of the left primary bronchus. The damaged primary bronchus:
- a) Often receives more foreign bodies than the right primary bronchus
 - b) Is longer than the right primary bronchus
 - c) all of the following
 - d) Has a larger diameter than the right primary bronchus
114. All of the following statements correctly apply to the right atrium EXCEPT
- a) It forms the right side of the heart.
 - b) Non of the following
 - c) It contains the fossae ovalis
 - d) It receives blood from the superior and inferior vena cava and coronary sinus.
115. What is McBurney's point and why is it significant?
- a) A point in the right lower quadrant used to diagnose appendicitis
 - b) A point in the upper left quadrant used to diagnose pancreatitis
 - c) A point in the upper right quadrant used to diagnose cholecystitis
 - d) A point in the lower left quadrant used to diagnose diverticulitis

116. Which layer of the meninges is a delicate connective tissue membrane?
- a) Arachnoid
 - b) Pia
 - c) Dura
 - d) Subarachnoid
117. How many thoracic spinal segments are there?
- a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 8
 - d) 12
118. A layer that covers the outer surfaces of the lungs
- a) Parietal layer
 - b) Visceral layer
 - c) Pericardium
 - d) Pleural cavity
119. The gastrocnemius and the soleus muscles have all the following features in common except which?
- a) They are supplied by the tibial nerve.
 - b) They are found in the posterior compartment of the leg.
 - c) They dorsiflex the ankle joint.
 - d) They insert via the tendo calcaneus.
120. Which artery supplies blood to the descending colon and sigmoid colon (they fall after transverse colon)?
- a) Coeliac artery
 - b) Superior mesenteric artery
 - c) Hepatic artery
 - d) Inferior mesenteric artery
121. The woman experiences weakness when abducting the thigh after this accident. Which of the following muscles is most likely damaged?
- a) Gluteus maximus
 - b) Quadratus femoris
 - c) Gluteus minimus
 - d) Psoas major
122. The following statements concerning the structure of the heart are correct except which?
- a) Tricuspid valve:
Between right atrium and right ventricle
 - b) The coronary sinus drains most of the blood from the heart.
 - c) The pericardial cavity is the potential space between the fibrous and the serous pericardia.
 - d) The sinoatrial node is supplied by the right coronary artery .
123. Which nervous system supplies involuntary structures such as cardiac muscle and smooth muscles?
- a) Somatic nervous system (SNS)
 - b) Peripheral nervous system (PNS)
 - c) Central nervous system (CNS)
 - d) Autonomic nervous system (ANS)

124. A 35-year-old man has difficulty in dorsiflexing the foot. Which of the following muscles is most likely damaged?
- a) Flexor digitorum longus
 - b) Peroneus longus
 - c) Tibialis posterior
 - d) Tibialis anterior
125. All of the following statements concerning the hamstring muscles are correct EXCEPT
- a) They are extensors of the thigh.
 - b) They are flexors of leg.
 - c) Most are innervated by the tibial division of the sciatic nerve.
 - d) A person with paralyzed hamstrings has injured deep peroneal nerve
126. right common carotid artery arises from
- a) brachiocephalic artery
 - b) arch of aorta
 - c) Descending thoracic aorta
 - d) subclavian artery
127. The pulmonary trunk carries deoxygenated blood from the ____ of the heart to the lungs:
- a) Left ventricle.
 - b) Left atrium.
 - c) Right ventricle.
 - d) Left auricle.
 - e) Right atrium.
128. The physician is able to locate the apex of the heart:
- a) In the left fourth intercostal space
 - b) In the left fifth intercostal space
 - c) At the level of the sternal angle
 - d) At the level of the xiphoid process of the sternum
129. What fills the extradural space?
- a) Meninges
 - b) Fat, connective tissue, and blood vessels
 - c) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)
 - d) Serous fluid
130. A 25-year-old gladiator sustains a penetrating injury that severs the superficial peroneal nerve. This will most likely cause paralysis of which of the following muscles?
- a) Tibialis anterior
 - b) Peroneus brevis
 - c) Flexor hallucis longus
 - d) Peroneus tertius

Answer Keys

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. c) Temporal lobe | 2. a) True | 3. a) Conical |
| 4. b) flexes the thigh | 5. b) H-shape | 6. c) The peroneus longus muscle |
| 7. a) C1 | 8. a) Right lobe | 9. c) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) |
| 10. a) Three | 11. a) Olfactory | 12. c) Internal intercostal muscle |
| 13. b) Intervertebral foramen | 14. b) The short head of the biceps femoris muscle | 15. c) It extends the hip. |
| 16. a) Trigeminal | 17. c) Olfactory | 18. a) Fundus |
| 19. a) Serous fluid | 20. d) At the porta hepatis | 21. a) Vagus |
| 22. b) semitendinosus | 23. c) Dense layer of fibrous tissue | 24. c) • Tricuspid |
| 25. c) General visceral afferent (GVA) | 26. b) Appendix | 27. a) Tibialis anterior |
| 28. b) It guards the right atrioventricular orifice. | 29. b) To form a water cushion to protect the brain and spinal cord | 30. c) All of the following |
| 31. b) Dilation of the submucosal venous plexus of the rectum and anal canal | 32. b) Subcostal nerve | 33. a) It is a flexor of the thigh |
| 34. a) Gastrocnemius | 35. a) False | 36. b) Accessory |
| 37. d) Right side | 38. a) It is the great extensor of the thigh. | 39. a) The left main bronchus receives more foreign bodies. |
| 40. c) Cystic duct and common hepatic duct | 41. b) Frontal lobe | 42. c) Connect similar areas in the two hemispheres |
| 43. a) Right atrium | 44. c) serous pleural fluid | 45. b) True |
| 46. c) Adductor longus | 47. c) General visceral efferent (GVE) | 48. d) the tibial nerve |
| 49. c) Central sulcus | 50. c) Attached to the cecum | 51. c) Conus Medullaris |
| 52. a) Cardia | 53. c) By the median fissure | 54. b) Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) |
| 55. b) In the duodenum | 56. b) Three pairs | 57. c) Brainstem |
| 58. a) Superior gluteal nerve | 59. b) Cauda Equina | 60. d) 2 |
| 61. a) Lymphoid tissue | 62. c) One inch below and in front of the coccyx | 63. d) Special visceral afferent (SVA) |
| 64. a) Association fibers | 65. c) Lacrimal glands | 66. d) Right atrium |
| 67. a) fibularis brevis | 68. a) Common hepatic duct | 69. d) General somatic afferent (GSA) |
| 70. c) Dura | 71. c) 12 pairs | 72. c) Coeliac artery |
| 73. c) convey information from tissues and organs into the central nervous system (CNS) | 74. b) C5-T1 | 75. d) Efferent neurons |
| 76. b) Behind the neck of the pancreas | 77. a) Left hypochondrium, epigastrium, and right hypochondrium | 78. d) Thoracic |
| 79. b) It ends in the 6th intercostal | 80. a) The alimentary canal from the | 81. a) Three strips of muscle |

space.	esophagus to the upper half of the anal canal, pancreas, and spleen	running alongside the colon
82. b) Cecum	83. c) Ventral horns	84. c) 31 pairs
85. a) through the aortic hiatus	86. a) Somatic fibers	87. c) Diaphragm
88. c) Two	89. a) Commissural fibers	90. c) Two
91. a) anterior compartment of the leg	92. d) Deep peroneal	93. a) The cerebral cortex to other parts of the brain
94. a) Parietal lobe	95. c) Quadriceps femoris	96. a) Sartorius
97. c) Special somatic afferent (SSA)	98. b) Autonomic fibers	99. c) Four
100. b) They abduct the thigh and rotate it laterally	101. b) Posterior interventricular artery.	102. b) By the arachnoid villi and granulations
103. b) Occipital lobe	104. d) Choroid plexuses	105. c) Sensory fibers
106. a) Adducts , flex & medially rotate the thigh	107. d) Gluteus maximus	108. b) • Left atrium
109. d) Liver	110. d) T10	111. d) Both gluteus minmus & gluteus medius
112. b) Aortic hiatus	113. b) Is longer than the right primary bronchus	114. b) Non of the following
115. a) A point in the right lower quadrant used to diagnose appendicitis	116. a) Arachnoid	117. d) 12
118. b) Visceral layer	119. c) They Dorsiflex the ankle joint.	120. d) Inferior mesenteric artery
121. c) Gluteus minimus	122. c) The pericardial cavity is the potential space between the fibrous and the serous pericardia.	123. d) Autonomic nervous system (ANS)
124. d) Tibialis anterior	125. d) A person with paralyzed hamstrings has injured deep peroneal nerve	126. a) brachiocephalic artery
127. c) Right ventricle.	128. b) In the left fifth intercostal space	129. b) Fat, connective tissue, and blood vessels
130. b) Peroneus brevis		

