

1. How many chambers does the heart have?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

Answer: C

2. The right atrium contains:

- A) Only smooth walls
- B) Only rough walls
- C) Smooth posterior and rough anterior parts
- D) Completely trabeculated walls

Answer: C

3. The rough anterior wall of the right atrium is formed by:

- A) Trabeculae carneae
- B) Papillary muscles
- C) Pectinate muscles
- D) Auricular folds

Answer: C

4. The smooth posterior part of the right atrium is also called:

- A) Crista terminalis
- B) Sinus venarum
- C) Annulus ovalis
- D) Vestibule

Answer: B

5. The crista terminalis separates:

- A) Right and left atria
- B) Smooth and rough parts of right atrium
- C) Atria from ventricles
- D) Pulmonary veins

Answer: B

6. The fossa ovalis is a remnant of:

- A) Foramen arteriosum
- B) Foramen ovale

C) Ductus venosus

D) Sinus venarum

Answer: B

7. The right auricle:

A) Is smooth-walled

B) Overlaps the ascending aorta

C) Contains papillary muscles

D) Receives pulmonary veins

Answer: B

8. The SVC opens into the right atrium at the level of:

A) 1st costal cartilage

B) 2nd costal cartilage

C) 3rd costal cartilage

D) 5th costal cartilage

Answer: C

9. The IVC opens into the right atrium at:

A) 2nd costal cartilage

B) 4th costal cartilage

C) 5th costal cartilage

D) 6th costal cartilage

Answer: C

10. The valve of the IVC is called:

A) Thebesian valve

B) Eustachian valve

C) Mitral valve

D) Aortic valve

Answer: B

11. The coronary sinus valve is called:

A) Eustachian valve

B) Tricuspid valve

C) Thebesian valve

D) Pulmonary valve

Answer: C

12. The right ventricle outflow tract is called:

- A) Aortic vestibule
- B) Conus arteriosus
- C) Sinus venarum
- D) Auricle

Answer: B

13. The ridge separating inflow and outflow tracts in RV is:

- A) Crista terminalis
- B) Supraventricular crest
- C) Subaortic curtain
- D) Annulus ovalis

Answer: B

14. Papillary muscles attach to valve cusps via:

- A) Pectinate muscles
- B) Trabeculae carneae
- C) Chordae tendineae
- D) Moderator band

Answer: C

15. The moderator band carries:

- A) Left AV bundle
- B) Right AV bundle fibers
- C) Vagus fibers
- D) Coronary arteries

Answer: B

16. The interventricular septum consists of:

- A) Only muscular part
- B) Only membranous part
- C) Muscular and membranous parts
- D) Entirely cartilaginous

Answer: C

17. The muscular part of the IVS bulges toward:

- A) Left ventricle
- B) Right ventricle
- C) Atria

D) Pulmonary trunk

Answer: B

18. The septal cusp of the tricuspid valve attaches to:

A) Muscular IVS

B) Aortic vestibule

C) Membranous part of IVS

D) Pulmonary valve

Answer: C

19. The left atrium forms most of the:

A) Apex

B) Base of heart

C) Right border

D) Inferior surface

Answer: B

20. The smooth part of the left atrium represents:

A) Primordial atrium

B) Absorption of pulmonary veins

C) Sinus venarum

D) Aortic vestibule

Answer: B

21. The left atrium receives:

A) SVC and IVC

B) Coronary sinus only

C) Four pulmonary veins

D) Azygos system

Answer: C

22. The left ventricle wall is:

A) Equal thickness to RV

B) Thinner than RV

C) Three times thicker than RV

D) Not muscular

Answer: C

23. The smooth outflow part of the LV is called:

- A) Conus arteriosus
- B) Aortic vestibule
- C) Auricle
- D) Sinus venarum

Answer: B

24. The LV inflow contains:

- A) Fewer trabeculae than RV
- B) More trabeculae carneae than RV
- C) No papillary muscles
- D) No chordae tendineae

Answer: B

25. The LV has how many papillary muscles?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

Answer: B

26. The anterior papillary muscle of LV arises from:

- A) Diaphragmatic surface
- B) Sternocostal surface
- C) Posterior surface
- D) Septal surface

Answer: B

27. The posterior papillary muscle of LV arises from:

- A) Sternocostal surface
- B) Diaphragmatic surface
- C) Septal surface
- D) Apex

Answer: B

28. The LV opens into the aorta through:

- A) Pulmonary valve
- B) Mitral valve
- C) Aortic valve
- D) Tricuspid valve

Answer: C

29. Blood flow in LV changes direction by:

- A) 90°
- B) 140°
- C) 180°
- D) 360°

Answer: C

30. The change in LV blood flow occurs around:

- A) Posterior cusp of mitral valve
- B) Anterior cusp of mitral valve
- C) Aortic cusp
- D) Septal cusp

Answer: B