

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии

«СОГЛАСОВАНО»
председатель УМС ММФ
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Салиева Р.Ш.

«УТВЕРЖДЕНО»
на засед. каф. прот. № 3 от 04/10/22
зав. каф. Нурев к.м.н., доц.
Джолдубаев С.Ж.

ФОНД ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Для итогового контроля по дисциплине
«Human Anatomy 1»
на 2022-2023 учебный год
по специальности «560001-Лечебное дело»

курс-1, семестр-1

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
Human anatomy 1	150	5кр	30 ч	45ч	75
Кол-во тестовых вопросов	350				

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
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Кафедра анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии**

**Экзаменационные вопросы для студентов (GMR)
по специальности «560001 – лечебное дело»
по дисциплине «Нормальная анатомия»
на 2022-2023 учебный год
Курс – 1, семестр – 1**

Объем учебной нагрузки по дисциплине
«Нормальная анатомия» составляет:

**Всего - 150 часов
аудиторных - 75 часов
внеаудиторных (СРС) - 75 часов**

**Лекционные занятия – 30 часов
Практические занятия – 45 часов
Самостоятельные работы – 75 часов
Экзамен - I семестр**

Обсужден на заседании кафедры анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии от “04” 10 2023 года, протокол № 3.

**Экзаменационные тестовые вопросы
по нормальной анатомии**

**для студентов 1-курса (дальнее
зарубежье) по специальности
«лечебное дело (GM)»**

**1. Name the chemical composition of the
bone**

- A) Calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, manganese, proteins
- B) Proteins, fats, carbohydrates, calcium salts
- C) Organic and inorganic substances
- D) All answers are correct

2. Detect number of sacral vertebrae:

- A) 5;
- B) 6;
- C) 7;
- D) 8;

**3. Identify which tissue forms the base of
the syndesmosis?**

- A) loose connective tissue
- B) dense formed connective tissue
- C) cartilaginous tissue
- D) bone tissue

**4. The type of joint that is distinguished by
having a fluid-filled joint cavity is a _____
joint.**

- A) fibrous
- B) cartilaginous
- C) synovial
- D) suture

**5. In what joint is the root of a tooth
attached to a periodontal ligament and held
into a tooth socket?**

- A) gomphosis
- B) suture
- C) syndesmosis
- D) serrate suture

**6. A _____ is a type of cushioning
joint that allows limited movement and is
found both in the symphysis pubis and in
intervertebral discs.**

- A) gomphosis
- B) symphysis
- C) synchondrosis
- D) syndesmosis

**7. Specify the main distinguishing feature
of all cervical vertebrae is:**

- A) small vertebral body size;
- B) foramen in the transverse processes;
- C) sulcus of the vertebral artery;
- D) location of articular processes in the frontal plane;

8. Name the parts of the clavicle :

- A) 1) body, costal-acromial end;
- B) 2) body, scapular and sternal ends;
- C) 3) body, acromial and sternal ends;
- D) 4) body, costal and scapular ends;

**9. Specify, there are three borders
distinguished in the scapula:**

- A) 1) upper, lower, and lateral;
- B) 2) medial, inferior, superior;
- C) 3) costal, medial, upper;
- D) 4. Medial, lateral, upper;

**10. Find what is above the humerus block
at the back :**

- A) the radial fossa,
- B) the coronal fossa,
- C) the fossa of the radial nerve;
- D) ulnar fossa;

11. 1st vertebra is

- A) Atlas
- B) Axis
- D) T1
- E) L1

**12. _____ joints are capable only
of side-to-side and back-and-forth
movements, with only slight rotation.**

- A) hinge
- B) gliding
- C) pivot
- D) condyloid

**13. The shoulder and hip joints are of this
type.**

- A) ball-and-socket
- B) pivot
- C) saddle
- D) gliding

**14. An epiphyseal plate is what type of joint,
even though it is temporary?**

- A) suture
- B) symphysis
- C) synchondrosis
- D) syndesmosis

15. _____ occurs when a part of the body is extended beyond the anatomical position so that the joint angle is greater than 180 degrees.

- A) abduction
- B) flexion
- C) adduction
- D) hyperextension

16. The movement of the sole of the foot outward or laterally is _____.

- A) inversion
- B) eversion
- C) retraction
- D) elevation

17. The _____ muscle is a deep, lateral muscle of the forearm that flexes the thumb joints and assists in grasping.

- A) flexor pollicis longus
- B) flexor carpi ulnaris
- C) superficial digital flexor
- D) deep digital flexor

18. The thenar and hypothenar muscles are located where?

- A) in the foot
- B) within the hand
- C) in the forearm
- D) in the lower leg

19. Which of these muscles is an adductor?

- A) gluteus medius
- B) tensor fascia lata
- C) pectineus
- D) iliacus

20. 2nd vertebra is

- A) T1
- B) L1
- C) S1
- D) axis

21. Choose the muscle that does not belong to the quadriceps femoris group of the anterior thigh.

- A) rectus femoris
- B) vastus lateralis
- C) vastus medialis
- D) biceps femori

22. The trapezius, levator scapulae, and _____ are the three muscles of the posterior group that act on the pectoral girdle.

- A) serratus anterior
- B) pectoralis minor
- C) subclavius
- D) rhomboideus

23. Select the correct statement about the science of anatomy.

- A) Our knowledge of human anatomy has remained the same since the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- B) Anatomy is concerned with the function of body parts.
- C) Anatomy is concerned with the structure of body parts.
- D) The functional role of a body part has little to do with how the part is constructed.

24. Total vertebra in adult

- a) 26
- b) 28
- c) 33
- d) 30

25. The _____ of the body includes the head, neck, and trunk.

- A) dorsal cavity
- B) appendicular portion
- C) ventral cavity
- D) axial portion

26. The _____ cavity is the portion enclosed by the pelvic bones.

- A) abdominopelvic
- B) pelvic
- C) abdominal
- D) thoracic

27. Determine the foramen rotundum is located:

- A) in the anterior cranial fossa;
- B) in the middle cranial fossa;
- C) in the posterior cranial fossa;
- D) in the infratemporal fossa

28. What is the smallest level of organization considered to be living?

- A) cell
- B) organelle
- C) tissue
- D) system

29. Which of the following terms means the same as ventral in humans?

- A) dorsal
- B) posterior
- C) medial
- D) anterior

30. A tumor on the side of the abdomen can be described as being on the _____ surface of the body.

- A) anterior
- B) lateral
- C) medial
- D) posterior

31. The chin can be described as being on the _____ surface of the skull.

- A) inferior
- B) lateral
- C) superior
- D) ventral

32. Which of the following means the same as frontal?

- A) transverse
- B) coronal
- C) sagittal
- D) occipital

33. Specify which branch of anatomy studies bone connections?

- A) myology
- B) arthrosyndesmology
- C) osteology
- D) splanchnology

34. Identify what is a continuous joint of bones called?

- A) arthrosis
- B) diarthrosis
- C) hemiarthrosis
- D) synarthrosis

35. Which of the following means the same as lower back?

- A) lumbar
- B) pelvic
- C) inguinal
- D) gluteal

36. Which term refers to the back of the knee?

- A) perineal
- B) popliteal
- C) pelvic
- D) pedal

37. What portion of the scapula articulates with the clavicle?

- A) acromion
- B) glenoid cavity
- C) spine
- D) scapular notch

38. The _____ of the humerus receives a process by the same name that comprises the outer elbow bone.

- A) coronoid fossa
- B) deltoid tuberosity
- C) trochlea
- D) olecranon fossa

39. What portion of the radius articulates with the capitulum of the humerus?

- A) styloid process
- B) tuberosity of radius

- C) head
- D) ulnar notch

40. Which carpal bone articulates with the first metacarpal?

- A) capitate
- B) hamate
- C) trapezoid
- D) trapezium

41. How many phalanges are present in each hand?

- A) 28
- B) 14
- C) 15
- D) 30

42. Identify the distal epiphysis of the femur has:

- A) head, neck, greater and lesser trochanters;
- B) rough line, popliteal surface;
- C) medial and lateral condyles, patellar surface;
- D) head, large and small skewers, rough line, popliteal surface;

43. What process makes up the outer ankle "bone"?

- A) medial malleolus of tibia
- B) lateral malleolus of fibula
- C) lateral epicondyle of tibia
- D) head of fibula

44. The _____ of a typical vertebra projects posteriorly, and is thickest and most blunt in appearance in lumbar vertebrae.

- A) spinous process
- B) transverse process
- C) superior articulating process
- D) lamina

45. The femur inserts into the pelvic girdle at the _____.

- A) patella
- B) trochanter
- C) condyle
- D) acetabulum

46. Which bones do not belong to the axial skeleton?

- A) skull
- B) ribs
- C) hip bone
- D) spinal column

47. By morphology, the parietal bone can be classified as a _____ bone.

- A) long
- B) short
- C) flat
- D) irregular

48. Which plane divides the body into 2 equal right and left halves is

- A) sagittal
- B) coronal
- C) horizontal
- D) frontal

49. The assumption that the person is standing erect, with the upper limbs by the sides of the body and face and palms of the hands directed forward is called

- A) Normal standing position
- B) Anatomical position
- C) Abnormal standing position
- D) a, b, c

50. Movement of the limb away from the body in coronal plane is called

- A) adduction
- B) extension
- C) abduction
- D) lateral rotation

51. In case of long bones, shaft of the bone is called

- A) epiphysis
- B) diaphysis
- C) metaphysis
- D) none of these

52. Total number of bones in a normal adult body

- A) 192
- B) 203
- C) 204
- D) 206

53. Number of tarsal bones in upper extremity

- A) 7
- B) 14
- C) 8
- D) none

54. Carpal bones are arranged in how many rows

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 1
- D) not arranged in rows

55. The head of the rib is attached ;

- A) sternum
- B) costal cartilage
- C) vertebra
- D) a&b

56. Ribs that aren't attached to the sternum anteriorly are called

- A) true ribs
- B) typical ribs
- C) false ribs
- D) floating ribs

57. The inferior border of the rib form a structure that accommodates the intercostals vessels and nerves; is called

- A) costal cartilage
- B) angle of rib
- C) neck
- D) costal groove

58. Acetabulum, a depression which articulates with the head of ----- bone

- A) humerus
- B) femur
- C) tibia
- D) hip bone

59. The contraction of anterior compartment muscles of the brachium results in

- A) flexion of arm
- B) extension of forearm
- C) flexion at elbow
- D) extension at elbow

60. Specify the location of the right leg of the diaphragm:

- A. 1 of the lumbar vertebrae
- B. 2 thoracic vertebrae
- C. 3 sacral vertebrae,
- D. 4 cervical vertebrae.

61. Specify the hole is in the tendon center of the diaphragm:

- A. Aortic
- B. Esophageal
- C. inferior Vena cava
- D. none of the above

62. Specify where is attached the lateral leg of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of abdomen:

- A. Pubic tubercle
- B. intervertebral disk
- C. Anterior surface of the pubic symphysis
- D. posterior surface of the pubic symphysis

63. Detect the characteristic features of the muscles of the face:

- A) most facial muscles do not have fascia;
- B) have well-developed fasciae;
- C) begin on the bones of the skull;
- D) are attached to the bones of the skull;

64. Specify the beginning of the deep part of the masseter muscle:

- A) From the surface of the zygomatic arch and zygomatic bone
- B) From the inner surface of the zygomatic bone and articular tubercle
- C) From the branch of the mandible
- D) From the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

65. Specify the structures limiting the submandibular triangle:

- A) Mandible
- B) Stylohyoid muscle
- C) Maxillofacial muscle
- D) Submandibular salivary gland

66. Name the parts of the orbicular muscle of the eye:

- A) Large zygomatic muscle
- B) orbital
- C) Nasal
- D) Stylohyoid muscle

67. Specify the boundaries of the submandibular triangle:

- A) Stylohyoid muscle
- B) Posterior belly of the digastric muscle
- C) Maxillohyoid muscle
- D) Maxilla.

68. Identify which mimic muscles are attached:

- A) to the bones of the facial skull;
- B) to the capsule of the temporomandibular joint;
- C) to the fascia of the head;
- D) All answers are correct;

69. List muscles that lift the mandible:

- A) maxillary-hyoid;
- B) geniohyoid;
- C) sternohyoid;
- D) temporal, masseter, medial pterygoid;

70. Contraction of the Palmaris longus leads to;

- A) flexion of hand
- B) extension of hand
- C) flexion of fingers
- D) extension of fingers

71. To pick up the small things using hand (thumb) which muscle action is necessary

- A) flexor pollicis
- B) extensor pollicis
- C) opponens pollicis
- D) palmar interossei

72. A muscle in the posterior compartment of thigh that extends thigh at hip joint is;

- A) biceps femoris
- B) adductor magnus
- C) semitendinosus
- D) semimembranosus

73. Which tarsal bone has three small bones

- A) navicular
- B) cuboid
- C) cuneiform
- D) talus

74. Contraction of which muscle pulls the ear down to the tip of the shoulder on the same side and rotates the head so that the face looks upward to the opposite side

- A) sternocleidomastoid
- B) scaleni
- C) trapezius
- D) digastrics

75. The masseter, temporalis, pterygoid are called muscles of

- A) cutting
- B) mastication
- C) swallowing
- D) mouth opening

76. A muscle that draws the tongue forward and protrudes the tip, so that it points to the opposite side ;

- A) genioglossus
- B) styloglossus
- C) hypoglossus
- D) geniohyoid

77. The bone of the lower 3rd third of the face is;

- A) mandible
- B) maxilla
- C) frontal
- D) zygomatic

78. Total number of lumbar vertebrae

- A) 4
- B) 7
- C) 5
- D) 12

79. The large weight-bearing medial bone of the leg is

- A) tibia
- B) fibula
- C) femur
- D) tarsals

80. Which one have Spinose Process?

- A) lumbar V
- B) Scapula
- C) Atlas
- D) Humerus

81. Which one has tuberculum anterior and tuberculum posterior?

- A) Axis
- B) Sacrum
- C) Atlas
- D) Coccyx

82. Which one have got Proc. Articulare Superior?

- A) Atlas
- B) Clavicula
- C) Coccyx
- D) Sacrum

83. Which one have Foramen Intervertebrale?

- A) Coccyx
- B) Sacrum
- C) Thoracal vertebra
- D) Occipitalis

84. Which one has facies articularis inferior?

- A) Atlas
- B) Sacrum
- C) Ulna
- D) Coccyx

85. Which one has fovea capitis?

- A) Humerus
- B) Femur
- C) Radius
- D) Ulna

86. Which one irregular bone?

- A) Vertebra
- B) Humerus
- C) Carpus
- D) Tarsus

87. Which one is flat bone?

- A) Vertebra
- B) Iliac
- C) Coccyx
- D) Clavicula

88. Which one is short bone?

- A) Carpal
- B) Metatarsale
- C) Sacrum
- D) Metacarpale

89. Which one is long bone?

- A) vertebra
- B) femur
- C) scapula

D) sphenoid

90. Which one has Dens?

- A) Clavicula
- B) Fibula
- C) Axis
- D) Metacarpale

91. Which one is carpale bone?

- A) Naviculare
- B) Cuboideum
- C) Calcaneus
- D) Scaphoideum

92. Which one is part of Scapula?

- A) Acromion
- B) proc. styloideus
- C) sustantaculum tali
- D) transfers process.

93. Which one is part of Clavicula?

- A) Promontorium
- B) Tuberculum conoideum
- C) Sustantaculum tali
- D) Proc. styloideus.

94. Which one is part of Humerus?

- A) acromion
- B) linea tuberculi solei
- C) sulcus nervi ulnaris
- D) patella

95. Which one is part of Ulna?

- A) olecranon
- B) margo superior
- C) fovea articularis
- D) lunatum

96. Which one is carpal bone?

- A) Triquetrum
- B) Lacrimale
- C) Vomer
- D) Cuneiforme intermedia

97. Which one is part of Coxae?

- A) Vomer
- B) Patella
- C) Ischia
- D) Promontorium

98. Which one is part of Acetabulum?

- A) Tuberculum ischii
- B) Facies lunata
- C) Fovea capitis
- D) Pecten ossis pubis

99. Which one is part of Femur?

- A) Sulcus intertuberculare
- B) Trochanter minor
- C) Sulcus costae
- D) Malleolus medialis

100. Which one is part of Tibia?

- A) Incisura fibularis
- B) Malleolus medialis
- C) Eminentia intercondylaris
- D) Linea intertrochanterica

101. Which one is part of os temporale?

- A) Canalis condylaris
- B) Pars squamosal
- C) tuberculum costae
- D) Sulcus carotis

102. Which one is placed on Atlas?

- A) os temporale
- B) os occipital
- C) os temporale
- D) os zygomaticus

103. Which one is part of skull?

- A) Coccyx
- B) Sulcus costae
- C) os mandibulare
- D) os calcaneus

104. Which one is part of sphenoidale?

- A) Sulcus intertubercularis
- B) Ala minor
- C) Fovea capitis
- D) tuberculum tibia

105. Which one is consist Articulatio Cubiti (Elbow)?

- A) Coxae
- B) Talus
- C) Ulna
- D) Femur

106. Which one is consist Articulatio Genum (Knee)?

- A) Radii
- B) Ulna
- C) Calcaneus
- D) Patella

107. Which one is part of Vertebra?

- A) Transvers process
- B) Fossa cerebellaris
- C) Fossa poplitea
- D) Sulcus obturatorium

108. Specify the end part of the duodenum:

- A) Horizontal
- B) Descending
- C) Ascending
- D) superior

109. Name the distinctive features of the colon:

- A) tapes of the colon, gaustra, omentum processes, semilunar folds;

B) tapes, circular folds, gausters, omentum processes;

C) ribbons, longitudinal folds, gausters, omentum processes;

D) none of the above

110. Find the initial part of the colon is:

- A) sigmoid colon.
- B) transverse colon;
- C) ascending colon;
- D) the cecum.

111. Name the stomach is located:

- A) intraperitoneally.
- B) mesoperitoneally;
- C) extraperitoneally;
- D) nothing special;

112. Specify one of the parts of the stomach:

- A) villi;
- B) lymphoid nodules;
- C) fundus;
- D) circular creases.

113. Specify the common bile duct and the pancreatic duct are opened in:

- A) upper part of the duodenum 12;
- B) descending part of the duodenum 12;
- C) the horizontal part of the duodenum 12;
- D) ascending part of the duodenum 12;

114. Find the parts of the pancreas:

- A) head, body, and tail.
- B) head, neck, body, tail.
- C) head, fundus, body, tail.
- D) head, tail, fundus, body,;

115. Which one consist Orbita?

- A) Temporale
- B) Maxilla
- C) Occipitale
- D) Mandibula

116. Which one is part of phalanges?

- A) Basis
- B) Sulcus
- C) Foramen spinalis
- D) Caput humeri

117. Which one is canal of skull?

- A) Foramen nutricium
- B) Foramen lacerum
- C) Foramen obturatorium
- D) Foramen transversale

118. Which one is part of Neck?

- A) Cervical vertebra
- B) Coccyx
- C) Pisiforme
- D) Scaphoideum

119. Which one is part of Ulna?

- A) Caput radii
- B) Collum chirurgicum
- C) Incisura radialis
- D) Caput humeri

120. Which one is part of Coxae?

- A) Canalis caroticus
- B) Foramen vertebrale
- C) Acetabulum
- D) Foramen magnum

121. Which one is part of Coxae?

- A) Foramen rotundum
- B) Foramen nutricium
- C) Foramen obturatorium
- D) Foramen spinosum

122. Which one is part of Femur?

- A) Collum anatomicum
- B) Collum chirurgicum
- C) Fovea poplitea
- D) Collum scapula

123. Which one is part of Tibia?

- A) Tuberculum costae
- B) Tuberculum tibia
- C) Tuberculum majus
- D) Tuberculum ischiadica

124. Which one is part of Fibula?

- A) Facies articularis malleolus medialis
- B) Facies articularis malleolus lateralis
- C) Facies sacropelvia
- D) Facies lunata

125. Which one is part of tarsus?

- A) os capitatum
- B) os hamatum
- C) os naviculare
- D) os lunatum

126. Which one is part of tarsus?

- A) Pisiforme
- B) Triquetrum
- C) Trapezium
- D) Cuneiforme intermediale

127. Which one is part of Clavicula?

- A) Extremitas sternalis
- B) Eminentia intercondylare
- C) Eminentia iliopubica
- D) Dorsum cella

128. Which one is part of Maxilla?

- A) infraorbital foramen
- B) Sulcus sinus saggitalis superior
- C) Pars squamosa
- D) Proc. styloideus

129. Which one is part of Occipitalis?

- A) Foramen rotundum
- B) Canalis opticus

C) Foramen magnum

D) Foramen mentale

130. Which one is part of Maxilla?

- A) anterior nasal spine
- B) Pars squamosa
- C) Foramen magnum
- D) Porus acusticus interna

131. Which one is part of Temporale?

- A) Mastoid
- B) Condylus occipitalis
- C) Dens
- D) Canalis caroticus

132) Which muscle does not extend from the posterior surface of the scapula to the greater tubercle of the humerus?

- A) teres major
- B) infraspinatus
- C) supraspinatus
- D) teres minor

133) With regard to action, which muscle is the odd one out?

- A) teres minor
- B) deltoid
- C) teres major
- D) subscapularis

134) Which joint is the odd one out with regard to degrees of freedom?

- A) 1st carpometacarpal joint
- B) radiohumeral joint
- C) sternoclavicular joint
- D) acromioclavicular joint

135) Regarding types of joints, which pairing is CORRECT?

- A) diarthrosis – cranial suture
- B) synarthrosis – symphysis pubis
- C) amphiarthrosis – sternoclavicular joint
- D) syndesmoses – tibiofibular joint

136) An example of secondary cartilaginous joint include:

- A) hip joint
- B) manubrio-sternal joint
- C) costochondral joint
- D) wrist joint

137) An example of a fibrous joint include:

- A) structures of the vault of the skull
- B) the vertebral columns
- C) pubic symphysis
- D) hip joint

138) An example of a unipennate muscle is:

- A) sartorius
- B) flexor pollicis longus
- C) rectus femoris
- D) deltoid

139) An example of a secondary cartilaginous joint is:

- A) distal tibiofibular joint
- B) costochondral joint
- C) sagittal suture
- D) sternal angle joint

140) Regarding cartilage, which is INCORRECT?

- A) it is essentially avascular
- B) hyaline cartilage contains hyaluronic acid
- C) rib cartilage is elastic type
- D) TMJ is fibrous

141) The metacarpophalangeal joints are:

- A) planar
- B) ellipsoid
- C) hinge
- D) saddle

142). Total upper limb bones

- A) 60
- B) 64
- C) 62
- D) 66

143) The extensor retinaculum attaches between:

- A) radius and ulna
- B) scaphoid and ulna
- C) radius and triquetrum and pisiform
- D) radius and lunate

144) Which muscle is the odd one out?

- A) pronator teres
- B) flexor carpi radialis
- C) first lumbrical of the hand
- D) fourth lumbrical of the hand

145) What is the first bone of the skeleton?

- A) tibia
- B) humerus
- C) scapula
- D) clavicle

146) Which structure is NOT attached to the pisiform?

- A) abductor digiti minimi
- B) ulnar collateral ligament
- C) flexor carpi ulnaris
- D) extensor retinaculum

147) In the cubital fossa:

- A) the floor is formed mainly by the supinator
- B) the medial wall is formed by pronator teres
- C) the ulnar nerve lies medially
- D) the radial nerve lies medial to the biceps tendon

148) Pectoralis major:

- A) is synergistic to serratus anterior
- B) is innervated by the median nerve

C) can abduct the arm

D) can act as an accessory muscle of respiration

149) Brachialis muscle:

- A) is innervated by the median nerve
- B) arises from the upper third of the humerus
- C) is both a flexor and extensor of the elbow joint
- D) attaches to the bicipital tuberosity of the radius

150) Which of the following lies immediately medial to the tubercle of the radius (Lister's tubercle)?

- A) extensor carpi ulnaris
- B) extensor carpi radialis
- C) extensor pollicis longus
- D) extensor pollicis brevis

151) The wrist (radiocarpal) joint:

- A) has a synovial cavity continuous with the inferior radioulnar joint
- B) has a synovial cavity continuous with the midcarpal joint
- C) permits flexion, extension, adduction and abduction, but little rotation
- D) has the articular surface of the radius facing distally, medially and dorsally

152) The lunate articulates with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) scaphoid
- B) triquetrum
- C) capitate
- D) trapezoid

153) Direct attachment of the pectoral girdle to the trunk is provided by:

- A) pectoralis major
- B) trapezium
- C) latissimus dorsi
- D) subscapularis

154) Extensor pollicis longus muscle:

- A) arises from the radius
- B) extends the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb
- C) is supplied by the arterial interosseous nerve
- D) hooks around the dorsal tubercle of the radius (Lister's tubercle)

155) Name which organs are located retroperitoneally:

- A) pancreas, duodenum, kidneys, adrenal glands, ureters, lower third of the rectum;
- B) ascending and descending colon;
- C) pancreas, small intestine, ureters;
- D) kidneys, adrenal glands, and transverse colon.

156. Show, the spleen has two surfaces:

- A) front and back.
- B) the upper and lower one.
- C) lateral and medial;
- D) diaphragmatic and visceral;

157. Name the organs located mesoperitoneally:

- A) cecum, transverse colon, spleen, stomach;
- B) kidneys, adrenal glands, pancreas, and bladder.
- C) ascending and descending colon, spleen, pancreas;
- D) ascending and descending colon, middle rectum, liver, uterus, bladder (full);

158. Determine the peritoneum is:

- A) the mucous membrane;
- B) submucosal base;
- C) the muscular membrane;
- D) serous membrane;

159. Name a derivative of the lesser omentum:

- A) ventral primary mesentery of the stomach;
- B) dorsal primary mesentery of the stomach;
- C) ventral secondary mesentery of the stomach;
- D) dorsal secondary mesentery of the stomach;

160. Specify the organs located mesoperitoneally:

- A) stomach, spleen;
- B) ascending and descending colon;
- C) the pancreas;
- D) kidneys and adrenal glands.

161. Rotator cuff muscles include:

- A) subclavius
- B) teres minor
- C) pectoralis major
- D) teres major

162. Regarding the shoulder joint:

- A) glenoid labrum is a ring of hyaline cartilage
- B) subacromial bursa communicates with joint
- C) capsule attaches only around the articular margin
- D) subscapular bursa communicates with joint

163. The only carpal bone to give attached to both flexor and extensor retinacula is:

- A) scaphoid
- B) trapezoid
- C) hamate
- D) pisiform

164. Which structure is intrasynovial at the knee joint:

- A) oblique popliteal ligament
- B) tendon of popliteus
- C) medial and lateral menisci
- D) none of the above

165. The 'screw-home' movement in extension of the knee joint begins with tightening of the:

- A) anterior cruciate ligament
- B) oblique popliteal ligament
- C) medial collateral ligament
- D) lateral collateral ligament

166. Gluteus maximus:

- A) forms the gluteal fold
- B) has four bursae beneath it
- C) has blood supply solely from the inferior gluteal artery
- D) is the chief control of hip flexion

167. Determine the beginning of the small circle of circulation

- A) the aorta.
- B) the pulmonary trunk.
- C) pulmonary veins.
- D) by the pulmonary arteries.

168. Identify the heart chamber where the pulmonary trunk opening is located:

- A) in the right atrium;
- B) in the left atrium.
- C) in the right ventricle;
- D) in the left ventricle;

169. Identify the location of the oval fossa:

- A) in the right atrium between the openings of the vena cava;
- B) on the inner surface of the right ear.
- C) in the right atrium on the interatrial septum;
- D) on the anterior wall of the left atrium;

170. Find where the papillary muscles are located:

- A) in the right atrium;
- B) on the inner surface of the right ear.
- C) on the anterior wall of the left atrium;
- D) on the inner surface of the ventricles;

171. Find the line where the lower boundary of the heart passes:

- A) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left III ribs.
- B) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left IV ribs.

- C) along the line that goes from the V of the right costal cartilage to the apex of the heart.
- D) along the line connecting the upper edges of the cartilage of the right and left II ribs.

172. Determine which valves are differentiated in the right atrial-ventricular valve:

- A) front, back, and partition walls.
- B) posterior, medial, and lateral areas.
- C) anterior, posterior, and medial areas.
- D) anterior, lateral, and septal areas.

173. Explain where the orifice of the coronary sinus is located

- A) in the right atrium between the openings of the vena cava;
- B) on the inner surface of the right ear.
- C) in the right atrium on the interatrial septum;
- D) in the right atrium between the atrioventricular opening and the opening of the inferior vena cava;

174. Determine the resting heart rate in one minute:

- A) 25-30 times
- B) 60-70 times**
- C) 80-100 times
- D) 100-120 times

175. Explain where the atrial-ventricular bundle (Gis) is located:

- A) in the wall of the right atrium between the opening of the inferior vena cava and the right ear;
- B) in the wall of the right atrium between the opening of the superior vena cava and the right ear;
- C) in the thickness of the lower atrial septum;
- D) in the interventricular septum;

176. Regarding flexor digitorum longus:

- A) its four tendons divide under the flexor retinaculum
- B) it arises from the tibia and interosseous membrane only
- C) the medial two tendons receive a strong slip from the tendon of flexor hallucis longus
- D) the tendons have no flexor sheaths

177. Which of the following muscles is not found in the floor of the femoral triangle?

- A) iliacus
- B) psoas
- C) pectineus
- D) adductor magnus

178. Muscles in the floor of the femoral triangle include all EXCEPT:

- A) adductor magnus
- B) pectineus
- C) psoas
- D) iliacus

179. Which of the following structures lies within the knee joint?

- A) patellar ligament
- B) tibial collateral ligament
- C) fibular collateral ligament
- D) tendon of popliteus

180. The stability of the weightbearing flexed knee is maintained by:

- A) anterior cruciate ligament
- B) iliotibial tract
- C) posterior cruciate ligament
- D) popliteus and posterior cruciate ligament

181. total bones in lower limb are

- A) 60
- B) 58
- C) 64
- D) 62

182. Inversion of the foot is performed by which pair of muscles?

- A) peroneus longus and peroneus brevis
- B) peroneus longus and tibialis posterior
- C) tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior
- D) peroneus brevis and plantaris

183. Show which part is missing in the penis

- A) Head
- B) Root
- C) Base
- D) body

184. Name what edges the testicle has :

- A) upper and lower;
- B) front and back;
- C) lateral and medial;
- D) medial and back;

185. Explain what parts of the prostate gland are distinguished:

- A) base, neck, apex and body;
- B) base, apex, anterior, posterior, and inferolateral surfaces ;
- C) apex, body, bottom, anterior and posterior surfaces;
- D) top, body, bottom,

186. Name where seminal vesicles are located :

- A) in the pelvic cavity above the prostate gland;
- B) in the pelvic cavity below the prostate gland;

C) behind the bulbous part of the urethra;

D) behind the rectum;

187. Show where the ampulla of the vas deferens is located :

A) testicular part;

B) cord part;

C) inguinal part;

D) pelvic part;

188. Highlight where sperm are produced:

A) in convoluted seminiferous tubules;

B) in direct seminiferous tubules;

C) in the mediastinum of the testis;

D) in the efferent tubules;

189. Name where the prostate gland is located :

A) over the bladder;

B) under the urogenital diaphragm;

C) under the bladder under the urogenital diaphragm;

D) under the bladder on the urogenital diaphragm;

190. Explain what parts are distinguished in the seminal vesicle :

A) apex, body, neck;

B) base, body, excretory duct;

C) apex, body, ejaculatory duct;

D) base, body, vas deferens;

191. Detect the frontal sinus opens:

A) into the lower nasal concha;

B) in the middle nasal concha;

C) into the upper nasal concha;

D) into the pterygoid-palatine fossa;

192. Determine the medial wall of the orbit is formed by:

A) nasal part of the frontal bone, perpendicular plate of the palatine bone, lacrimal bone, body of the sphenoid bone;

B) frontal process of the maxilla, lacrimal bone, orbital plate of the ethmoid bone, body of the sphenoid bone;

C) ala minor of the sphenoid bone, frontal process of the maxilla, orbital plate of the ethmoid bone;

D) orbital part of the frontal bone, orbital process of the palatine bone, orbital plate of the ethmoid bone, lacrimal bone;

193. Show where the sigmoid colon is located:

A) in the left iliac fossa;

B) in the right iliac fossa;

C) in the right subcostal area.

D) in the left subcostal area.

194. Name the stomach is located:

A) intraperitoneally.

B) mesoperitoneally;

C) extraperitoneally;

D) nothing special;

195. Which of the following does NOT apply to the popliteus muscle?

A) it inserts into the lateral meniscus of the knee joint

B) it is innervated by the tibial nerve

C) it acts to extend the knee joint

D) it inserts into the lateral condyle of the femur

196. Which of the following is NOT a component of the second layer of the sole of the foot?

A) tendon of flexor hallucis longus

B) abductor hallucis

C) flexor accessorius

D) the lumbrical muscles

E) tendon of flexor digitorum longus

197. The peroneus longus muscle:

A) passes superficial to the superior peroneal retinaculum

B) inserts into the styloid process of the fifth metatarsal bone

C) is supplied by the common peroneal nerve

D) assists in the maintenance of the lateral longitudinal arch

E) has no origin from the tibia

198. The muscle which provides the most control of hip joint movement during the act of sitting is:

A) iliacus

B) semitendinosus

C) semimembranosus

D) gluteus maximus

199. The medial compartment of the thigh:

A) contains obturator internus

B) contains the adductor canal

C) contains the femoral triangle

D) is limited superiorly by the obturator membrane

200. Show parts of the vas deferens:

A) testicular , adnexal, inguinal, pelvic;

B) testicular , inguinal, pelvic, ampulla;

C) testicular , cord, inguinal, pelvic;

D) testicular , cord, inguinal, ampulla;

201. Highlight where the ducts of the Bartholin's glands open:

A) at the base of the labia majora;

B) at the base of the labia minora;

C) into the urethra;

D) in front of the clitoris;

202. List the surfaces of the uterus:

- A) medial and lateral;
- B) bladder and intestinal;**
- C) upper and lower;
- D) anterior and lateral ;

203. Name where the prostate gland is located :

- A) over the bladder;
- B) under the urogenital diaphragm;
- C) under the bladder under the urogenital diaphragm;
- D) under the bladder on the urogenital diaphragm;

204. The base of Scarpa's femoral triangle is formed by:

- A) sartorius
- B) adductor longus
- C) inguinal ligament
- D) pubic tubercle

205. The main function of gluteus maximus is which of the following:

- A) a site for injections
- B) a cushion for sitting
- C) a flexor of the hip
- D) none of the above

206. Tensor fascia latae:

- A) is quadrangular in shape
- B) is supplied by the femoral nerve
- C) extends the hip
- D) lies edge to edge with sartorius at the anterior superior iliac spine

207. At birth:

- A) all the tarsal bones are ossified
- B) only calcaneus is ossified
- C) calcaneus and talus are ossified
- D) calcaneus, talus and cuboid are ossified

208. When standing, the knee joint is locked in extension by:

- A) lateral rotation of the tibia
- B) medial rotation of the femur
- C) tightening of the medial ligament
- D) tightening of the lateral ligament

209. Features of the fibula include which of the following?

- A) it is on the medial side of the tibia
- B) its medial surface is grooved for the origin of tibialis posterior
- C) it is ossified from five centres
- D) it does not provide origin for flexor digitorum longus

210. The chief dorsi flexor of the ankle joint:

- A) peroneus tertius
- B) tibialis anterior
- C) extensor longus hallucis
- D) extensor longus digitorum

211. The most powerful extensor of the hip is:

- A) gluteus maximus
- B) psoas major
- C) iliacus
- D) obturator externus

212. Which of the following is not an action of gracilis?

- A) adduction of thigh
- B) flexion of knee
- C) extension of thigh
- D) medial rotation of the flexed knee

213. Obturator externus:

- A) is pierced by femoral circumflex artery
- B) external rotator of hip
- C) internal rotator of hip
- D) hip flexor

214. Flexor longus digitorum:

- A) crosses deep to tibialis posterior in calf
- B) crosses superficial to flexor longus hallucis in sole
- C) is an evertor of the foot
- D) supplied by musculocutaneous nerve

215. Iliofemoral ligament:

- A) limits hip flexion
- B) limits hip extension
- C) limits hip adduction
- D) limits hip internal rotation

216. Medial longitudinal plantar arch:

- A) raised by peroneus longus
- B) maintained by ligamentum bifurcation
- C) maintained by talocalcaneal interosseous ligament
- D) none of the above

217. Rectus femoris muscle:

- A) occupies an intermediate plane in the quadriceps muscle mass
- B) arises from the anterior superior iliac spine
- C) has two heads of origin
- D) supplied by ilioinguinal nerve

218. Pectineus:

- A) medial rotator of hip
- B) sometimes supplied by obturator nerve
- C) flexor of hip
- D) all of the above

219. Flexor hallucis longus muscle:

- A) is attached to the tibia
- B) has a tendon which in the sole, is superficial to that of flexor longus digitorum
- C) is a unipennate muscle
- D) none of the above

220. Middle cuneiform:

- A) articulates with talus
- B) articulates with the third metatarsal
- C) receives portion of insertion of tibialis anterior
- D) none of the above

221. Which of the following bone doesn't contribute to the calvarium of the cranium?

- A) frontal bone
- B) Parietal bone
- C) Sphenoid bone
- D) Occipital bone

222. Which of the following bones does not articulate with the cranial base?

- A) Atlas
- B) Axis
- C) Facial
- D) Mandible

223. How many individual bone contribute to the facial skeleton?

- A) 10
- B) 11
- C) 13
- D) 14

224. What is calvarium is comprised of

- A) Frontal occipital, temporal
- B) Occipital two parietal bones
- C) Frontal occipital two parietal
- D) Only frontal and temporal

225. Which cranial suture join the parietal and occipital bone?

- A) Coronal suture
- B) Sagittal suture
- C) Lamboid suture
- D) Frontal fontanelle

226. What is a thinness part of the skull?

- A) Floor of middle cranial fossa
- B) Lateral wall of posterior cranial fossa
- C) Point where frontal, parietal, temporal and sphenoid join
- D) Floor of anterior cranial fossa

227. Which bone contribute to the formation of middle cranial fossa?

- A) Sphenoid, temporal, occipital
- B) Squamous, temporal, occipital

C) Frontal, ethmoid, parietal

D) Sphenoid, temporal, parietal

228. Number of unpaired bone in the skeleton of human adult face is to that are one vomer and another is

- A) Maxilla
- B) Mandible
- C) Lacrimal
- D) Zygomatic

229. Which of the following muscle control the movement of eyelid?

- A) Buccinator
- B) Superior oblique
- C) Inferior oblique of eye
- D) Orbicularis oculi

230. Which of the following muscle irresponsible for preventing accumulation of food?

- A) Orbicularis oris
- B) Buccinator
- C) Levator labii
- D) Orbicularis oculi

231. How many intrinsic muscle of the tongue?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 6
- D) 8

232. Which of the following bone is U shape structure?

- A) Hyoid
- B) Mandible
- C) Isthmus
- D) Maxilla

233. Which of the following vertebrae is known as atlas?

- A) C1
- B) C2
- C) C3
- D) C4

234. What is the name of the structure which the dens of C2 articulate?

- A) Fossa of dens
- B) Groove of dens
- C) Socket of dens
- D) Articular facet of atlas

235. At what joint flexion of the head occur?

- A) Medial Atlanto axial joint
- B) Lateral atlanto axial
- C) Joint of vertebral arch
- D) Atlanto occipital

236. Which muscle include in neck region?

- A) tricep
- B) Buccinator muscle
- C) Sternocleidomastoid
- D) bicep

237. How many supra hyoid muscle located superior to hyoid bone?

- A) 3
- B) 5
- C) 7
- D) 4

238. What is the function of supra hyoid muscle?

- A) Swallowing
- B) Elevate the hyoid bone
- C) Chewing
- D) Both A & B

239. What is the main action of a supra hyoid muscle?

- A) Elevation of the hyoid bone
- B) Depression of the hyoid bone
- C) Rotation of the hyoid bone
- D) All of the above

240. How many pairs of cranium bones?

- A) 4
- B) 5
- C) 14
- D) 28

241. Identify the middle cranial fossa is separated from the anterior one by:

- A) posterior margo of the ala minor of the sphenoid bone;
- B) the posterior edge of the ala minor and the dorsum sella turcica of the sphenoid bone;
- C) the upper edge of the temporal bone pyramid;
- D) posterior edge of the temporal bone pyramid;

242. Identify in the skull of a baby there are:

- A) 3 fontanelles;
- B) 4 fontanelles;
- C) 5 fontanelles;
- D) 6 fontanelles

243. What is the content of thoracic cage

- A) Sternum, lungs, ribs, clavicle
- B) Humerus, sternum, clavicle
- C) Sternum, ribs, vertebral coloumn, heart
- D) None of these

244. What is the main feature of tipical ribs which distinguish to atypical?

- A) Shaft
- B) Neck

C) Head

D) Costal cartilage

245. How many floating ribs in human body?

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

246. Which part of sternum articulate with the clavicle to form sternoclavicular joint?

- A) Manbrium
- B) Body
- C) Xiphoid process
- D) Demifacets

247. What is the name of the space between the ribs?

- A) Intercoastal space
- B) Plural space
- C) Peridal space
- D) No space

248. What is the approximate vertebral level of the xiphoid process?

- A) T5
- B) T8
- C) T10
- D) T12

249. What is true ribs?

- A) Directly attached to VC
- B) Directly attached to sternum
- C) Both A & B
- D) None of these

250. How many total of ribs?

- A) 12
- B) 7
- C) 24
- D) 5

251. Which part of the vertebrae does the tubercle of each rib articulate with?

- A) Spinous process
- B) Superior Costal Facet
- C) Inferior costal facet
- D) Transverse process

252. How many pairs of external intercostal muscles are there?

- A) 9
- B) 11
- C) 10
- E) 125

253. Which of the following thorax muscle responsible to elevate the ribs during inspiration?

- A) External intercoastal
- B) Sub coastal

C) internal intercostal

D) tranverse thoracis

254. Which of the following muscle including thorax region?

A) Supra spinatous

B) Infra spinatous

C) Pectoralis mesure

D) Sub coastal

255. The radial fossa is a depression just above the anterior aspect of capitulum. It accommodate the head of the radius when elbow is

A) Extend

B) Move laterally

C) Flexation

D) Move medially

256. Which of the following muscle include in arm region:

A) Flexor pollicis

B) Palmaris longus

C) Pronator teres

D) Brachialis

257. Which of the following bone take part in the formation of ankle joint?

A) Fibula bone

B) Tibia bone

C) Navicular bone

D) Both A & B

258. Which of the following tarsal bone take part in the formation of ankle joint?

A) Cuniform bone

B) Navicular bone

C) Calcaneous bone

D) Talus bone

259. Which of the following muscles take part in the formation of hamstring ring?

A) Gracilis

B) Obturator externus

C) Quadriceps femoris

D) Semi-membranous muscle

260. The roof of the oral cavity is formed by

A) tongue

B) cheeks

C) palate

D) lips

261. Floor of the mouth is formed by

A) tongue

B) cheeks

C) palate

D) lips

262. Deciduous teeth eruption begins at

A) 6th month of life

B) 6th year of life

C) 2nd year of life

D) before birth

263. Total number of teeth of an individual at the age of 4 years is

A) 12

B) 15

C) 20

D) 25

264. The teeth that are comes under category of only permanent teeth are

A) incisors

B) premolars

C) canines

D) molars

265. A mass of striated muscles covered by mucous membrane having median fibrous septum present in oral cavity

A) lips

B) cheeks

C) palate

D) tongue

266. The group of muscles that alters the shape of the tongue is

A) intrinsic muscles

B) extrinsic muscle

C) hyoglossus

D) styloglossus

267. Uvula is a part of

A) hard palate

B) tongue

C) pharynx

D) soft palate

268. A muscular tube about 10 inches long having cervical, thoracic and abdominal parts is

A) esophagus

B) ureter

C) trachea

D) small intestine

269. A J-shaped organ present in the abdominal cavity that partially stores food and forms chyme of it is

A) esophagus

B) small intestine

C) mouth

D) stomach

270. The longest part of the alimentary canal is

A) esophagus

B) small intestine

C) large intestine

D) colon

271. Hepatic flexure is located in ----- region

- A) right hypochondriac
- B) epigastric
- C) umbilicus
- D) left hypochondriac

272. The organ that is a part of large intestine

- A) jejunum
- B) ileum
- C) cecum
- D) duodenum

273. The largest gland of the body is

- A) skin
- B) brain
- C) kidney
- D) liver

274. Liver has how many major lobe(s)

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

275. The combination of bile duct, hepatic artery & portal vein is called

- A) portal triad
- B) portal tetrad
- C) hepatic triad
- D) hepatic tetrad

276. The ligament related to liver is

- A) treitz lig.
- B) cruciate
- C) falciform
- D) arteriosum

277. A pear-shaped sac (organ) lying on the undersurface of liver is

- A) pancreas
- B) gall bladder
- C) urinary bladder
- D) duodenum

278. Common hepatic duct + cystic duct =

- A) bile duct
- B) accessory duct
- C) main duct
- D) hepato-pancreatic duct

279. A GIT accessory organ performs both endocrine and exocrine function is

- A) gall bladder
- B) liver
- C) pancreas
- D) salivary gland

280. The exocrine function of the pancreas is secretion of

- A) pancreatic juice
- B) gastric juice
- C) hormones
- D) pancreatic acid

281. A specialized organ that provides a protective sphincter at the inlet of the air passages and is responsible for voice production is

- A) tongue
- B) palate
- C) pharynx
- D) larynx

282. Which of the given laryngeal cartilage is unpaired

- A) cricoid
- B) corniculate
- C) arytenoid
- D) cuneiform

283. Larynx is made up of ----- number of cartilages

- A) 6
- B) 3
- C) 9
- D) 10

284. A mobile tube about 5 inch long having a series of U-shaped hyaline cartilages, is called

- A) larynx
- B) esophagus
- C) trachea
- D) ureter

285. Which of the following has more diameter

- A) trachea
- B) right main bronchus
- C) left primary bronchus
- D) right primary bronchus

286. The length of the right main bronchus is

- A) 2 cm
- B) 1 cm
- C) 5cm
- D) 6cm

287. Pair of organs present on each side of the mediastinum are

- A) heart
- B) lungs
- C) thymus
- D) esophagus

288. A middle portion of the lung through which structures related to lung enters or leaves the lung is----

- A) hilum
- B) apex
- C) base
- D) mediastinum

289. Each lung is enclosed by a bilayered serous membrane called

- A) peritoneum
- B) pericardium
- C) pleura
- D) parietal layer

290. The layer of the pleura that is continuous with the lung is ----- pleura

- A) parietal
- B) visceral
- C) diaphragmatic
- D) mediastinal

291. Amount of fluid present in the pleural space is

- A) 5-10 mL
- B) 12-15mL
- C) 15-20 mL
- D) 20-25 mL

292. Which one of the given below is the function of respiratory system

- A) digestion
- B) urination
- C) locomotion
- D) diffusion of gases

293. A subdivision of a lung lobe having its own bronchus, artery, lymph vessels, nerves is called

- A) bronchiole
- B) broncho-pulmonary segment
- C) terminal bronchiole
- D) respiratory bronchiole

294. The length of a normal kidney is

- A) 9 cm
- B) 15 cm
- C) 11 cm
- D) 13

295. The colour of the kidney is

- A) yellow
- B) pink
- C) black
- D) brown

296. The inner region of the kidney is called

- A) cortex
- B) medulla
- C) pelvis
- D) capsule

297. Each kidney is covered by how many layers?

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

298. Each kidney has ----- renal pyramids

- A) 4-5
- B) 5-10
- C) 8-10
- D) 10-12

299. The left kidney has relation with which one of the given organ

- A) liver
- B) hepatic flexure
- C) duodenum
- D) stomach

300. The muscular tubes that are 10 inches long are

- A) esophagus
- B) ureters
- C) small intestine
- D) large intestine

301. Like esophagus, ureter has ----- strictions

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

302. Ureters open in the urinary bladder at its ----- surfaces

- A) superior
- B) inferior
- C) anterior
- D) posterior

303. A muscular organ that stores and excretes urine is

- A) urinary bladder
- B) gall bladder
- C) urethra
- D) ureters

304. The shape of the empty bladder is

- A) quadrangular
- B) pyramidal
- C) hexagonal
- D) ovoid

305. The muscles of the urinary bladder are called

- A) intrinsic muscles
- B) extrinsic
- C) detrusor muscles
- D) interlacing bundles

306. Trigone of the urinary bladder is present on the ----- surface

- A) superior
- B) inferior
- C) anterior
- D) posterior

307. Length of the male urethra is ----- than the female one

- A) more
- B) less
- C) equal
- D) irrelevant

308. The internal urethral sphincter is made up of ----- muscles

- A) striated
- B) smooth
- C) cardiac
- D) skeletal

309. ____ are chisel-shaped teeth used for biting.

- A) Incisors
- B) Canines
- C) Premolars
- D) Molars

310. Nerves and blood vessels are found within the ____ of a tooth.

- A) enamel
- B) dentin
- C) pulp
- D) crown

311. Which of the following organs is NOT part of the large intestine?

- A) cecum
- B) colon
- C) rectum
- D) duodenum

312. The ____ is the blind end of the ascending colon.

- A) cecum
- B) vermiform appendix
- C) transverse colon
- D) anal canal

313. Which of the following organs has both an endocrine and an exocrine function?

- A) pancreas
- B) liver
- C) stomach
- D) duodenum

314. Which of the following organs produces bile?

- A) gallbladder
- B) liver
- C) duodenum
- D) stomach

315. Which component in bile helps to emulsify fat in the duodenum?

- A) bilirubin
- B) biliverdin
- C) bile salts
- D) cholesterol

316. Which blood vessel will transport nutrient molecules that have been absorbed by the small intestine to the liver?

- A) hepatic artery
- B) renal vein
- C) hepatic portal artery
- D) hepatic portal vein

317. Where are the palatine tonsils located?

- A) larynx
- B) pharynx
- C) trachea
- D) esophagus

318. bacteria be found?

- A) small intestine
- B) colon
- C) stomach
- D) pharynx

319. What normally holds the intestines in position within the abdominal cavity?

- A) mesentery
- B) gravity
- C) adipose
- D) stomach muscles

320. What does the pancreatic duct directly join to?

- A) jejunum
- B) liver
- C) ileum
- D) duodenum

321. Where does the greatest amount of digestion occur?

- A) small intestine
- B) stomach
- C) large intestine
- D) liver

322. Which term does not belong with the others?

- A) teeth
- B) mastication
- C) esophagus
- D) tongue

323. Which gland is closest to the joint between the mandible and temporal bone?

- A) sublingual
- B) pancreas
- C) submaxillary
- D) parotid

324. The portion of a tooth below the gums is the _____.

- A) dentin
- B) crown
- C) root
- D) pulp

325. The purpose of the soft palate is to _____.

- A) house extra taste buds
- B) sense temperature of food before it is swallowed
- C) produce saliva and enzymatic secretions
- D) close off the nasal cavity during swallowing

326. Compared to the others listed below, which type of tooth is more likely to be involved in grinding food?

- A) incisor
- B) cuspid
- C) premolar
- D) molar

327. What mouth part helps to mix food with saliva, moves food toward the pharynx for swallowing, and houses taste receptor cells?

- A) lips
- B) palate
- C) tongue
- D) cheeks

328. The human nose contains _____ nasal cavities.

- A) one
- B) two
- C) four
- D) eight

329. The nasal cavities empty into the _____.

- A) larynx
- B) glottis
- C) trachea
- D) nasopharynx

330. The _____ lead(s) from the nasopharynx to the middle ears.

- A) larynx
- B) glottis
- C) trachea
- D) auditory tubes

331. The _____ is the voice box.

- A) larynx
- B) glottis
- C) trachea
- D) epiglottis

332. The _____ is held open by cartilaginous rings.

- A) larynx
 - B) glottis
 - C) trachea
 - D) eustachian tubes
- D) a count of less than 20 million per ml semen**

333. How many oocytes are there in the ovaries of an adult?

- A) fewer than 400
- B) 10 million
- C) 50 million
- D) 400,000

334. The female Bartholin glands correspond to the male _____.

- A) prostate
- B) Cowper's
- C) seminal vesicle
- D) glans

335. Which hormone stimulates the secondary female sex organs?

- A) FSH
- B) LH
- C) GnRH
- D) estrogen

336. Which of these is not a function of estrogen?

- A) decreases adipose
- B) breast development
- C) increased skin blood vessels
- D) enlarges clitoris

337. What area experiences the greatest changes in a menstrual cycle?

- A) vagina
- B) perimetrium
- C) cervix
- D) endometrium

338. Which factor causes the act of ovulation?

- A) blood pressure
- B) LH levels
- C) FSH levels
- D) estrogen

339. Which of the following is the most accurate sequence of hormones?

- A) FSH, LH, estrogen, progesterone
- B) LH, FSH, estrogen, progesterone
- C) FSH, estrogen, LH, progesterone
- D) FSH, estrogen, progesterone, LH

340. Which hormone thickens the lining of the uterus?

- A) FSH
- B) estrogen
- C) LH
- D) progesterone

341. Which hormone causes the uterus to increase glycogen?

- A) progesterone
- B) FSH
- C) LH
- D) estrogen

342. Which of the following is not a result of menopause?

- A) loss of hormones
- B) reduction in breast mass
- C) increase in calcium deposition
- D) psychological changes

343. Which hormone initiates and sustains labor contractions?

- A) estrogen
- B) HCG
- C) relaxin
- D) oxytocin

344. The contraction of the myoepithelial breast cells is stimulated by _____.

- A) estrogen
- B) progesterone
- C) oxytocin
- D) prolactin

345. Where are the posterior pituitary hormones manufactured?

A) in neurosecretory cells that originate in the hypothalamus

B) in the posterior pituitary

C) in the anterior pituitary

D) in the brain stem

346. There are several types of cells in the anterior pituitary. Which ones secrete growth hormone?

- A) mammatropes
- B) gonadotropes
- C) corticotropes
- D) somatotropes

347. Hypothyroidism in infants can result in _____.

- A) Grave's disease
- B) cretinism
- C) Hashimoto's disease
- D) myxedema

348. The hormone _____, which is secreted by the adrenal

_____, causes the kidney to conserve sodium and excrete potassium ions and indirectly helps to maintain systemic blood pressure.

- A) aldosterone; cortex
- B) angiotensin I; medulla
- C) cortisol; cortex
- D) epinephrine; medulla

349. Sex hormones are secreted by _____.

- A) all endocrine tissues of the body
- B) the inner cortex of the adrenal medulla
- C) the inner cortex of the adrenal medulla and the gonads
- D) the gonads

350. In the pancreas, _____ cells secrete insulin, which _____ blood levels of glucose.

- A) delta; raises
- B) alpha; lowers
- C) beta; raises
- D) beta; lowers