

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии

«СОГЛАСОВАНО»  
председатель УМС ММФ  
“28” “12” 2023 г.  
доц., Базиева А.М.



«УТВЕРЖДЕНО»  
на засед. каф. прот. № 5 от  
“26” “12” 2023 г.  
зав. каф к.м.н., доц.  
Джолдубаев С.Ж.

## ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Для итогового контроля по дисциплине

«Human anatomy 1»

на 2023-2024 учебный год

по специальности «560001.-« Лечебное дело»

Курс-I

1-семестр

Наименование дисциплины	Всего	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия		СРС
			Лекции	Практические	
Human anatomy 1	150	5	30ч	45ч	75

Составители:

Джолдубаев С.Дж

Асанбек кызы Канымгул

Эксперт- тестолог: преп: Асанбек кызы К

**ЭКСПЕРТНОЕ ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ БАНКА ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

кафедры «Анатомии, гистологии и норм физиологии»

от «20» 12 2023 г.

на разработанные тестовые задания по дисциплине

«Гистология Анатомия 1»

наименование дисциплины

к.м.н. доц.н.с. Якудубаев С.С.

/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О. автора (авторов)/

Тестовые задания проверены членом экспертной группы тестологов

/указать должность, ученую степень, Ф.И.О./

**Направления проведения оценки структуры и содержания тестового задания**

№	Направление экспертизы	Оценка экспертов	
		Соответствует	Не соответствует
1	Соответствие задания программам и стандартам обучения	<u>                    </u>	
2	Включение в тесты только наиболее важных, базовых знаний	<u>                    </u>	
3	Ясность смысла тестовой ситуации и представления ТЗ	<u>                    </u>	Не ясно
4	Правильность ответа на вопрос ТЗ	<u>                    </u>	Не соответствует
5	Значимость содержания тестового задания (0-сомнительный, 1-допустимый, 2-важный, 3-существенный)	<u>3</u> балл(ов)	
6	Соответствие необходимому числу заданий по каждому разделу дисциплины исходя из его важности и числа часов, отведенных на его изучение в программе.	<u>                    </u>	Не соответствует

Членом экспертной группы выявлены следующие недостатки в тестовом задании не выявлены

Членом экспертной группы внесены следующие исправления (корректировки) в тестовое задание некоторые вопросы отрецензированы

На основании представления тестовых заданий автором (авторами) и проведенной проверки сделала следующее заключение:

1) Содержание тестовых заданий соответствует (не соответствует) содержанию УМКД (нужное подчеркнуть)

2) Представленные тестовые задания в следующем объеме 350 вопросов: соответствуют (не соответствуют) требованиям, предъявляемым к количеству, уровням сложности и формам заданий для составления тестов. (нужное подчеркнуть)

Тестолог Асанбаев С.К. Ж.К. 12.01.24  
подпись дата

Ознакомлен зав. кафедрой Якудубаев С.С. Ж.К.                       
подпись дата

Паспорт фонда тестовых заданий

Направление подготовки (специальность): 560001

Дисциплина: Human anatomy 1

№	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Контролируемые компетенции	Количество тестовых заданий
1	Костная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	80
2	Синдесмология	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	45
3	Миология	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	30
4	Пищеварительная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	40
5	Дыхательная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	35
6	Мочевыделительная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	30
7	Репродуктивная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	35
8	Эндокринная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	35
9	Иммунная система	ОК-1, ИК-2, ПК-15, СЛК-5	20

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Кафедра анатомии, гистологии и нормальной физиологии

Экзаменационные вопросы для студентов (GMR)  
по специальности «560001 – лечебное дело»  
по дисциплине «HUMAN ANATOMY»

на 2023-2024 учебный год

Курс – I, семестр – I

Объем учебной нагрузки по дисциплине  
«HUMAN ANATOMY I» 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 "16" \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 года, протокол № 5.

Ош, 2023

**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

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

- A) small vertebral body size;
- B) foramen in the transverse processes;

**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

**11. 1st vertebra is**

- A) Atlas

- 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;

- 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 has 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) Foramen acusticum 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 triquetral 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) triquetral
- 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) ilacus

**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) Articulate 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) triceps
- B) Buccinator muscle
- C) Sternocleidomastoid
- D) biceps

**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 column, heart
- D) None of these

**244. What is the main feature of typical 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) Manubrium

- 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) Peridial 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 costal
- C) internal intercoastal
- 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) Cuneiform 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) 6<sup>th</sup> month of life
- B) 6<sup>th</sup> year of life
- C) 2<sup>nd</sup> 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) mammatotropes
- 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