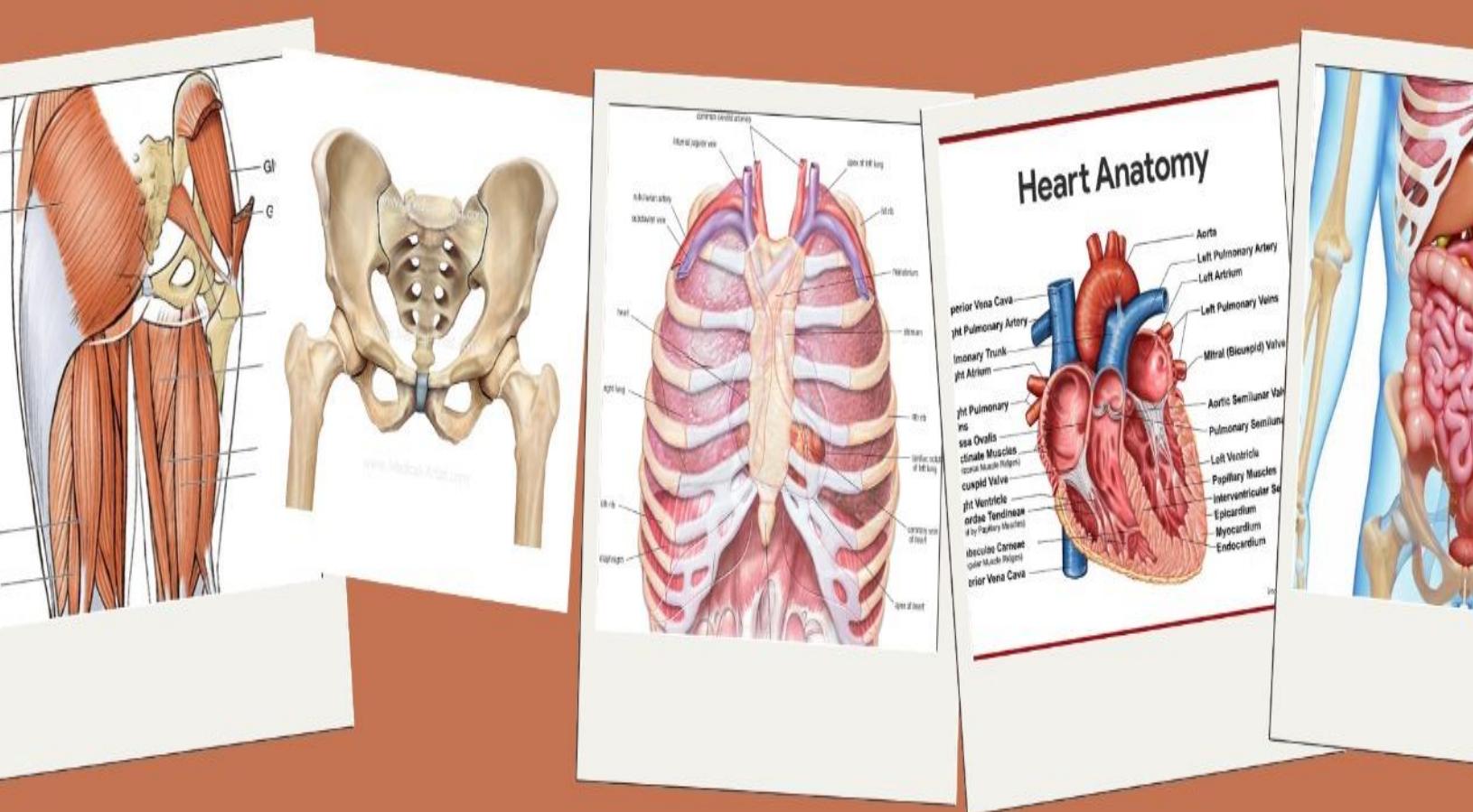




# تجميع أسئلة علم التشريح

# 021 فاينل والأجنة



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**1. One of these muscles is in the first layer of muscles of the sole of the foot:**

- A. Quadratus plantae
- B. Flexor hallucis brevis
- C. Lumbricals
- D. Flexor digiti minimi brevis
- E. Abductor hallucis

Ans: E

**2. Which of the following is not a content of the femoral sheath:**

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Femoral nerve
- C. Femoral vein
- D. Lymphatics
- E. Femoral canal

Ans: B

**3. If the lower third of femur was fractured, which artery could be injured:**

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Popliteal artery
- C. Superior lateral genicular artery
- D. Descending genicular artery
- E. Inferior medial genicular artery

Ans: B

**4. Which of these duos originate from the lateral surface of shaft of fibula:**

- A. Peroneus longus and gastrocnemius
- B. Plantaris and soleus
- C. Flexor digitorum longus and tibialis posterior
- D. Peroneus longus and brevis
- E. Flexor hallucis longus and plantaris

Ans: D

**5. Which of these is a mismatch:**

- A. Sciatic nerve, L4-S3
- B. Saphenous nerve, femoral nerve
- C. Lateral plantar nerve, common peroneal nerve
- D. Medial plantar nerve, tibial nerve
- E. Medial plantar artery, posterior tibial artery

Ans: C

**6. Which of these nerves doesn't supply the skin of the thigh:**

- A. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B. Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C. Iliohypogastric
- D. Ilioinguinal
- E. Genitofemoral

Ans: C

**7. Which of these muscles is Innervated by L5,S1,S2, Extends the hip joint and inserts into iliotibial tract:**

- A. Gluteus minimus
- B. Gluteus medius

- C. Tensor fascia latae
- D. Gluteus maximus
- E. Sartorius

Ans: D

**8. Area between first and second toes is innervated by:**

- A. Superficial peroneal nerve
- B. Sural nerve
- C. Saphenous nerve
- D. Tibial nerve
- E. Deep peroneal nerve

Ans: E

**9. Which of the following is true about the posterior compartment of the thigh:**

- A. Short head of the biceps femoris is innervated by common peroneal nerve
- B. Semitendinosus muscle extends the knee joint
- C. Semimembranosus muscle inserts in the lateral condyle of tibia
- D. Long head of biceps femoris is innervated by common peroneal nerve
- E. Femoral nerve is the main innervation of the posterior compartment of the thigh

Ans: A

**10. The fracture of femur that causes aseptic blood necrosis:**

- A. Retrograde
- B. Subcapital
- C. Basal
- D. Cervical
- E. Distal third of femur

Ans: B

**11. The root of nerve that supplies the lateral thigh:**

- A. L1
- B. L2,L3
- C. L1,L2
- D. L3,L4
- E. L2

Ans: B

**12. Which of the following is False about femoral ring:**

- A. Femoral canal is medial to it
- B. Contains lymphatics
- C. It's the opening of femoral canal
- D. Wider in females than in males
- E. Femoral hernia is more common in females because it is wider

Ans: A

**13. Muscles of the lower border of popliteal fossa are innervated by:**

- A. Sciatic nerve
- B. Femoral nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Tibial nerve
- E. Obturator nerve

Ans: D

**14. The main abductors of the hip joint:**

- A. Gluteus maximus and gracilis
- B. Gluteus minimus and Medius
- C. Tensor fascia latae and gluteus maximus
- D. Piriformis and obturator externus
- E. Inferior gemellus and tensor fascia latae

Ans: B

**15. Which of the following is true about the femoral artery:**

- A. The femoral nerve is medial to it
- B. It occurs in the femoral canal
- C. It initiates before the external iliac artery passes behind the inguinal ligament
- D. The femoral vein is medial to it
- E. It becomes the popliteal artery before passing the adductor hiatus

Ans: D

**16. Wrong about tibialis anterior muscle:**

- A. Supplied by anterior tibial artery
- B. Innervated by deep peroneal nerve
- C. tibialis anterior invert ankle on foot
- D. dorsiflexes the ankle joint
- E. originates from lateral surface of the shaft of tibia

Ans: C

**17. Which of these is a mismatch:**

- A. Iliohypogastric, L1
- B. Genitofemoral, L1-L2
- C. Tibial, L4-S3
- D. Sciatic, L4-S4
- E. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh, L2-L3

Ans: D

**18. Which of these muscles laterally rotates the hip joint and medially rotates the knee joint:**

- A. Biceps femoris
- B. Gracilis
- C. Sartorius
- D. Iliopsoas muscle
- E. Semimembranosus

Ans : C

**19. The nerve that when injured causes equino varus:**

- A. Femoral nerve
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Common peroneal nerve
- E. Tibial nerve

Ans: D

**20. What is the muscle that allows us to stand on our toes:**

- A. Tibialis posterior
- B. Popliteus

- C. Gastrocnemius
- D. Plantaris
- E. Peroneus longus

Ans: C

**21. Housemaid knee is caused by infection in:**

- A. Suprapatellar bursa
- B. Prepatellar bursa
- C. Medial meniscus
- D. Lateral meniscus
- E. Anterior cruciate ligament

Ans: B

**22. Great saphenous vein joins the femoral vein in:**

- A. Femoral canal
- B. Popliteal fossa
- C. Femoral sheath
- D. Saphenous opening
- E. Adductor hiatus

Ans: D

**23. Root value of superior gluteal nerve is:**

- A. L4,L5,S1
- B. L5,S1,S2
- C. S1,S2,S3
- D. L1
- E. L1,L2

Ans: A

**24. Fracture in the neck of femur (immediately beneath the head) is called:**

- A. Retrograde
- B. Cervical
- C. Basal
- D. Subcapital
- E. we can't determine

Ans: D

**25. Which of the following passes between greater and lesser sciatic foramina:**

- A. Superior gluteal nerve
- B. Inferior gluteal nerve
- C. Tendon of obturator internus muscle
- D. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- E. Nerve to obturator internus

Ans: E

**26. The unhappy triad:**

- A. ACL, medial collateral ligament and medial meniscus
- B. PCL, ACL and lateral meniscus
- C. PCL, lateral collateral ligament and medial meniscus
- D. ACL, medial collateral ligament and lateral meniscus
- E. ACL, PCL and lateral meniscus

Ans: A

**27. The artery that passes between tendon of extensor hallucis longus and the tendon of extensor digitorum longus to the second toe is:**

- A. Dorsalis pedis artery
- B. Lateral plantar artery
- C. Medial plantar artery
- D. Posterior tibial artery
- E. External iliac artery

Ans: A

**28. Which of the following is true about obturator nerve:**

- A. Supplies upper medial surface of the thigh
- B. Emerges on the anterior border of psoas major muscle
- C. Arises from L2,L3,L4
- D. Supplies the ischial part of adductor magnus muscle
- E. Its injury causes paralysis of muscles in medial compartment of the thigh except the pubic part of adductor magnus muscle

Ans: C

**29. Choose the wrong statement:**

- A. Lateral planter nerve supplies medial 3&1/2 toes
- B. Nerve that Supplies skin between big toe and 2nd toe is deep peroneal nerve
- C. Medial plantar nerve supplies the medial 3&1/2 toes
- D. Sural nerve supplies lateral aspect of the foot
- E. Lateral plantar nerve supplies lateral 1&1/2 toes

Ans: A

**30. The anteromedial, posteromedial and the medial side of the leg is innervated by:**

- A. Tibial nerve
- B. Saphenous nerve
- C. Common peroneal nerve
- D. Obturator nerve
- E. Femoral nerve

Ans: B

**31. The pulmonary valve is located at the level of:**

- A. 3rd right sternocostal junction
- B. 3rd left sternocostal junction
- C. 4th left intercostal space
- D. 4th left intercostal space
- E. None of the above

Ans: B

**32. One of the following will not be found in middle mediastinum:**

- A. Heart
- B. Pulmonary trunk
- C. Ascending Aorta
- D. Pericardium
- E. Oesophagus

Ans: E

**33. The innervation for the Xiphisternum Will be from:**

- A. T6
- B. T7
- C. T9
- D. T10
- E. L1, L2

Ans: B

**34. The anterior margin of the right pleura extends vertically from the sternoclavicular joint to:**

- A. 6th costal cartilage
- B. 8th rib
- C. 10th rib
- D. 4th costal cartilage
- E. Thoracic spine

Ans: A

**35. Which of the following exist in the left hypochondrium only:**

- A. Stomach
- B. Duodenum
- C. Spleen
- D. Liver
- E. Pancreas

Ans: C

**36. The esophageal hiatus located at the level of:**

- A. T10
- B. T8
- C. T9
- D. T11
- E. T12

Ans: A

**37. The most oblique you rip is:**

- A. 9th rip
- B. 7th rip
- C. 8th rip
- D. 10th rip
- E. None of the above

Ans: A

**38. One of the following will not pass in the superior thoracic aperture:**

- A. Trachea
- B. Thoracic duct
- C. Phrenic nerve
- D. Esophagus
- E. Inferior vena cava

Ans: E

**39. The right lung has different features than the left lung, The right lung is:**

- A. Smaller
- B. Narrower

- C. Lighter
- D. Have a less concave base
- E. Wider

Ans: E

40. The transverse plane that it is located at the level of L3 vertebra:

- A. Transpyloric plane
- B. Subcostal plane
- C. Transtubercular plane
- D. Interspinous plane
- E. Mid-clavicular plane

Ans: B

41. The fertilization occurs in the:

- A. Ampulla
- B. Isthmus
- C. Interstitial part
- D. Infundibulum
- E. None of the above

Ans: A

42. One of the following is not true about the Capacitated sperm:

- A. Pass corona radiata
- B. Undergo with acrosome reaction
- C. Lack to glycoprotein coat and seminal plasma proteins
- D. Penetrates zona pellucida
- E. None of the above

Ans: D

43. The displacement of the hypoblast cells by epiblast cells Will form:

- A. Endoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Ectoderm
- D. Myotome
- E. Somite

Ans: A

44. One of the following will not be formed by the ectodermal germ layer:

- A. The central nervous
- B. The peripheral nervous system
- C. Somites
- D. The sensory epithelium
- E. The epidermis

Ans: C

45. Sacrococcygeal Teratoma cause is:

- A. Primitive streak is not closed
- B. Proliferation of epiblast cells
- C. Invagination of epiblast cells
- D. The formation of the notochord
- E. None of the above

Ans: A

46. One of the following would not be found in the ovulated egg:

- A. Zona pellucida
- B. Corona radiata
- C. Secondary oocyte arrested in the metaphase stage of meiosis II
- D. Second polar body
- E. First polar body

Ans: D

47. Early implantation of blastocyst occurs in:

- A. Day 4
- B. Day 5
- C. Day 6
- D. Day 7
- E. Day 8

Ans: C

48. The ventral and medial walls of the somite will give rise to:

- A. Sclerotome
- B. Limbs and body wall
- C. The myotome
- D. Dermatomes
- E. None of the above

Ans: A

49. The neural crest gives rise to:

- A. The motor part of the nervous system
- B. The sensory part of the nervous system
- C. The ganglia
- D. None of the above
- E. All the above

Ans: D

50. What is the correct statement about third week of development:

- A. The formation of the secondary yolk sac
- B. Hypoblast derive all germ cells
- C. Epiblast derive all germ cell
- D. Hypoblast proliferation
- E. Notochord formation on the upper surface of the epiblast

Ans: C



Ans: B

51. Identify the red labeled structure:

- A. Head
- B. Neck
- C. Shaft
- D. Tubercle
- E. Groove



52. Identify the structure labeled by the box:

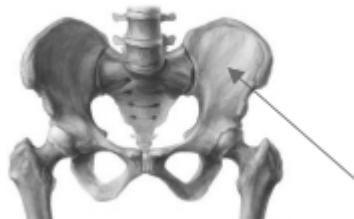
- A. Right border
- B. Left border

- C. Base
- D. Apex
- E. Coronary sulcus

Ans: C

**53. The main function of the muscle that originates from the red labeled area:**

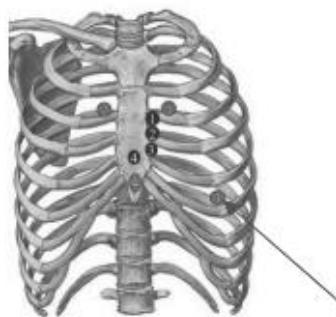
- A. Extend the hip joint
- B. Flex the hip joint
- C. Abduct the hip joint
- D. Adduct the hip joint
- E. None of the above



Ans: B

**54. Name the red Labeled valve:**

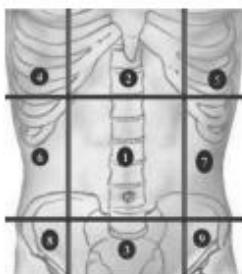
- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Mitral valve
- C. Aortic valve
- D. Tricuspid valve
- E. None of the above



Ans: B

**55. Identify the region labeled by number 2:**

- A. Umbilical
- B. Epigastric
- C. Hypogastric
- D. Right lumbar
- E. Left Hypochondrium



Ans: B

**56. The nerve supply for the Muscles inserted in the green colored area is :**

- A. superior gluteal Nerve
- B. Inferior gluteal nerve
- C. Sciatic nerve
- D. Deep peroneal nerve
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve



Ans: A

**57. Which of the following will be inserted in the red labeled area:**

- A. Teres minor
- B. Teres major
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Supraspinatus
- E. Infraspinatus



Ans: C

**58. Name the green colored structure:**

- A. Capitulum
- B. Trochlea
- C. Medial epicondyle
- D. lateral condyle
- E. olecranon process



Ans: A

59. The nerve supply of the green labeled muscle:

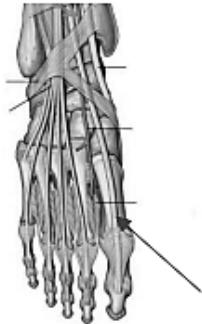
- A. sciatic nerve
- B. Obturator nerve
- C. Femoral nerve
- D. Peroneal nerve
- E. Tibial nerve



Ans: C

60. Identify the red labeled structure:

- A. Tibial anterior muscle
- B. Anterior tibial artery
- C. Deep peroneal nerve
- D. Extensor hallucis longus
- E. Extensor digitorum longus



Ans: D

اللهم علّمنا ما ينفعنا  
وانفعنا بما علّمتنا  
وزدنا علماً



دفعـة الـقدـس تـتـمنـى لـكـم التـوفـيق