**PAPER QUESTIONS:**

1. **Muscles that move a limb away from the midline are:**
   - a- Adductors  b- Flexors  c- Abductors  d- Extensors  e- Rotators

2. **A monoaxial joint where only flexion and extension are possible is the:**
   - a- Pivot  b- Gliding  c- Hinge  d- Plane  e- None is correct

3. **A triangular depression at the posterior part of lower end of Humerus is:**
   - a- Coronoid Fossa  b- Olecranon Fossa  c- Radial Fossa  d- Radial notch  e- None is Correct

4. **The muscle which arises from shoulder girdle and inserts on the tuberosity of humerus is:**
   - a- Deltoid  b- Coracobrachialis  c- Pectoralis Minor  d- Serratus Anterior  e- Latissimus Dorsi

5. **The muscle that originates from the humerus is:**
   - a- Biceps Brachii  b- Coracobrachialis  c- Teres Minor  d- Brachialis  e- Pectoralis Minor

6. **Regarding the Rectus Abdominis muscle, one of the following is INCORRECT:**
   - a- It originates from pubic symphysis
   - b- It inserts into xiphoid process
   - c- It extends vertebral column
   - d- Linea alba separates right and left Recti
   - e- Tendinous intersections are present within its flesh

7. **The muscle in thoracic wall whose fibers are directed forward, downward, and medially is:**
   - a- External intercostal  b- Internal intercostal  c- innermost intercostal  
   - d- Pectoralis Minor  e- b+c

8. **The vertebrae that have spinous processes pointing downward are:**
   - a- All cervical vertebrae
b- All thoracic vertebrae

c- All thoracic vertebrae except for T1

d- All thoracic vertebrae except for T1, T10, T11, T12

e- All lumbar vertebrae except for L3

9. A head, a neck, one large and one small tubercles, and a groove are features of:

a- Upper end of Humerus
b- Lower end of Humerus
c- Upper end of Ulna
d- Lower end of Radius
e- None is correct

10. One of the following pairs is mismatched:

a- Shoulder Joint – Glenoid Labrum
b- Elbow Joint – Circumduction
c- Medial Epicondyle – Lower end of humerus
d- Olecranon process – lower border of humerus
e- b + d

11. Which rib has the longest costal cartilage?

a- 5th  b- 7th  c- 8th  d- 6th  e- 11th

12. Which costal cartilage articulates with xiphoid process?

a- 8th  b- 5th  c- 7th  d- 6th  e- none

13. The Lamina “part of the vertebra” is present between:

a- Body and transverse process
b- Transverse process and the other transverse process
c- Transverse process and Spinous process
d- Pedicle and transverse process
e- none of the above is correct

14. The carpal bone which is related to the distal end of radius is:
15. **The base of the heart is formed mainly by:**
   
   - d- Left atrium    b- Right atrium    c- left ventricle    d- right ventricle    e- Diaphragmatic surface of the heart

16. **Tricuspid valve is located between:**
   
   - a- Left atrium and left ventricle    b- Right atrium and right ventricle    c- Right ventricle and pulmonary trunk    d- Left ventricle and ascending aorta    e- a+b

17. **Chordae Tendineae is Connected to:**
   
   - a- Papillary muscle of right ventricle    b- Papillary muscles of right atrium    c- Pectinate muscles of right ventricle    d- Pectinate muscles of right atrium    e- Cusps of Aortic valve

18. **Which vein is located in the posterior interventricular groove?**
   
   - a- Great cardiac vein    b- Middle cardiac vein    c- Small cardiac vein    d- Coronary sinus    e- Anterior cardiac vein

19. **The circumflex artery in the myocardium is a branch of:**
   
   - a- Right coronary artery    b- Left coronary artery    c- Ascending aorta    d- Coronary sinus    e- Anterior interventricular artery

20. **The brachiocephalic veins are formed by:**
   
   - a- External Jugular and Inferior vena cava    b- Azygous and Hemiazygous veins    c- Internal jugular and Subclavian veins    d- Internal Jugular and Axillary veins
21. **One of the following does not exist in right atrium:**
   
   a. Opening of coronary sinus  
   b. Opening of Superior vena cava  
   c. Fossa ovalis  
   d. Pectinate muscle  
   e. Papillary muscle

22. **One of the following muscles originates from the lateral epicondyle of humerus:**
   
   a. Flexor Digitorum Profundus  
   b. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris  
   c. Brachialis  
   d. Extensor Digitorum  
   e. a+b only

23. **Choose the statement that does not describe the anatomical position correctly:**
   
   a. Face looks forward  
   b. Feet are placed flat on the floor  
   c. Hands are placed on sides of the body with palm facing medially  
   d. Person Stands in an erect position  
   e. All the above statements are correct

24. **Normally, the appendix is located at the:**
   
   a. Right iliac (inguinal) region  
   b. Left Lumbar region  
   c. Right Hypochondrium  
   d. Epigastric region  
   e. Hypogastric region

25. **Spleen is normally located at the:**
   
   a. Right iliac (inguinal) region  
   b. Left Lumbar region  
   c. Left Hypochondrium  
   d. Epigastric region  
   e. Hypogastric region
26. One of the following muscles is attached on the Medial border of scapula:
   a- Rhomboid Major
   b- Rhomboid Minor
   c- Serratus Anterior
   d- a + b + c
   e- a+b only

27. Supination is:
   a- Moving the palm of the hand laterally
   b- Moving the palm of the hand medially
   c- Moving the hand laterally
   d- Moving the hand medially
   e- None of the above is correct

28. One of the following considering the anatomical position is incorrect:
   a- Superficial – Coronal
   b- Medial – Lateral
   c- Anterior – Posterior
   d- Superior - Inferior
   e- Flexion – Extension

29. All of the following are related to the subcostal plane except:
   a- L3.
   b- Opening of the aorta in the diaphragm.
   c- Lower margin of the ribs.
   d- Third part of the duodenum
   e- Origin of the inferior mesenteric art.

30. Concerning the heart, all of the following are correct except:
   a- Apex lies in the 5 intercostal space
   b- Base is opposite to the first thoracic vertebrae
   c- Pulmonary art. arises from the right ventricle
   d- Apex is fully formed by the left ventricle
   e- Anterior interventricular art. arises from the left coronary art.

31. When the ribs are elevated during respiration, which diameter of the chest will expand:
   a- transverse
   b- vertical
c- anteroposterior
d- a & b
e- a & c

32. In the thoracic wall, the muscle which has its fibers directed downward and forward is the:
   A. External intercostal.
   B. Internal intercostal.
   C. Innermost intercostal.
   D. Pectoralis major.

33. One of the following muscle is inserted to the lesser tubercle of humerus is the:
   A. Serratus anterior.
   B. Subscabularis.
   C. Latissimus dorsi.
   D. Pectoralis minor.
   E. Levator scapula.

34. One of the following muscles is inserted into the coracoid process of scapula is the:
   A. Supraspinatus.
   B. Levator scapula.
   C. Teres major.
   D. Pectoralis minor.
   E. Rhomboid major.

35. In the thoracic wall the muscle which has it fibers directed backward is the:
   A. External intercostal.
   B. Internal intercostal.
   C. Innermost intercostal.
   D. Pectoralis major.
   E. Serratus anterior.

36. Which of the following muscles acts on two joints?
   A. Biceps brachii.
   B. Iliacus.
   C. Adductor longus.
D. Brachioradialis.
E. Brachialis.

37. Which of the following muscles of the arm has two actions on the elbow joint?
   A. Brachialis.
   B. Biceps.
   C. Coracobrachialis.
   D. Triceps.
   E. Brachioradialis.

38. Which of the following muscles does NOT act on the anterior abdominal wall?
   A. External oblique.
   B. Rectus abdominis.
   C. Latissimus dorsi.
   D. Internal oblique.

39. Which of the following bone is classified as flat bone?
   A. Vertebra.
   B. Humerus.
   C. Trapezoid.
   D. Sternum.
   E. Patella.

40. Which of the following types of bone is located within a muscle tendon?
   A. Long bone.
   B. Flat bone.
   C. Sesamoid bone.
   D. Irregular bone.
   E. Short bone.

41. Regarding bone surface marking, groove is a:
   A. Narrow slit.
   B. Shallow linear depression.
   C. Completely surrounded space.
   D. Linear elevation.
   E. Short wide elevation.

42. Which of the following ribs is classified as a false rib?
   A. 1st rib.
   B. 3rd rib.
   C. 5th rib.
D. 7th rib.
E. 9th rib.

43. **Which of the following rib is considered as Atypical ?**
   A. 1st rib.
   B. 4th rib.
   C. 6th rib.
   D. 7th rib.
   E. 9th rib.

44. **All of the following bony process are part of the scapula, EXCEPT :**
   A. Spinous process.
   B. Acromion.
   C. Coracoid.
   D. Styliod.

45. **Which of the following bone is considered as carpal bone ?**
   A. Talus.
   B. Scaphoid.
   C. Calcaneus.
   D. Cuboid.
   E. Cuneiform.

46. **Which of the following types of joints has a limited movement :**
   A. Fibrous.
   B. Primary cartilaginous (synchondrosis).
   C. Secondary cartilaginous (symphysis).
   D. Synovial.

47. **What is the classification of elbow joint ?**
   A. Hing synovial.
   B. Planar synovial.
   C. Syndesmoses.
   D. Condyloide synovial.
   E. Pivot synovial.

48. **What is the classification of shoulder joint ?**
   A. Hing synovial.
   B. Planar synovial.
   C. Ball and socket.
   D. Condyloide synovial.
E. Pivot synovial.

49. **Brachial artery is located in the:**
   A. Arm.
   B. Forearm.
   C. Thigh.
   D. Neck.
   E. Abdomen.

50. **External jugular vein drains into:**
   A. Subclavian vain.
   B. Cephalic vain.
   C. Internal jugular vein.
   D. Superior vena cava.
   E. Brachiocephalic vein.

51. **Pericardial cavity is located between:**
   A. Parietal and visceral layers of serous pericardium.
   B. Fibrous and serous layer of pericardium.
   C. Epicardium and myocardium.
   D. Epicardium and endocardium.

52. **The base of the heart is formed mainly by:**
   A. Left atrium.
   B. Right atrium.
   C. Left ventricle.
   D. Right ventricle.
   E. Diaphragmatic surface of the heart.

53. **Mitral valve is located between:**
   A. Left atrium and left ventricle.
   B. Right atrium and right ventricle.
   C. Left ventricle and aorta.
   D. Right ventricle and pulmonary trunk.
   E. Right atrium and superior vena cava.
ANATOMY FINAL EXAM-SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

ANSWERS:

| 1 | C | 8 | C | 15 | A | 22 | D | 29 | A | 36 | A | 43 | A | 50 | A |
| 2 | A | 9 | A | 16 | B | 23 | C | 30 | A | 37 | C | 44 | D | 51 | A |
| 3 | B | 10 | B | 17 | A | 24 | A | 31 | B | 38 | C | 45 | B | 52 | A |
| 4 | A | 11 | B | 18 | B | 25 | C | 32 | E | 39 | D | 46 | C | 53 | A |
| 5 | D | 12 | A | 19 | B | 26 | D | 33 | B | 40 | A | 47 | A |
| 6 | C | 13 | C | 20 | C | 27 | A | 34 | D | 41 | B | 48 | C |
| 7 | A | 14 | C | 21 | E | 28 | A | 35 | B | 42 | E | 49 | A |
✓ LAB EXAM- PRACTICAL QUESTIONS:

1. What is this structure:
   a. Left scapula
   b. Hip bone
   c. Right scapula *
   d. Femur

2. About the drawn line (green line) on the bone which one is right:
   a. Where the biceps is inserted
   b. Spiral groove *
   d. The origin of brachialis
3. The green spot is the insertion for:
   a. Triceps – musculocutaneous nerve
   b. Biceps - musculocutaneous nerve
   c. Brachioradialis – median nerve

4. The two muscles are:
   a. Teres minor and subscapularis
   b. Teres major and infraspinatus
   c. Latissimus dorsi and infraspinatus
   d. Teres major and supraspinatus
5. What is the structure:
   a. Median nerve
   b. Brachial artery *
   c. Axillary artery
   d. Basilic vein

6. This muscle is:
   a. latissimus dorsi
   b. subscapularis
   c. serratus anterior *
   d. teres major
7. The colored area is:
   a. spine of scapula
   b. Coracoid process
   c. Acromion *
   d. scapular notch
**X-RAY NOTES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>The upper arrow: medial epicondyle. The lower arrow: neck of radius (where the brachial artery gives radial &amp; ulnar arteries).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>You can distinguish: 1. clavicle --&gt; sternal &amp; acromial ends, the joints are sternoclavicular &amp; acromioclavicular joints. 2. glenoid cavity --&gt; they can mark supraglenoid or infraglenoid tubercles and ask you: which muscles are originated there?! the answer is long head of biceps and long head of triceps. 3. head of humerus. 4. acromion &amp; coracoid process of scapula.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>The arrowed parts: 1. inferior angle of scapula (origin of latissimus dorsi muscle). 2. acromioclavicular join (synovial joint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapeziad bone</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>What's the arrowed part?! carpometacarpal joint between trapezium &amp; 1st MC bone (it's a saddle joint)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can distinguish: interosseous membrane, interosseous borders of radius &amp; ulna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can distinguish: radius, ulna, two shallows: olecranon fossa & radial fossa. The triangular - shaped thing is used to stabilize the fracture.