

✓ 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:**

a- Capitate b- Trapezium c- Scaphoid d- Hamate e- Pisiform

15. **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

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

- e- None of the above is correct
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. Subscapularis.
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 tow 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. Seconery 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. Condyliode 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 vein.
- B. Cephalic vein.
- 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.

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	B	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	C	19	B	26	D	33	B	40	C	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:



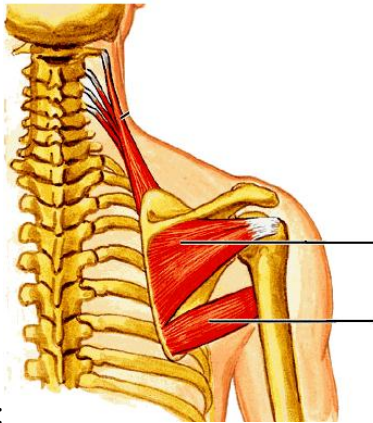
1. What is this structure :
 - a. Left scapula
 - b. Hip bone
 - c. Right scapula *
 - d. Femur



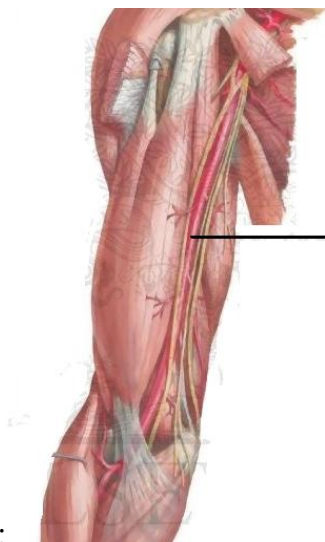
2. About the drawn line (green line) on the bone which one is right :
 - a. Where the biceps is inserted
 - b. spiral groove *
 - d. The origin of brachialis



- 3.The green spot is the insertion for:
- a. Triceps – musculocutaneous nerve
 - b. Biceps - musculocutaneous nerve
 - c. brachioradialis – median nerve

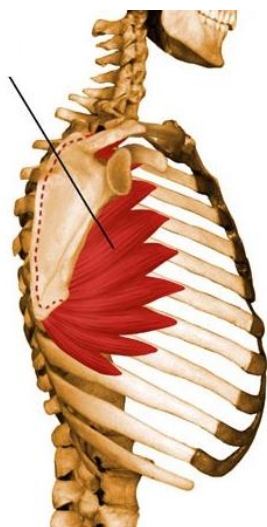


- 4.The two muscles are :
- a. Teres minor and subscapularis
 - b. Teres major and infraspinatus *
 - c. Latissimus dorsi and infraspinatus
 - d. Teres major and supraspinatus



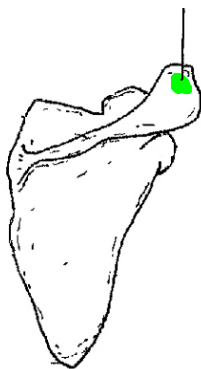
5. What is the structure :

- 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

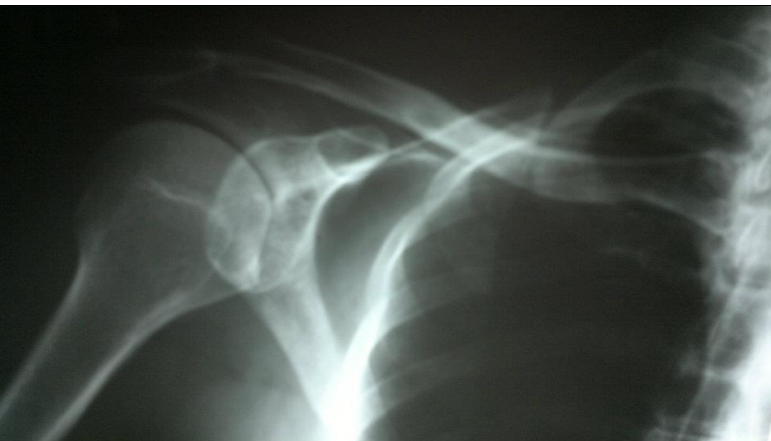


- 7.The colored area is :
- a.spine of scapula
 - b.Coracoid process
 - c.Acromion *
 - d. scapular notch

✓ X-RAY NOTES:

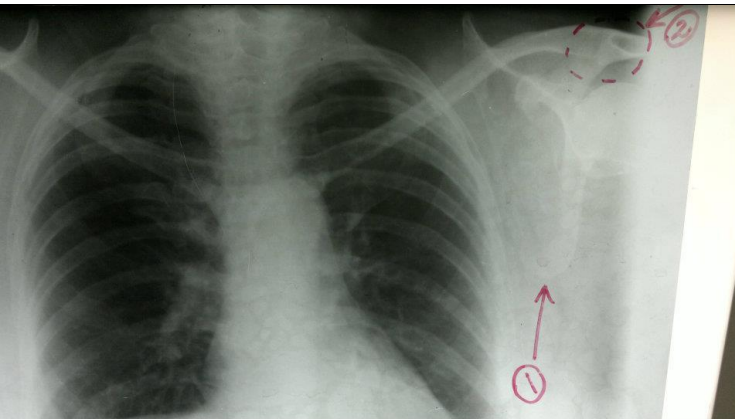


The upper arrow: medial epicondyle.
The lower arrow: neck of radius (where the brachial artery gives radial & ulnar arteries).



You can distinguish:

1. clavicle --> sternal & acromial ends, the joints are sternoclavicular & acromioclavicular joints.
2. glenoid cavity --> 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 & coracoid process of scapula.



The arrowed parts:

1. inferior angle of scapula (origin of latissimus dorsi muscle).
2. acromioclavicular join (synovial joint)



Trapezoid bone



What's the arrowed part?!
carpometacarpal joint between
trapezium & 1st MC bone (it's a
saddle joint)



You can distinguish:
interosseous membrane,
interosseous borders of radius &
ulna.



You can distinguish:
radius, ulna, two shallows: olecranon fossa & radial fossa.
The triangular - shaped thing is used to stabilize the fracture.

ملحوظات:

- ✓ يتوقع وجود سؤال أو سؤالين بالامتحان
- ✓ العملي عن X-Ray: صورة واضحة عليها سهم يطلب تحديد جزء واضح.
- ✓ الشكر الجزيل للزملاء: يزيد لؤي عبد الله، عمر سواس، أسيل النصيرات.
- ✓ موعد الامتحان: يوم الأحد 5/27 الساعة الثامنة والنصف صباحا في مجمع القاعات الطبية، بعده مباشرة يتم الامتحان العملي في كلية الطب على ان ينتهي كل الامتحان الساعة الثانية ظهرا.
- ✓ بالتوفيق "^^"



لا تنسونا من صالح دعائكم

لجان الدفعات