Anatomy & Embryology

Final Exam ( PAST PAPERS )

Med Committee - 2012
Final anatomy lab questions

1) all of the following are signed by the arrows except:
   *a) coronary sinus
   b) right oracel
   c) fossa ovalis
   d) tricuspid opening

2) all of the following are signed by the arrows except:
   *1) pulmonary trunk
   2) right atrium
   3) superior vena cava
   4) right coronary artery

3) the signed structure is:
   *a) bronchus
   b) pulmonary artery
   c) pulmonary vein
4) the related structure to this impression is:
*1) right atrium
2) right ventricle
3) esophagus
4) aortic arch

5) the related structure to this impression is:
*1) stomach
2) left kidney
3) transverse colon

6) all of these structure form the posterior bed of stomach except:
1) diaphragm
2) 1\2 of spleen
*3) liver left lobe

7) the signed structure is supplied by:
1) celiac artery
2) inferior mesenteric artery
*3) superior mesenteric artery
8) the signed structure is:
1) inferior vena cava
*2) caudate lobe
3) quadrate lobe

9) the colored area is related to:
1) subclavian artery
*2) subclavian vein
3) brachial artery

10) what is the kind of this joint:
1) pivot
*2) saddle
11) this muscle is supplied by:
   * 1) axillary nerve
   2) subscapular nerve

13) this vertebra is:
   * 1) typical thoracic vertebra

15) what is wrong about this bone:
   left clavicle
16) what is the related structure for this groove:
radial nerve

17) what is wrong about this muscle:
origion from lower 8 rips

18) the signed muscle is:
extensor carpi radialis longus
19) the insertion of this muscle is:
radial tubercity

20) name this ligament:
coracoacromial ligament
# Final Exam - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Chooses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.  | Touching the tip of the other shoulder anteriorly is impossible when which nerve is injured : | a- thoracodorsal  
b- pectoral nerves  
c- long thoracic  
d- suprascapular  
e- musculoconotantious |
| 2.  | One of these muscles doesn’t enlarge the thorax cavity :                  | a- pectoralis major  
b- anterior abdominal muscles  
c- diaphragm  
d- none of the above |
| 3.  | One of the following is wrong about deciduas :                           | a- deciduas capsularis fuses with desidua partiles  
b- deciduas basilas is the part which directly connect to the embryo |
| 4.  | Which of the following is wrong :                                        | a- type B spermatogonia give priamary spermatocytes  
b- the secretory phase is controlled by estrogen |
| 5.  | In the 4th and 5th months of pregnancy, decidua septa start to form ... and the are characterized by few things except : | a- they are derived from lacunea  
b- they are lined with syncytium  
c- they reach the chorionc plate |
| 6.  | All of the following are related to the sub-costal plane except :         | a- L3  
b- 2nd part of duodenum  
c- bifurcation of descending abdominal aorta  
d- celiac trunk |
| 7.  | All of the following about trachea is right except :                     | a- start at level of C6  
b- if someone بلع something usually it will go to the left bronchus |
| 8.  | About teratogen the mismatch one is :                                    | a- rubella >> cataracts  
b- thalidomide >> limb defect  
c- cytomegalovirus >> can’t cross the placenta |
| 9.  | About Huser’s membrane the wrong sentence is :                           | a- it start forming in the 9th day  
b- it line the exocelomic cavity with the epiblast |
| 10. | Superior mediastanium from ant. To post. :                               | a- Brachiocephalic vein , arch of aorta , trachea , esophagus  
b- arch of aorta , brachiocephalic vein , trachea , esophagus |
| 11. | Concerning the diaphragm , which is wrong :                              | a- left crust work as sphinector  
b – inferior vena cava insert thorough it  
c- aorta enter at level of T12 |
| 12. | Right about thoracic spinal nerves :                                     | a- typical nerves are T2-T9  
b- the most superior in the subcostal grove  
c- lower 5 go to ant. Abdominal wall |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Correct Answer</th>
<th>Incorrect Statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 13. | Wrong statement about heart | a- base is opposite to upper thoracic vertebra  
b- apex is at 5th intercostals space  
c- right side made by right atrium |
| 14. | Right ventricle contains | a- muslci pectinati  
b- atrium proper  
c- chordate tendinie |
| 15. | Wrong about 2nd part of duodenum | a- from L1 to L3  
b- supplied by inferior mesenteric |
| 16. | The wrong difference between jejunum and ilium | a- ilium is longer than jejunum  
b- diameter of jejunum is larger  
c- surface area of ilium is greater |
| 17. | Wrong about inferior vena cava | a- enter from level of T8 in diaphragm  
b- left testicular vein |
| 18. | All of the following occurs in proliferation phase except | a- growing of follicura  
b- tempreature rise  
c- blood vessels enlarge  
d- controlled by FSH and progesterone |
| 19. | One of the following is wrong about ant. Abdominal wall | a- superficial inguinal ring is made by external oblique  
b- deep inguinal ring is made by transverseus abdominos |
| 20. | Endoderm give rise to all of the following excepts | a- epithelial lining respiratory  
b- parenchyma of thyroid  
c- dermatomes |
| 21. | Cubital fossa content from medial to lateral | a- median nerve, brachial art., biceps tendon, radial nerve |
| 22. | Tertiary villi contain | a- blood vessels  
b- syncitium  
c- cyto  
d- all of the above |
| 23. | At the third month the placental membrane is formed of | a- syncitum, cyto, endothelium  
b- syncitum, endothelium |
| 24. | A surgeon made an incision near the appendix, he found a muscle going medialy, downward ... this muscle is | a- internal oblique  
b- recuts abdomins  
c- external oblique |
| 25. | Wrong statement about ribs | a- typical ribs from 3 – 9  
b – rib 4 articulate with vertebra 4 and 5 |
| 26. | Which of the following lies in the post. Mediastanium | a- birficution of trachea  
b- azagous veins |
<p>| 27. | Wrong about portal vein | a- ant. To bile duct |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Wrong about liver:</td>
<td>a- ligamentum teres is the left border of quadrate lobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b – 75% of blood is supplied by portal vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Which is wrong about abnormalities:</td>
<td>a- yolk sac &gt;&gt; meckel’s diverticulum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b-polyhydramnion &gt;&gt; renal agenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Which is mismatched:</td>
<td>a- coronary art. &gt;&gt;&gt; arch of aorta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Which of the following muscles is not related to the rotater coff:</td>
<td>a- teres major</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The exam was 40 Qs ... 22 anatomy ... 18 embryo

* All the question was multiple, 5 choices..
قام بجمع الأسئلة:

عمر سواس - من لجنة دفعة 2011
بالتوقيع بالتوقيع ..
More past papers:

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:
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. 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 its 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 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:**

<p>| | | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lab Exam- Practical:

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

Done By: Med Committee - 2012

GOOD LUCK EVERYBODY