Anatomy questions (lec 1 + 2 ) …

ملاحظة : الاجوبة في اخر صفحة ^_^ لجان الدفعات .. نحن في خدمتكم

1- A 20-year-old woman severely sprains her left ankle while playing tennis. When she tries to move the foot so that the sole faces medially, she experiences severe pain.
3. What is the correct anatomic term for the movement of the foot that produces the pain?

(a) Pronation  
(b) Inversion  
(c) Supination  
(d) Eversion

2- A patient who is standing in the anatomic position is

(a) facing laterally.  
(b) has the palms of the hands directed medially.  
(c) has the ankles several inches apart.  
(d) is standing on his or her toes.  
(e) has the upper limbs by the sides of the trunk.

3- A patient is performing the movement of flexion of the hip joint when she

(a) moves the lower limb away from the midline in the coronal plane.  
(b) moves the lower limb posteriorly in the paramedian plane.  
(c) moves the lower limb anteriorly in the paramedian plane.  
(d) rotates the lower limb so that the anterior surface faces medially.  
(e) moves the lower limb toward the median sagittal plane.

4- Anatomy is a term, which means the study of

a) physiology  
b) morphology  
c) cell functions  
d) human functions
5- The study dealing with the explanations of how an organ works would be an example of:

a) anatomy  
b) cytology  
C) Teleology  
d) physiology

6- The following belong together except which one?

A) brain  
b) vertebral canal  
c) spinal cord  
d) stomach

7- The heart lies specifically in the _____ space.

a) thoracic cavity  
b) mediastinum  
c) abdominal cavity  
d) pleural cavity

8- The orbital cavity would contain the _____.

a) eyes  
b) nasal septum  
c) brain  
d) teeth

9- The wrist is _____ to the fingers with respect to the elbow.

a) distal  
b) inferior  
c) superior  
d) proximal

10- The wrist is the _____ part of the hand region.

a) proximal  
b) distal  
c) superior  
d) inferior
11- A _____ section divides an organ into top and bottom.

a) sagittal
b) oblique
c) coronal
d) transverse

12 - The forearm is a/an _____ area.

a) antecubital
b) antebrachial
c) cephalic
d) crural

13 - The _____ separates the thoracic from abdominal cavities.

a) pelvis
b) rib cage
c) diaphragm
d) peritoneum

14- The central abdominal area is the _____ region.

a) iliac
b) hypogastric
c) peritoneal
d) umbilical

15 - The bone that does not articulate with any other bone is the

a) vomer bone.
b) zygomatic bone.
c) hyoid bone.
d) ethmoid bone.

16 - The bone of the upper arm is the

a) radius
b) ulna
c) humerus
d) femur
17- Wrist drop can result from damage to the ________ nerve.

(a) median  
(b) ulnar  
(c) radial  
(d) anterior interosseous  
(e) axillary

18- The spine of the scapula is continued laterally as the:

A. Coracoid process  
B. Angle of the scapula  
C. Infraglenoid tubercle  
D. supraglenoid tubercle  
E. Acromion process

19- Which of the following statements best describes the scapula?

_ a. It usually overlies the 2nd to 9th ribs.  
_ b. The spine continues laterally as the coracoid process.  
_ c. The suprascapular notch is found on its spine.  
_ d. It provides attachment for both heads of biceps.  
_ e. Most fractures involve the body.

20 - Which statement is the best ending for the following sentence? When considering the humerus, it should be noted that the:

_ a. Lesser tubercle has three facets.  
_ b. Bicipital groove separates the greater and lesser tubercles.  
_ c. Surgical neck separates the head from the tubercles.  
_ d. Common extensor origin is the medial epicondyle.  
_ e. Capitulum articulates with the ulna.
21- Which of the following statements regarding the radius and ulna is correct?
   a. Both have a styloid process at the proximal end.
   b. Both articulate with the humerus at the elbow joint.
   c. Both articulate with the carpal bones at the wrist joint.
   d. Direct injury usually produces transverse fractures of both bones in the distal third.
   e. Fracture is most commonly of the Smith’s type.
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