



قائمة الاسئلة

تشريح جسم الانسان - (118 PHC) - المستوى الأول - قسم صيدلة - النظام الدراسي :- كلية الصيدلة - الفترة الأولى - درجة الامتحان (70)

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- 1) Physical change of the food change of the food particles from large to small, helps to increase the surface area to make chemical digestion more effective :
  - 1)  Mechanical digestion
  - 2)  Chemical digestion
  - 3)  Propulsion
  - 4)  Absorption
- 2) Peritoneum lines the wall of the abdominal cavity is:
  - 1)  Parietal peritoneum
  - 2)  Visceral peritoneum and parietal peritoneum
  - 3)  Visceral peritoneum
  - 4)  Mesentery
- 3) The mucosa .....closest to the lumen of the alimentary canal wall:
  - 1)  Inner most layer
  - 2)  Contains connective tissues
  - 3)  Outer most layer
  - 4)  Non of these
- 4) The tow layers of smooth muscle of Muscularis Externa that help to connect the tub so food passed by(peristalsis) are :
  - 1)  Circular and longitudinal
  - 2)  Circular and lining epithelium
  - 3)  Circular and lamina propia
  - 4)  Circular and adventitia
- 5) Ascending tract—Group is
  - 1)  of nerve fibers in the spinal cord that transmits sensory impulses towards the brain
  - 2)  neuron—transmit nerve impulses from a sensoryreceptor to the spinal cord, brain or dorsal root ganglion.
  - 3)  ganglion—Mass of sensory neuron cell bodies located in the dorsal root of a spinal nerve
  - 4)  Effectors—Responds to stimulation by the motor neuron and produces a response (muscle or gland).
- 6) Synaptic cleft
  - 1)  space between the axon terminals and the dendritic spine
  - 2)  space between the axon and the dendritic spine
  - 3)  space between the axon dendrites and the dendritic spine
  - 4)  dendrites and cell body
- 7) Interneurons carry information
  - 1)  between other neurons only
  - 2)  input
  - 3)  brain and spinal cord
  - 4)  efferent
- 8) ..... cable that extends and carries nerve signals away from the soma
  - 1)  Axon
  - 2)  Dendrites
  - 3)  The cell body of the neuron
  - 4)  Myelin sheath
- 9) The cell body of the neuron Contains the cell's Nucleus its;- .....
  - 1)  No role in neural signaling





- 2) - play role in neural signaling  
3) - no contains DNA  
4) - oval, centrally located structure
- 10) CNS selects ..... orders to the proper muscles or glands  
1)  the motor neurons which can send motor  
2) - the sensory neurons which can send motor  
3) - the motor and sensory neurons which can send motor  
4) - receive the efferent sensations
- 11) It attached to the floor of the mouth by the lingual frenulum and also contains lingual tonsils :  
1)  Tongue  
2) - Cheeks  
3) - Salivary glands  
4) - Teeth
- 12) The curves of the stomach are described as the :  
1)  Greater and lesser curvature  
2) - Pyloric antrum  
3) - Greater curvature  
4) - Lesser curvature
- 13) It has four lobes : right and left lobes that are divided by the falciform ligament, caudate lobe and quadrate lobe :  
1)  Liver  
2) - Pancreas  
3) - Salivary gland  
4) - Gall bladder
- 14) The Skeleton consists of:-  
1)  Bones, cartilage, joints, and ligaments  
2) - Cartilage, joints, and ligaments  
3) - Bones, cartilage, muscles  
4) - Bones, cartilage, joints, and 1 muscles
- 15) Moving part is carried away from the body/ reference line.  
1)  Abduction  
2) - Adduction  
3) - Circumduction  
4) - Extension
- 16) The cranium serves to enclose:-  
1)  brain  
2) - nasal  
3) - oral cavity  
4) - eye
- 17) Region of the upper limb between the shoulder and elbow it's:  
1)  Humerus  
2) - scapulae  
3) - radius  
4) - ulna
- 18) Superior Thyroid Artery  
1)  Arises from the external carotid artery near its origin  
2) - Arises from the internal carotid artery near its origin  
3) - Arises from the common carotid artery near its origin  
4) - Arises from the right carotid artery near its origin





- 19) Pulmonary semilunar valve
- 1) + Between R ventricle and pulmonary trunk
  - 2) - Between L ventricle and pulmonary trunk
  - 3) - Between L atrium and L ventricle
  - 4) - Between L ventricle and aorta
- 20) Tricuspid valve is
- 1) + Between R atrium and R ventricle
  - 2) - Between R atrium and L ventricle
  - 3) - Between R atrium and L atrium
  - 4) - Between R Ventricle and L ventricle
- 21) Triangular sesamoid bone it's
- 1) + Patella
  - 2) - Tarsus
  - 3) - Fibula
  - 4) - Tibia
- 22) Forms posteroinferior region of the coxal bone it's
- 1) + ischium
  - 2) - Ilium
  - 3) - pubis
  - 4) - femur
- 23) Attaches to the axial skeleton by strong ligaments, Acetabulum is a deep cup that holds the head of the:
- 1) + femur
  - 2) - Humerus
  - 3) - Patella
  - 4) - Tibia
- 24) Internal Carotid artery
- 1) + It is one of the terminal branches of the common carotid artery
  - 2) - It is one of the terminal branches of the Facial Artery artery
  - 3) - It is one of the terminal branches of the subclavain artery
  - 4) - It arises from the terminal branches of external carotid artery.
- 25) Lie on the dorsal surface of the rib cage, Located between ribs 2 – 7, Have three borders, Have three angles it's:
- 1) + scapulae
  - 2) - clavicles
  - 3) - radius
  - 4) - ulna
- 26) The vertebrae which bodies are thick and robust, transverse processes are thin and tapered
- 1) + Lumbar vertebrae
  - 2) - Sacrum
  - 3) - Thoracic vertebrae
  - 4) - Cervical vertebrae
- 27) The vertebrae which lacks a body and spinous process
- 1) + Atlas
  - 2) - Cervical vertebrae
  - 3) - Axis
  - 4) - Sacrum
- 28) The gelatinous inner sphere of intervertebral disc is:
- 1) + Nucleus pulposus
  - 2) - Spine





- 3) - Herniated disc  
4) - Annulus fibrosis
- 29) Forms the inferior part of the nasal septum it is:
- 1)  Vomer  
2) - Palatine bones  
3) - Nasal bone  
4) - Lacrimal bone
- 30) The bones which, form the inferolateral portion of the skull are:-
- 1)  Temporal  
2) - Sphenoid bone  
3) - Occipital bone  
4) - Frontal bone
- 31) Forearm is rotated that the palm faces towards ground.
- 1)  Pronation  
2) - Supination  
3) - Circumduction  
4) - Flexion
- 32) A plane at right angles to the sagittal / coronal plane dividing the body into an upper and lower part.
- 1)  Transverse plane  
2) - Coronal plane  
3) - Sagittal  
4) - Mid sagittal
- 33) The clavicle and the scapula consists of the
- 1)  Pectoral girdles  
2) - upper and lower limbs  
3) - lower limbs  
4) - upper l limbs
- 34) In anatomical position
- 1)  The radius is lateral and the ulna is medial  
2) - The ulna is lateral and the is radius medial  
3) - The radius is lower and the ulna is upper  
4) - The is ulna lower and the radius is upper
- 35) Intercalated disks contain many gap junctions, function as a single unit - syncytium found in
- 1)  heart  
2) - lung  
3) - kidney  
4) - spleen

