



## قائمة الاسئلة

## تشريح جسم الانسان - (118 PHC)- المستوى الأول -قسم صيدلة - النظام الدراسي :- - كلية الصيدلة - الفترة الأولى- درجة الامتحان (70) دكتور/صالح أحمد العميسي

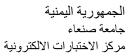
- 1) Physical change of the food change of the food particles from large to small, helps to increase the surface area to make chemical digestion more effective:
  - 1) + Mechanical digestion
  - 2) Chemical digestion
  - 3) Propulsion
  - 4) Absorption
- 2) Peritoneum lines the wall of the abdominal cavity is:
  - 1) + Parietal peritoneum
  - 2) Visceral peritoneum and parietal peritoneum
  - 3) Visceral peritoneum
  - 4) Mesentery
- 3) .he 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
  - 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

4 / 1 الصفحة



- 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 I 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) eve
- 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

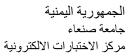
4 / 2 الصفحة





- 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.
- 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

4/ 3 الصفحة





- 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

4 / 4 الصفحة