



قائمة الاسئلة

تشريح واجنه- طب بشري- سنه اولي-درجة الاختبار (180)

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- 1) Regarding oogenesis , all statements are correct ,EXCEPT
 - 1) - its starts during fetal life
 - 2) - its completed during puberty
 - 3) - it continues till menopause
 - 4) + primary oocytes are formed after birth
 - 5) - the second meiotic division is completed after fertilization
- 2) Regarding capacitation of the sperm , choose the correct statement
 - 1) - is caused by the zona pellucida
 - 2) - occurs in the male
 - 3) - prevents polyspermy
 - 4) + is essential for fertilization
 - 5) - removes the head of the sperm
- 3) The most common site for implantation in ectopic pregnancy is
 - 1) - internal os of the uterus
 - 2) - mesentery
 - 3) - ovary
 - 4) + uterine tubes
 - 5) - cervix of the uterus
- 4) The time required for a spermatogonium to become a mature sperm is
 - 1) - 2 days
 - 2) - 10 days
 - 3) + 60-64 days
 - 4) - 50 days
 - 5) - 73-75 days
- 5) The follicular phase of the ovarian cycle is under the control of
 - 1) - progesterone
 - 2) - corpus luteum
 - 3) - luteinizing hormone
 - 4) + pituitary FSH
 - 5) - none of the above
- 6) The fetal part of placenta is derived from
 - 1) - decidua capsularis
 - 2) - decidua basalis
 - 3) - decidua parietalis
 - 4) + chorion frondosum
 - 5) - chorion leave
- 7) Attachment of the umbilical cord to the margin of placenta is called
 - 1) - placenta membranacea
 - 2) - placenta praevia marginalis
 - 3) - placenta succenturiata
 - 4) + battledore placenta
 - 5) - velamentous insertion of the cord
- 8) The process of sperm capacitation takes place within the
 - 1) - testes
 - 2) - male urethra



- 3) ☒ female genital tract
- 4) ☐ ovum
- 5) ☐ embryo
- 9) Pyopagus means
- 1) ☐ monozygotic twins fused at the thoracic region
- 2) ☐ dizygotic twins fused at the thoracic region
- 3) ☒ monozygotic twins fused at the sacral region
- 4) ☐ dizygotic twins fused at the sacral region
- 5) ☐ monozygotic twins fused at the head region
- 10) The stage that implants into the uterus is
- 1) ☐ morula
- 2) ☒ blastocyst
- 3) ☐ 2 cell stage
- 4) ☐ 4 cell stage
- 5) ☐ zygote
- 11) Only one sperm can penetrate the oocyte membrane because of
- 1) ☒ the zona reaction
- 2) ☐ the corona reaction
- 3) ☐ hyaluronidase reaction
- 4) ☐ negative chemotaxis
- 5) ☐ formation of the second polar body
- 12) Which syndrome has 44 XXY chromosomes
- 1) ☐ down's
- 2) ☐ turner's
- 3) ☒ klinefelter's
- 4) ☐ edward's
- 5) ☐ cri du chat
- 13) The major source of intraembryonic mesoderm is
- 1) ☒ primitive streak
- 2) ☐ ectoderm
- 3) ☐ endoderm
- 4) ☐ prechordal plate
- 5) ☐ neuraxial canal
- 14) The axial skeleton is derived from the
- 1) ☒ somites
- 2) ☐ intermediate cell mass of mesoderm
- 3) ☐ intraembryonic somatopleure
- 4) ☐ neural groove
- 5) ☐ intraembryonic splanchnopleure
- 15) The vessels of the umbilical cord are
- 1) ☐ 1 artery , 1 vein
- 2) ☐ 2 arteries , 2 veins
- 3) ☐ 1 artery , 2 veins
- 4) ☒ 2 arteries , 1 vein
- 5) ☐ 2 arteries , no veins
- 16) Which type of bone is the pisiform
- 1) ☐ long
- 2) ☒ sesamoid
- 3) ☐ irregular



- 4) - pneumatic
5) - flat
- 17) The skeleton of the hand include all the following EXCEPT
- 1) - three phalanges in index finger
 - 2) - five metacarpal bones
 - 3) + seven carpal bones
 - 4) - two phalange in thumb
 - 5) - three phalanges in little finger
- 18) Which one of the following is a part of the axial skeleton
- 1) - humerus
 - 2) - scapula
 - 3) - tibia
 - 4) - fibula
 - 5) + sternum
- 19) The diaphysis
- 1) + has a medullary cavity
 - 2) - forms the ends of the long bone
 - 3) - is covered by articular cartilage
 - 4) - Develops by 2ry center of ossification
 - 5) - is fromed of cancellous bone
- 20) which one of the following is a rotatory movement
- 1) - protraction
 - 2) - inversion
 - 3) - abduction
 - 4) - flexion
 - 5) + pronation
- 21) Abduction of fingers means movement of figners away from
- 1) - Thumb
 - 2) - index
 - 3) + middle finger
 - 4) - ring finger
 - 5) - little finger
- 22) what is the joint that contains a cartilaginous disc
- 1) - superior radioulnar joint
 - 2) - ankle joint
 - 3) - metacarpophalangeal joints
 - 4) + temporo-mandibular joint
 - 5) - carpometacarpal joint of thumb
- 23) The function of the tendon is to link
- 1) + muscle to a bone
 - 2) - a bone to a cartilage
 - 3) - muscle to skin
 - 4) - cartilage to skin
 - 5) - bone to bone
- 24) Which one of the following structures never lies inside synovial cavity
- 1) - articular cartilage
 - 2) - menisci
 - 3) - synovial fluid
 - 4) + fibrous capsule



- 5) - ligaments
- 25) AS regards the skeletal muscles , choose the INCORRECT statement
- 1) ☒ the origin is the most moveable end of the muscle
 - 2) - contraction means approximation of origin and insertion
 - 3) - septa from deep fascia divide them into groups
 - 4) - they are mostly under voluntary control
 - 5) - they are innervated by motor , sensory & autonomic nerve fibers
- 26) Brain stem is formed of
- 1) - pons , medulla and cerebellum
 - 2) - pons , medulla and thalamus
 - 3) - pons , midbrain and hypothalamus
 - 4) - midbrain medulla and cerebellum
 - 5) ☒ midbrain , pons and medulla
- 27) Lymph capillaries are absent from
- 1) - bones
 - 2) - stomach
 - 3) - lungs
 - 4) ☒ articular cartilage
 - 5) - lips
- 28) The thoracic duct drains the lymph from
- 1) - right side of head & neck
 - 2) ☒ right lower limb
 - 3) - right upper limb
 - 4) - right half of thorax
 - 5) - the whole thorax
- 29) The sagittal plane
- 1) - is a horizontal plane
 - 2) ☒ lies parallel to the median plane
 - 3) - divides the body into upper and lower parts
 - 4) - divides the body into anterior and posterior parts
- 30) the number of cervical spinal cord segments is
- 1) - 1
 - 2) - 5
 - 3) - 7
 - 4) ☒ 8
 - 5) - 12
- 31) The glenoid cavity articulates with the head of the humerus by
- 1) - fibrous joint
 - 2) - cartilaginous joint
 - 3) - synovial joint of plane variety
 - 4) - synovial joint of hinge variety
 - 5) ☒ synovial joint of ball and socket variety
- 32) The bicipital groove of the humerus lodges (contains) the
- 1) - long head of the triceps
 - 2) ☒ long head of the biceps
 - 3) - short head of the biceps
 - 4) - coracobrachialis
 - 5) - axillary artery
- 33) The axilla doesn't contain



- 1) - axillary artery
 - 2) - axillary vein
 - 3) + trunks of the brachial plexus
 - 4) - fat
 - 5) - tail of the breast
- 34) The usual number of branches of posterior cord of brachial plexus is
- 1) - 1
 - 2) - 2
 - 3) - 3
 - 4) - 4
 - 5) + 5
- 35) The deformity caused by Erb's paralysis is called
- 1) - winging of the scapula
 - 2) + policeman's tip position
 - 3) - ape hand
 - 4) - wrist drop
 - 5) - claw hand
- 36) Paralysis of the serratus anterior muscle causes
- 1) + winging of the scapula
 - 2) - policeman's tip position
 - 3) - ape hand
 - 4) - wrist drop
 - 5) - claw hand
- 37) Lymphatics from the nipple and areola drain first into the
- 1) - apical group of the axillary lymph nodes
 - 2) - central group of the axillary lymph nodes
 - 3) + pectoral group of the axillary lymph nodes
 - 4) - subscapular group of the axillary lymph nodes
 - 5) - parasternal lymph nodes
- 38) Paralysis of the deltoid muscle causes
- 1) - loss of abduction of the arm from 0 to 90
 - 2) - loss of abduction of the arm from 0 to 15
 - 3) + loss of abduction of the arm from 15-90
 - 4) - loss of abduction of the arm from 90-180
 - 5) - none of the above
- 39) Anastomosis around the scapula connects the subclavian artery with
- 1) - first part of the axillary artery
 - 2) - second part of the axillary artery
 - 3) + third part of the axillary artery
 - 4) - brachial artery
 - 5) - none of the above
- 40) The distal row of the carpal bones doesn't contain the
- 1) - trapezium
 - 2) - trapezoid
 - 3) + scaphoid
 - 4) - capitate
 - 5) - hamate
- 41) Regarding the breast, one is incorrect
- 1) - the circular pigmented area is called the areola



- 2) ☒ its lymphatic drainage is mainly to the parasternal lymph node
- 3) ☐ has about 20 lobes , each is drained by a lactiferous duct
- 4) ☐ the gland is firmly attached to the dermis by the suspensory ligament
- 5) ☐ it has an upward and lateral extension called the axillary tail
- 42) which of these structures passes deep to the flexor retinaculum at the wrist
- 1) ☐ tendon of the palmaris longus
- 2) ☐ ulnar nerve
- 3) ☒ median nerve
- 4) ☐ ulnar artery
- 5) ☐ radial artery
- 43) Tumor in the quadrangular space of the axillary region may damage the
- 1) ☐ anterior circumflex humeral artery
- 2) ☒ posterior circumflex humeral artery and axillary nerve
- 3) ☐ posterior circumflex humeral artery and radial nerve
- 4) ☐ radial nerve and profunda brachii artery
- 5) ☐ axillary nerve and profunda brachii artery
- 44) The following is a branch of the 3rd part of the axillary artery
- 1) ☐ costocervical trunk
- 2) ☐ transverses cervical artery
- 3) ☐ lateral thoracic artery
- 4) ☐ thoracoacromial artery
- 5) ☒ subscapular artery
- 45) The muscle which divides the axillary artery into 3 parts is the
- 1) ☐ pectoralis major
- 2) ☒ pectoralis minor
- 3) ☐ teres major
- 4) ☐ teres minor
- 5) ☐ latissimus dorsi
- 46) The brachial artery begins at the lower border of the
- 1) ☐ pectoralis major
- 2) ☐ pectoralis minor
- 3) ☒ teres major
- 4) ☐ teres minor
- 5) ☐ latissimus dorsi
- 47) the superficial vein that runs on the medial side of the upper limb is the
- 1) ☐ median cubital vein
- 2) ☐ median vein of forearm
- 3) ☐ axillary vein
- 4) ☐ cephalic vein
- 5) ☒ basilic vein
- 48) The superficial palmar arterial arch is formed mainly by the
- 1) ☐ continuation of the radial artery
- 2) ☒ continuation of the ulnar artery
- 3) ☐ superficial branch of the radial artery
- 4) ☐ anterior interosseous artery
- 5) ☐ posterior interosseous artery
- 49) The musculocutaneous nerve pierces which of the following muscles
- 1) ☐ pectoralis major
- 2) ☐ biceps



- 3) - brachialis
4) + coracobrachialis
5) - brachioradialis
- 50) The dermatome of the little finger is supplied by which spinal cord segment
1) - C5
2) - C6
3) - C7
4) + C8
5) - T1
- 51) During walking , the pelvis is stabilized by which of the following muscles
1) - gluteus maximus
2) - obturator internus
3) + gluteus medius
4) - obturator externus
5) - quadratus femoris
- 52) Which of the following muscles is the main flexor of the thigh
1) - superior gemellus
2) - adductor longus
3) - gracilis
4) + psoas
5) - obturator internus
- 53) In the femoral canal , the neck of the femoral hernia lies
1) + below and lateral to the pubic tubercle
2) - above and medial to the pubic tubercle
3) - at the saphenous opening
4) - in the obturator canal
5) - lateral to the iliacus muscle
- 54) Unlocking of knee joint to permit flexion is caused by the action of the
1) - vastus medialis muscle
2) - articularis genu muscle
3) - gastrocnemius muscle
4) - biceps femoris muscle
5) + popliteus muscle
- 55) The calcaneus participates in the formation of which arch(es) of the foot
1) - medial longitudinal arch only
2) + medial and lateral longitudinal arches
3) - transverse arch only
4) - medial longitudinal and transverse arches
5) - lateral longitudinal and transverse arches
- 56) Which of the following structures does not pass through the greater sciatic foramen
1) - the superior gluteal artery
2) - the sciatic nerve
3) + the obturator internus tendon
4) - the pudendal nerve
5) - the inferior gluteal vein
- 57) One of the following doesn't pass through the subsartorial (adductor) canal
1) - the descending genicular artery
2) + the nerve to vastus lateralis
3) - the femoral artery



- 4) - the saphenous nerve
5) - the femoral vein
- 58) Which of the following muscles is not present in the floor of the femoral triangle
- 1) - the pectineus
2) - the adductor longus
3) - the iliacus
4) - the psoas
5) + the adductor brevis
- 59) Following a car accident and some healing time , a patient is not able to rise from a sitting position . This could be due to a lesion of which of the following nerves ?
- 1) - femoral nerve
2) - obturator nerve
3) - nerve to iliopsoas
4) - superior gluteal nerve
5) + inferior gluteal nerve
- 60) Paralysis of the quadriceps femoris results mainly in loss of
- 1) - flexion of the thigh
2) - extension of the thigh
3) - flexion of the leg
4) + extension of the leg
5) - lateral rotation of the leg
- 61) Which one of the following is the principal invertor of the foot
- 1) + tibialis anterior
2) - peroneus longus
3) - popliteus muscle
4) - soleus
5) - gastrocnemius muscle
- 62) The following is found superficially immediately anterior to the medial malleolus
- 1) - dorsalis pedis artery
2) - arcuate artery
3) - anterior tibial artery
4) - small saphenous vein
5) + greater saphenous vein
- 63) The dorsalis pedis artery is usually a direct continuation of which artery
- 1) - femoral
2) - popliteal
3) - peroneal
4) + anterior tibial artery
5) - posterior tibial artery
- 64) The most powerful (the main) extensor of the thigh is the
- 1) + gluteus maximus
2) - gluteus medius
3) - psoas major
4) - obturator externus
5) - piriformis
- 65) The greater sciatic foramen is bounded by which of the following ligaments
- 1) - sacroiliac
2) + sacrotuberous
3) - inguinal



- 4) - uterosacral
5) - none of the above
- 66) The nerve supply of the muscles inserted into the iliotibial tract is
1) - superior gluteal and sciatic nerve
2) - inferior gluteal and sciatic nerve
3) + superior and inferior gluteal nerves
4) - sciatic and obturator nerves
5) - obturator and femoral nerves
- 67) The small (short) saphenous vein terminates into :
1) - femoral vein
2) + popliteal vein
3) - great saphenous vein
4) - dorsal venous arch
5) - vena comitantes of posterior tibial artery
- 68) The plantar arch is formed mainly by
1) - doralis pedis artery
2) - medial plantar artery
3) + lateral plantar artery
4) - arcuate artery
5) - 1st plantar metatarsal artery
- 69) Pain from lateral side of the dorsum fo the foot is carried by the
1) - saphenous nerve
2) + sural nerve
3) - superficial peroneal nerve
4) - deep peroneal nerve
5) - lateral plantar nerve
- 70) The dermatome of the lower part of the front of the thigh(patellar region) is :
1) - L1
2) + L3
3) - L4
4) - L5
5) - S1
- 71) The sternal angle of lousis lies opposite the disc between the
1) - 1st and 2nd thoracic vetebra
2) - 2nd and 3rd thoracic vetebra
3) - 3rd and 4th thoracic vetebra
4) + 4th and 5th thoracic vetebra
5) - 5th and 6th thoracic vetebra
- 72) The lower end of the sternum lies apporximately opposite the
1) - 5th thoracic vetebra
2) - 7th thoracic vetebra
3) + 9th thoracic vetebra
4) - 10th thoracic vetebra
5) - 11th thoracic vetebra
- 73) The superior vena cava is formed by the union of the
1) - internal jugular vein and subclavian vein
2) - internal jugular vein and brachiocephalic vein
3) - azygos vein and superior hemiazygos vein
4) + 2 brachiocephalic veins



- 5) - 2 pulmonary veins
- 74) Which of the following is Not a tributary of the azygos vein
- 1) - superior hemiazygos vein
 - 2) - inferior hemiazygos vein
 - 3) + 1st right posterior intercostal vein
 - 4) - right superior intercostal vein
 - 5) - right bronchial vein
- 75) One of the following is a typical intercostal nerve
- 1) - 1st intercostal nerve
 - 2) - 2nd intercostal nerve
 - 3) + 3rd intercostal nerve
 - 4) - 7th intercostal nerve
 - 5) - 10th intercostal nerve
- 76) The thoracic duct
- 1) + enters the thorax through the aortic opening of the diaphragm
 - 2) - enters the thorax through the vena caval opening of the diaphragm
 - 3) - it passes through the middle mediastinum
 - 4) - it drains lymph from the right lung and pleura
 - 5) - terminates in the right brachiocephalic vein
- 77) The true ribs are
- 1) - all the 12 pairs
 - 2) - the first pair only
 - 3) + the upper 7 pairs
 - 4) - the lower 5 pairs
 - 5) - the lower 2 pairs
- 78) The intervertebral disc is
- 1) - formed of hyaline cartilage
 - 2) - synovial joint
 - 3) - fibrous joint
 - 4) - primary cartilaginous joint
 - 5) + secondary cartilaginous joint
- 79) The transverse sinus of the pericardium is located behind the
- 1) - left atrium
 - 2) - right atrium
 - 3) - superior vena cava
 - 4) - inferior vena cava
 - 5) + ascending aorta
- 80) Which of the following is NOT a branch of the descending thoracic aorta
- 1) + second posterior intercostal artery
 - 2) - third posterior intercostal artery
 - 3) - left bronchial arteries
 - 4) - subcostal artery
 - 5) - esophageal arteries