

أسئلة السنوات

لجنة طب الأسنان

FIRST YEAR - SECOND SEMESTER

General Anatomy Mid



1. Which of the following is the most lateral carpal bone :

- A. Lunate
- B. Scaphoid
- C. Trapezium
- D. Pisiform

Answer : B

2. The tarsal bone which articulate with 4th metatarsal bone

- A. Navicular
- B. Calcaneus
- C. Talus
- D. Cuboid

Answer: D

3. Which muscle is responsible for dorsaflexion

- A. Tibialis anterior
- B. Tibialis postrior
- C. Felxor digitalis longus
- D. Peroneus longus

Answer: A

4. The head of radius articulates with:

- A. Trochlea
- B. Capitellum
- C. Olecranon
- D. Radial fossa

Answer: B

5. Two muscles are supplied by C1 through hypoglossal nerve

- A. Thyrohyoid & sternomastoid
- B. Thyrohyoid & Geniohyoid
- C. Sternomastoid & Geniohyoid
- D. Sternothyroid & Sternothyroid

Answer: B

6. Which of the following is incorrect regarding knee joint

- A. It is an articulation of femur, tibia and fibula
- B. It is the largest and most complex joint in the body
- C. It has minimal medial and lateral rotation
- D. It is mostly common injured
- E. its an example of bicondylar joint(modified hing)

Answer: A

7. Which of the following is mismatched:

- A. Clavicle + Scapula = shoulder (pectoral) girdle
- B. hip bone + femur = pelvic girdle
- C. Humerus + ulna + radius = elbow

Answer: C

8. Which muscle acts on the shoulder girdle

- A. Serratus Anterior
- B. Triceps brachii
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Brachialis

Answer: A

9. Which of the following is the most lateral carpal bone :

- A. Lunate
- B. Scaphoid
- C. triquetrum
- D. Piriformis
- E. Cuboidal

Answer: B

10. Which bone has paranasal sinus

- A. frontal bone
- B. Nasal bone
- C. Lacrimal bone
- D. Palatine bone

Answer: A

11. Which Muscle depresses the mandible:

- A. Temporalis
- B. Masseter
- C. lateral pterygoid
- D. Medial pterygoid

Answer: C

12. The correct matching between the muscle and it's nerve supply:

- A. Omohyoid muscle-Ansa cervicalis
- B. Mylohyoid muscle-facial nerve
- C. Sternomastoid muscle-spinal nerve
- D. Thyrohyoid muscle-Ansa cervicalis

Answer: A

13. Incorrect matching regarding the muscle and it's nerve supply

- A. Gluteus maximus-inferior gluteal N
- B. Biceps femoris-sciatic
- C. Sartorius-femoral N
- D. Gracilis- inferior gluteal N

Answer : D

14. The muscle that is supplied by glossopharyngeal N (IX cranial N):

- A. Geniohyoid Muscle
- B. Mylohyoid Muscle
- C. Stylopharyngeus muscle
- D. Thyrohyoid muscle
- E. Longus capitis muscle

Answer: C

15. The correct statement regarding the laryngeal cartilages

- A. The thyroid cartilage is the smallest of the laryngeal cartilages
- B. cricoid cartilage is the only complete ring.
- C. Thyroid cartilage has three lamina
- D. The single laryngeal cartilages are two cartilage

Answer: B

16. Which of the following is correct about hip bone:

- A. Acetabulum articulates with the sacrum.
- B. The iliac crest makes the anterior border of the hip bone.
- C. The ischial spine separates the superior sciatic notch from the inferior sciatic notch.
- D. The pubic symphysis connects the sacrum to the ilium.

Answer: C

17. Which of the following is correct about the masseter muscle:

- A. Supplied by the facial nerve.
- B. Originates from the subcutaneous tissue.
- C. Depresses the mandible.
- D. Is inserted into the mandible.

Answer: D

18. Which of the following statements is correct:

- A. Pronation is the medial rotation of the forearm.
- B. Pronation is the lateral rotation of the forearm.
- C. Supination is the medial rotation of the forearm.
- D. Dorsiflexion is bending the foot downwards.

Answer: A

19. Which of the following is correct:

- A. The carpo-metacarpal joint is a saddle joint.
- B. The wrist joint is a saddle joint.
- C. The shoulder joint is a plane joint.
- D. The acromioclavicular is a ball-and-socket joint.

Answer: A

20. Which of the following joints has white fibrocartilage:

- A. Gomphosis.
- B. Epiphysial plate of long bones.
- C. Intervertebral disks.
- D. Sutures of the skull.

Answer: C

21. Which of the following is correct about upper end of femur:

- A. Articulates with the tibia.
- B. 2ry center of ossification.
- C. Separated from the shaft by the metaphysis.
- D. Its head is less than half of a sphere.

Answer: B

22. Which of the following muscles causes an inversion of the foot:

- A. Tibialis anterior.
- B. Peroneus longus.
- C. Popliteus.
- D. Soleus.

Answer: A

23. Which of the following muscles is supplied by C1 fibers through the hypoglossal nerve:

- A. Digastric and lateral pterygoid.
- B. Mylohyoid and thyrohyoid.
- C. Stylohyoid and stylothyroid.
- D. Genohyoid and thyrohyoid.

Answer: D

24. What passes through foramen spinosum:

- A. Accessory meningeal artery.
- B. Middle meningeal artery.
- C. Mandibular nerve.
- D. Internal carotid artery.

Answer: A

25. The space between the costal cartilages contains:

- A. External intercostal muscle.
- B. Internal intercostal muscle.
- C. Internal intercostal membrane.
- D. Innermost intercostal muscle.
- E. Posterior intercostal membrane.

Answer: B

26. Choose the incorrect matching:

- A. Vertebral bones – Irregular bones.
- B. Frontal bone – Pneumatic bone.
- C. Patella – Irregular.
- D. Pisiform – Sesamoid bone.

Answer: C

27. Which of the following is incorrect about the masseter muscle:

- A. Protrudes the retracted mandible.
- B. Retracts the protruded mandible.
- C. Supplied by the mandibular nerve.
- D. Acts on the temporo-mandibular joint.

Answer: B

28. According to the extra-ocular muscles, choose the correct match:

- A. Lateral rectus - abducent nerve.
- B. Lateral rectus - oculomotor nerve.
- C. Superior oblique - oculomotor nerve.
- D. Inferior oblique - abducent nerve.
- E. Superior rectus - trochlear nerve.

Answer: A

29. Which of the following is the most inferior:

- A. Xiphoid.
- B. Hyoid bone.
- C. Manubrium sterni.
- D. symphysis pubis.

Answer: D

30. Which of the following muscles take origin from the hyoid bone:

- A. Superior constrictor.
- B. Middle constrictor.
- C. Inferior constrictor.
- D. Palatopharyngeus.
- E. Salpinopharyngeus.

Answer: B

31. What is correct about the insertion of the diaphragm:

- A. Contains inferior vena caval opening.
- B. Contains esophageal opening.
- C. Contains aortic opening.

Answer: A

32. The type of joint that exist between parts of sternum:

- A. Secondary cartilaginous joint.
- B. Primary cartilaginous joint.
- C. Fibrous joint.
- D. Hinge joint.

Answer: A

33. Which one of the following is part of the appendicular skeleton:

- A. Xyphoid.
- B. Sacrum.
- C. 2nd metatarsal bone.
- D. Mandible.

Answer: C

34. All the following are found in the greater wing of the sphenoid except:

- A. Foramen oval.
- B. Foramen spinosum.
- C. Foramen rotundum.
- D. Superior orbital fissure.
- E. Foramen lacerum.

Answer: E

35. Which of the following is part of the middle cranial fossa:

- A. Transverse sinus.
- B. Clivus.
- C. Body of sphenoid.
- D. Crista galli.
- E. Cribriform plate of ethmoid.

Answer: C

36. Two muscles inserted into the bicipital groove:

- A. Pectoralis major + pectoralis minor.
- B. Pectoralis major + latissimus dorsi.
- C. Levator scapulae + latissimus dorsi.
- D. Trapezius + pectoralis minor.

Answer: B

37. The middle meningeal artery passes through:

- A. Foramen oval.
- B. Foramen spinosum.
- C. Stylomastoid foramen.
- D. Jugular foramen.

Answer: B

38. Vas deferens:

- A. Lateral to the seminal vesicle
- B. Runs through inguinal canal
- C. Dilated on its beginning to form the ampule
- D. 25 cm in length

Answer: B

39. One of the following is right about the diaphragm:

- A. The left copula bulges higher than the right copula.
- B. The opening of the inferior vena cava is 1 inch to the left of the median plane.
- C. Esophageal opening pierces through the right crus.
- D. Takes origin from all lumbar vertebrae.

Answer: C

40. Regarding the nose, which of the following is incorrectly matched:

- A. Medial wall – ethmoid bone.
- B. Lateral wall – sphenoid bone.
- C. Roof – nasal bone.
- D. Rood – sphenoid bone.

Answer: B

41. One of the following is not in the nasopharynx:

- A. Pharyngeal tonsils.
- B. Palatine tonsils.

Answer: B

42. Which of the following is correct about the zygomatic arch:

- A. Formed of the maxillary and temporal bones.
- B. Formed of the zygomatic and temporal bones.
- C. Found below the external auditory meatus.

Answer: B

43. Skeletal muscles are:

- A. Striated and involuntary.
- B. Striated and rapid.
- C. Non-striated and supplied by somatic nerves.
- D. Involuntary and supplied by somatic nerves.
- E. Voluntary and slow.

Answer: B

44. Which one of the following muscles depresses the scapula?

- A. Trapezius.
- B. Supraspinatus.
- C. Pectoralis minor.
- D. Teres major.
- E. Subclavius.

Answer: A

45. The Serratus anterior muscle is supplied by:

- A. Axillary nerve.
- B. Long thoracic nerve.
- C. Medial pectoral nerve.
- D. Spinal accessory nerve.
- E. Musculocutaneous nerve.

Answer: B

46. All the following are parts of axial skeleton EXCEPT:

- A. Xiphoid process.
- B. 7th cervical vertebra.
- C. Sphenoid bone.
- D. Clavicle.
- E. Ramus of mandible.

Answer: D

47. Choose the correct matching for the muscle and its nerve supply:

- A. Posterior belly of digastric - mandibular nerve.
- B. Geniohyoid - C1 through hypoglossal nerve.
- C. Sternohyoid - spinal accessory nerve.
- D. Sternomastoid - facial nerve.
- E. Thyrohyoid - ansa cervicalis.

Answer: B

48. In a 2 years old child, which parts of his vertebral column are convex anteriorly?

- A. Cervical and thoracic regions.
- B. Cervical and sacral regions.
- C. Cervical and lumbar regions.
- D. Thoracic and lumbar regions.
- E. Lumbar and sacral regions.

Answer: C

49. Regarding the sternum, choose the correct statement:

- A. It is an irregular bone.
- B. It forms a joint with the scapula.
- C. It articulates with the upper eight costal cartilages.
- D. Its upper part is called xiphoid process.
- E. It is the anterior bone of the thoracic cage.

Answer: E

50. Choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. Coronal plane divides the body into right and left equal parts.
- B. Lower surface of foot is called palmar surface.
- C. The knee joint is proximal and the ankle joint is distal.
- D. Right eye and left ear are ipsilateral.
- E. The nose lies in the dorsal surface of the body.

Answer: C

51. The space between the costal cartilages contains:

- A. External intercostal muscle.
- B. Innermost intercostal muscle.
- C. Internal intercostal membrane.
- D. Internal intercostal muscle.
- E. Posterior intercostal membrane.

Answer: D

52. As regards esophageal opening of diaphragm, choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. It pierces left crus of diaphragm.
- B. It lies one inch to the left of the median plane.
- C. It lies within central tendon.
- D. It lies behind median arcuate ligament.
- E. It lies in median plane.

Answer: B

53. As regards Buccinator, choose the correct statement:

- A. It takes origin from lips.
- B. It is the sphincter of the lips.
- C. It is important for suckling.
- D. It is inserted in maxilla and mandible.
- E. It is supplied by Mandibular nerve.

Answer: C

54. In case of inability to abduct the hip joint, which one of the following muscles is probably affected?

- A. Rectus femoris.
- B. Sartorius.
- C. Gluteus medius.
- D. Semitendinosus.
- E. Adductor longus.

Answer: C

55. Fracture of medial epicondyle of humerus may cause damage to:

- A. Radial artery.
- B. Ulnar nerve.
- C. Median nerve.
- D. Brachial artery.
- E. Axillary vein.

Answer: B

56. In hip joint, the head of the femur articulates with:

- A. Glenoid cavity.
- B. Trochlear notch.
- C. Olecranon fossa.
- D. Acetabulum.
- E. Tibial condyle.

Answer: D

57. Which of the following takes origin from hyoid bone?

- A. Superior constrictor of pharynx.
- B. Middle constrictor of pharynx.
- C. Inferior constrictor of pharynx.
- D. Scalenus anterior.
- E. Longus capitis.

Answer: B

58. Inversion of the foot is formed by which one of the following muscles?

- A. Semitendinosus.
- B. Tibialis anterior.
- C. Peroneus longus.
- D. Gastrocnemius.
- E. Biceps femoris.

Answer: B

59. The spine of the scapula is expanded laterally to form:

- A. Coracoid process.
- B. Medial angle of scapula.
- C. Acromion process.
- D. Glenoid cavity.
- E. Subscapular fossa.

Answer: C

60. Middle cranial fossa contains:

- A. Foramen cecum.
- B. Foramen magnum.
- C. Foramen rotundum.
- D. Jugular foramen.
- E. Infraorbital foramen.

Answer: C

61. Choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. Eversion makes the sole of the foot faces laterally.
- B. Protraction means moving the jaw backwards.
- C. Supination means medial rotation of forearm.
- D. Adduction of fingers means its spreading apart.
- E. Flexion means approximation of 2 dorsal surfaces.

Answer: A

62. As regards muscular attachment, choose the INCORRECT matching:

- A. Biceps - tendon.
- B. Popliteus - fleshy fibers.
- C. Mylohyoid - raphe.
- D. Facial muscles - skin.
- E. Pharyngeal muscles - aponeurosis.

Answer: E

63. As regards the part & its related bone, choose the CORRECT matching:

- A. Infraorbital foramen - zygomatic bone.
- B. Inferior nuchal line - Temporal bone.
- C. Mastoid process Parietal bone.
- D. Foramen spinosum - greater wing of sphenoid.
- E. Foramen rotundum occipital bone.

Answer: D

64. Foramen ovale gives passage to:

- A. Mandibular nerve and middle meningeal artery.
- B. Nervous spinosus and accessory meningeal artery.
- C. Lesser petrosal nerve and middle meningeal artery.
- D. Hypoglossal nerve and accessory meningeal artery.
- E. Mandibular nerve and accessory meningeal artery.

Answer: E

65. FAs regards the cranial nerves, choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. Vagus nerve - supplies muscles of tongue.
- B. Trigeminal nerve - contains parasympathetic fibers.
- C. Vestibulo-cochlear nerve - sensory for smell.
- D. Facial nerve - purely sensory nerve.
- E. Glossopharyngeal nerve - supplies one muscle.

Answer: E

66. As regards the pharynx, choose the INCORRECT statement:

- A. Nasopharynx communicates with oropharynx through oropharyngeal isthmus.
- B. Oropharynx contains palatine tonsil.
- C. Laryngopharynx is continuous with oesophagus.
- D. Pharyngeal tonsil lies in roof of nasopharynx.
- E. Auditory tube opens in lateral wall of nasopharynx.

Answer: A

67. Choose the INCORRECT matching:

- A. Posterior ethmoidal air sinus - sphenoid-ethmoidal recess.
- B. Maxillary air sinus - middle meatus.
- C. Nasolacrimal duct - inferior meatus.
- D. Middle ethmoidal air sinus - middle meatus.
- E. Frontal air sinus - middle meatus.

Answer: A

68. As regards the attachment of the cranial nerves to the brain stem, choose the INCORRECT matching:

- A. Vagus nerve - groove between olive & ICP.
- B. Trigeminal nerve- anterior surface of pons midway between its superior border and inferior border.
- C. Oculomotor nerve - anterior surface of midbrain.
- D. Abducent nerve - upper border of pons.
- E. Hypoglossal nerve - groove between pyramid and olive.

Answer: D

69. Which one of the following is a 2ry cartilaginous joint?

- A. Joints between sternum and 1st costal cartilage.
- B. Joints between parts of sternum.
- C. Joints between bones of skull.
- D. Joints between ribs and costal cartilages.
- E. Epiphyseal plate of long bones.

Answer: B

70. Which one of the following structures is the most distal?

- A. Talus.
- B. Tibia.
- C. Navicular.
- D. Patella.
- E. 2nd metatarsal bone.

Answer: E

71. Facial Muscles :

- A. Act as sphincters for facial openings.
- B. Are main muscles for mastication.
- C. Are supplied by Hypoglossal nerve.
- D. Take origin from skin.
- E. Are inserted in skull.

Answer: A

72. Which one of the following is formed of 2 lateral masses connected by 2 arches?

- A. 7th cervical vertebra.
- B. Atlas.
- C. Typical thoracic vertebra.
- D. Axis.
- E. 4th cervical vertebra.

Answer: B

73. Which one of the following is a floating rib?

- A. 3rd rib.
- B. 11th rib.
- C. 5th rib.
- D. 10th rib.
- E. 7th rib.

Answer: B

74. As regards muscles of mastication, which of the following depress (es) the mandible?

- A. Medial pterygoid and temporalis.
- B. Masseter muscle.
- C. Lateral pterygoid muscle.
- D. Temporalis muscle.
- E. Medial pterygoid muscle.

Answer: C

75. The esophageal opening of the diaphragm:

- A. Pierces the right crus of diaphragm.
- B. Pierces the central tendon.
- C. Lies in the median plane.
- D. Lies behind median arcuate ligament.
- E. Lies one inch to right of the median plane.

Answer: A

76. Which one of the following muscles acts on shoulder joint?

- A. Rhomboides minor.
- B. Latissimus dorsi.
- C. Levator scapulae.
- D. Rhomboides major.
- E. Trapezius.

Answer: B

77. The iliac crest lies:

- A. Above greater sciatic notch.
- B. Between posterior superior iliac spine and posterior inferior iliac spine.
- C. Between anterior superior iliac spine and anterior inferior iliac spine.
- D. Between anterior superior iliac spine and posterior superior iliac spine.
- E. Above acetabulum.

Answer: D

78. Dividing the body into a right big part & a small left part is done by the:

- A. Left parasagittal plane.
- B. Sagittal plane.
- C. Coronal Plane.
- D. Transverse plane.
- E. Right parasagittal plane.

Answer: A

79. As regards the vertebral column, choose the INCORRECT statement:

- A. It is formed of bones separated by fibrocartilage.
- B. Its secondary curves appear after birth.
- C. It protects the spinal cord.
- D. It articulates with ribs.
- E. It has 8 cervical vertebrae.

Answer: E

80. Which one of the following muscles depresses the mandible & is supplied by a branch of Mandibular nerve?

- A. Geniohyoid.
- B. Sternocleidomastoid.
- C. Mylohyoid.
- D. Sternohyoid.
- E. Posterior belly of digastric.

Answer: C

81. Choose the CORRECT matching:

- A. Skull cap - pneumatic bone.
- B. Metacarpal bones - long bones.
- C. Sternum - irregular bone.
- D. Carpal bones - flat bones.
- E. Patella - irregular bone.

Answer: B

82. Scaphoid articulates with:

- A. Lower end of ulna.
- B. Lower end of humerus.
- C. Upper end of ulna.
- D. Lower end of radius.
- E. Upper end of radius.

Answer: D

83. Head of radius articulates with:

- A. Trochlea & Capitulum.
- B. Capitulum & coronoid process of ulna.
- C. Trochlea & olecranon process of ulna.
- D. Coronoid process & olecranon process.
- E. Capitulum & radial tuberosity.

Answer: B

84. Which one of the following is a lateral vertebral muscle?

- A. Longus colli.
- B. Longus capitis.
- C. Scalenus anterior.
- D. Rectus capitis anterior.
- E. Stylopharyngeus.

Answer: C

85. Choose the CORRECT matching:

- A. Spiralized muscle fibers - Orbicularis oculi.
- B. Multipennate muscle - dorsal interossei.
- C. Bipennate muscle - palmar interossei.
- D. Triangular muscle - Temporalis.
- E. Fusiform muscle - rectus abdominis.

Answer: D

86. All the following are parts of sphenoid bone EXCEPT:

- A. Petrous part.
- B. Lesser wing.
- C. Lateral pterygoid plate.
- D. Pterygoid process.
- E. Foramen ovale.

Answer: A

87. As regards the mandible, choose the INCORRECT statement:

- A. Its mylohyoid groove lies between sublingual fossa & submandibular fossa.
- B. Its mental foramen lies below 2nd premolar tooth.
- C. Its angle lies at the meeting of its body with its ramus.
- D. Its mandibular notch lies between coronoid process & condylar process.
- E. Its mandibular foramen leads to mandibular canal.

Answer: A

88. Which one of the following muscles IS NOT inserted in femur?

- A. Pubic part of adductor magnus.
- B. Pectineus.
- C. Ischial part of adductor magnus.
- D. Adductor longus.
- E. Gracilis.

Answer: E

89. In the region between the costal cartilages, we can find:

- A. Internal intercostal muscle only.
- B. External & innermost intercostal muscles.
- C. Internal and innermost intercostal muscles.

Answer: A

90. Which one of the following is a part of the middle cranial fossa?

- A. Clivus.
- B. Transverse sulcus.
- C. Cribriform plate of ethmoid.
- D. Crista galli.
- E. Body of sphenoid.

Answer: E

91. Which one of the following muscles produces inversion of foot?

- A. Extensor digitorum longus.
- B. Tibialis anterior.
- C. Peroneus longus.
- D. Soleus.
- E. Popliteus.

Answer: B

92. Which one of the following muscles helps in the extension of the elbow?

- A. Short head of biceps.
- B. Coracobrachialis.
- C. Long head of biceps.
- D. Brachialis.
- E. Medial head of triceps.

Answer: E

Final Exam:

93. Opposition takes place in:

- A. Saddle joint.
- B. Pivot joint.
- C. Ball & socket joint.
- D. Ellipsoid joint.
- E. Modified hinge joint.

Answer: A

94. Which one of the following is completely covered by peritoneum?

- A. Pelvic (sigmoid) colon.
- B. Ascending colon.
- C. Rectum.
- D. Anal canal.
- E. Descending colon.

Answer: A

95. As regards the salivary glands, choose the INCORRECT statement:

- A. Sublingual ducts open in floor of mouth.
- B. Submandibular duct opens on the side of the frenulum of the tongue.
- C. Parotid duct opens opposite upper 2nd premolar tooth.
- D. Parotid gland lies behind ramus of mandible.
- E. Submandibular gland lies in floor of mouth.

Answer: B

96. Bicipital groove receives the insertion of:

- A. Pectoralis major & trapezius.
- B. Pectoralis major & pectoralis minor.
- C. Subscapularis & latissimus dorsi.
- D. Pectoralis major & latissimus dorsi.
- E. Pectoralis major & serratus anterior.

Answer: D

97. As regards the skull, choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. Cribriform plate of ethmoid gives passage to optic nerve.
- B. Sigmoid sinus runs in middle cranial fossa.
- C. Occipital condyles articulate with axis.
- D. Foramen rotundum lies within lesser wing of sphenoid.
- E. Internal auditory meatus gives passage to 8th cranial nerve*.

Answer: E

98. Which of the following appears in the inferior surface of the liver?

- A. Gall bladder.
- B. Falciform ligament.
- C. Bare area.
- D. Fissure for ligamentum venosum.
- E. Caudate lobe.

Answer: A

99. As regards the femur, choose the CORRECT statement:

- A. The gluteal tuberosity lies at the lower end of the linea aspera.
- B. Its condyles are separated anteriorly by the intercondylar fossa.
- C. Its lower end articulates with one bone.
- D. The intertrochanteric crest connects the greater & lesser trochanters anteriorly.
- E. Its condyles have an n-shaped articular surface.

Answer: E