**Anatomy**

Anatomy MCQ BANK

**MCQ Bank Of Anatomy ( MCQ & True and False)**

***2022***

***Dr. Adel Elhawary***

**Group A**

**CHOOSE THE SINGLE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. **In Anatomical Position**
   1. The face upwards, Arms along the sides and Palms facing forwards.
   2. The face forward, Arms along the sides and Palms facing backwards.
   3. The face forward, Arms along the sides and Palms facing forwards.
   4. The face forward, Arms together and Palms facing forwards.

Answer: C

1. **Midsagittal plane is**
   1. Vertical plane dividing the body into equal right and left halves.
   2. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal right and left parts.
   3. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal anterior and posterior parts.
   4. Vertical plane dividing the body into upper and lower halves.

Answer: A

1. **Parasagittal planes**
   1. Vertical plane dividing the body into equal right and left halves.
   2. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal right and left parts.
   3. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal anterior and posterior parts.
   4. Vertical plane dividing the body into upper and lower halves.

Answer: B

1. **Coronal plane**
   1. Vertical plane dividing the body into equal right and left halves.
   2. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal right and left parts.
   3. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal anterior and posterior parts.
   4. Transverse plane dividing the body into unequal upper and lower parts.

Answer: C

1. **Transverse plane**
   1. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal right and left parts.
   2. Vertical plane dividing the body into unequal anterior and posterior parts.
   3. Horizontal plane dividing the body into unequal upper and lower parts.
   4. Horizontal plane dividing the body into equal right and left halves.
   5. parts.

Answer: C

1. **The anatomical term Superficial means**
   1. A point which is nearer to the front of the body.
   2. A point which is nearer to the surface of the body.
   3. A point which is nearer to the mid-sagittal plane.
   4. A point which is nearer to the back of the body.

Answer: B

1. **The Langer’s Lines on the chest tend to be**
   1. Longitudinal.
   2. Horizontal.
   3. Irregular.
   4. Circumferential.

Answer: D

1. **Sebaceous Glands**
   1. Are few in the scalp.
   2. Are abundant in palms and soles.
   3. Consist of a single coiled tube lying deep in the dermis.
   4. Secrete a fatty material called sebum.

Answer: D

1. **Concerning the bones the following are correct EXCEPT**
   1. Give the shape of the body.
   2. Carry the blood and nerve supply to the muscles.
   3. Contain bone marrow.
   4. Give attachment to the muscles.

Answer: B

1. **Syndemosis is**
   1. Fibrous joint.
   2. Primary cartilagenous joint.
   3. Secondary cartilaginous joint.
   4. Synovial plane Joint.

Answer: A

1. **Concerning ball and socket joint, all are true EXCEPT**
   1. It is a synovial joint.
   2. Allows movements in different directions.
   3. Articular surfaces are concavo-convex.
   4. Shoulder joint is an example.

Answer: C

Group B

**Choose the single Correct Answer:**

1. **Which of the following positions describes anatomical position?**

A. standing erect.

B. curled into a ball, as a baby in the uterus .

C. sitting comfortably with your hands on your knees

D. lying on one's side

Answer:A

1. **The following is a feature of the anatomical position:**

A. palms of the hands directed medially

B. facing laterally

C. ankles are apart

D. Upper limbs are by side, and the palms facing forward

Answer:D

1. **The vertical plane that divided the body into anterior and posterior parts is:**

A. Sagittal

B. Horizontal

C. Parasagittal

D. Coronal

Answer: D

1. **Regarding the anatomical planes, choose the correct answer:**

A. Sagittal plane divides body into anterior and posterior halves.

B. Coronal plane is a horizontal plane.

C. Parasagittal plane is perpendicular to median plane

D. Coronal plane divides body into anterior and posterior parts

Answer: D

1. **The plane which passes through the midline of the body, dividing it into right and left halves.**

A. coronal

B. midsagittal

C. parasagittal

D. transverse

Answer: B

1. **Which term describes the position of the radius bone to the ulna:**

A. Lateral.

B. Distal.

C. Anterior.

D. Proximal

**Answer: A**

1. **Regarding the movements, the correct statement is:**

A. Adduction : Movement away from the midline of the body

B. flexion : Increase the angle between two bones

C. Pronation : Upward or palm upward

D. Lateral flexion : Bending a part of the body in coronal plane

**Answer: D**

1. **An example of a girdle bone is:**

A. Hip bone.

B. Humerus.

C. Femur.

D. Metacarpal bone.

**Answer: A**

1. **An example of axial bone is:**

A. Hip bone.

B. Humerus.

C. Femur.

D. Sternum.

**Answer: D**

1. **The maxilla is considered:**

A. Long bone

B. Irregular bone

C. Flat bone

D. Pneumatic bone

**Answer:** D

1. **The following bone is a part of the appendicular skeleton:**

A. Skull.

B. Ribs.

C. Vertebrae.

D. Scapula.

**Answer: D**

1. **Which of these is a normal function of the skeleton?**

A. mineral and glycogen storage

B. protection of underlying tissues

C. formation of proteins

D. regulation of body temperature

**Answer: B**

1. **Besides support and protection, the skeleton serves other important functions, including**

A. Reproduction

B. Locomotion

C. Respiration

D. Circulation

**Answer: B**

1. **Examples of bones classification according to their shape, choose the correct:**

A. Femur ( pneumatic bone )

B. Tarsal bones (short bone)

C. Scapula ( irregular )

D. Patella ( flat bone )

**Answer: B**

1. **The type of cartilage found in intervertebral discs is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. hyaline cartilage

B. elastic cartilage

C. costal cartilage

D. fibrocartilage

**Answer: D**

1. **The Following is cartilaginous joint:**

A. Sagittal suture

B. Gomphosis

C. Pubic symphysis

D. Syndesmosis

**Answer: C**

1. **Regarding the saddle joint, one of the following is true:**

A. It is a fibrous joint.

B. Articular surfaces are concave.

C. It is a cartilaginous joint.

D. The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is an example.

**Answer: D**

1. **Regarding the primary cartilaginous joints choose the correct:**

A. The intervening cartilage is elastic.

B. Ultimately ossify.

C. All are quite mobile.

D. superior radio-ulnar joint is an example.

**Answer: B**

1. **The inferior tibio-fibular joint is an example of:**

A. Fibrous joint.

B. Plane synovial joint.

C. Uniaxial synovial joint.

D. Cartilaginous joint.

**Answer: A**

1. **An example of syndesmosis is:**

A. Sagittal suture of the skull.

B. Intervertebral joints.

C. Inferior tibio-fibular joint.

D. Knee joint.

**Answer: C**

1. **Elbow joint is an examples of:**

A. Fibrous joint.

B. Plane synovial joint.

C. Uniaxial synovial joint.

D. Biaxial synovial joint.

**Answer: C**

1. **An example of secondary cartilaginous joints is:**

A. Sagittal suture of the skull.

B. Intervertebral joints.

C. Inferior tibio-fibular joint.

D. Knee joint.

**Answer: B**

1. **The shoulder joint is :**

A. Fibrous.

B. Cartilaginous.

C. Uniaxial.

D. Polyaxial

**Answer: D**

1. **An injury to the elbow joint will affect, which movement of it:**

A. Extention

B. Supination

C. Pronation

D. Medial rotation

**Answer: A**

1. **Regarding the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb, its type is:**

A. Hinge joint.

B. Condyloid joint.

C. Saddle joint.

D. Ball and socket joint.

**١Answer:C**

1. **The following is bi-axial joints:**

A. Atlanto-axial joints.

B. Superior radio-ulnar joints.

C. Elbow joints.

D. Wrist joints.

**Answer: D**

1. **Regarding the synovial joints, choose the correct answer:**

A. They are joints of limited movements.

B. The articulating bones are covered with a synovial membrane.

C. synovial membrane connect the articulating bones.

D. The articulating bones are separated by a joint cavity.

**Answer: D**

1. **The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket?**

A. gomphosis

B. suture

C. syndesmosis

D. cartilaginous

**Answer: A**

1. **The type of joint that allows limited movement and is found both in the symphysis pubis and in intervertebral discs is**

A. gomphosis

B. secondary cartilagenous

C. primary cartilagenous

D. syndesmosis

**Answer: B**

1. **An epiphyseal plate is what type of joint?**

A. suture

B. secondary cartilagenous

C. primary cartilaginous

D. syndesmosis

**Answer: C**

1. **The shoulder and hip joints are of this type.**

A. ball-and-socket

B. pivot

C. saddle

D. plane

**Answer: A**

1. **The type of joint that is distinguished by having a fluid-filled joint cavity is :**

A. fibrous

B. cartilaginous

C. synovial

D. suture

**Answer: C**

**………………………………………………………………………**

**Group C**

**Matching questions**

Select from column “B” the most appropriate answer regarding column (A):

**Matching (1)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **A** |  | **B** |
|  | **1** | **Saddle joints** | **A** | **Poly axial** |
|  | **2** | **Hinge joints** | **B** | **Bi-axial** |
|  | **3** | **Ball & socket joints** | **C** | **Uni-axil with transverse axis** |
|  | **4** | **Plane joints** | **D** | **Uni-axial with longitudinal axis** |
|  |  |  | **E** | **Allow sliding movements** |

**Matching (2)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **A** |  | **B** |
|  | **1** | **Fibrous joints** | **A** | **Ultimately ossify** |
|  | **2** | **Primary cartilaginous joint** | **B** | **Freely movable** |
|  | **3** | **Secondary cartilaginous joint** | **C** | **Has rotatory movement** |
|  | **4** | **Synovial joints** | **D** | **Allow sliding movement** |
|  | **5** | **Pivot joints** | **E** | **Contain fibrocartilage** |
|  |  |  | **F** | **Ossify with age** |

**Matching (3)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **A** |  | **B** |
|  | **1** | **Ball & socket joint** | **A** | **Tooth joint** |
|  | **2** | **Ellipisoid joint** | **B** | **Carpometacarpal of thumb** |
|  | **3** | **Pivot joint** | **C** | **Humero-ulnar** |
|  | **4** | **Hinge joint** | **D** | **Wrist joint** |
|  | **5** | **Saddle joint** | **E** | **Median atlanto-axial joint** |
|  |  |  | **F** | **Hip joint** |

**Matching (5)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A |  | B |
|  | 1 | Long bone | A | Skull base |
|  | 2 | Short bone | B | Skull cap |
|  | 3 | Flat bone | C | Humerus |
|  | 4 | Sesamoid bone | D | Carpal bones |
|  |  |  | E | Patella |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Matching**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | | **2** | | **3** | | **4** | | **5** | |
| **1** | **B** | **1** | **F** | **1** | **F** | **1** | **C** | **1** | **C** |
| **2** | **C** | **2** | **A** | **2** | **D** | **2** | **D** | **2** | **D** |
| **3** | **A** | **3** | **E** | **3** | **E** | **3** | **A** | **3** | **B** |
| **4** | **E** | **4** | **B** | **4** | **C** | **4** | **E** | **4** | **E** |
|  |  | **5** | **C** | **5** | **B** |  |  |  |  |

1. **Theme:-** **Position terms**

**Options:**

* 1. Superficial
  2. Superior
  3. Median
  4. Plantar
  5. Anterior
  6. Proximal
  7. Distal
  8. Palmar

For each question below, choose the most appropriate **SINGLE** choice from above options.

1. Is close to the front of the body. ( )
2. Is the midsagittal plane. ( )
3. Is close to the surface of the body. ( )
4. Is the sole of the foot. ( )
5. Is toward the head. ( ).
6. **Theme:-** **muscle movement**

**Options:**

* 1. Flexion
  2. Medial rotation
  3. Extension
  4. Abduction
  5. Supination
  6. Inversion
  7. Adduction

For each question below, choose the most appropriate **SINGLE** choice from above options.

1. The movement away from the central axis of the body or of a limb. ( )
2. Medial rotation of foot. ( )
3. Approximation of two surfaces or bending. ( )
4. Lateral rotation of forearm. ( )
5. The movement towards the central axis of the body. ( )
6. **Theme:- Shape of bone**

**Options:**

* 1. Short bones
  2. Long bones
  3. Irregular bones
  4. Pneumatic bones
  5. Sesamoid bone
  6. Flat bones

For each question below, choose the most appropriate **SINGLE** choice from above options.

1. Scapula and bones of skull cap are examples. ( )
2. They are found in carpal and tarsal bones. ( )
3. They are found in the vertebra. ( )
4. They are bones containing air-filled spaces. ( )
5. They are small nodules of bone developing inside the tendon of certain muscles as patella. ( )

1. **Theme:- Joints**

**Options:**

* 1. Gomophosis
  2. Pivot
  3. Suture
  4. Ball and socket
  5. Plane
  6. Hinge

For each question below, choose the most appropriate **SINGLE** choice from above options.

1. Synovial joint in which movement occur around transverse axis. ( )
2. Fibrous joint in which a peg is fixed into socket. ( )
3. Synovial joint in which articulating surfaces are flat, and the movements permitted are only sliding. ( )
4. Synovial joint in which movements occur around longitudinal axis. ( )
5. Synovial joint in which movements are poly-axial. ( )

**………………………………………………**

**Answers**

1. E - C \_ A \_ H \_ B

2-D – F – A – E – G

3-F - A – C –D – E

4-F –A – E –B - D

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

**Group D**

**\*\*\*\*\* Put (T ) opposite the True ( correct ) statement** and

**(F ) opposite the False (incorrect) statement:** (20 marks)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **The root of the nail is the surface of the skin covered by the nail. [ ]** |  |
|  | **The deep fascia is very thin in the palms and soles [ ]** |  |
|  | **The sternum articulate with the upper 7 ribs. [ ]** |  |
|  | **Joints are meeting of two or more bones where movements must occur. [ ]** |  |
|  | **The thumb is the most medial finger.** |  |
|  | **Each toe has three phalanges except the big toe which has two phalanges. [ ]** |  |
|  | **The common bile duct is formed by the union of the cystic duct and common hepatic duct [ T ] .** |  |
|  | **-The brain stem is formed of midbrain, pons and cerebellum. [ F ]** |  |
|  | **-The number of cervical vertebrae is 5 . [ F ]** |  |
|  | **0-The number of cranial nerves is 31 (F)** |  |
|  | **1- the number of cervical nerves is 8 ( F)** |  |
|  | **2-The trachea starts as a continuation of larynx at the level of C6. ( T )** |  |
|  | **3-The esophagus separate the trachea from the vertebral column. ( T )** |  |
|  | **4-The apex of the lung extends above the first rib.( T)** |  |
|  | **5-The base of the lung is directed downwards and rests on the diaphragm (T)** |  |
|  | **6-The right lung has three lobes. ( T)** |  |
|  | **7-The right bronchus is shorter and wider than the one. (T)** |  |
|  | **8-The liver lies anterior to the left kidney. ( f)** |  |
|  | **9- The urinary bladder lies anterior to the rectum in males ( T)** |  |
|  | **0-The rectum lies posterior to the urinary bladder in females (f)** |  |
|  | **1-Female urethra is longer than male urethra ( f)** |  |
|  | **2-The pancreas is an endocrine and exocrine gland.. ( T )** |  |
|  | **3- The common bile duct is formed by the union of right and left hepatic ducts.(f)** |  |
|  | **4-The stomach bed contains the liver. ( F )** |  |
|  | **5-The number of temporary teeth is 20 ( 10 in each jaw) ( T )** |  |
|  | **6-The apex of the heart is formed by right and left ventricles. ( F )** |  |
|  | **7-Most arteries contain valves..( F )** |  |
|  | **8-All veins carry non-oxygenated blood. ( F)** |  |
|  | **9-Capillaries are small vessels connecting the arterioles together. ( T )** |  |

*Good Luck*

*Dr. Adel Elhawary*

***With My Best Wishes***

***MO-AZ Mosbah***

**…. /10**

1. **The following bone is part of the appendicular skeleton:**

A. Skull.

B. Ribs.

C. Vertebrae.

D. Scapula.



**2**.  **The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket is:**

A. Gomphosis



B. Suture

C. Syndesmosis

D. Cartilaginous,

**3.The vertical plane that divided the body into unequal right and left parts is:**

A. Sagittal

B. Horizontal

C. Parasagittal



D. Coronal

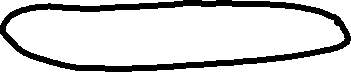
**4- Regarding arteries , all of the following is true except:**

a-they transport blood from the heart to different tissues.

b-they have no valves.

c-arterioles are the smallest arteries, less than O.1 mm in diameter.

d-all arteries carry oxygenated blood.



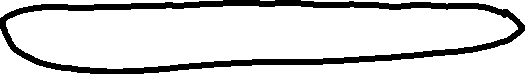
**5- Regarding the heart, all of the following is false except:**

a-the base of the heart is directed downwards

b-the apex of the heart is directed upwards

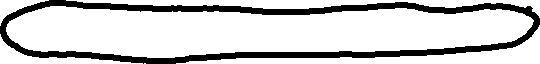
c-the apex of the heart is formed by left ventricle

d-the base of the heart is formed by right and left ventricles.



**6- Regarding the heart, all of the following is true except:**

1. Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood by superior and inferior vena cava.
2. Right ventricles forces Oxygenated blood to pass through the pulmonary artery .



1. Oxygenated blood returns from lungs to left atrium through pulmonary veins.
2. Left ventricle forces the blood to pass through the aorta

**7-The nerves and blood vessels are present in the following part of the tooth :**

a-dentine

b-pulp



c-enamel

d-cement

**8-Oesophagus shows constrictions at the following sites except:**

a-at its beginning

b-where it is crossed by arch of aorta

c-where it is crossed by right bronchus.



d-as it pierces the diaphragm.

**9-The following are parts of small intestine except :**

a-duodenum

b-jejenum

c- ileum

d-pylorus



**10- The following are parts of large intestine except :**

a-caecum

b-appendix

c-pyloric canal



d-rectum

………………………………………….

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5. Scapula.



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1. Syndesmosis
2. Suture
3. Cartilaginous,
4. Gomphosis



**3.The vertical plane that divides the body into unequal right and left parts is:**

1. Sagittal
2. Horizontal
3. Parasagittal



1. Coronal

**4- Regarding arteries , all of the following is true except:**

1. They transport blood from the heart to different tissues.
2. They have no valves.
3. All arteries carry oxygenated blood.



1. Arterioles are the smallest arteries, less than O.1 mm in diameter.

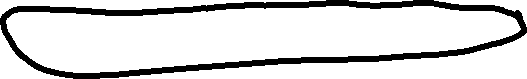
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  2. The apex of the heart is formed by left ventricle.
  3. The apex of the heart is directed upwards
  4. The base of the heart is formed by right and left ventricles.



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2. Right ventricles forces oxygenated blood to pass through the pulmonary artery .



1. Oxygenated blood returns from lungs to left atrium through pulmonary veins.
2. Left ventricle forces the blood to pass through the aorta

7-All the following are true for the temporary (deciduous) teeth except :

* 1. Number : 20 ( 10 in each jaw)
  2. They begin to erupt at about 6 month.
  3. They complete eruption at about 24 month
  4. They include 6 molars in each jaw



8-All the following organs are present in the stomach bed except:

1. Transverse colon
2. Pancreas
3. Right kidney



1. Spleen

**9-The following are parts of small intestine except :**

* 1. Duodenum
  2. Jejenum
  3. Ileum
  4. Pylorus



**10- The following are parts of large intestine except :**

* 1. Caecum
  2. Appendix
  3. Rectum
  4. Pyloric canal



11- Which of the following positions describes anatomical position?

A. standing erect.



B. curled into a ball, as a baby in the uterus .

C. sitting comfortably with your hands on your knees

D. lying on one's side

12- The anatomical term Superficial means

* 1. A point which is nearer to the front of the body.
  2. A point which is nearer to the back of the body.
  3. A point which is nearer to the mid-sagittal plane.
  4. A point which is nearer to the surface of the body.



13- Regarding the primary cartilaginous joints choose the correct statement:

A. Ossify by age.



B. The intervening cartilage is elastic.

C. All are quite mobile.

D. superior radio-ulnar joint is an example.

14- An example of secondary cartilaginous joints is:

A. Sagittal suture of the skull.

B. Intervertebral joints.



C. Inferior tibio-fibular joint.

D. Knee joint.

15- Hairs are present over the whole surface of the body except :

A. scalp.

B. Face.

C. palms of hands.



D. skin of chest.

16- The shoulder joint is :

A. Fibrous.

B. Cartilaginous.

C. Biaxial.

D. Polyaxial



**\*\*\*\* Choose the most correct answer:**

**…. /2**

1. **The following bone is part of the appendicular skeleton:**

A. Skull.

B. Ribs.

C. Vertebrae.

D. Scapula.



**2**.  **The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket is:**

A. Gomphosis



B. Suture

C. Syndesmosis

D. Cartilaginous,

**3.The vertical plane that divided the body into unequql right and left parts is:**

A. Sagittal

B. Horizontal

C. Parasagittal



D. Coronal

1. **The example of girdle bone is:**
2. The clavicle.



1. The radius.
2. The femur.
3. The patella.

***10)* Choose the single most correct answer**  ( one mark each) :

**…. /10**

1. **The following bone is a part of the appendicular skeleton: .**
2. Skull.
3. Ribs.
4. Vertebrae.
5. Scapula.



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1. Syndesmosis
2. Suture
3. Cartilaginous,
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  3. The apex of the heart is directed upwards
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* 1. Pulp
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  4. Cement

**8-Oesophagus shows constrictions at the following sites except:**

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**10- The following are parts of large intestine except :**

* 1. Caecum
  2. Appendix
  3. Rectum
  4. Pyloric canal

***10)* Choose the single most correct answer**  ( one mark each) :

**…. /10**

1. **The following bone is part of the appendicular skeleton:**

A. Skull.

B. Ribs.

C. Vertebrae.

D. Scapula.

**2**.  **The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket is:**

A. Gomphosis

B. Suture

C. Syndesmosis

D. Cartilaginous,

**3.The vertical plane that divided the body into unequal right and left parts is:**

A. Sagittal

B. Horizontal

C. Parasagittal

D. Coronal

**4- Regarding arteries , all of the following is true except:**

a-they transport blood from the heart to different tissues.

b-they have no valves.

c-arterioles are the smallest arteries, less than O.1 mm in diameter.

d-all arteries carry oxygenated blood.

**5- Regarding the heart, all of the following is false except:**

a-the base of the heart is directed downwards

b-the apex of the heart is directed upwards

c-the apex of the heart is formed by left ventricle

d-the base of the heart is formed by right and left ventricles.

**6- Regarding the heart, all of the following is true except:**

1. Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood by superior and inferior vena cava.
2. Right ventricles forces Oxygenated blood to pass through the pulmonary artery .
3. Oxygenated blood returns from lungs to left atrium through pulmonary veins.
4. Left ventricle forces the blood to pass through the aorta

**7-The nerves and blood vessels are present in the following part of the tooth :**

a-dentine

b-pulp

c-enamel

d-cement

**8-Oesophagus shows constrictions at the following sites except:**

a-at its beginning

b-where it is crossed by arch of aorta

c-where it is crossed by right bronchus.

d-as it pierces the diaphragm.

**9-The following are parts of small intestine except :**

a-duodenum

b-jejenum

c- ileum

d-pylorus

**10- The following are parts of large intestine except :**

a-caecum

b-appendix

c-pyloric canal

d-rectum

**…. /10**

**8- Choose the single most correct answer**  ( one mark each) :

1. **The following bone is a part of the appendicular skeleton: .**
2. Skull.
3. Ribs.
4. Vertebrae.
5. Scapula.

**2**.  **The joint that connects the root of a tooth with its socket is:**

1. Syndesmosis
2. Suture
3. Cartilaginous,
4. Gomphosis

**3.The vertical plane that divides the body into unequal right and left parts is:**

1. Sagittal
2. Horizontal
3. Parasagittal
4. Coronal

**4- Regarding arteries , all of the following is true except:**

1. They transport blood from the heart to different tissues.
2. They have no valves.
3. All arteries carry oxygenated blood.
4. Arterioles are the smallest arteries, less than O.1 mm in diameter.

**5- Regarding the heart, all of the following are false except:**

* 1. **The base of the heart is directed downwards**
  2. **The apex of the heart is formed by left ventricle.**
  3. **The apex of the heart is directed upwards**
  4. **The base of the heart is formed by right and left ventricles.**

**6- Regarding the heart, all of the following are true except:**

1. Right atrium receives deoxygenated blood by superior and inferior vena cava.
2. Right ventricles forces oxygenated blood to pass through the pulmonary artery .
3. Oxygenated blood returns from lungs to left atrium through pulmonary veins.
4. Left ventricle forces the blood to pass through the aorta

7-All the following are true for the temporary (deciduous) teeth except :

* 1. Number : 20 ( 10 in each jaw)
  2. They begin to erupt at about 6 month.
  3. They complete eruption at about 24 month
  4. They include 6 molars in each jaw

8-All the following organs are present in the stomach bed except:

1. Transverse colon
2. Pancreas
3. Right kidney
4. Spleen

**9-The following are parts of small intestine except :**

* 1. Duodenum
  2. Jejenum
  3. Ileum
  4. Pylorus

**10- The following are parts of large intestine except :**

* 1. Caecum
  2. Appendix
  3. Rectum
  4. Pyloric canal

11- Which of the following positions describes anatomical position?

A. standing erect.

B. curled into a ball, as a baby in the uterus .

C. sitting comfortably with your hands on your knees

D. lying on one's side

12- **The anatomical term Superficial means**

* 1. A point which is nearer to the front of the body.
  2. A point which is nearer to the back of the body.
  3. A point which is nearer to the mid-sagittal plane.
  4. A point which is nearer to the surface of the body.

13- **Regarding the primary cartilaginous joints choose the correct statement:**

**A. Ossify by age.**

**B. The intervening cartilage is elastic.**

**C. All are quite mobile.**

**D. superior radio-ulnar joint is an example.**

**14- An example of secondary cartilaginous joints is:**

**A. Sagittal suture of the skull.**

**B. Intervertebral joints.**

**C. Inferior tibio-fibular joint.**

**D. Knee joint.**

**15- Hairs are present over the whole surface of the body except :**

**A. scalp.**

**B. Face.**

**C. palms of hands.**

**D. skin of chest.**

**16- The shoulder joint is :**

**A. Fibrous.**

**B. Cartilaginous.**

**C. Biaxial.**

**D. Polyaxial**

Good Luck

Dr. Adel Elhawa

**With My Best Wishes**

**MO-AZ Mosbah**