

**Typical Exam Questions**  
**In Human Anatomy**  
**for International Faculty of Medicine and Stomatology students**

Questions for each module :

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## Module I

\\\\ The first cervical vertebra consists of:

- \\ Spinous process
- \\ Vertebral body
- \\ Carotid tubercle
- \\ lateral mass

\\\\ Thoracic vertebrae consist of:

- \\ Posterior arch
- \\ Spinous process
- \\ Anterior arch
- \\ Dens

\\\\ The second cervical vertebra consists of:

- \\ Facet for articulation with the ribs
- \\ Carotid tubercle
- \\ Dens
- \\ Lateral mass

\\\\ Which of the following is a characteristic of the cervical vertebrae:

- \\ Facet for articulation with the ribs
- \\ Vertebral body
- \\ Vertebral foramen
- \\ Bifid Spinous process

\\\\ The sacrum consists of:

- \\ Greater trochanter
- \\ Lesser trochanter
- \\ Auricular surface
- \\ Acetabulum

\\\\ The sternum consists of:

- \\ Styloid process
- \\ Manubrium
- \\ Greater trochanter
- \\ Acetabulum

\\\\ The rib consists of:

- \\ Lesser trochanter
- \\ Manubrium
- \\ Neck
- \\ Styloid process

\\\\ Which of the following is an anatomical structure of the hip bone:

- \\ Acetabulum
- \\ Neck
- \\ Styloid process
- \\ Manubrium

\\\\ Which of the following is not located on the distal end of the humerus:

- \\ Anatomical neck
- \\ Capitulum
- \\ Coronoid fossa
- \\ Olecranon fossa

\\\\ The distal end of the radius consists of:

- \\ Anatomical neck
- \\ Capitulum
- \\ Coronoid fossa
- \\ Styloid process

\\\\ The proximal row of carpus consists of:

- \\\ Trapezius
- \\ Triquetrum
- \\\ Hamate
- \\\ Talus

//// Which of the following is not a part of the axial skeleton?

- /// Sternum
- /// Vertebral column
- // Scapula
- /// Skull

//// Which of the following is not a part of the atlas?

- // Spinous process
- /// Anterior arch
- /// Transverse foramen
- /// Lateral mass

//// What is the number of floating ribs in human?

- /// 4 pairs
- /// 3 pairs
- /// 7 pairs
- // 2 pairs

//// Which bone is not located in the proximal carpal row?

- /// Scaphoid
- /// Lunate
- // Hamate +
- /// Pisiform

//// Which of the following surface is not located on the maxilla?

- /// Orbital surface
- /// Anterior surface
- /// Infratemporal surface
- // Cerebral surface

//// Maxilla has all processes, except:

- // lacrimal process
- /// frontal process
- /// alveolar process

/// palatine process

//// maxilla has all parts, except:

/// zygomatic process

/// body

// cribriform plate

/// frontal process

//// Which of the following anatomical structure belongs to the sphenoid bone?

// hypophyseal fossa

/// crista galli

/// mandibular fossa

/// frontal process

//// Which of the following anatomical structure belongs to the temporal bone?

/// greater wing

/// pterygoid process

// mandibular fossa

/// frontal process

//// Which of the following anatomical structure belongs to the mandible?

/// foramen magnum

/// pterygoid process

// condylar process

/// foramen rotundum

//// Which of the following is not a part of the typical vertebra?

/// Transverse process

// Mamillary process

/// Spinous process

/// Articular process

//// Which of the following is not a part of the femur?

/// Popliteal surface

/// Patellar surface

// Trochlea

/// Trochanter

//// Which of the following is a part of tarsals?

// Cuboid bone

/// Pisiform bone  
/// Lunate bone  
/// Hamate bone

//// Mental foramen is located on the:  
/// maxilla  
// mandible  
/// humerus  
/// femur

//// Coronoid process is located on the:  
/// Radius  
/// Humerus  
// mandible  
/// femur

//// The promontory is located on the:  
// Sacrum  
/// Ilium  
/// Femur  
/// Ischium

//// The coracoid process is located on the:  
/// Clavicle  
// Scapula  
/// Sacrum  
/// Femur

//// Groove for the radial nerve is a part of:  
// Humerus  
/// Femur  
/// Tibia  
/// Fibula

//// Frontal process is located on the :  
// maxilla  
/// zygomatic bone  
/// mandible

/// frontal bone

\\\ The humerus consists of:

- \\ Iliac fossa
- \\ Acetabulum
- \\ Deltoid tuberosity
- \\ Manubrium

\\\ The humerus consists of:

- \\ Capitulum
- \\ Acetabulum
- \\ Styloid process
- \\ Manubrium

\\\ The ulna consists of:

- \\ Capitulum
- \\ Acetabulum
- \\ Olecranon
- \\ Surgical neck

\\\ The distal row of carpals consists of:

- \\ Scapoid
- \\ Lunate
- \\ Capitate
- \\ Talus

\\\ Tarsal bones consist of:

- \\ Lunate
- \\ Cuboid
- \\ Capitate
- \\ Scapoid

\\\ Which of the following is not an anatomical structure of the ulna:

- \\ Olecranon
- \\ Epicondyle
- \\ Styloid process
- \\ Coronoid process

\\\ Trochlear notch is located on the:

- \\ Radius
- \\ Humerus

- \ Ulna
- \ \ Femur

\ \ \ Which of the following is an anatomical structure of the ulna:

- \ \ Olecranon fossa
- \ \ Epicondyle
- \ \ Coronoid process
- \ \ Surgical neck

\ \ \ Which of the following is not an anatomical structure of the ischium:

- \ \ Ischial tuberosity
- \ \ Ischial spine
- \ \ Superior ramus
- \ \ Sciatic notch

\ \ \ The parts of occipital bone surround:

- \ \ Mastoid foramen
- \ \ Olfactory foramen
- \ \ Foramen magnum
- \ \ Superior orbital fissure

\ \ \ The hypoglossal canal is located on the:

- \ \ Temporal bone
- \ \ Occipital bone
- \ \ Frontal bone
- \ \ Vomer

\ \ \ Which anatomical structure belongs to occipital bone:

- \ \ Olecranon
- \ \ Epicondyles
- \ \ Styloid process
- \ \ Condyles

\ \ \ Which anatomical structure located on the squama of the occipital bone:

- \ \ Occipital condyles
- \ \ External occipital protuberance
- \ \ Styloid process
- \ \ Condyles

\ \ \ The facial canal starts from:

- \ \ Internal auditory meatus
- \ \ Pterygoid process

- \\ Lesser wing
- \\ Condyles

\\\ Carotic groove is located on the:

- \\ Temporal bone
- \\ Occipital bone
- \\ Frontal bone
- \\ Sphenoid bone

\\\ Temporal bone consists of:

- \\ Pterygoid process
- \\ Lesser wings
- \\ Condyles
- \\ Mastoid process

\\\ The internal surface of the floor of the cranium contains:

- \\ Pterygoid process
- \\ Clivus
- \\ Condyles
- \\ Mastoid process

\\\ The external surface of the floor of the cranium contains:

- \\ Clivus
- \\ Hard palate
- \\ Lesser wing
- \\ Internal auditory meatus

\\\ Which bone belongs to facial bones:

- \\ Temporal bone
- \\ Occipital bone
- \\ Frontal bone
- \\ Maxilla

\\\ The facial canal ends in the:

- \\ Stylomastoid foramen
- \\ Jugular foramen
- \\ Internal auditory meatus
- \\ External auditory meatus

\\\ Which bone belongs to facial bones:



- \\ Temporal bone
- \\ Occipital bone
- \\ Frontal bone
- \\ Palatine bone

\\\ Maxilla consists of:

- \\ Palatine process
- \\ Jugular foramen
- \\ Internal auditory meatus
- \\ External auditory meatus

\\\ Which anatomical structure belongs to mandible:

- \\ Olecranon
- \\ Epicondyles
- \\ Styloid process
- \\ Coronoid process

\\\ Which sinus of the following opens into the superior nasal meatus:

- \\ Maxillary sinus
- \\ Sphenoid sinus
- \\ Frontal sinus
- \\ Mastoid sinus

\\\ Which sinus opens into the middle nasal meatus:

- \\ Maxillary sinus
- \\ Sphenoid sinus
- \\ Temporal sinus
- \\ Mastoid sinus

\\\ Superior wall of the nasal cavity is formed by the:

- \\ Maxilla
- \\ Temporal bone
- \\ Cribriform plate
- \\ Middle nasal concha

\\\ Superior wall of the orbits is formed by:

- \\ Frontal bone
- \\ Temporal bone
- \\ Maxilla
- \\ Zygomatic bone

\\\ Superior nasal concha belongs to:

- \ \ Ethmoid bone
- \ \ \ Temporal bone
- \ \ \ Frontal bone
- \ \ \ Sphenoid bone

\ \ \ Foramen rotundum belongs to:

- \ \ \ Temporal bone
- \ \ \ Sphenoid bone
- \ \ \ Frontal bone
- \ \ \ Ethmoid bone

\ \ \ Superior orbital fessure connects:

- \ \ \ Orbit and cranial cavity
- \ \ \ Orbit and nasal cavity
- \ \ \ Orbit and maxilla
- \ \ \ Orbit and sphenoid bone

\ \ \ Olfactory foramina are located on the:

- \ \ \ Cribriform plate of ethmoid bone
- \ \ \ pterygoid process of sphenoid bone
- \ \ \ palatine process of maxilla
- \ \ \ frontal process of maxilla

\ \ \ The floor of nasal cavity is formed by:

- \ \ \ Cribriform plate
- \ \ \ Hard palate
- \ \ \ Lacrimal bone
- \ \ \ Vomer

\ \ \ The floor of the orbit is formed by:

- \ \ \ Mandible
- \ \ \ Maxilla
- \ \ \ Palatine bone
- \ \ \ Vomer

\ \ \ Medial wall of the orbit is formed by:

- \ \ \ Palatine bone
- \ \ \ Vomer
- \ \ \ Lacrimal bone
- \ \ \ Mandible

\ \ \ The type of the synarthroses is:

- \\\ Cliding joint
- \\ Suture
- \\\ Hing joint
- \\\ Knee joint

\\\\ Which of the following doesn't belong to sutures:

- \\\ Coronal
- \\\ Sagittal
- \\\ Lambdoid
- \\ Fontanel

\\\\ Coronal suture units:

- \\\ Frontal and occipital bones
- \\\ Temporal and frontal bones
- \\ Frontal and parietal bones
- \\\ Parietal bones

\\\\ Lambdoid suture units:

- \\\ Frontal and parietal bones
- \\ Parietal bones and occipital bone
- \\\ Temporal and parietal bones
- \\\ Parietal bones

\\\\ Sagittal suture unites:

- \\\ Frontal and parietal bones
- \\ Parietal bones
- \\\ Parietal and temporal bones
- \\\ Occipital and parietal bones

\\\\ Which of the following doesn't belong to essential elements of joint:

- \\\ Articular capsule
- \\\ Articular surface
- \\ Articular labrum
- \\\ Articular cavity

\\\\ Which of the following belongs to essential elements of joint:

- \\ Articular capsule
- \\\ Articular disc
- \\\ Articular labrum

\\ Articular meniscus

\\\ Which of the following belongs to additional elements of joint:

\\ Articular capsule

\\ Articular cavity

\\ Articular labrum

\\ Articular surface

\\\ Which of the following belongs to additional elements of joint:

\\ Articular capsule

\\ Articular cavity

\\ Articular disc

\\ Articular surface

\\\ Which of the following belongs to monaxial joints:

\\ Spheroid

\\ Condylloid

\\ Pivot

\\ Saddle

\\\ Which of the following belongs to triaxial joints:

\\ Ball and socket

\\ Condylloid

\\ Pivot

\\ Saddle

\\\ Which of the following belongs to biaxial joints:

\\ Saddle

\\ Hinge

\\ Pivot

\\ Ball and socket

\\\ Which of the following belongs to biaxial joints:

\\ Spheroid

\\ Elipsoid

\\ Pivot

\\ Ball and socket

\\\ Anterior fontanel is located between:

\\ Frontal and parietal bones

\\ Parietal bones and occipital bone

\\ Temporal and parietal bones

\\ Parietal bones

\\\ Posterior fontanel is located between:

\\ Frontal and parietal bones

\\ Parietal bones and occipital bone

\\ Temporal and parietal bones

\\ Parietal bones

\\\ Which of the following belongs to biaxial joints:

\\ Condylod

\\ Hinge

\\ Pivot

\\ Ball and socket

\\\ Lambdoid suture is located between:

\\ right and left maxilla

\\ Parietal bones and occipital bone

\\ frontal and occipital bones

\\ Parietal bones

\\\ Which ligament of the following belongs to temporomandibular joint:

\\ Sphenomandibular

\\ Stylohyoid

\\ Sternoclavicular

\\ Coracoacromial

\\\ Which of the following is an additional element of the temporomandibular joint:

\\ Articular capsule

\\ Articular disc

\\ Articular labrum

\\ Articular meniscus

\\\ Short ligaments of the vertebral column are all of the following except:

\\ Ligg interspinale

\\ Ligg flava

\\ Ligg Supraspinale

\\ Ligg Intertransversaria

\\\ Long ligaments of the vertebral column are all of the following except:

\\ Ligg. Longitudinale anterior

\\ Ligg. Flava

\\ Ligg. Supraspinale

\\ Ligg. Longitudinale posterior

\\\ What type of joints is middle atlantoaxial joint:

\\ Hinge

\\ Pivot

\\ Ball and socket

\\ Condylod

\\\ Sternoclavicular joint contains:

\\ Patella

\\ Articular disc

\\ Articular labrum

\\ Articular meniscus

\\\ Which anatomical structure is located in the shoulder joint:

\\ Patella

\\ Articular disc

\\ Articular labrum

\\ Articular meniscus

\\\ Shoulder joint is:

\\ Hinge

\\ Pivot

\\ Ball and socket

\\ Condylod

\\\ Which of the following is the intracapsular ligament of the hip joint:

\\ Lig Ischiofemorale

\\ Lig. Capitis femoris

\\ Lig Iliofemorale

\\ Lig Pubofemorale

\\\ Knee joint is formed by all of the following bones except:

\\ Tibia

\\ Fibula

\\ Patella

\\ Femur

\\\ Anatomical structure of the knee joint are all of the following except:

\\ Meniscus lateralis and meniscus medialis

\\ Lig transversum genus

\\ Plica alares

\ \ Lig capitis femoris

\ \ \ Hip joint belongs to:

\ \ Hinge

\ \ Pivot

\ \ Ball and socket

\ \ Condylod

\ \ \ Which of the following is the anatomical structure of the knee joint:

\ \ Articular disc

\ \ Articular labrum

\ \ Meniscus lateralis and meniscus medialis

\ \ Lig capitis femoris

\ \ \ Which of the following is the anatomical structure of the knee joint:

\ \ Articular disc

\ \ Articular labrum

\ \ Lig capitis femoris

\ \ Patella

\ \ \ Radiocarpal joint is:

\ \ Hinge

\ \ Pivot

\ \ Monaxial

\ \ Biaxial

\ \ \ Elbow joint is formed by all of the following bones except:

\ \ Radius

\ \ Ulna

\ \ Femur

\ \ Humerus

\ \ \ Which of the following is the anatomical structure of the knee joint:

\ \ Articular disc

\ \ Articular labrum

\ \ Suprapatellar bursa

\ \ Lig capitis femoris

\ \ \ Which of the following is the anatomical structure of the knee joint:

\ \ Articular disc

\ \ Articular labrum

\ \ Prepatellar bursa

\\ Lig capitis femoris

\\\ which of the followings belongs to the hip joint?

\\ acetabular labrum

\\ menisci

\\ patella

\\ cruciate ligaments

## Module II

\\\ Which of the following belongs to muscles of mastication:

\\ M. procerus

\\ M. temporalis

\\ M. orbicularis oculi

\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\ Muscles of mastication are all of the following except:

\\ M. masseter

\\ M. temporalis

\\ M. buccinator

\\ M. pterygoideus medialis

\\\ Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

\\ M. masseter

\\ M. orbicularis oculi

\\ M. buccinator

\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\ Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

\\ M. pterygoideus medialis

\\ M. orbicularis oculi

\\ M. buccinator

\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\ Which of the followings belongs to muscles of mastication:

\\ M. risorius

\\ M. masseter

\\ M. orbicularis oculi



\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\ Which of the following belongs to superficial muscles of the neck:

\\ M. sternocleidomastoideum

\\ M. scalenus anterior

\\ M. buccinator

\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\ Suprahyoid muscles are all of the following except:

\\ M. digastricum

\\ M. sternocleidomastoideum

\\ M. mylohyoideus

\\ M. Stylohyoideus

\\\ Which of the following belongs to thoracic muscles:

\\ M. sternocleidomastoideum

\\ M. scalenus anterior

\\ M. pectoralis major

\\ M. deltoideus

\\\ Which of the following belongs to muscles of the neck:

\\ M. buccinator

\\ M. pectoralis major

\\ M. orbicularis oris

\\ M. mylohyoideus

\\\ The parts of diaphragm are all of the following except:

\\ Pars costalis

\\ Pars sternalis

\\ Pars abdominalis

\\ Pars lumbalis

\\\ The openings of the diaphragm are all of the following except:

\\ Aortic hiatus

\\ Esophageal hiatus

\\ Foramen for the inferior vena cava

\\ Foramen of the internal thoracic artery

\\\ Which of the following muscles has its own sheath?

\\ M. rectus capitis

\\ M. rectus abdominis

- \\ External oblique
- \\ Transversus muscle

\\\ Inguinal ligament is formed by the:

- \\ M rectus abdominis
- \\ External oblique aponeurosis
- \\ Transversus muscle
- \\ Internal oblique

\\\ All of the following form the walls of the inguinal canal except:

- \\ M. rectus abdominis
- \\ External oblique
- \\ Transversus muscle
- \\ Internal oblique

\\\ Lateral abdominal muscles are all of the following except:

- \\ External oblique
- \\ Psoas major
- \\ Transversus muscle
- \\ Internal oblique

\\\ Posterior abdominal muscles are all of the following except:

- \\ Psoas major
- \\ Rectus abdominis
- \\ Psoas minor
- \\ Quadratus lumborum

\\\ The muscles of the pectoral (shoulder) girdle are all of the following except:

- \\ Deltoid
- \\ Supraspinatus
- \\ Rhomboid major
- \\ Teres minor

\\\ Which of the following muscles belongs to flexors of the arm:

- \\ Biceps brachii
- \\ Anconeus
- \\ Triceps
- \\ Deltoid

\\\\ Which of the following muscles belongs to medial muscles of the femur (adductors):

- \\ Rectus femoris
- \\ Gracilis
- \\ Obturatorius externus
- \\ Psoas major

\\\\ Which of the following muscles belongs to anterior muscles of the femur:

- \\ Quadriceps femoris
- \\ Gracilis
- \\ Obturatorius externus
- \\ Psoas major

\\\\ Which of the following muscles belongs to muscles of mastication:

- \\ M. risorius
- \\ M. pterygoideus medialis
- \\ M. orbicularis oculi
- \\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\\ Muscles of mastication are all of the following except:

- \\ M. masserer
- \\ M. temporalis
- \\ M. nasalis
- \\ M .pterygoideus medialis

\\\\ Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- \\ M.temporalis
- \\ M. orbicularis oculi
- \\ M. depressor septi nasi
- \\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\\ Muscles of facial expression are all of the following except:

- \\ M. pterigoideus lateralis
- \\ M. orbicularis oculi
- \\ M. orbicularis oculi
- \\ M. risorius

\\\\ Which of the following belongs to muscles of mastication:

- \\ M. risorius
- \\ M. pterygoideus lateralis
- \\ M. orbicularis oculi
- \\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\\ Which of the followings belongs to superficial muscles of the neck:

- \\ platysma
- \\ M. scalenus medius
- \\ M. buccinator
- \\ M. orbicularis oris

\\\\ Suprahyoid muscles are all of the following except:

- \\ M. digastricum
- \\ M. omohyoideus
- \\ M. mylohyoideus
- \\ M. Stylohyoideus

\\\\ Which of the following belongs to thoracic muscles:

- \\ M. geniohyoideus
- \\ M. scalenus anterior
- \\ M. serratus anterior
- \\ M. serratus posterior superior

\\\\ Which of the following belongs to muscles of the neck:

- \\ M. buccinator
- \\ M. pectoralis minor
- \\ M. orbicularis oris
- \\ M. sternothyroideus

\\\\ which of the following forms the inferior wall of the inguinal canal?

- \\ inguinal ligament
- \\ External oblique
- \\ Transversus muscle
- \\ Internal oblique

\\\\ which of the following muscle belongs to posterior abdominal wall?

- \\ External oblique
- \\ quadratus lumborum
- \\ Transversus muscle
- \\ resctus abdominis

\\\\ Posterior abdominal muscles are all of the following except:

- \\ Psoas major
- \\ obliquus internus
- \\ Psoas minor
- \\ Quadratus lumborum

\\\\ The muscles of the pectoral (shoulder) girdle are all of the following except:

- \\ Deltoid
- \\ Supraspinatus
- \\ serratus posterior superior
- \\ Teres minor

\\\\ Which of the followings belongs to flexors of the arm:

- \\ coracobrachialis
- \\ Anconeus
- \\ teres major
- \\ Deltoid

\\\\ Which of the followings belongs to medial muscles of the femur (adductors):

- \\ vastus medialis
- \\ pectineus
- \\ Obturatorius externus
- \\ Psoas major

\\\\ Which of the followings belongs to medial muscles of the femur:

- \\ Quadriceps femoris
- \\ Gracilis
- \\ Obturatorius externus
- \\ Psoas major

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the posterior arm muscles?

- /// extensor carpi radialis
- /// biceps brachii
- // triceps brachii
- /// flexor carpi ulnaris

//// Which of the following anatomical structures is origin site for the long head of the

triceps brachii muscle?

// infraglenoid tubercle

/// supraglenoid tubercle

/// lateral humeral epicondyle

/// medial humeral epicondyle

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the anterior abdominal muscles?

/// external oblique

/// psoas major

// pyramidal muscle

/// transverse abdominis

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the posterior thigh muscles?

// semimebranosus m.

/// quadriceps femoris m.

/// gastrocnemius m.

/// rectus femoris m.

//// medial thigh muscles are:

// adductors

/// abductors

/// extensors

/// flexors

//// All of the following muscles are parts of quadriceps femoris muscle, except:

/// vastus medialis

/// vastus lateralis

// biceps femoris

/// rectus femoris

//// Anterior forearm muscles are:

// flexors and pronators

/// extensors and supinators

/// extensors and abductors

/// adductors and pronators

//// Long head of the biceps brachii starts from the:

/// infraglenoid tubercle

// supraglenoid tubercle

/// coracoid process

/// coronoid process

//// Short head of the biceps brachii starts from the:

/// infraglenoid tubercle

/// supraglenoid tubercle

// coracoid process

/// coronoid process

//// Which of the following muscles isn't attached to the greater tubercle of the humerus?

/// supraspinatus m.

/// infraspinatus m.

// teres major

/// teres minor

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the lesser tubercle of the humerus?

/// supraspinatus m.

/// infraspinatus m.

// subscapularis m.

/// teres minor

//// Flexors of the forearm mainly start from the:

// medial epicondyle

/// lateral epicondyle

/// olecranon

/// head of the radius

//// extensors of the forearm mainly start from the:

/// medial epicondyle

// lateral epicondyle

/// olecranon

/// coronoid process

//// What is main function for the posterior thigh muscles?

/// extension of the knee joint

/// adduction of the thigh

/// abduction of the thigh

// flexion of the knee joint

//// All of the following muscles belong to the external pelvic muscles, except:

/// obturator externus m.  
// iliopsoas m.  
/// quadratus femoris m.  
/// gluteus maximus m.

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the gluteal tuberosity?

/// pectineus m.  
// gluteus maximus  
/// gluteus minimus  
/// gluteus medius

//// Which of the following muscles belong to the anterior thigh compartment?

// Sartorius m.  
/// biceps femoris m.  
/// semitendinosus m.  
/// gluteus maximus m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the deep neck muscles?

/// sternocleidomastoid m.  
/// trapezius m.  
// anterior scalene m.  
/// serratus posterior superior m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the suprahyoid muscles?

/// omohyoid m.  
// geniohyoid m.  
/// sternothyroid m.  
/// thyrohyoid m.

//// Which of the following muscles rotates the head to the opposite site?

// sternocleidomastoid m.  
/// omohyoid m.  
/// geniohyoid m.  
/// digastric m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the deep cervical muscles?

// longus colli m.  
/// obliquus capitis inferior m.  
/// mylohyoid m.  
/// trapezius m.



//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the infrahyoid group?

// omohyoid m.

/// geniohyoid m.

/// digastric m.

/// sternocleidomastoid m.

//// Which of the following muscles is responsible for elevation of the upper lip?

// levator labii superioris m.

/// depressor anguli oris m.

/// depressor labii inferioris m.

/// orbicularis oris m.

//// Which of the following muscles isn't located around the orbit?

/// orbicularis oculi m.

// risorius m.

/// procerus m.

/// corrugator supercilii m.

//// Which of the following muscles is located around the oral fissure?

// orbicularis oris m.

/// nasalis m.

/// corrugator supercilii m.

/// procerus m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the muscles of the facial expression?

// mentalis m.

/// masseter m.

/// lateral pterygoid m.

/// levator scapulae m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the masticatory muscles?

// temporalis m.

/// orbicularis oculi m.

/// sternocleidomastoid m.

/// levator labii superioris alaeque nasi m.

//// Temporalis muscle starts from the:

// infratemporal line

/// pterygoid tuberosity

/// coronoid process  
/// condylar process

//// Which of the followings is attached to the inner surface of the mandibular angle?

/// masseter m.  
// medial pterygoid m.  
/// lateral pterygoid m.  
/// procerus m.

//// Which of the followings is attached to the outer surface of the mandibular angle?

// masseter m.  
/// medial pterygoid m.  
/// lateral pterygoid m.  
/// procerus m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the superficial neck muscles?

// platysma  
/// longus colli m.  
/// levator scapulae m.  
/// omohyoid m.

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the mastoid process of the temporal bone?

// sternocleidomastoid m.  
/// omohyoid m.  
/// temporalis m.  
/// digastric m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the superficial back muscles?

// trapezius m.  
/// erector spinae m.  
/// transversospinalis m.  
/// longissimus m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the superficial back muscles?

// latissimus dorsi m.  
/// serratus anterior m.  
/// semispinalis m.  
/// iliocostalis m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the superficial back muscles?

/// rotatores mm.

/// serratus anterior m.

// serratus posterior superior m.

/// iliocostalis m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the superficial back muscles?

// serratus posterior inferior m.

/// pectoralis major m.

/// subclavius m.

/// sternocleidomastoid m.

//// Which of the followings belongs to the deep back muscles?

/// latissimus dorsi m.

// erector spinae m.

/// pectoralis major m.

/// serratus posterior inferior m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the abdominal muscles?

// quadratus lumborum m.

/// serratus posterior inferior m.

/// serratus anterior m.

/// iliacus m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the lateral abdominal group?

// external oblique m.

/// psoas major m.

/// psoas minor m.

/// serratus posterior inferior m.

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the posterior abdominal group?

/// serratus posterior inferior m.

// psoas minor m.

/// serratus anterior m.

/// latissimus dorsi m.

//// Which of the following muscles doesn't participate in formation of the rectus sheath?

// serratus anterior m.

/// external oblique m.

/// internal oblique m.

/// transverse abdominis m.

//// Which of the followings doesn't belong to the lateral abdominal muscles?

// rectus abdominis m.

/// external oblique m.

/// internal oblique m.

/// transverse abdominis m.

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the greater tubercle of the humerus?

/// pectoralis minor m.

// pectoralis major m.

/// subclavius m.

/// serratus anterior m.

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the coracoid process?

// pectoralis minor m.

/// pectoralis major m.

/// subclavius m.

/// serratus anterior m.

//// Which of the followings is function for the pectoralis major muscle?

// arm adduction

/// arm abduction

/// arm extension

/// arm supination

//// Which of the followings belongs to the intrinsic thoracic muscles?

/// pectoralis major

/// pectoralis minor

// external intercostals

/// serratus anterior

//// Which of the following muscles is attached to the scapula?

/// *pectoralis major*  
// *serratus anterior*  
/// *subclavius*  
/// *latissimus dorsi*

//// Which of the following muscles is located on the costal surface of the scapula?

// *subscapularis m.*  
/// *teres minor m.*  
/// *teres major m.*  
/// *deltoid m.*

//// Which of the followings is responsible for arm abduction?

// *teres minor m,*  
/// *infraspinatus m.*  
// *supraspinatus m.*  
/// *subscapularis m.*

//// Which of the following muscles belongs to the posterior arm compartment?

// *anconeus m.*  
/// *biceps brachii m.*  
/// *coracobrachialis m.*  
/// *palmaris longus m.*

//// Choose the insertion site for the biceps brachii muscle:

// *ulnar tuberosity*  
// *radial tuberosity*  
/// *deltoid tuberosity*  
/// *olecranon*

//// Choose the insertion site for the triceps brachii muscle:

// *ulnar tuberosity*  
/// *radial tuberosity*  
/// *capitulum*  
// *olecranon*

//// Which of the following muscles isn't a flexor for the elbow joint?

// *coracobrachialis m.*  
/// *biceps brachii (long head)*  
/// *biceps brachii (short head)*  
/// *brachialis m.*

//// Sartorius muscle starts from the :  
/// anterior inferior iliac spine  
// anterior superior iliac spine  
/// posterior inferior iliac spine  
/// posterior superior iliac spine

//// Biceps femoris muscle is attached to the:  
/// tibial tuberosity  
// head of the fibula  
/// soleal line  
/// gluteal tuberosity

//// Which of the following muscles is flexor for the knee joint and extensor for the hip joint?  
// semitendinosus m.  
/// adductor longus m.  
/// rectus femoris m.  
/// pectineus m.

//// Which of the following muscles is flexor for the hip joint ?  
// rectus femoris m.  
/// vastus medialis m.  
/// biceps femoris m.  
/// semimebranosus m.

//// Which of the following muscles is flexor for the knee joint and flexor for the hip joint also?  
/// biceps femoris m.  
/// semitendinosus m.  
// Sartorius m.  
/// adductor longus m.

//// Which of the following muscles is adductor for the hip?  
/// biceps femoris m.  
// gracilis m.  
/// rectus femoris m.  
/// semitendinosus m.

//// Which of the following statements isn't a correct?  
// anterior leg compartment muscles are flexors  
/// extensor digitorum longus belongs to the anterior leg compartment  
/// posterior leg compartment muscles are flexors  
/// posterior leg compartment muscles are extensors

## Module V

////Gastrointestinal tract is arranged in the following sequence:

/// Stomach, duodenum, ileum, jejunum.  
/// Duodenum, stomach, ileum, jejunum.  
// Stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum.  
/// Duodenum, jejunum, ileum, stomach.

////Accessory structures of the GI tract are:

/// Teeth, tongue, pancreas, stomach  
// Teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver.  
/// Tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, cecum.  
/// Salivary glands, cecum, liver, pancreas.

////Which of the following statements about the human digestive system is true?

/// After leaving the oral cavity, the bolus enters the larynx.  
/// Trachea leads to the esophagus and then to the stomach.  
/// After leaving the oral cavity, the bolus enters the esophagus  
// Epiglottis prevents food from entering the trachea

////The sphincter between the stomach and the small intestine is the:

/// Esophageal sphincter  
/// Cardiac sphincter  
// Pyloric sphincter  
/// Epiglottis sphincter

//// Which of the following organs isn't covered by the serous membrane?

// thoracic part of esophagus  
/// stomach  
/// jejunum  
/// transverse colon

//// Gastrointestinal tract is arranged in the following sequence:

/// Cecum, descending colon, transverse colon, ascending colon, sigmoid colon.  
/// Sigmoid colon, cecum, ascending colon, descending colon.  
/// Duodenum, ileum, jejunum, cecum.

// Ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, sigmoid colon, rectum.

///  
/// Anal canal has:

// longitudinal folds

// oblique folds

// circular folds

// spiral folds

///  
/// Gastrointestinal tract is arranged in the following sequence:

// Mouth, tongue, esophagus, stomach.

// Oral cavity, teeth, esophagus, stomach.

// Mouth, esophagus, larynx, stomach.

// Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach.

///  
/// Space bounded by cheeks, lips, gum and teeth is called:

// Oral cavity proper

// The vestibule

// Pleural cavity

// Peritoneum cavity

///  
/// The extrinsic muscles of the tongue include all the muscles except:

// Hyoglossus

// Verticalis linguae

// Genioglossus

// Styloglossus

///  
/// Intrinsic muscles of the tongue include all muscles except:

// Hyoglossus m.

// vertical m.

// superior longitudinal m.

// inferior longitudinal m.

///  
/// Which of the following grooves is located between the root and body of the tongue?

// median groove

// palatine groove

// terminal groove

// lateral groove

///  
/// Which gland`s duct opens into the oral vestibule opposite the second maxillary molar tooth:

// Sublingual

// Submandibular

// Parotid

// Lacrimal



//// Pharynx extends to the level of:

- /// C5
- // C6
- /// C7
- /// TH1

//// Where is located opening for the submandibular duct?

- /// Into the oral vestibule
- // Into the sublingual papillae
- /// Into the proper oral cavity
- /// Along the sublingual fold

//// Which of the following papillae of the tongue is located anterior to the terminal groove?

- /// filiformes
- // vallatae
- /// folliatae
- /// fungiformes

//// To the left of the gastric cardia is located:

- /// Lesser curvature
- //Fundus
- /// Pyloric sphincter
- /// Body

//// Which of the following organs has irregular folds on the mucous membrane?

- /// esophagus
- // stomach
- /// Duodenum
- /// Ileum

//// Which of the following muscles doesn't belong to the larynx?

- // cricopharyngeal m.
- /// posterior cricoarytenoid m.
- /// Vocalis m.
- /// Cricothyroid m.

//// Which of the following structures is located on the nasopharyngeal mucosa?

- // salpingopalatine fold
- /// glossoepiglottic valleculae
- /// palatine foveolae
- /// incisive papilla

//// Which tonsils are located between the palatoglossal and palatopharyngeal arches?

- /// Lingual tonsils
- /// Tubal tonsils
- // Palatine tonsils
- /// Pharyngeal tonsils

//// The dentin of the root is covered by the:

- /// Enamel
- // Cementum
- /// Pulp
- /// Dentin

//// The dentin of the crown is covered by :

- // Enamel
- /// Cementum
- /// Pulp
- /// Dentin

//// The intrinsic muscles of the tongue include all the muscles except:

- /// Longitudinalis
- /// Transversus
- /// Verticalis
- // Styloglossus

//// How many openings are in the wall of the pharynx

- /// 5
- /// 6
- // 7
- /// 8

//// The region of the stomach that connects to the duodenum:

- /// Fundus
- // Pylorus
- /// Cardia
- /// Body

//// The region that surrounds the esophageal opening of the stomach:

/// Fundus

/// Pylorus

// Cardia

/// Body

//// The pylorus communicates with the duodenum via:

/// Lesser curvature

/// Greater curvature

/// Cardiac sphincter

// Pyloric sphincter

//// Which gland`s ducts are opened along sublingual folds:

// Sublingual

/// Submandibular

/// Parotid

/// lacrimal

//// The stomach is :

/// Mesoperitoneal

// Intraperitoneal

/// Retroperitoneal

/// Extraperitoneal

//// Which muscular layer is unique for the stomach:

/// Longitudinal

/// Circular

// Oblique

/// Mucous

//// The greater sac (omentum) communicates with the lesser sac (omental bursa) via:

/// Hepatoduodenal ligament

// Epiploic foramen

/// Inguinal canal

/// Obturator foramen

//// The peritoneal cavity is not completely closed in females because of the:

/// rectus

/// urinary bladder

// uterine tubes

/// appendix

//// In large intestine longitudinal muscles are thickened forming bands called:

- // Taeniae coli
- /// Haustra coli
- /// Epiploic appendages
- /// Omentum

//// The minor duodenal papilla is an opening of the:

- // Accessory pancreatic duct
- /// Common hepatic duct
- /// Main pancreatic duct
- /// Cystic duct

//// In large intestine small pouches of visceral peritoneum filled with fat are called:

- /// Taeniae coli
- /// Haustra coli
- // Epiploic appendages
- /// Omentum

//// A double layered serous membrane that is located between the liver, stomach and duodenum is:

- /// Mesocolon
- // Lesser omentum
- /// Mesentery
- /// Mesoappendix

//// The first part of the small intestine is the:

- /// Cecum
- // Duodenum
- /// Ileum
- /// Jejunum

//// The liver is covered by a layer of connective tissue called:

- /// Adventitia
- /// Peritoneum
- // Fibrous capsule
- /// Pericardium

//// Appendix is attached to the:

- /// ileum
- // Cecum
- /// Duodenum
- /// Jejunum

//// The porta hepatis contains:

- /// Cystic duct, portal vein, hepatic vein.
- /// Inferior vena cava, portal vein, cystic duct

- // Common hepatic duct, portal vein, proper hepatic artery.
- /// Portal vein, Wirsung duct, common hepatic duct.
  
- //// Which parts of the colon have their own mesocolon:
  - /// Ascending and transverse
  - /// Transverse and descending
  - /// Descending and sigmoid
  - // Transverse and sigmoid
  
- //// The small pouches which give the colon its segmental appearance is called:
  - // Haustra coli
  - /// Taeniae coli
  - /// Epiploic appendages
  - /// Omentum
  
- //// The major duodenal papilla is an opening of the:
  - /// Common hepatic duct and cystic duct
  - // Common bile duct and pancreatic duct.
  - /// Cystic duct and pancreatic duct
  - /// Sublingual and submandibular glands ducts
  
- //// Which structures are called Hepatic Triad:
  - // Interlobular ductul, interlobular artery, interlobular vein.
  - /// Superior vena cava, portal vein, cystic duct.
  - /// Aorta, inferior vena cava, portal vein.
  - /// Cystic duct, portal vein, hepatic vein.
  
- //// Aggregated lymphatic follicles exist in the:
  - /// Duodenum
  - /// Jejunum
  - // Ileum
  - /// Colon
  
- //// Hepatopancreatic ampulla (ampulla of Vater) is made with the connections of:
  - // Common bile duct and pancreatic duct of Wirsung
  - /// Common hepatic duct and Portal vein
  - /// Duct of Santorini and Cystic duct
  - /// Cystic duct and Common hepatic duct
  
- //// Between the ileum and the large intestine there is:
  - /// Oddi sphincter
  - // Ileocecal sphincter
  - /// Pyloric sphincter
  - /// Cardia sphincter

//// A fold of peritoneum that binds the small intestine to the posterior abdominal wall is called:

- /// mesocolon
- // mesenterium
- /// mesoappendix
- /// Adventitia

//// Which structure divides the nasopharynx from the oropharynx?

- // Soft palate
- /// Hard palate
- /// Epiglottis
- /// Olfactory bulb

//// Each bronchiole terminates in a space enclosed by a multitude of air pockets called:

- /// Bronchioles
- /// Bronchopulmonary segments
- /// Hepatocytes
- // Alveoli

//// Which of the following laryngeal cartilages is not paired?

- // Cricoid
- /// Arytenoid
- /// Cuneiform
- /// Corniculate

//// Vocal ligaments are attached between:

- /// Arytenoid cartilage and cricoid cartilage
- /// Thyroid cartilage and corniculate cartilage
- // Arytenoid cartilage and thyroid cartilage
- /// Epiglottic cartilage and arytenoid cartilage

//// Which of the following anatomical portion connects the Bowman`s capsule to the loop of Henle?

- /// Connecting tubule
- // Proximal convoluted tubule
- /// Collecting duct
- /// Distal convoluted tubule

//// Which sequence correctly traces the path of urine after it leaves the kidneys:

- // Ureters, urinary bladder, urethra
- /// Urinary bladder, ureters, urethra
- /// Urethra, urinary bladder, ureters
- /// Urinary bladder, urethra, ureters

//// Which organ rests on the superior extremity of each kidney:

- /// Spleen
- /// Transverse colon
- // Adrenal gland
- /// Duodenum

//// From the renal artery blood flows through which sequence of arteries:

- /// Segmental, interlobular, interlobar, arcuate
- /// Interlobar, interlobular, arcuate, segmental
- /// Arcuate, segmental, interlobular, interlobar
- // Segmental, interlobar, arcuate, interlobular

//// Which structures unite to form major calices?

- /// Loops of Henle
- // Minor calyces
- /// Ureters
- /// Apex of the renal pyramids

//// Which of the following belongs to foregut?

- /// Duodenum
- /// Jejunum
- /// Colon
- // Esophagus

//// Which of the following belongs to hindgut?

- // Rectum
- /// Stomach
- /// Oral vestibule
- /// Jejunum

//// Which of the following isn't a part of the stomach?

- /// Cardiac part
- /// Pylorus
- // Superior part
- /// Fundus

//// Which of the following isn't a part of pancreas?

- /// Head
- /// Body
- /// Tail
- // Fundus

//// Which of the following is located on the internal surface of descending duodenum ?

// Major papilla  
/// Free Tenia  
/// Haustra  
/// Appendix

//// Which of the following isn't a part of tooth?

/// Crown  
/// Neck  
/// Root  
// Head

//// Pharynx has all parts, except:

/// Nasal part  
// Abdominal part  
/// Oral part  
/// Laryngeal part

//// Canine has:

// 1 root  
/// 2 roots  
/// 3 roots  
/// 4 roots

//// Lower Premolars have:

// 1 root  
/// 2 roots  
/// 3 roots  
/// 4 roots

//// Which of the following isn't a part of small intestines?

// Colon  
/// Duodenum  
/// Jejunum  
/// Ileum

//// Which of the following belongs to lesser omentum?

// Hepatoduodenal ligament  
/// Gastrocolic ligament  
/// Gastrophrenic ligament  
/// Gastrosplenic ligament

//// Which of the following forms inferior border of oral cavity?

// Mylohyoid muscle



/// Geniohyoid muscle  
/// Stylohyoid muscle  
/// Sternohyoid muscle

//// Which muscle belongs to soft palate?  
// Uvular muscle  
/// Mylohyoid muscle  
/// Stylohyoid muscle  
/// Omohyoid muscle

//// Which of the following belongs to lesser omentum?  
// Hepatogastric ligament  
/// Gastrocolic ligament  
/// Gastrophrenic ligament  
/// Gastrosplenic ligament

//// Which of the following connects to nasopharynx?  
/// Oral cavity  
// Auditory tube  
/// Esophagus  
/// Larynx

//// Tongue has all of the following parts, except :  
/// Root  
/// Apex  
/// Body  
// Head

//// Which of the following isn't a part of esophagus?  
// Pelvic part  
/// Cervical part  
/// Thoracic part  
/// Abdominal part

//// Which of the following anatomical structure is located on the colic mucous membrane?  
// Semilunar folds  
/// Haustra  
/// Minor papilla  
/// Free Tenia

//// Which of the following is not a part of colon?  
/// Ascending part  
// superior part  
/// Transverse part

/// Descending part

//// Which of the following connects to superior nasal meatus?

- /// Frontal sinus
- /// Maxillary sinus
- /// Anterior ethmoidal cells
- // Sphenoid sinus

//// Which of the following connects to middle nasal meatus?

- // Frontal sinus
- /// Posterior ethmoidal cells
- /// Nasolacrimal duct
- /// Sphenoid sinus

//// Which of the following connects to inferior nasal meatus?

- /// Frontal sinus
- /// Posterior ethmoidal cells
- // Nasolacrimal duct
- /// Sphenoid sinus

//// Which of the following isn't a part of the right lung?

- /// Superior lobe
- /// Middle lobe
- /// Inferior lobe
- // Posterior lobe

//// Which of the following is located superiorly in the hilus of right lung ?

- // Bronchus
- /// Artery
- /// Vein
- /// Alveoli

//// Which of the following is located inferiorly in the hilus of left lung ?

- /// Bronchus
- /// Artery
- /// Alveoli
- // Vein

//// Which of the following muscle isn't a part of larynx?

- /// Cricothyroid
- // Cricopharyngeal
- /// Thyroarytenoid
- /// Thyroepiglottic

//// Lung has all of the following surfaces, except:

// Lateral

// Medial

// Diaphragmatic

// Sternocostal

//// Between the lungs is located :

// Mediastinum

// Perineum

// Peritoneum

// Trachea

//// Total amount of main bronchi is:

// 2

// 1

// 3

// 5

//// Left lung has:

// 3 lobes

// 2 lobes

// 4 lobes

// 5 lobes

//// Which of the following belongs to larynx?

// Thyroepiglottic ligament

// Annular ligament

// Gastrophrenic ligament

// Gastrosplenic ligament

//// Which of the following isn't a laryngeal cartilage?

// major alar

// Thyroid

// Arytenoid

// Corniculate

//// Which of the following isn't a cartilage of external nose?

// Cricoid

// Lateral

// Greater allar

// Lesser allar

//// Which of the following belongs to laryngeal constrictor muscles?

- /// Thyroepiglottic m.
- /// Cricoarytenoid posterior m.
- /// Cricothyroid m.
- // Aryepiglottic m.

//// Which of the following belongs to laryngeal dilator muscles?

- /// Cricoarytenoid lateral m.
- /// Cricothyroid m.
- // Thyroepiglottic m.
- /// Aryepiglottic m.

//// Which of the following ligaments belongs to trachea?

- // Annular ligament
- /// Thyroepiglottic ligament
- /// Vocal ligament
- /// Hyoepiglottic ligament

//// Which of the following belongs to laryngeal constrictor muscles?

- // Arytenoid oblique m.
- /// Thyroepiglottic m.
- /// Cricoarytenoid posterior m.
- /// Cricopharyngeal m.

//// Which of the following belongs to laryngeal dilator muscles?

- /// Cricopharyngeal m.
- // Cricoarytenoid posterior m.
- /// Arytenoid transverse m.
- /// Vocal muscle

//// Which of the following statements isn't a correct?

- /// descending duodenum has longitudinal fold
- /// liver has 4 lobes
- /// main pancreatic duct opens into the major duodenal papilla
- // right colic flexure is located above the left colic flexure

//// Which of the following organs is intraperitoneal?

- /// descending duodenum
- /// pancreas
- /// ascending colon
- // ileum

//// Which of the following organs is mesoperitoneal?

- /// stomach
- /// pancreas
- // ascending colon
- /// jejunum

//// Elements of porta hepatis are located into the:

- /// gastrocolic ligament
- /// Hepatogastric ligament
- // Hepatoduodenal ligament
- /// Gastropancreatic ligament

//// Which of the following ligaments belongs to the liver?

- /// ligamentum gastrocolicum
- /// Ligamentum latum
- // ligamentum falciforme
- /// ligamentum annulare

//// Which of the followings is the upper wall of the nasal cavity?

- // cribriform plate
- /// nasal dorsum
- /// anterior wall of the sphenoid body
- /// hard and soft palate

//// Which of the followings creates the lower wall of the nasal cavity?

- /// cribriform plate
- /// nasal septum
- /// nasal conchas
- // hard and soft palate

//// Which of the followings openings is located into the nasopharynx?

- // choanae
- /// isthmus faucium
- /// laryngeal inlet
- /// esophageal inlet

//// which of the following cartilages is located at the bifurcation site of trachea?

- // carina
- /// thyroid cartilage
- /// arytenoid cartilage
- /// corniculate cartilage

//// which of the following cartilages has muscular and vocal processes?

/// cricoid cartilage  
/// thyroid cartilage  
// arytenoid cartilage  
/// corniculate cartilage

//// which of the following cartilages has laminae and horns?  
/// epiglottis  
// thyroid cartilage  
/// arytenoid cartilage  
/// corniculate cartilage

//// which of the followings belongs to the right lung only?  
/// upper lobe  
// oblique fissure  
/// lingula  
/// cardiac notch

//// which of the following bronchopulmonary segments belongs to the left lung only?  
// superior lingual  
/// anterior basal  
/// apical  
/// anterior

//// which of the following organs is located into the anterior mediastinum?  
// thymus  
/// esophagus  
/// thoracic duct  
/// azygos vein

## Module VI

//// Ovaries are covered by the:  
/// Corpus luteum  
// Tunica albuginea  
/// Corpus albicans  
/// Endometrium

//// Uterine tubes consist of all parts except the:

/// Fimbria  
/// Infundibulum  
/// Isthmus  
// Corpus

//// Uterus is located:  
/// Anterior side of the urinary bladder  
// Between the urinary bladder and the rectum  
/// Posterior of the rectum  
/// Inferior side of the urinary bladder

//// Where are primordial follicles located:  
/// Tunica albuginea  
// Ovarian Cortex  
/// Ovarian Medulla  
/// Germinal epithelium

////Where are palmate folds located:  
/// Uterine fundus  
/// Uterine corpus  
// Uterine cervix  
/// Infundibulum

////Which of the following ligaments belongs to the uterus?  
/// Ovarian ligament  
/// Suspensory ligament  
/// Falciform ligament  
// Broad ligament

//// Which of the following ligaments belongs to the ovary?  
/// Round  
/// broad  
// Suspensory  
/// Falciform

//// All of the followings are parts of the uterine tubes except the:  
/// Isthmus  
/// Ampulla  
/// Infundibulum  
// fundus

//// Innermost layer of the uterus is:  
// endometrium

///  
///  
///  
/// parametrium  
/// myometrium  
/// perimetrium

///  
///  
///  
///  
/// Myometrium has:  
// 3 layers  
/// 2 layers  
/// 1 layers  
/// 4 layers

///  
///  
///  
/// Which of the followings belongs to the internal genital organs?  
// vagina  
/// mammary gland  
/// clitoris  
/// labia minora

///  
///  
///  
/// Which of the following organs has longitudinal folds on the mucosa?  
// fallopian tube  
/// ovary  
/// uterus  
/// labia majora

///  
///  
///  
/// Which of the following parts of the uterus is covered by the parametrium?  
/// fundus  
/// anterior wall  
/// posterior wall  
// margins

///  
///  
///  
/// which of the following statements isn't correct?  
/// ostium uteri has anterior and posterior labia  
/// cervix has vaginal and supravaginal portions  
// uterus has medial and lateral surfaces  
/// uterus has right and left margins

///  
///  
///  
/// Ovary has:  
// medial and lateral surfaces  
/// anterior and posterior surfaces  
/// inferior and superior surfaces  
/// intestinal and vesical surfaces

///  
///  
///  
/// Ovary has:  
/// medial and lateral ends  
/// anterior and posterior ends  
// inferior and superior ends



/// intestinal and vesical ends

//// Which of the followings belongs to the ovary?

// free margin

/// fundus

/// body

/// cervix

//// Uterus has:

// intestinal surface

/// tubal end

/// mesovaric margin

/// superior pole

//// Serous layer of the uterine wall is:

/// Endometrium

/// Myometrium

// Perimetrium

/// Parametrium

//// Vagina has all of the following anatomical structures, except the:

// body

/// fornix

/// anterior wall

/// Orifice

//// Fallopian tube isn't covered by serous membrane from:

// inferior side

/// anterior side

/// posterior side

/// superior side

//// The longest part of the fallopian tube is:

// Ampulla

/// Infundibulum

/// Isthmus

/// Uterine part

//// Which of the followings belongs to external genital organs?

// labia majora

/// vagina

/// uterus

/// uterine tube

/// Mammary gland has all anatomical structures, except the:

///  
///  
///  
//

///  
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//  
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///  
//

/// cremasteric fascia  
/// tunica vaginalis  
/// tunic dartos

//// Which of the following anatomical structures belongs to the testis?

// posterior margin  
/// tubal end  
/// fundus  
/// free margin

//// Epididymis is located on the :

// posterior testicular margin  
/// anterior testicular margin  
/// inferior testicular pole  
/// medial testicular surface

//// Straight seminiferous tubules directly continue into the:

// rete testis  
/// convoluted tubules  
/// vas deferens  
/// urethra

//// Ejaculatory duct opens into the:

// prostatic urethra  
/// membranous urethra  
/// spongy urethra  
/// navicular fossa

//// Which of the followings is the last dilation of male urethra?

/// bulbus penis  
/// prostatic urethra  
// navicular fossa  
/// ejaculatory duct

//// Which of the following structures belongs to the prostatic urethra?

// seminal collicle  
/// bulbus  
/// corona glandis  
/// crura penis

//// Which of the following structures is located into the prostatic urethra?

// prostatic sinuses

- /// bulbus penis
- /// apex of the prostate gland
- /// capsule of the prostate gland

- //// Where is located voluntary sphincter of the male urethra?
- // into the membranous part
- /// into the prostatic part
- /// into the bulbar fossa
- /// into the navicular fossa

- //// Ejaculatory duct is made by the connection of:
- /// Seminiferous tubules and rete testis
- /// Seminiferous duct and efferent duct
- // Deferens duct and excretory duct
- /// Excretory duct and epididymal duct

- //// Central endocrine organs are:
- /// Hypophysis and thyroid gland
- /// Thyroid gland and parathyroid glands
- /// Pancreas
- // Hypothalamus and Hypophysis

- //// All of the following hormones are produced by the anterior pituitary gland (adenohypophysis) except the:
- /// Somatotropin
- /// TSH
- /// Prolactin
- // Oxytocin

- //// Which of the followings belongs to the central endocrine organs?
- // pineal gland
- /// thyroid gland
- /// ovaries
- /// testis

- //// Thyroid gland has:
- // lateral lobes and isthmus
- /// medial lobes and isthmus
- /// superior and inferior poles
- /// medial and lateral surfaces

- //// Somatotropin is secreted by the:
- /// Hypothalamus
- // Adenohypophysis

/// Thyroid gland  
/// Neurohypophysis

//// The hormones stored by the neurohypophysis are:  
// Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone(vasopressin)  
// Adrenocorticotrophic hormone and FSH  
// TSH and prolactin  
// Insulin and somatotropin

//// Thyroid gland is located  
// Posterior to the sternum  
//Anterior to the larynx  
//In the abdominal cavity  
// Inferior to the esophagus

//// Supraoptic nucleus secretes:  
// Oxytocin  
// Calcitonin  
// Vasopressin  
// FSH

//// Adrenal gland contains:  
// Principal cells  
// Follicular cells  
// Cortex and medulla  
// Alfa and beta cells

//// Zona glomerulosa secrets a group of hormones called:  
// Glucocorticoids  
//Mineralocorticoids  
// Androgens  
// Estrogens

//// Zona fasciculata of the adrenal gland secretes:  
// Glucocorticoids  
// Mineralocorticoids  
// Androgens  
// Estrogens

//// Adrenal gland has:  
// anterior surface  
// superior surface  
// Isthmus

/// lateral lobes

//// Parathyroid glands secrete:

// Parathormone

/// T4

/// FSH

/// Aldosteron

//// Insulin is secreted by:

/// A cells

//B cells

///D cells

/// F cells

//// TSH is produced by:

/// Thyroid gland

/// Neurohypophysis

// Adenohypophysis

/// Parathyroid glands

//// Which hormone is secreted by the pineal gland:

/// Somatotropin

/// Insulin

/// Calcitonin

// Melatonin

//// Pineal gland is located:

// Between the midbrain collicles

/// In the cervical region

/// Posterior to the sternum

//// Inferior to the hypothalamus

//// Which of the following statements isn't a correct?

/// infundibular process belongs to the neurohypophysis

/// Tuberal and distal parts belong to the adenohypophysis

// Vasopressin is secreted by the pineal gland

/// Thyroid gland comes in contact with the esophagus

//// Which of the following organs is Pituitary-dependent?

// Thyroid

/// parathyroids

/// adrenal medulla

/// tail of the pancreas

//// Which of the following organs is Pituitary-independent?

// ovaries

// thyroid

// adrenal cortex

// parathyroids

//// Chromaffin bodies are located into the:

// adrenal medulla

// adrenal cortex

// ovary

// testis

//// Outer layer of the eyeball is:

// Fibrous

// Vascular

// Retina

// Iris

//// Middle layer of the eyeball is:

// Vascular

// Sclera

// Cornea

// Retina

//// All of the following are parts of the middle eyeball layer, except:

// Choroidea

// Iris

// Cilliary body

// Retina

//// Iris belongs to the:

// fibrous layer

// vascular layer

// optic part of the retina

// blind part of the retina

//// Pupil is located in the:

// iris

// ciliary body

// retina

// optic disc

//// Which of the following structures is located on the retina?

// macula

// iris

// lens

// pupil

//// Pupillary sphincter is located into the:

// cornea

// sclera

// iris

// retina

//// Ciliary body belongs to the:

// vascular layer

// retina

// iris

// fibrous layer

//// Aqueous humor is secreted by the:

// ciliary body

// iris

// sclera

// retina

//// Extraocular muscles are attached to the:

// cornea

// sclera

// iris

// retina

//// What is located posterior to the lens?

// pupil

// cornea

// vitreous body

// sclera

//// Capsule of the lens is connected to the:

// ciliary muscle

// cornea

// retina

// sclera

//// Anterior wall of the anterior eyeball chamber is:

// sclera



- // cornea
- /// ciliary body
- /// lens

//// Anterior wall of the posterior eyeball chamber is:

- /// sclera
- /// cornea
- // iris
- /// lens

//// Anterior chamber is connected to the posterior eyeball chamber by the:

- // pupil
- /// optic disc
- /// macula
- /// orra serrata

//// Which of the following belongs to middle ear?

- // Auditory bones
- /// Auricle
- /// Bony labyrinth
- /// Membranous labyrinth

//// Which of the following belongs to inner ear?

- // Semicircular canals
- /// Auditory tube
- /// Tympanic membrane
- /// Tympanic cavity

//// Which of the followings belongs to the external ear?

- /// Vestibule
- /// Cochlea
- // Auricle
- /// Tympanic cavity

//// Uterine tube consists of:

- // Ampular part
- /// Fundus
- /// Apex
- /// Pyloric part

//// What is the border between the external and middle parts of the Ear?

- // Tympanic membrane
- /// Auricle
- /// Utricle
- /// Sacculle

//// The endocrine portion of the pancreas is composed of:

- /// Pancreatic crypts
- // Islets of Langerhans
- /// Pancreatic lobules
- /// Hepatocytes

//// What is the border between the blind and optic parts of the retina?

- /// Iris
- // Orra Serrata
- /// Cornea
- /// Sclera

//// Inner layer of the eyeball is:

- /// Fibrous
- /// Vascular
- // Retina
- /// Iris

//// Which of the following belongs to outer eyeball layer?

- // Sclera
- /// Iris
- /// Ciliary body
- /// Retina

//// Which of the following belongs to external ear?

- /// Auditory bones
- // External acoustic meatus
- /// Bony labyrinth
- /// Membranous labyrinth

//// Which of the following belongs to middle ear?

- /// Semicircular canals
- /// External acoustic meatus
- /// Auricle
- // Tympanic cavity

//// From the lacrimal gland tear goes into the :

- /// lacrimal sac
- /// lacrimal lake
- // conjunctival sac

/// nasolacrimal duct

//// From the lacrimal canaliculi tear goes into the :

/// lacrimal ducts

// lacrimal sac

/// conjunctival sac

/// nasolacrimal duct

//// Nasolacrimal duct opens into the :

// inferior nasal meatus

/// superior nasal meatus

/// middle nasal meatus

/// sphenoidal recess

//// Which of the following muscles is located into the eyeball?

/// rectus lateralis

// ciliary

/// superior oblique

/// inferior rectus

//// Which of the following extraocular muscles has its own trochlea?

// superior oblique

/// inferior oblique

/// lateral rectus

/// medial rectus

//// Sacculle connects to the:

// cochlear duct

/// utricle

/// lateral semicircular duct

/// posterior semicircular duct

//// Utricle communicates with the:

// semicircular ducts

/// utricle

/// cochlea

/// endolymphatic duct

//// Scala tympani belongs to the:

/// vestibule

// cochlea

/// anterior semicircular canal

/// posterior semicircular canal

//// Cochlear duct is part of the:  
// membranous labyrinth  
// tympanic cavity  
// vestibular part  
// bony labyrinth

//// Lateral wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// membranous wall  
// carotid wall  
// jugular wall  
// tegmen tympany

//// Inferior wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// membranous wall  
// carotid wall  
// jugular wall  
// tegmen tympany

//// Medial wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// membranous wall  
// carotid wall  
// labyrinthic wall  
// tegmen tympany

//// Superior wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// membranous wall  
// carotid wall  
// labyrinthic wall  
// tegmen tympany

//// Posterior wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// Mastoid wall  
// carotid wall  
// labyrinthic wall  
// tegmen tympany

//// Anterior wall of the tympanic cavity is:  
// Mastoid wall  
// carotid wall  
// labyrinthic wall  
// tegmen tympany

## Module VII

///Deoxygenated blood carried in the vena cava empties into the:

- ///Left atrium
- ///Left ventricle
- //Right atrium
- ///Right ventricle

////The layer of the heart wall that corresponds to the visceral pericardium is the:

- ///Endocardium
- ///Myocardium
- //Epicardium
- ///Peritoneum

////The left coronary artery gives rise to the:

- ///Posterior interventricular
- ///Right marginal
- ///Coronary sinus
- //Anterior interventricular

////During pulmonary circulation blood leaves the

- ///Left ventricle and moves to the lungs
- ///Left ventricle and goes to the aorta
- ///Right ventricle and goes to the aorta
- ///Right ventricle and moves to the lungs

////Blood returning to the heart from the body organs enters the:

- ///Left atrium through aorta
- //Right atrium through vena cava
- ///Left ventricle by the pulmonary artery
- ///Right ventricle by the pulmonary vein

////The only vein in the body that transports oxygen rich blood is the:

- ///Coronary vein
- ///Hepatic vein
- //Pulmonary vein
- ///Aortic vein

////During systemic circulation, blood leaves the

- ///Right ventricle and goes to the aorta
- ///Right ventricle and moves to the lungs
- ///Left ventricle and moves to the lungs
- //Left ventricle and goes to the aorta

////The semilunar valves prevent blood from flowing backwards into the:  
//Atria  
//Ventricles  
//Brain  
//Liver

////The arteries supplying blood to the tissue of the heart are the:  
//Myocardial arteries  
//Coronary arteries  
//Vena cava  
//Aorta

////The right and left coronary arteries arise from the:  
//Vena cava veins  
//Ascending aorta  
//Arch of the aorta  
//Descending aorta

////The right atrioventricular valve is called:  
//Bicuspid  
//Tricuspid  
//Mitral  
//Chordae tendineae

////Tendon like cords connect the valves to:  
//Pectinate muscles  
//Epicardium  
//Papillary muscles  
//Pericardium

////Semilunar valves lie between  
//Atriums and ventricles  
//Ventricles and aorta/pulmonary trunk

////All the veins are carrying blood to the coronary sinus except:  
//V. cordis magna  
//V. cordis minime  
//V. cordis parva  
//V. cordis media

////The right coronary artery gives rise to the:  
//Posterior interventricular  
//Coronary sinus  
//Anterior interventricular

///*Circumflex*

///*All of the following are posterior branches of a. carotica externa except:*

///*a. occipitalis*

///*a. auricularis posterior*

///*a. facialis*

///*a. sternocleidomastoidea*

///*All the following apply to the bicuspid valve except:*

///*It is called the mitral valve*

///*It is a semilunar valve*

///*It is found on the left side of the heart*

///*It prevents blood from backing into the left atrium*

///*Coronary sinus is made with all of them except:*

///*v. cordis magna*

///*v. cordis minimae*

///*v. cordis media*

///*v. cordis parva*

///*Aorta is dividing at the level of:*

///*TH11*

///*TH12*

///*L1*

///*L4*

///*Which layer doesn't surround the heart wall:*

///*endocardium*

///*endometrium*

///*myocardium*

///*pericardium*

///*Bicuspid valve exists between:*

///*Right atrium and right ventricle*

///*Right ventricle and pulmonary trunk*

///*Left ventricle and aorta*

///*Left atrium and left ventricle*

///*All of the following are anterior branches of a. carotica externa except:*

///*a. thyroidea superior*

///*a. occipitalis*

///*a. facialis*

///*a. lingualis*

////Tricuspid valve exists between:  
//Right atrium and right ventricle  
//Left atrium and left ventricle  
//Right ventricle and pulmonary trunk  
//Left ventricle and aorta

////Teeth are supplied with the blood by:  
//a. facialis  
//a. lingualis  
//a. temporalis superficialis  
//a. maxillaris

////Parotid gland is supplied with the blood by:  
//a. thyroidea superior  
//a. temporalis superficialis  
//a. facialis  
//a. lingualis

////The left atrioventricular valve is called:  
//Tricuspid  
//Bicuspid  
//Chordae tendineae  
//Semiunar

////All of the following are media branches of a. carotica externa except:  
//a. temporalis superficialis  
//a. pharyngea ascendens  
//a. lingualis  
//a. maxillaris

////Submandibular gland is supplied with the blood by:  
//a. maxillaris  
//a. temporalis superficialis  
//a. lingualis  
//a. facialis

////All the arteries are supplying ear with the blood except:  
//a. pharyngea ascendens  
//a. maxillaris  
//a. auricularis posterior  
//a. lingualis

////A. angularis is the artery coming from:  
//a. maxillaris  
//a. lingualis  
//a. facialis



///a. occipitalis

////Which arteries take a part to supply the brain:

///External carotid and internal carotid arteries

///External carotid and axillar arteries

///Internal iliac and external iliac arteries

///Internal carotid and subclavian arteries

////The artery that supplies blood to the stomach, liver and spleen is the:

///Celiac trunk

///Inferior mesenteric

///Superior mesenteric

///Inferior phrenic

////The artery that supplies blood to the structures of the neck and face is the:

///Axillary artery

///Brachial artery

///External carotid artery

///Internal carotid artery

////The anterior intercostal arteries branch from the:

///Common carotid arteries

///Subclavian arteries

///External carotid artery

///Abdominal aorta

////The artery that supplies blood to the small intestine and upper portion of the colon is the:

///Celiac trunk

///Common iliac artery

///Inferior mesenteric artery

///Superior mesenteric artery

////Which of these veins drain the blood from the thoracic wall and delivers blood to the superior vena cava:

///Axillary vein

///Azygos vein

///Internal jugular vein

///External jugular vein

////Which of these veins is a deep vein:

///Basilic vein

///Brachial vein

///Cephalic vein

///Great saphenous vein

////Which of these veins is frequently used as a site for drawing blood from a patient?

- ///Brachial vein
- ///Ulnar vein
- ///Median cubital vein
- ///Radial vein

////Splenic artery supplies :

- ///Stomach and pancreas.
- ///Stomach and duodenum
- ///Duodenum and pancreas
- ///Liver and gallbladder

////There are three branches of the celiac trunk:

- ///Cystic artery, superior mesenteric artery, inferior mesenteric artery
- ///Subclavian artery, axillar artery, brachial artery
- ///Esophageal arteries, gastric artery, hepatic artery
- ///Common hepatic, left gastric artery, splenic artery

////The last major branch of the aorta before the bifurcation:

- ///Celiac trunk
- ///Brachiocephalic trunk
- ///Superior mesenteric
- ///Inferior mesenteric

////The right hepatic artery gives the rise to the:

- ///Left hepatic artery
- ///Cystic artery
- ///Duodenal artery
- ///Gastric artery

////The branch of the common iliac artery that enters the pelvic cavity is the:

- ///Femoral artery
- ///External iliac artery
- ///Internal iliac artery
- ///Subclavian artery

////Blood from the brain is drained by the -----:

- ///Azygos vein
- ///Superior mesenteric vein
- ///Internal jugular vein
- ///External jugular vein

////The vein that ascends along the radial side of the forearm is:  
//Cephalic  
//Basilic  
//Saphenous  
//Brachial

////Portal vein is formed by the:  
//Celiac trunk, superior mesenteric vein, inferior mesenteric vein  
//Common hepatic vein, gastric vein, inferior mesenteric vein.  
//Common iliac vein, inferior mesenteric vein, splenic vein  
//Splenic vein, superior mesenteric vein, inferior mesenteric vein

////The vein commonly used for venipuncture or intravenous injection:  
//Median cubital vein  
//Brachial vein  
//Subclavian vein  
//Axillar vein

////Which vein receives blood from the brain, neck and face:  
//External jugular vein  
//Internal jugular vein  
//Azigos vein  
//Subclavian vein

////Brachiocephalic vein is formed with the connection of:  
//Subclavian vein, axillar vein, brachial vein  
//External jugular vein, internal jugular vein, cephalic vein  
//Internal jugular vein, brachial vein, axillar vein  
//Subclavian vein, external jugular vein, internal jugular vein.

////Azygos veins are formed by the union of the:  
//Ascending lumbar veins  
//Descending lumbar veins  
//Internal iliac veins  
//Common iliac veins

////The vein that ascends along the ulnar side of the forearm:  
//Cephalic  
//Basilic  
//Saphenous  
//Brachial

////Great saphenous vein empties into the:  
//Popliteal vein  
//Tibial vein  
//Small saphenous vein  
//Femoral vein

////Which vessel connects the pulmonary trunk with the aorta and allows most blood to bypass the fetal lungs:

- ///Ductus thoracicus
- ///Ductus arteriosus
- ///Ductus venosus
- ///Ductus lymphaticus

////Portacaval anastomosis occurs between the veins of the:

- ///The inferior part of the esophagus and the superior part of the rectum
- ///The inferior part of the thyroid gland and the superior part of the esophagus
- ///Azygos and hemiazygos veins
- ///Hemiazygos and accessory hemyazygos veins

////Cava caval anastomosis occurs between the veins of the:

- ///Thyroidea superior and thyroidea inferior
- ///Vesicalis superior and vesicalis inferior
- ///Epigastrica superior and epigastrica inferior
- ///Rectalis superior and rectalis inferior

////All of them supply blood to the hip joint except:

- ///Obturator artery
- ///Femoral artery
- ///Inferior gluteal artery
- ///Superior gluteal artery

////This artery supplies the knee joint:

- ///Peroneal
- ///Lumbar
- ///Popliteal
- ///Pudental

////Internal carotid arteries and vertebral arteries make:

- ///Hepatic portal system
- ///Coronary circulation
- ///Celiac trunk
- ///Circle of Willis

////The pelvic organs and external reproductive organs are supplied with the:

- ///Femoral artery
- ///Internal iliac artery
- ///External iliac artery
- ///Inferior mesenteric artery

////Blood leaving hepatic vein enters:

///*Superior mesenteric vein*  
///*Inferior mesenteric vein*  
///*Superior vena cava*  
///*Inferior vena cava*

///*Which of the following isn't a branch of the right coronary artery?*

// *Anterior interventricular*  
///*Posterior interventricular*  
///*Marginal*  
///*Arterial conus branch*

///*All of them belong to coronary venous sinus, except :*

// *Great cardiac vein*  
///*Middle cardiac vein*  
// *Anterior cardiac vein*  
///*Small cardiac vein*

///*Which of the following artery belongs to anterior group branches of external carotid artery?*

// *Lingual artery*  
///*Maxillary artery*  
///*Superficial temporal artery*  
///*Deep cervical artery*

///*All of the following arteries are branches of abdominal aorta, except :*

// *Celiac trunk*  
///*Inferior mesenteric artery*  
// *Superior phrenic artery*  
///*Median sacral artery*

///*Internal thoracic artery is one branch from the :*

// *Axillary artery*  
// *Subclavian artery*  
///*Brachial artery*  
///*External carotid artery*

///*Parietal branches of thoracic aorta are :*

// *Posterior intercostals arteries*  
///*Anterior intercostals arteries*  
///*Lumbar arteries*  
///*Inferior phrenic arteries*

///*Ascending pharyngeal artery is a branch of the:*

- /// Internal carotid artery
- // External carotid artery
- /// Subclavian artery
- /// Axillary artery

//// Uterine artery is one branch from the :

- /// External iliac artery
- // Internal iliac artery
- /// Abdominal aorta
- /// Femoral artery

//// Dorsal penile artery is a branch of the:

- // Internal pudendal artery
- /// External pudendal artery
- /// Uterine artery
- /// Vaginal artery

//// Superior epigastric artery is a branch of the:

- // Internal thoracic artery
- /// Brachial artery
- /// Axillary artery
- /// External iliac artery

//// Facial vein drains into the :

- // Internal jugular vein
- /// External jugular vein
- /// Anterior jugular vein
- /// Maxillary vein

//// Basilic vein drains into the :

- // Brachial vein
- /// Axillary vein
- /// Subclavian vein
- /// Azygos vein

//// Inferior mesenteric vein drains into the :

- // Portal vein
- /// Superior mesenteric vein

/// Inferior vena cava  
/// Superior vena cava

//// Lymph from the upper limb drains into the :

// Subclavian trunc  
/// Jugular trunc  
/// Lumbar trunc  
/// Bronchomediastinal trunk

//// After the childbirth umbilical artery developed into the :

/// Umbilical vein  
// Medial umbilical ligament  
/// Teres hepatic ligament  
/// Arterial ligament

//// Thoracoacromial artery is a branch of the:

// Axillary artery  
/// Subclavian artery  
/// External carotid artery  
/// Internal carotid artery

//// All of the following are branches of the aortic arch, except :

/// Brachiocephalic trunk  
// Right subclavian artery  
/// Left common carotid artery  
/// Left subclavian artery

//// Tonsillar artery is a branch of the :

/// Lingual artery  
// Facial artery  
/// Superficial temporal artery  
/// Sternocleidomastoid artery

//// Posterior auricular artery is a branch of the :

/// Facial artery  
/// Internal carotid artery  
// External carotid artery

/// Lingual artery

//// All of the following are branches of facial nerve, except :

/// Greater petrosal nerve

// Lesser petrosal nerve

/// Stapedius nerve

/// Posterior auricular nerve

//// Which of the following branch belongs to glossopharyngeal nerve?

/// Digastric nerve

/// Greater petrosal nerve

// Tympanic nerve

/// Ophthalmic nerve

//// All of the following are dural venous sinuses, except :

/// cavernous

/// occipital

/// Sigmoid

// jugular

//// All of them belong to coronary venous sinus, except :

/// oblique vein of the left atrium

/// posterior vein of the leftventricle

// Anterior cardiac vein

/// Small cardiac vein

//// Which of the following artery belongs to anterior group branches of external carotid artery?

// facial artery

/// Maxillary artery

/// ascending pharyngeal artery

/// Deep cervical artery

//// All of the following arteries are branches of abdominal aorta, except :

/// testicular artery

/// renal artery

// Superior epigasric

/// Median sacral artery



//// maxillary artery is one branch from the :

- /// Axillary artery
- /// Subclavian artery
- /// Brachial artery
- // External carotid artery

//// Parietal branches of the abdominal aorta are :

- /// Posterior intercostals arteries
- /// Anterior intercostals arteries
- // Lumbar arteries
- /// superior phrenic arteries

//// ophthalmic artery is a branch of the:

- // Internal carotid artery
- /// External carotid artery
- /// Subclavian artery
- /// Axillary artery

//// external pudendal artery is one branch from the :

- // External iliac artery
- /// Internal iliac artery
- /// Abdominal aorta
- /// Femoral artery

//// Inferior epigastric artery is a branch of the:

- /// Internal thoracic artery
- /// Brachial artery
- /// Axillary artery
- // External iliac artery

//// Cephalic vein drains into the :

- /// Brachial vein
- // Axillary vein
- /// Subclavian vein
- /// Azygos vein

//// Splenic vein drains into the :

- // Portal vein
- /// Superior mesenteric vein
- /// Inferior vena cava
- /// Superior vena cava

//// All of the following belongs to the heart, except :

- /// Coronary sulcus
- /// Anterior Interventricular sulcus
- /// Tricuspid valve
- // Tenia and haustra

//// Lymph from the lower limb drains into the :

- /// Subclavian trunc
- /// Jugular trunc
- // Lumbar trunc
- /// Bronchomediastinal trunk

//// After the childbirth umbilical vein developed into the :

- /// Umbilical artery
- /// Medial umbilical ligament
- // Teres hepatic ligament
- /// Arterial ligament

//// Lateral thoracic artery is a branch of the:

- // Axillary artery
- /// Subclavian artery
- /// External carotid artery
- /// Internal carotid artery

//// Ascending palatine artery is a branch of the :

- /// Lingual artery
- // Facial artery
- /// Superficial temporal artery
- /// Sternocleidomastoid artery

//// Transverse facial artery is a branch of the :

- /// Lingual artery
- /// Facial artery
- // Superficial temporal artery
- /// Sternocleidomastoid artery

//// Middle cerebral artery is a branch of the :

- /// Facial artery
- // Internal carotid artery
- /// External carotid artery
- /// Lingual artery

## Module VIII

//// Where is Broca's area located?

- // Frontal lobe
- /// Parietal lobe
- /// Temporal lobe
- /// Occipital lobe

//// What does central sulcus separate?

- // Frontal & parietal lobe
- /// Parietal & temporal lobe
- /// Temporal & occipital lobe
- /// Occipital & parietal lobe

//// Which region has more nerves than vertebrae?

- // Cervical
- /// Thoracic
- /// Lumbar
- /// Sacral

//// At what vertebral level does spinal cord terminate?

- // L2
- /// L3
- /// L4
- /// L5

//// Which of the following isn't a cervical plexus branch?

- /// Lesser occipital nerve
- /// Greater auricular nerve
- // Subclavian nerve
- /// Supraclavicular nerves

//// Which of the following nerve isn't a short branch from the brachial plexus?

- /// Dorsal scapular nerve
- // Musculocutaneous nerve
- /// Long thoracic nerve
- /// Suprascapular nerve

//// Which of the following nerve belongs to lumbar plexus?

- /// Superior gluteal
- /// Pudendal
- // Obturator
- /// Schiatic

//// Which of the following artery is located between the middle and posterior cerebral arteries?

- /// Anterior cerebral artery
- /// Right vertebral artery
- // Posterior communicating artery
- /// Anterior communicating artery

//// Which of the following structure isn't a part of the midbrain?

- /// Tectum
- /// Superior collicle
- // Laterar geniculate body
- /// Peduncle

//// All of the following are cerebellar nuclei, except :

- // Caudate
- /// Dentate
- /// Emoliform
- /// Globose

//// All of the following are parts of the medulla, except :

- /// Olives

/// Pyramids  
/// Gracile fascicle  
// Inferior collicle

//// All of the following are parts of the thalamencephalon, except :

/// Thalamus  
// Hypothalamus  
/// Metathalamus  
/// Epithalamus

//// Visual cortex is located inside the :

/// Frontal lobe  
// Occipital lobe  
/// Temporal lobe  
/// Parietal lobe

//// Through the middle pairs of peduncles, cerebellum connects to :

// Pons  
/// Midbrain  
/// Cerebrum  
/// Medulla

//// All of the following are dural venous sinuses, except :

/// Superior sagittal  
/// Inferior petrosal  
/// Sigmoid  
// Diploic

//// All of the following belong to frontal lobe, except :

/// Straight gyrus  
/// Olfactory sulcus  
/// Precentral sulcus  
// Postcentral gyrus

//// All of the following belong to temporal lobe, except :

/// Superior temporal gyrus  
// precuneus  
/// medial occipitotemporal gyrus  
/// parahypocampal gyrus

//// Where is Wernicke's area located?

/// Frontal lobe

/// Parietal lobe  
// Temporal lobe  
/// Occipital lobe

//// Where is supramarginal gyrus located?

/// Frontal lobe  
// Parietal lobe  
/// Temporal lobe  
/// Occipital lobe

//// Where is lingual gyrus located?

/// Frontal lobe  
/// Parietal lobe  
/// Temporal lobe  
// Occipital lobe

//// First pair of cranial nerves is :

/// Trochlear  
// Olfactory  
/// Optic  
/// Oculomotor

//// 7<sup>th</sup> pair of cranial nerves is:

/// Abduces  
// Facial  
/// Vestibulo-cochlear  
/// Vagus

//// 12<sup>th</sup> pair of cranial nerves is:

/// Glossopharyngeal  
/// Vagus  
// Hypoglossal  
/// Trigeminal

//// All of the following are branches of facial nerve, except :

/// Greater petrosal nerve  
// Lesser petrosal nerve  
/// Stapedius nerve  
/// Posterior auricular nerve

//// Which of the following branch belongs to glossopharyngeal nerve?

- /// Digastric nerve
- /// Greater petrosal nerve
- // Tympanic nerve
- /// Ophthalmic nerve

//// Which of the following branch belongs to vagus nerve?

- // Superior laryngeal nerve
- /// Carotid sinus nerve
- /// Chorda tympani nerve
- /// Tympanic nerve

//// Trigeminal nerve has all branches, except :

- /// Ophthalmic nerve
- // Optic nerve
- /// Maxillary nerve
- /// Mandibular nerve

//// All of the following are branches of mandibular nerve, except:

- /// Deep temporal nerves
- /// Lateral pterygoid nerve
- // Zygomatic nerve
- /// Lingual nerve

//// Oculomotor nerve innervates all muscles, except:

- /// Medial rectus
- // Lateral rectus
- /// Inferior oblique
- /// Superior rectus

//// Abducens nerve innervates :

- // Lateral rectus muscle
- /// Inferior oblique muscle
- /// Superior oblique muscle
- /// Medial rectus muscle

//// Which of the following belongs to afferent tracts?

- /// Lateral corticospinal
- // Spinocerebellar
- /// Corticonuclear
- /// Rubrospinal

//// Which of the following belongs to efferent tracts?

- // Vestibulospinal
- /// Spinothalamic
- /// Anterior Spinocerebellar
- /// Posterior spinocerebellar

//// Which of the following belongs to prevertebral ganglions?

- /// Otic
- /// ciliary
- // Coeliac
- /// Submandibular

//// Which of the following ganglions form sympathetic trunc?

- /// Intramural
- /// Prevertebral
- // Paravertebral
- /// Extraorgan

//// Where is auditory cortex located?

- /// Frontal lobe
- /// Parietal lobe
- // Temporal lobe
- /// Occipital lobe

//// What does lateral sulcus separate?

- /// Frontal & parietal lobe
- // Parietal & temporal lobe
- /// Temporal & occipital lobe
- /// Occipital & parietal lobe

//// Which of the following isn't a cervical plexus branch?

- /// Lesser occipital nerve
- /// Phrenic nerve
- // Radial nerve
- /// Supraclavicular nerves

//// Which of the following nerve isn't a short branch from the brachial plexus?

- /// Subclavian nerve
- // Ulnar nerve
- /// Long thoracic nerve



/// Suprascapular nerve

//// Which of the following nerve belongs to lumbar plexus?

/// Superior gluteal

/// Inferior gluteal

// genitofemoral

/// Schiatic

//// Which of the following artery is located between the anterior cerebral arteries?

// Anterior cerebral artery

/// Right vertebral artery

/// Posterior communicating artery

/// Anterior communicating artery

//// Which of the following structure isn't a part of the midbrain?

/// Tectum

/// inferior collicle

// medial geniculate body

/// Peduncle

//// All of the following are cerebellar nuclei, except :

// lentiforme

/// Dentate

/// fastigial

/// Globose

//// All of the following are parts of the medulla, except :

/// Olives

/// Pyramids

/// cuneate fascicle

// superior collicle

//// All of the following are parts of the thalamencephalon, except :

/// Thalamus

// medulla

/// Metathalamus

/// Epithalamus

//// Through the inferior pairs of peduncles, cerebellum connects to :  
/// Pons  
/// Midbrain  
/// Cerebrum  
// Medulla

//// Through the superior pairs of peduncles, cerebellum connects to :  
/// Pons  
// Midbrain  
/// Cerebrum  
/// Medulla

//// All of the following are dural venous sinuses, except :  
/// cavernous  
/// occipital  
/// Sigmoid  
// jugular

//// All of the following belong to frontal lobe, except :  
/// Straight gyrus  
/// orbital gyri  
/// precentral gyrus  
// lingual gyrus

//// All of the following belong to temporal lobe, except :  
/// Superior temporal gyrus  
// cuneus  
/// medial occipitotemporal gyrus  
/// uncus

//// Where is olfactory cortex located?  
/// Frontal lobe  
/// Parietal lobe  
// Temporal lobe  
/// Occipital lobe

//// Where is angular gyrus located?  
/// Frontal lobe  
// Parietal lobe  
/// Temporal lobe  
/// Occipital lobe

//// Where is postcentral gyrus located?

/// Frontal lobe

// Parietal lobe

/// Temporal lobe

/// Occipital lobe

//// Second pair of cranial nerves is :

/// Trochlear

/// Olfactory

// Optic

/// Oculomotor

//// 8<sup>th</sup> pair of cranial nerves is:

/// Abduces

/// Facial

// Vestibulo-cochlear

/// Vagus

//// 10<sup>th</sup> pair of cranial nerves is:

/// Glossopharyngeal

// Vagus

/// Hypoglossal

/// Trigeminal

//// All of the following are branches of facial nerve, except :

/// Greater petrosal nerve

// Lingual nerve

/// Digastric nerve

/// Posterior auricular nerve

//// Which of the following branch belongs to glossopharyngeal nerve?

/// Digastric nerve

/// Greater petrosal nerve

// Lesser petrosal nerve

/// Mandibular nerve

//// Which of the following branch belongs to vagus nerve?

// Recurrent laryngeal nerve

- /// Carotid sinus nerve
- /// Greater petrosal nerve
- /// Tympanic nerve

//// All of the following are branches of mandibular nerve, except:

- /// masseteric nerve
- /// meningeal branch
- // Zygomatic nerve
- /// Lingual nerve

//// All of the following are branches of mandibular nerve, except:

- /// masseteric nerve
- /// Lateral pterygoid nerve
- // posterior auricular nerve
- /// Lingual nerve

//// Oculomotor nerve innervates all muscles, except:

- /// Medial rectus
- // superior oblique
- /// Inferior oblique
- /// inferior rectus

//// Trochlear nerve innervates :

- /// Lateral rectus muscle
- /// Inferior oblique muscle
- // Superior oblique muscle
- /// Medial rectus muscle

//// Which of the following belongs to afferent tracts?

- /// Anterior corticospinal
- // Spinothalamic
- /// Corticonuclear
- /// Rubrospinal

//// Which of the following belongs to efferent tracts?

- // Tectospinal
- /// Spinothalamic
- /// Anterior Spinocerebellar
- /// Posterior spinocerebellar

//// Which of the following belongs to prevertebral ganglions?

- /// Otic

/// pterygopalatine  
// Superior mesenteric  
/// Submandibular