ANATOMY'S MCQS

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1-Where the ulnar nerve lies:
A. in front of the lateral epicondyle of the humerus.
B. behind the flexor retinaculum of the wrist.
C. against the spiral groove of the humerus.
D. medial to the brachial artery in the cubital fossa.
E. against the surgical neck of the humerus.
F. behind the medial epicondyle of the humerus.

Ans: F

2-The extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle is innervated by the:
A. radial nerve.
B. ulnar nerve.
C. superficial radial nerve.
D. C5,C6 nerves

Ans: A

3-The extensor indicis muscle is innervated by the:
A. radial nerve.
B. ulnar nerve.
C. median nerve.
D. Spinal accessory nerve
E. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.
F. nerve to latissimus dorsi

Ans: A

4-The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle is innervated by the:
A. median nerve.
B. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.
C. ulnar nerve.
D. radial nerve.
E. Long thoracic nerve
F. superficial branch of the ulnar nerve.

Ans: D

5-The extensor carpi radialis longus muscle is innervated by the:
A. deep branch of the ulnar nerve.
B. ulnar nerve.
C. radial nerve.
D. median nerve.
E. anterior interosseous nerve.
F. musculocutaneous nerve.

Ans: C

6-The muscle that will compensate in part for the paralysis of the supinator muscle is the:
A. extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.
B. brachialis muscle.
C. triceps brachii muscle.
D. biceps brachii muscle.
E. anconeus muscle.

Ans: D
7-The proximal row of carpal bones includes all the following carpal bones except which?
A. The pisiform
B. The capitate
C. The lunate
D. The triquetral
E. The scaphoid

Ans:B

8-A 14-year-old boy fell off a wall and fractured his right humerus at midshaft. The wrist joint immediately assumed a flexed position that the patient was unable to correct. Extension and supination of the forearm was weakened but not abolished.
Which damaged nerve could account for these symptoms and signs?
A. The ulnar nerve
B. The median nerve
C. The radial nerve
D. The axillary nerve
E. The musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: C

9-The Biceps Femoris Muscle is innervated by:
A) Obturator Nerve
B) Sciatic Nerve
C) Peroneal Nerve
D) Femoral Nerve
E) Sural Nerve

Ans: B

10-The Sartorius Muscle is innervated by:
A) Obturator Nerve
B) Gluteal Nerve
C) Cutaneous Nerve
D) Femoral Nerve

Ans: D

11-The ischial Part of the Adductor Magnus Muscle is innervated by:
A) Femoral Nerve
B) Obturator Nerve
C) Pectineus Nerve
D) Sciatic Nerve

Ans: D

12-The gluteus Maximus Muscle is innervated by:
A) Inferior gluteal nerve
B) Obturator nerve
C) Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: A

13-The Adductor Longus Muscle is innervated by:
A) Peroneal Nerve
B) Sciatic Nerve
C) Obturator Nerve

Ans: C

14-Which of the following is NOT a bone of the axial skeleton? A. deltoid
B. ethmoid
C. sphenoid
D. hyoid

Ans:A

15-Which bone is most superior?
A. manubrium
B. occipital bone
C. cervical vertebra #3
D. patella

Ans:B

16-What is a "trochanter"?
A. part of a femur
B. a feature of the pelvis
C. a projection that forms part of an articulation D. a groove in which lies a tendon

Ans:A

17-Which of the following describes the movements known as pronation and supination?
A. The flexing of the arm with respect to the forearm around the elbow.
B. The swivelling of the foot to the medial and lateral directions.
C. The twisting of the wrist while the elbow is held motionless.
D. The rotation at the shoulder that causes the arm to describe a cone shape.

Ans:C

18-Which of the following is NOT a “long” bone?
A. the humerus
B. the tibia
C. a carpal
D. a metacarpal

Ans:C

19-Which one of the following is a bone that is embedded within a tendon?
A. sphenoid
B. hyoid
C. ethmoid
D. sesamoid

Ans:D

20-Which bone of the head has a synovial joint?
A. The sphenoid
B. The maxilla
C. The mandible
D. The hyoid

Ans:C

21-What are the bones of the fingers known as?
A. short bones
B. metacarpals
C. carpals
D. phalanges

Ans:D

22-Which term below refers to a depression in a bone?
A. tuberosity
B. fossa
C. tubercle
D. condyle

Ans:B

23-What body part is able to perform pronation and supination?
A. the forearm
B. the foot
C. the thigh
D. the wrist

Ans:A

24-Which of the following is NOT a depression or cavity on a bone?
A. tuberosity
B. facet
C. meatus
D. sinus

Ans:A

25-One of the following lists contains only bones in the appendicular skeleton. Which one?
A. patella, ethmoid, femur, coccyx, tibia
B. clavicle, fibula, metatarsal, phalange, radius
C. humerus, scapula, occipital, metacarpal, sternum
D. ulna, radius, phalange, mandible, coxal

Ans:B

26-What is contained within the medullary canal of a long bone?
A. trabeculae
B. lamellae
C. marrow
D. osteoblasts and osteoclasts

Ans: C

27-Where in the skeleton is the scapula located?
A. in the axial skeleton
B. in the appendicular skeleton
C. in the carpal region
D. in the shoulder girdle

Ans: D

28-Where is the epiphyseal plate of a long bone located?
A. in the diaphysis
B. between the diaphysis and the epiphysis
C. in the epiphysis
D. in the medullary canal

Ans:B

29-Which of the following bone markings forms part of an articulation?
A. the deltoid tuberosity of the humerus
B. the lateral condyle of the femur
C. the greater trochanter of the femur
D. the greater tubercule of the humerus

Ans:B

30-Which of the listed bones is superior to the rest?
A. manubrium
B. xiphoid process
C. coccyx
D. femur

Ans:A

31-Which of the following bone markings is NOT a projection for muscle attachment?
A. fossa
B. tuberosity
C. tubercle
D. trochanter

Ans:A

32-Which of the following is a projection from a bone surface?
A. fossa
B. fissure
C. foramen
D. facet

Ans:D

33-Which of the listed bones is the most inferior?
A. ethmoid
B. sphenoid
C. femoid
D. hyoid

Ans:D

34-The appendicular skeleton includes all of the following EXCEPT one. Which one?
A. the pectoral girdle
B. the thoracic cage
C. the phalanges
D. the lower limbs

Ans:B

35-Which of the following bones is part of the cranium?
A. occipital
B. mandible
C. hyoid
D. carpal

Ans:A

36-Which list contains the bones of the pelvic and pectoral girdles?
A. coxal, scapulae, manubrium, ilium
B. clavicles, cervical, coccyx, innominate
C. clavicles, scapulae, coxal
D. clavicles, scapulae, sacrum, coxal

Ans:C

37-The manubrium and the xiphoid process are located on which part of the skeleton?
A. the lower jaw
B. the sternum
C. the pelvis
D. the hand

Ans:B

38-Carpals refers to
A. the points of attachment of ribs to vertebrae B. bones of the wrist
C. bones that are embedded within a tendon
D. the thumbs

Ans:B

39-Articulating bones are joined by
A. aponeuroses
B. tendons
C. fasciculi
D. ligaments

Ans:D

40-On which bone is the greater trochanter found?
A. pelvic
B. femur
C. radius
D. humerus

Ans:B

41-What does “articulation” refer to?
A. the joining of a ligament to a bone.
B. the contact made between a tendon and a bone
C. the contact between two bones.
D. the connection between a muscle and a bone

Ans:C

42-To which bones does the word phalanges apply? Those in the
A. fingers and toes
B. wrist and ankle
C. ankle and foot
D. fingers and hand

Ans:A
43-The axial skeleton groups together which sets of bones?
A. the arms and hands, the legs and feet, shoulder girdle and pelvic girdle.
B. the head, shoulder girdle, arms and hands.
C. the thoracic cage, vertebral column, shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle, the skull and facial bones.
D. bones of the skull and face, thoracic cage and vertebral column.

Ans:D

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A. the arms and hands, the legs and feet, shoulder girdle and pelvic girdle.
B. the head, shoulder girdle, arms and hands.
C. the thoracic cage, vertebral column, shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle, the skull and facial bones.
D. bones of the skull and face, thoracic cage and vertebral column.

Ans:D

45-The appendicular skeleton groups together which sets of bones?
A. the arms and hands, the legs and feet, shoulder girdle and pelvic girdle.
B. the head, shoulder girdle, arms and hands.
C. the thoracic cage, vertebral column, shoulder girdle, the pelvic girdle, the skull and facial bones.
D. bones of the skull and face, thoracic cage and vertebral column.

Ans:A

46-A newborn baby was diagnosed with eventration of the diaphragm, wherein one half of the diaphragm ascends into the thorax during inspiration, but the other half contracts normally. What is the most likely cause of this condition?
A. Absence of a pleuropericardial fold
B. Absence of musculature in one half of the diaphragm
C. Failure of migration of the diaphragm
D. Failure of development of the septum transversum
E. Absence of a pleuroperitoneal fold

Ans: B

47-What is the structure that attaches one bone to another?
A. ligament
B. cartilage
C. tendon
D. diaphysis

Ans:A

48-Which of the following describes what an “epiphysis” is?
A. The shaft of a long bone.
B. The line that separates the shaft from the end of a long bone.
C. The membrane that surrounds a bone.
D. The end of a long bone.

Ans:D

49-Where does the increase in the length of a long bone take place? At the :
A. diaphysis ossification centres
B. epiphyseal plates
C. cartilaginous plates
D. medullary canal

Ans:B

50-The tibia articulates distally with which one of the following?
A. tarsals
B. metatarsals
C. phalanges
D. femur

Ans:A

51-In a long bone, which of the following parts are involved in an articulation?
A. epiphysis
B. metaphysis
C. diaphysis
D. symphysis

Ans:A

52-Where are the bones known as the humerus and radius located?
A. in the axial skeleton
B. in the arm
C. in the leg
D. in the arm and leg respectively

Ans:B
A also true but B is the best answer

53-On what bone does the acetabulum occur?
A. occipital
B. humerus
C. pelvis
D. tibia

Ans:C

54-Where is the xiphoid process?
A. on the sternum
B. on the humerus
C. on the temporal bone
D. on the tibia

Ans:A

55-What term is applied to moving the thigh laterally away from the midline of the body?
A. extension
B. adduction
C. abduction
D. flexion

Ans:C

56-Which of the following muscles everts the foot?
A. The tibialis posterior muscle
B. The flexor hallucis longus muscle
C. The peroneus longus muscle
D. The tibialis anterior muscle
E. The flexor digitorum longus muscle

Ans:C

57-All the following statements about the sartorius muscle are correct except which?
A. It flexes the leg at the knee joint.
B. It flexes the thigh at the hip joint.
C. It laterally rotates the thigh at the hip joint.
D. It adducts the thigh at the hip joint.
E. It attaches to the anterior superior iliac spine.

Ans:D

58-The quadriceps femoris muscle group is formed by the rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius. Which of the following nerves innervates this group of muscles?
A. Sciatic nerve
B. Femoral nerve
C. Obturator nerve
D. Saphenous nerve
E. Tibial nerve

Ans: B

59-A 45-year-old man presents at the local emergency clinic with the complaint of a painful knee and difficulty in walking. A computed tomography (CT) scan examination reveals a very large cyst in the popliteal fossa compressing the tibial nerve. Which movement will most likely be affected?
A. Dorsiflexion of the foot
B. Flexion of the thigh
C. Extension of the digits
D. Extension of the leg
E. Plantar flexion of the foot

Ans: E

60-A 56-year-old man with advanced bladder carcinoma suffers from difficulty while walking. Muscle testing reveals weakened adductors of the right thigh. Which nerve is most likely being compressed by the tumor to result in walking difficulty?
A. Femoral
B. Obturator
C. Common fibular (peroneal)
D. Tibial
E. Sciatic

Ans: B

61-Three years following a 62-year-old's hip replacement, the man's CT scans indicated that two of his larger hip muscles had been replaced by adipose tissue. The opinion is offered that his superior gluteal nerve could have been injured during the replacement procedure, and the muscles supplied by that nerve had atrophied and been replaced by fat. Which of the following muscles receives its innervation from the superior gluteal nerve?
A. Gluteus Medius
B. Rectus femoris
C. Gluteus maximus
D. Piriformis
E. Quadratus femoris

Ans: A

62-A 24-year-old female motocross racer was involved in a crash that left her right leg pinned under her bike. After the accident, she could no longer extend her right knee. Which of the following nerves was most likely affected?
A. Sciatic nerve
B. Femoral nerve
C. Obturator nerve
D. Saphenous nerve
E. Tibial nerve

Ans: B

63-A 22-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after another vehicle collided with the passenger side of the convertible in which she was riding. Radiologic examination reveals an avulsion fracture of the greater trochanter. Which of the following muscles would continue to function normally if such an injury was incurred?
A. Piriformis
B. Obturator internus
C. Gluteus medius
D. Gluteus maximus
E. Gluteus minimus

Ans: D

64-In an accident during cleanup of an old residential area of the city, the Achilles tendon of a 32-year-old worker was cut through by the blade of a brush cutter. The patient is admitted to the hospital and a laceration of the Achilles tendon is diagnosed. Which of the following bones serves as an insertion for the Achilles tendon?
A. Calcaneus
B. Fibula
C. Cuboid
D. Talus
E. Navicular

Ans: A

65-Three years following a 62-year-old's hip replacement, the man's CT scans indicated that two of his larger hip muscles had been replaced by adipose tissue. The opinion is offered that his superior gluteal nerve could have been injured during the replacement procedure, and the muscles supplied by that nerve had atrophied and been replaced by fat. Which of the following muscles receives its innervation from the superior gluteal nerve?
A. Quadratus femoris
B. Rectus femoris
C. Gluteus maximus
D. Piriformis
E. Gluteus medius

Ans: E

66-A 49-year-old male worker fell from a ladder, with his weight impacting on the heels of his feet. Radiologic examination reveals comminuted calcaneal fractures. After the injury the contraction of which one of the following muscles could most likely increase the pain in the injured foot?
A. Flexor digitorum profundus
B. Gastrocnemius
C. Tibialis posterior
D. Tibialis anterior
E. Fibularis (peroneus) longus

Ans: B

67-A 24-year-old woman received a small-caliber bullet wound to the popliteal fossa from a drive-by assailant. The patient was admitted to the emergency department, where the surgeons recognized tha bullet had severed the tibial nerve. Such an injury would most likely result in which of the following?
A. Inability to extend the leg at the knee
B. Foot drop
C. A dorsiflexed and everted foot
D. A plantar flexed and inverted foot
E. Total inability to flex the leg at the knee joint

Ans: C

68-A 45-year-old intoxicated man was struck by a tour bus while walking in the middle of the street. Th man was admitted to the emergency department and during physical examination was diagnosed with "adductor gait," in which an individual crosses one limb in front of the other, due to powerful hip adduction. Which of the following nerves was most likely involved in this condition?
A. Tibial
B. Inferior gluteal
C. Obturator
D. Superior gluteal
E. Femoral

Ans: C

69-A 52-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department after severely injuring her right low limb when she fell from a trampoline. Radiologic examination reveals a trimalleolar fracture of the ank involving the lateral malleolus, medial malleolus, and the posterior process of the tibia. Which of the following bones will also most likely be affected?
A. Navicular
B. Calcaneus
C. Cuneiform
D. Cuboid
E. Talus

Ans: E

70-The neurosurgeon had removed a portion of the dense tissue (dura mater) covering the brain of th patient when she removed the tumor that had invaded the skull. To replace this important tissue cove of the brain, she took a band of the aponeurotic tissue of the lateral aspect of the thigh, covering the vastus lateralis muscle. What muscle, supplied by the inferior gluteal nerve, inserts into this band of dense tissue as part of its insertion?
A. Gluteus medius
B. Gluteus minimus
C. Gluteus maximus
D. Tensor fasciae latae
E. Rectus femoris

Ans: C

71-A 43-year-old victim of a drunk driving car crash is undergoing reconstructive arm surgery. The surgeon performs an autograft using a weak adductor of the leg located superficially on the medial side of the thigh. Which muscle is most likely being harvested to perform this reconstruction?
A. Gracilis
B. Sartorius
C. Rectus femoris
D. Vastus lateralis
E. Vastus medialis

Ans: A

72-A 58-year-old man visited his physician for his annual check-up. Physical examination reveals a hyper reflexive patellar reflex. Which muscle(s) contribute(s) to the tendon that is struck when testing this reflex?
A. Quadriceps femoris
B. Quadratus femoris
C. Sartorius
D. Pectineus
E. Biceps femoris

Ans: A

73-After being struck from behind by a motor vehicle, a 55-year-old man presents to the hospital with a swelling of his right knee. Imaging reveals a large hematoma of the popliteal artery compressing his tibial nerve. Upon neurologic examination which movement would likely be diminished in strength?
A. Dorsiflexion of the foot
B. Flexion of the thigh
C. Extension of the digits
D. Extension of the leg
E. Plantar flexion of the foot

Ans: E

74-Early closure of the fontanelles of the infant skull can result in compression of the brain, restricting brain growth. Which of the following fontanelles is located at the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures and
at what age does this fontanelle typically close?
A. Posterior fontanelle, which closes at about 2 years
B. Mastoid fontanelle, which closes at about 16 months
C. Lambdoid fontanelle, which closes at 8 months to 1 year
D. Sphenoidal fontanelle, which closes at 3 years
E. Anterior fontanelle, which closes at 18 Months

Ans: E

75- A 24-year-old man is admitted to the hospital after a street fight. Radiographic examination reveals an inferior blow-out fracture of the orbit.Which of the following nerves is particularly vulnerable with this type of injury?
A. Infraorbital
B. Supratrochlear
C. Frontal
D. Inferior alveolar
E. Optic

Ans: A

76-A 36-year-old female racquetball player is admitted to the hospital after being struck in the orbital region. Radiographic examination reveals a blow-out fracture of the medial wall of the orbit. Physical examination also reveals that the pupil of the affected eye cannot be turned laterally. Which of the following muscles is most likely injured or trapped?
A. Lateral rectus
B. Medial and inferior recti
C. Medial rectus
D. Medial rectus and superior oblique
E. Inferior rectus

Ans: C

77- A 16-year-old female volleyball player is admitted to the hospital after being hit in the eye with a ball spiked at the net. Radiographic examination reveals a blow-out fracture of the inferior wall of the orbit. Physical examination also reveals that the pupil of her eye cannot be turned upward. Which of the following muscle(s) is (are) most likely injured?
A. Inferior rectus and inferior oblique
B. Medial and inferior recti
C. Inferior oblique
D. Medial rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique
E. Inferior rectus

Ans: A

78-A physician palpates the mastoid process of an adolescent complaining of pain behind the ear. Which bone is the physician palpating?
A. Occipital
B. Zygomatic
C. Temporal
D. Parietal
E. Sphenoid

Ans: C

79-Which of the following muscles is named according to its origin and insertion?
A. transversus abdominus
B. semimembranosus
C. sternocleidomastoid
D. deltoid

Ans:C

80-Which of the muscles listed below is named according to its action?
A. adductor longus
B. temporalis
C. sternocleidomastoid
D. peroneus longus

Ans:A

81-Smooth muscle may be described by which of the following?
A. striated, voluntary
B. not striated, voluntary
C. striated, involuntary
D. not striated, involuntary

Ans:D

82-What characteristic of a smooth muscle cell distinguishes it from cardiac and from skeletal muscle?
A. being branched
B. being under involuntary control
C. lack of striations
D. being uninucleate

Ans:C

83-What information is contained in the muscle name "biceps brachii"?
A. the muscle location and the number of origins.
B. the number of origins and the muscle action.
C. the muscle size and location in the body.
D. the muscle's shape and its action.

Ans:A

84-Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of skeletal muscle?
A. excitability
B. autonomic innervation
C. contractility
D. extensibility

Ans:B

85-The muscles involved in mastication include which of the following?
A. sternocleidomastoid, scalene
B. sartorius, gracilis, soleus
C. temporalis, masseter
D. orbicularis oculi, mentalis

Ans:C

86-What action does the flexor carpi ulnaris perform?
A. it fl exes the lower arm
B. the same as the extensor carpi ulnaris.
C. it fl exes the fi ngers
D. the same as the fl exor carpi radialis

Ans:D

87-What does the term “origin” refer to in the musculoskeletal system?
A. The point of attachment of a muscle to the “moveable” bone.
B. The line that separates the shaft from the end of a long bone.
C. The point of attachment of a muscle to the “stationary” bone.
D. The end of a long bone.

Ans: C

88-Which of the following muscles causes the wrist to bend?
A. extensor digitorum
B. extensor carpi ulnaris
C. fl exor digitorum profundus
D. abductor pollicis longus

Ans:B

89-With respect to the flexion of the forearm, which of the following statements is correct?
A. the origin of the biceps brachii is on the radius and its insertion is on the scapula
B. the origin of the biceps brachii is on the ulna and its insertion is on the scapula
C. the agonist muscle is the biceps brachii and the antagonist is the triceps brachii
D. the agonist muscle is the biceps brachii and the antagonist is the brachialis

Ans:C

90-Which bone of the head has a synovial joint?
A. The sphenoid
B. The maxilla
C. The mandible
D. The hyoid

Ans: C

91-synovial joint is also known as one of the following, which one?
A. synarthrosis
B. immovable joint
C. slightly moveable joint
D. freely moveable joint

Ans:D

92-Freely moveable joints are also known as
A. fibrous joints
B. cartilaginous joints
C. amphiarthroses
D. synovial joints

Ans:D

93-Synovial joints have all of the following features EXCEPT one. Which one?
A. are surrounded by an articular capsule.
B. have synovial fluid filling the space between articulating bones.
C. have synovial membrane covering the articulating bone surfaces.
D. are supported by reinforcing ligaments.

Ans:C

94-How do synovial joints differ from the other types of bone articulation?
A. they have a joint cavity.
B. the bones are joined by fibrous tissue.
C. the articulating bones are joined by cartilage.
D. the articulating bone surfaces are covered by tendons.

Ans:A

95-Synovial joints differ from the other types of joint between bones in the body because:
A. they are immovable joints.
B. they are slightly moveable
C. the bones are joined by cartilage.
D. the ends of the articulating bones are covered by hyaline cartilage.

Ans:D

96-What is the role of hyaline cartilage in the body?
A. it attaches muscle to bone.
B. it reinforces joints by tying one bone to another.
C. it covers articulating bone surfaces.
D. it produces synovial fluid.

Ans:C

97-What is true of synovial joints? They:
A. are also known as amphiarthroses
B. all have an articular disc to aid shock absorption.
C. have a fluid-filled space between the articulating bones.
D. have articulating bones held together by cartilage.

Ans:C

98-Which of the following is an amphiarthrotic joint?
A. symphysis pubis
B. suture in the skull
C. elbow
D. shoulder

Ans:A

99-What is a distinguishing feature of synovial joints?
A. there is fluid between the articulating bones
B. they are immovable joints
C. the articulating bones are held together by tendons
D. they involve a “ball and socket” articulation
Ans: A