ANATOMY MCQ

1) Panniculosus adiposus

a) not well developed in man
b) is a thin layer of muscle
c) is unlike fat
d) contains nerves blood vessels and lymph
e)

2) Regarding the deep fascia which is FALSE

a) can provide attatchment for muscle
b) attatches to skin by thin fibrils
c) attatches to underlying bone
d) has no sensory supply
e) it is absent on the face

3) A dermatome is

a)
b) sperated from a discontinuous dermatome by an axial line
c)
d)
e)

4) Which is the CORRECT myotome

a) S1 supplies hip abduction
b)
c) L3,4 causes knee extension
d)
e) L5 supplies skin of dorsal 1st web space

5) An example of a synovial joint is ?

a) sacro-iliac joint
b) intervertebral joint
c) sterno manubrial joint
d) epiphyses
e)costal cartilages

6) Which is an example of a hyaline cartilage **?**

a) knee meniscus
b) epiglottis
c) epiphyseal growth plate

d) intervertebral discs
e) articular surface of clavicle

7) An example of a secondary cartilaginous joint

a) costochondral joint
b) intervertebral disc
c) TMJ
d) lambdoid suture
e) proximal tibial epiphysis

8) With respect to dermatomal nerve supply

a) the umbilicus is supplied by T12
b) C7 supplies the index finger
c) anterior axial line divides C6 and C7
d) T6 lies at level of the nipple
e) heel skin is supplied by S2

9) Myotomal supply includes

a) plantar flexion L4,5
b) shoulder abduction C5,6
c) ankle eversoin L 4
d) elbow extension C7,8
e) opponens pollicis C8

10) Diameter of a motor nerve fibre is

a) 1-2 micrometere
b) 10 millimetre
c) 12-20 micrometres
d) 5-7 millimetres
e) 20-50 micrometers

11) With regard to bone

a) nutrient artery supplies cortical bone predominantly
b) smallest channels are Haversian canals
c) trabecular network in cancellous bone is capable of considerable re-arrangement with regard to fibre orientation
d)
e)

12) **Loss of Greater tuberosity leads to loss of which movement ?**

a) Abduction and lateral rotation
b) Adduction and medial rotation
c) Abduction and medial rotation
d) Lateral rotation
e) Adduction and lateral rotation

13) Myotome of shoulder abduction ?

a) C5
b) C5, 6
c) C5, 6, 7
d) C6, 7, 8
e) C6, 7

14) Lateral rotation of the shoulder

a) is conducted by muscles supplied by C5
b)
c) is assisted by shoulder abduction
d)
e)

15) Which is false with respect to the lateral intermuscular septum ?

a) Origin of medial head of triceps
b) pierced by anterior branch profunda brachii artery
c) pierced by radial nerve
d) pierced by poterior branch profunda brachii artery
e) brachiradialis is anterior

16) Which does not pierce the clavipectoral fascia ?

a) lymphatics
b) cephalic vein
c) lateral pectoral nerve
d) medial pectoral nerve
e) thoracoacromial artery

17) Serratus anterior

a) Medially rotates the shoulder
b) Protracts the scapula
c) is unipennate
d) Arises from the upper 6 ribs
e) is supplied by the thoracodorsal artery

18) Latimus dorsi

a) arises from spinous processes of T2 to L5
b) externelly rotates humerus
c) inserts into lesser tuberosity of humerus
d) spirals around the upper border of teres major
e) arise from the iliac crest

19) Teres major

a) forms the lateral border of the triangular space
b) largely acts to extend the arm
c) forms the lower border of the quadrilangular space
d) is supplied by the axillary nerve
e) arises from the medial border of the scapula

20) The sternoclavicular joint

a) is supplied by nerve branches C8 and T1
b) contains two fibrocartilaginous discs
c) is the fulcrum of movements of the sterno-clavicular joint
d) is mostly stabilised by the costoclavicular ligament
e) communicates with the manubriosternal joint

21) Which causes lateral rotation of the shoulder ?

a) subscapularis
b) teres minor
c) teres major
d) deltoid
e) serratus anterior

22) What stabilises the abducted shoulder ?

a) capsule
b) long head of triceps
c) glenohumeral ligament
d) coraco-acromial arch
e) gleno-humeral joint

23) Biceps brachii

a) the two heads merge in the upper arm
b) is supplied by the median nerve
c) is a supinator of the forearm
d) the short head arises from the acromion
e) the long head arises from the greater tuberosity of the humerus

24) The brachial artery

a) is a continuation of the subclavian artery
b) runs parallel but deep to the profunda brachii
c) is crossed posteriorly by the median nerve
d) lies anterior to the cephalic vein
e) lies lateral to the brachial plexus

25) Which nerve does not pass through the muscle shown

a) radial nerve and brachiradialis
b) posterior interosseous nerve and supinator
c) musculocutaneous and coracobrachials
d) ulna nerve and FDS
e) medin nerve and pronator teres

26) Injury to the middle trunk of the brachial plexus

a) will mean C8 sensation will be affected
b) will manifest in the medial chord
c) will affect the long thoracic nerve
d) will affect the median nerve
e) all of the above

27) Rotator cuff includes all the following EXCEPT

a) subscapularis
b) teres major
c) teres minor
d) infraspinatus
e) supraspinatus

28) In the cubital fossa which of the following is lateral to the radial artery

a)
b) brachial artery
c) median nerve
d) biceps tendon
e) posterior interosseus nerve

29) In the cubital fossa

a) nerve to pronator teres is derived from the radial nerve
b) radial nerve is medial to biceps tendon
c) the ulna artery lies superficial to the pronator teres
d) radial artery originates from brachial artery
e) the median nerve lies lateral to the brachial artery

30) Triceps

a) blood supply is posterior interosseus artery
b) is supplied by the radial nerve
c) only has two heads
d) stabilises the shoulder in adduction
e) often has it's nerve supply compromised by humreal shaft fractures

31) Deepest mid-forearm structure is

a) FPL
b) median nerve
c) basilic vein
d) radial artery
e) ulnar nerve

32) In the upper limb, which is CORRECT?

a) Upper arm recieves supply from T4
b) upper arm and forearm supplied by C3,4,5,6,7,8,T1
c) upper arm dermatomes are C4,5,8,T1
d) elbow flexion is C7,8
e) thumb dermatome is C8

33) The brachial plexus

a) there are 7 divisions of the trunks
b) the nerve to subclavius is the only trunk
c) the radial nerve is derived from C7,8,T1
d) the axillary nerve is derived from the lateral chord
e) the roots lie between the scalene muscles

34) Which is FALSE regarding the carpal tunnel ?

a) Median nerve and flexor policis longus are superficial
b) Flexor policis longus has it's own sheath
c) FDS and FDP tendons lie within the same sheath at the tunnel
d) FCR tendon may pierce the flexor retinaculum
e) FCU lies within the canal of Guyon

35) Of the Quadrilangular and triangular spaces, which is FALSE ?

a) both share the same medial border
b) circumflex humeral artery passes through quadrilangular
c) long head of triceps borders both spaces
d) Triangular space admits the radial nerve
e) teres minor does not form a border to either space

36) Radial nerve

a) Runs with profunda brachii in the radial groove
b) gives off the posterior interosseus in the spiral groove
c) contains only fibres of C 5,6,7
d) occupies the entire length of the radial groove
e) passes through the quadrilangular space

37) Lumbricals

a) oppose the action of introssei
b) arise from FDS
c) are all supplied by ulnar nerve
d) form proprioceptive bridges between flexors and extensors
e) aid flexion of terminal phalanx

38) Forearm muscles

a) pronator teres is the most powerful pronator
b) palmaris longus is absent in 30 % of cases
c) FPL is unipennate
d) FCR runs over whole length of flexor retinaculum
e) pronator quadratus arises from lower radius

39) Interossei

a) arise from flexor retinaculum
b) palmar cause abduction
c) palmar have two heads of origin
d) innervated by deep branch of ulnar nerve
e) combined palmer and dorsal causes abduction

40) Palmar interosseii

a)
b) have two heads
c) abduct the fingers
d) chiefly responsible for flexion MCPJ and extension PIPJ
e)

41) Pectoralis major

a) is quadrilateral in shape
b) inserts to the medial lip of bicipital groove
c) is supplied by all 5 segments of the brachial plexus
d) lies between biceps and the humeral shaft
e) has a head arising from posterior surface clavicle

42) Ulna digital nerve supply

a) digital nerve branches lie superficial to the superficial palmar arch
b) digital nerve lies dorsal to the digital nerve along the fingers
c)
d)
e)

43) Midpalmar space

a)
b) extends into lumbrical canals distally
c)
d) is continuous with common carpal space
e) extends proximally to the origin of FDS

44) Flexor digitorum profundus

a) assists pronator quadratus in pronation
b) is supplied 10 % of the time purely by the median nerve
c) is the strongest muscle of the forearm
d) partly inserts into the flexor retinaculum
e) has it's action enhanced by wrist flexion

45) Which is not a branch of the axillary artery ?

a) Thoraco-acromial
b) superior thoracic
c) posterior circumflex humeral
d) dorsal scapular
e) circumflex scapula

46) The axillary artery

a) arises from the vertebral artery
b) has no branches in it's 3rd part
c) is clasped in it's 3rd part by the chords of the brachial plexus
d) supplies the pectoral muscles via the superior thoracic artery
e) is divided into 3 parts by teres minor

47) In the forearm the ulna artery

a)
b)
c) has the ulna nerve lying medial to it
d)
e)

48) The ulna artery

a)
b) has the ulna nerve lying lateral to it
c) supplies deep palmar arch
d) has common interosseus as it's major branch
e)

49) The flexor retinaculum attaches to all bones except

a) tarpezium
b) hamate
c) pisiform
d) scaphoid
e) capitate

50) Which of the following bones is attached to flexor and extensor retinaculum

a) scaphoid
b) hamate
c) pisiform
d) trapezium

e) triquetral

51) The anatomical snuff box

a) has trapezoid palpable at it's base
b) has EPL on it's ulna side
c) contains the posterior interosseus artery
d) lies between EPLand APL
e) is most obvious with the thumb abducted

52) The radial artery

a) in it's middle third has the radial nerve medial to it
b) lies on brachioradialis in the upper arm
c) passes between the tendons of EPB and APL
d) forms both the anterior an dposterior carpal arches
e) all of the above

53) Acromio-clavicular joint which is FALSE

a) is a complex joint with fibrocartilage intracapsular disc
b)
c) coraco-clavicular ligament is not a stabilising factor
d) all movements are passive
e) is innervated by the cervical plexus

54) The deltoid

a)
b) is supplied by the axillary nerve
c) has a multipennate arrangement for maximal range of movement
d)
e) inserts into the bicipital groove

55) **All drain into the great saphenous vein except**

a) superficial epigastric
b) superficial circumflex iliac
c) deep external pudendal
d) superficial external pudendal
e) deep circumflex iliac

56) **All are tributaries of the femoral artery except**

a) deep circumflex iliac
b) medial femoral circumflex

c) superficial circumflex iliac
d) superficial external pudendal
e) deep external pudendal

57) **Adductor canal**

a) vein is medial to the artery throughout
b) adductor longus forms the roof
c) lateral border is vastus lateralis
d) femoral artery lies between the saphenous nerve and femoral vein at all times
e) nerve to vastus lateralis passes through the canal

58) **Which passes through the lesser sciatic foramen**

a) inferior gluteal artery
b) superior gluteal artery
c) internal pudendal artery???????????
d) piriformis
e) pudendal nerve

59) **Which statement concerning the femoral triangle is FALSE**

a) adductor longus is a medial boundary
b) anterior division of obturator nerve is on adductor brevis?
c) femoral vein receives the great saphenous
d) lateral border is medial border of sartorius
e) **lateral and medial circumflex femorals leave femoral artery ?**

60) **Which does not attach to the greater trochanter**

a) piriformis
b) gluteus maximus
c) obturator internus
d) obturator externus?
e) gemelli

61) **Which is not in the 3rd layer of the sole**

a) part of the transverse arch
b) flexor hallucis brevis
c) adductor hallucis
d) flexor digiti minimi brevis
e) peroneus longus

62) **Regarding the deltoid ligament of the ankle**

a) strengthens the lateral aspect of the ankle
b) has three layers
c) superficial part is triangular
d)
e)

63) Regarding the layers of the foot

a) long flexor tendons lie in the 2nd layer
b) plantar aponeurosis is in the 4th layer
c) it consists of three layers
d)
e)

64) **Regarding the medial side of the ankle**

a) deltoid ligament is continuous with the spring ligament
b) great saphenous vein runs posterior to the malleolus
c) anterior talo-fibular ligament strengthens the joint
d) posterior tibial artery runs anterior to malleolus
e) short plantar ligament strengthens medial arch

65) **All make up the medial arch EXCEPT**

a) metatarsals 1,2,3
b) calcaneum
c) talus
d) navicular
e) cuboid

66) **Plantar aponeurosis**

a) Covers the abductors of the big and little toe
b) Is inserted to all 5 metatarsals
c) Does not attach to skin
d) Arises from talus
e) Covers half length of sole

67) **Regarding the femoral triangle**

a) lateral circumflex femoral seperates superficial and deep branches of femoral nerve

b)
c)
d)
e)

68) **The skin over the femoral triangle is supplied by**

a) ilio-inguinal nerve
b) obturator nerve
c) medial femoral cutaneous nerve
d) lateral femoral cutaneous
e) genito-femoral nerve

69) The great saphenous vein

a) is a continuation of the lateral marginal vein of the foot
b) runs between the two heads of gastrocnemius
c) pierces the cribriform fascia
d) can be found immediately below and lateral to the pubic tubercle
e) does not communicate with the superficial vein varicosities

70) **Movement at the mid-tarsal joint includes**

a) inversion/eversion
b) dorsiflexion / plantarflexion
c)
d)
e)

All the following ligaments in the knee joint are extra-capsular except

a) patella retinacula
b) oblique popliteal
c) transverse ligament
d) tibial collateral
e) fibular collateral

71) **Which is not a branch of the common peroneal**

a) superior genicular nerve
b) lateral cutaneous nerve of the calf
c) inferior genicular nerve
d) recurrent genicular
e) sural nerve

72) **All of the following structures pass deep to the superior retinaculum EXCEPT**

a) deep peroneal nerve
b) anterior tibial artery
c) superficial peroneal nerve
d) peroneus tertius
e) extensor digitorum longus

73) **Regarding the ankle joint**

a) the capsule is attached anteriorly to the neck of the talus
b) it has a fixed axis of rotation
c) in full plantarflexion, a significant amount of inversion and eversion is possible at the ankle joint
d) the lateral ligament is made up of three separate bands that all insert into the talus
e) the weight bearing surfaces are the upper facet of the talus, the inferior facet of the tibia and the medial and lateral malleoli

74) **In the lateral compartment of the leg**

a) the muscles are supplied by the deep peroneal nerve
b) the peroneus longus arises only from the fibula
c) the blood supply is anterior tibial
d) peroneal muscle tendons share same muscle sheath at the lateral malleolus
e) peroneal muscle tendons are bound at the lateral malleolus by the inferior peroneal retinaculum

75) **Popliteus**

a) does not attach to lateral meniscus
b) causes lateral rotation of femur on fixed tibia
c)
d)
e)

76) **Popliteus**

a) arise from the tibia above the condyles
b) slopes upwards and medially
c) inserts into the lateral meniscus
d) acts to lock the knee in full extension

e) is innervated by a branch of the common peroneal nerve

77) **Regarding the cruciate ligament**

a)
b)
c) PCL is attached to the medial condyle of the femur
d)
e)

78) **By Hilton's law which nerve does not supply the hip joint**

a) nerve to rectus femoris
b) obturator nerve
c) femoral nerve
d) sciatic nerve
e) gluteal nerve

79) **Medial lymph nerves DO NOT drain**

a) anal canal
b) scrotal skin
c) testicles
d) urethra
e) anterior skin distal to umbilicus and above inguinal ligament

80) **Muscle of the lower leg which can initiate dorsiflexion and inversion**

a) tibialis posterior
b) tibialis anterior
c) peroneus tertius
d) peroneus longus
e) peroneus brevis

81) **With respect to the ossification times in the foot**

a) metatarsals have two ossification centres
b) 5th metatarsal has three ossification zones
c)
d)
e)

82) With respect to the inguinal canal

a) the inguinal nerve does not pass through the deep ring
b)
c)
d)
e)

83) **The femoral artery**

a) is separated from the hip joint capsule by fat only
b) *is crossed by the femoral vein from medial to lateral as it descends*
c) enters the adductor canal by piercing sartorius
d) is found at the mid-inguinal point
e) gives off the medial femoral cutaneous as it's major branch

84) **Gluteus maximus**

a) is the deepest of the gluteal muscles
b) *is supplied by L5, S1*
c) medially rotates and extends the hip
d) forms the skin crease of the gluteal fold
e) all of the above

85) **The hip joint**

a) is flexed largely by sartorius and rectus femoris
b) is limited in full extension by the pubofemoral ligament
c) is only supplied by the obturator and sciatic nerves
d) has the ischiofemoral as it's strongest ligament
e) derives it's stability largely from it's articular surfaces

86) **In the popliteal fossa**

a) the popliteal artery runs vertically
b) the inferomedial border is soleus
c) the popliteal vein lies between popliteal artery and tibial nerve
d) the roof is formed by biceps femoris
e) the sural nerve branches from the common peroneal nerve

87) **With regard to the knee joint??????????????????????????**

a) the lateral meniscus is more 'c' shaped
b) the tendon of popliteus is intra-articular

c) the medial collateral ligament is extra-articular
d) the medial collateral extends 8 cm beyond the joint line
e) all of the above

88) **Tibialis anterior**

a) dorsiflexes and everts the foot
b) arises from the upper two thirds of the fibula
c) inserts into the medial cuneiform
d) shares it's site of insertion with peroneus tertius
e) is supplied by L5, S1

89) **Under the extensor retinaculum the most lateral structure** is

a) sural nerve
b) dorsalis pedis artery
c) EHL
d) EDL
e) Peroneus tertius

90) **With regard to cutaneous innervation of the lower limb**

a) Branches of the tibial nerve supply most of the dorsum of the foot
b) The medial plantar nerve supplies a greater area than the lateral
c) Deep peroneal nerve supplies the 3rd digital cleft
d) Sural nerve supplies the medial malleolus
e) Superficial peroneal nerve supplies the 1st inter-digital cleft

91) **The dermatome supplying the great toe is usually**

a) L3
b) S1
c) L5
d) S2
e) L4

92) In the chest wall

a) the neurovascular bundle lies between the external and internal intercostals
b) the transversus muscle lies between the internal and external intercostals
c) the intercostal artery lies between the nerve and vein
d) the intercostal artery is more superficial than the vein
e) all of the above

93) The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm is at

a) T6
b) T8
c) T10
d) T12
e) L1

94) The trachea

a) drains to axillary lymph nodes
b) is supplied by glossopharyngeal nerve
c) is marked at it's lower end by the sternal angle
d) enters the thoracic inlet slightly to the left
e) commences below the cricoid at the level of C5

95) **The most superficial structure in the thoracic inlet is the ??/**

a) vagus nerve
b) superior vena cava
c) right subclavian artery
d) left subclavian artery
e) thoracic duct

96) The diaphragm

a) has the oesophageal opening opposite the T8 vertebrae
b) is supplied by C4, 5, 6
c) has a major role in expiration
d) has a vena caval opening at T10
e) has an aortic opening opposite T12

97) Which passes through the diaphragm with the oesophagus

a) azygous vein
b) right vagus
c) sympathetic trunks
d) thoracic duct
e) phrenic nerves

98) With regard to the coronary arteries

a) right arises from the posterior coronary sinus
b) left supplies the conducting system in most patients
c) right supplies the posterior descending branch in most patients

d) there are no arteriolar anastomoses between left and right

99) Regarding broncho-pulmonary segments, which is FALSE

a) There are approximately 10 segments in each lung
b) The lingula is divide into upper and lower segments
c)
d)
e)

100) Which muscle is NOT used in forced expiration

a) transversus abdominis
b) rectus abdominis
c) diaphragm
d) external oblique
e) internal oblique

101) Which vessel passes directly behind the right hilum

a) right phrenic nerve
b) *right vagus nerve*
c) azygous vein
d) internal mammary artery
e) hemi-azygous vein

102) Which lymph nodes drain the lower anal canal

a) superficial inguinal
b) external iliac
c) deep inguinal
d) para-aortic
e) internal iliac

103) Superior pancreaticoduodenal vein drains into

a) left gastric vein
b) portal vein
c) splenic vein
d) superior mesenteric vein
e) IVC

104) **All the following are veins which drain the stomach EXCEPT**

a) gastroepiploic
b) gastroduodenal
c) right gastric
d) left gastric
e) short gastric

105) Which is not true of the stomach

a) completely invested by peritoneum
b) ***cardia situated at T12***
c) pyloric opening at L1
d) aorta to the left of lesser curve
e) supplied by branches of the coeliac trunk

106) Which DOES NOT pass through the transpyloric plane

a) splenic vein
b) tips of the 9th costal cartilages
c) lower border of L1
d) spleen
e) superior mesenteric artery

107) Appendix

a) usually lies retrocaecal in health
b) drains to inguinal nodes
c) has no mesentry
d) has a tip constant in relation to the caecum
e) opens into the caecum 2 cm below the ileocaecal valve

108) The duodenum

a) is a retro-peritoneal structure
b) is 25cm in length
c) lies between the levels of L2-L4
d) in it's 4th part lies to the right of the aorta
e) all of the above

109) The highest branch of the abdominal aorta is the

a) right suprarenal artery
b) coeliac trunk
c) left renal artery

d) left gonadal artery
e) superior mesenteric artery

110) The main vessel supplying the body of the pancreas is the

a) superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
b) splenic artery
c) left gastric
d) left gastroepiploic
e) inferior pancreaticoduodenal

111) Regarding the abdominal aorta

a) renal arteries originate at T12
b) splenic vein crosses the aorta just below superior mesenteric artery origin
c) surface marking from a point just above the transpyloric plane to a point just to the *left of the umbilicus*
d)
e)

112) Regarding the testicular blood supply

a) division of the testicular artery results in testicular infarction
b) testicular artery has numerous anastamoses with the cremateric artery
c) pampiniform plexus is a *superficial* plexus surrounding the testicular artery
d)
e)

113) Which of the following the appendix is UNTRUE

a) it has a base constant in relation to the caecum
b) it has it's own mesentery
c) it is formed by teneae coli convergence
d) varies in length between 2 and 25 cm
e) it always lies retro-ileal in prescence of disease

114) The ureters

a) widest in diameter at the PUJ
b) innervated by sympathetic nerves T12-L1
c) lie lateral to the tips of the lumbar transverse processes
d) depend on innervation from the pelvis for peristalsis
e) none of the above are true

115) The ureters

a) cross the gonadal vessels
b) cross over the vas deferens
c) are crossed by the genitofemoral nerve
d) pass under the cover of the psoas muscle ***peritoneum***
e) lie lateral to the lumbar transverse processes

116) All the following are branches of the external carotid EXCEPT

a) lingual artery
b) facial artery
c) ascending pharyngeal artery
d) hypoglossal artery
e) superior thyroid artery

117) All the following are branches of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve EXCEPT

a) lacrimal nerve
b) infraorbital nerve
c) supraorbital nerve
d) infratrochlear nerve
e) supratrochlear nerve

118) Which of the following is a branch of the mandibular nerve

a) infraorbital nerve
b) external nasal nerve
c) zygomaticofacial nerve
d) auriculotemporal nerve
e) zygomaticotemporal nerve

119) Which of the following is a branch of the maxillary nerve

a) zygomaticotemporal nerve
b)
c)

d)
e)

120) The alar ligaments connect the

a) bodies of the axis to foramen magnum
b) dens to foramen magnum
c) adjacent vertebral bodies posteriorly
d) tips of adjacent spinous processes
e) adjacent laminae

121) All the following are boundaries of the named triangle EXCEPT

a) mandible and submental triangle
b) mandible and anterior triangle
c) mandible and digastric triangle
d) sternocleidomastoid and carotid triangle
e) sternocleidomastoid and anterior triangle

122) All the following are contents of the posterior triangle EXCEPT

a) accessory nerve
b) cervical plexus
c) inferior belly of omohyoid
d) transverse cervical vessels
e) occipital lymph nodes

123) The afferent path of the **sneeze reflex** is mediated by the

a) ophthalmic nerve
b) maxillary nerve
c) mandibular nerve
d) vagus nerve
e) glossopharyngeal nerve

124) **Which of the following enters into the inferior meatus of the nose**

a) frontal sinus
b) ethmoidal sinus
c) maxillary sinus
d) nasolacrimal duct
e) auditory tube

125) **A fracture through the roof of the maxillary sinus might result in sensory loss to the**

a) tympanic membrane
b) lacrimal gland
c) upper molar teeth
d) upper incisors and canine ***teeth***
e) skin overlying the zygomatic bone

126) **All the following structures pass through the jugular foramen EXCEPT**

a) jugular vein
b) glossopharyngeal nerve
c) hypoglossal nerve
d) accessory nerve
e) vagus nerve

127) The motor nuclei of the facial nerve are found in the

a) pons
b) midbrain
c) medulla oblongata
d) cerebellum
e) floor of the 3rd ventricle

128) **The midbrain**

a) is largely in the middle cranial fossa
b) is supplied by the anterior inferior cerebellar artery
c) lies between pons and upper spinal cord
d) contains the occulomotor nuclei
e) contains the trigeminal nuclei

129) **Cerebrospinal fluid communicates with the subarachnoid space via the**

a) 4th ventricle
b) 3rd ventricle
c) subarachnoid granulations
d) choroid plexus
e) tela choroidia

130) **Which of the following pathways is not concerned with posture and movement**

a) spinocerebellar

b) vestibulospinal
c) tractus solitarius
d)
e)

131) **The posterior column transmits which of the following**

a) afferent pain and temperature
b) afferent tendon stretch impulses
c) motor tracts
d) none

132) **The infratrochlear nerve supplies the**

a) upper incisors
b) labial gum
c) bridge over the nose
d) upper lip
e) skin of the lower eyelid

133) Which nerve supplies the vertex of the scalp

a) **greater occipital**
b) third occipital
c) auriculotemporal
d) supraorbital
e) supratrochlear

134) **Corneal sensation *synapses* in which ganglion**

a) pterygopalatine
b) geniculate
c) otic
d) ciliary
e) trigeminal

135) Which is true of swallowing ?

a) It is entirely voluntary
b) The oropharyngeal portion is voluntary
c) Peristalsis speeds as the bolus descends
d) The voluntary stage commences as food enters the oesophagus
e) It is initially voluntary then involuntary

136) Which muscle controls vocal cord abduction

a) aryepiglotic
b) transverse arytenoid
c) lateral cricoarytenoid
d) posterior cricoarytenoid
e) cricothyroid

137) **Where does the superior cerebral vein lie**

a) deep in the sulci
b) between the dura and the skull
c) in the arachnoid mater
d) in the margins of the falx
e) with the superior cerebral artery

138) What exits the stylomastoid foramen

a) middle meningeal artery
b) accessory nerve
c) facial nerve
d) artery to stapedius
e) hypoglossal nerve

139) **Regarding the circle of Willis**

a) posterior cerebral is a branch of the internal carotid
b) anterior cerebral is the largest branch of the internal carotid
c) middle cerebral supplies motor but not sensory cortex
d) internal carotid gives off ophthalmic artery
e) anterior communicating unites middle and anterior cerebral

140) **Regarding the speech centres**

a) *Broca's area is on the left side in most left handed people*
b) Broca's area is posterior
c) Wernicke's area controls motor response
d) Damage to Broca's area produces motor aphasia
e) Damage to Wernicke's area produces expressive aphasia

141) **Regarding the optic pathways**

a) combined inferior rectus and superior oblique gives lateral gaze
b) Abducent paralysis makes eye turn down and out
c) Superior rectus makes eye turn up and out
d) Trochlear paralysis, eye cannot look downwards when turned out

e) Combined superior rectus and inferior oblique causes vertical upward gaze

142) **Regarding the blood supply of the cerebral cortex**

a) middle cerebral is contralateral arm, leg and speech areas
b) anterior cerebral is contralateral leg, micturition and defacation
c) middle cerebral is ipsilateral arm, face and vision
d) posterior cerebral is ipsilateral vision
e) anterior cerebral is contralateral leg, auditory and speech

143) Which vessel supplies a branch which passes through the **foramen spinosum**

a)
b)
c) maxillary artery((((for middle meningeal))))
d)
e)

144) **Submandibular ganglion**

a)
b)
c)
d)
e)

ANATOMY ANSWERS from Lasts 10th Edition, Instant Anatomy

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. C
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. A
15. D
16. D
17. B
18. E
19. C
20. D
21. B
22. B
23. C
24. – (B)
25. D
26. D
27. B
28. D (E)
29. D
30. B
31. E (A)
32. C
33. E
34. E
35. E
36. A
37. D
38. C
39. D
40. D
41. C
42. –
43. –
44. C
45. D
46. – (D)
47. C
48. D (?C)
49. E
50. C
51. B
52. D
53. C (+E)
54. B
55. E
56. A
57. D
58. C & E
59. B & E
60. B
61. E
62. C
63. A
64. E (A)
65. E
66. B (?C)
67. A
68. E
69. C
70. i/ii A/C
71. E
72. C
73. A
74. D
75. B
76. D (C)
77. C
78. E
79. C
80. B
81. A
82. A
83. D
84. D (B)
85. E
86. C
87. E
88. C
89. E
90. B
91. C
92. C
93. C
94. C
95. B
96. E
97. B
98. C
99. B
100. C
101. C
102. A
103. B
104. B
105. B
106. D
107. E
108. B
109. B
110. B
111. C
112. C
113. E
114. E
115. –
116. D
117. B
118. D
119. A
120. B
121. A
122. E (B)
123. A (B)
124. E(B)
125. E (D)
126. C
127. A
128. D
129. A
130. C
131. –
132. C
133. A
134. D
135. E
136. D
137. C
138. C
139. D
140. D
141. D
142. B
143. C
144. -

The response "-" means no correct response is offered, and where more than one answer is correct all answers are given.