

HATAHET ANATOMY



Second Material Questions

Lectures: 7-13 & Labs

Pages: 40 Questions: 200

هذا العمل إهداء،،،

لحبيبتي و سيدتي و مربيتي أمي سمر حفظها الله و جعلني قرّة عينها

لوالدي محمد (أبو فراس) رحمه الله و غفر له ذنبه

لسندي و شقيقي و أخي فارس حتاحت

لجدي و جدتي رحمهم الله و غفر لهم

لأستاذي الراقى الذي زرع فيّ حب التشريح الدكتور راشد الجومرد رحمه الله

لكل صاحب و أخ و عزيز

لكل طالب علم في هذا الوطن

لكل من كان سبباً في حصولي على هذا المقعد في هذه الكلية

تم بحمد الله إنجاز هذا الملف في يوم الجمعة، السابع عشر من شهر شوال لسنة
1445 هجري الموافق للسادس و العشرين من نيسان من عام 2024 ميلادي

يُمنع بيع هذا الملف بأي ثمن بل يُستحب نشره لكل من يستفيد منه

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* Pages numbers are according to the PDF, not the actual papers numbering

Lectures 7-9: Muscular System

1) The attachment of a muscles tendon to the stationary bone is called the _____; the attachment of the muscles other tendon to the movable bone is called _____.

- A. origin, action
- B. insertion, action
- C. origin, insertion
- D. insertion, origin
- E. insertion, action

2) All of the following statements are FALSE regarding both skeletal and cardiac muscles, EXCEPT:

- A. Both muscle tissues are voluntarily controlled
- B. Both muscle tissues are striated under the microscope
- C. Both muscle tissues will contract to move parts of the skeleton
- D. They have nothing in common
- E. All answers are correct

3) The linea alba:

- A. is a long ligament that runs obliquely at each side of the hip bone
- B. extends from hyoid bone to xyphoid process
- C. All the answers are correct regarding the linea alba
- D. formed by the thickening of the lower free aponeurosis of external oblique muscle
- E. formed by the R&L rectus sheaths as they meet medially

4) The correct order of structural components of the skeletal muscle tissue is:

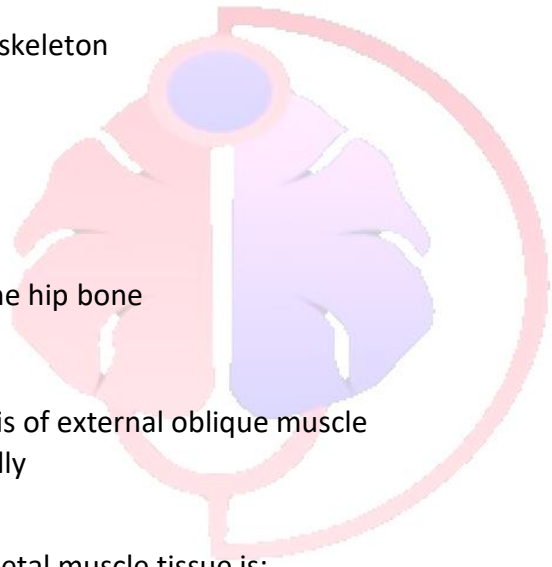
- A. Filament → Muscle fiber → Myofibril → Fascicle → Muscle
- B. Filament → Myofibril → Fascicle → Muscle fiber → Muscle
- C. Filament → Myofibril → Muscle cell → Fascicle → Muscle
- D. Sarcomere → Filament → Muscle cell → Muscle fiber → Muscle
- E. Fascicle → Filament → Myofibril → Muscle fiber → Muscle

5) Muscles that move a body part do NOT cover that part in particular. This statement is:

- A. False
- B. True

6) The neck is divided into 2 main triangles (Anterolateral & Posterior) by the muscle of the neck (Scalenus anterior). This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False



7) The properties of the muscular tissue that mean: “the ability of muscle fibers to stretch without being damaged & their ability to return to the original shape and length after a contraction” respectively are:

- A. Excitability & Extensibility
- B. Excitability & Contractility
- C. Extensibility & Elasticity
- D. Elasticity & Excitability
- E. Excitability & Elasticity

8) The mis-matched pair regarding the innervation of skeletal muscles is:

- A. Muscles of Facial expression → Facial nerve (CN VII)
- B. Diaphragm → Phrenic nerve (C 3,4,5)
- C. Muscles of the eye and eyelid → CN III, CN IV, CN VI
- D. Biceps brachii → Musculocutaneous nerve
- E. All the previous pairs are correctly-matched

9) All of the following are FALSE about the diaphragm, EXCEPT:

- A. it has 3 insertions: Vertebral, Clavicular, and Sternal
- B. it is considered a secondary (accessory) respiratory muscle
- C. 2 answers are true, and 1 answer is false
- D. All the answers are false
- E. its contraction will decrease the size of the thoracic cavity

10) The muscles of the pelvic floor are **mainly** made by the:

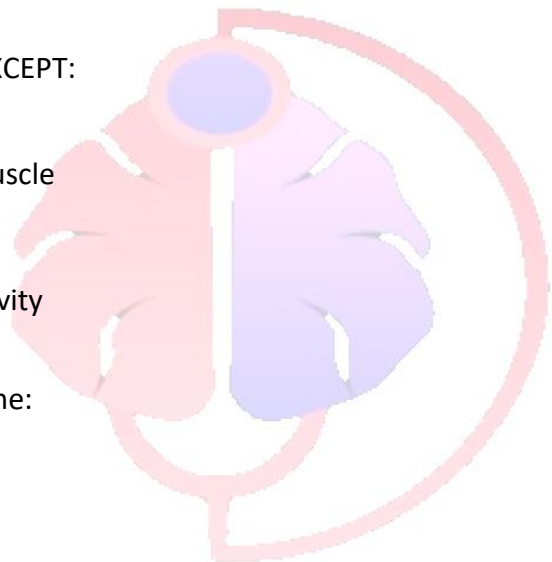
- A. muscles of Perineum
- B. Levator ani muscles
- C. Coccygeus muscles
- D. Piriformis muscle
- E. All of the above muscles

11) One of the following muscles is NOT a muscle of mastication:

- A. Buccinator
- B. Temporalis
- C. Masseter
- D. Medial pterygoid
- E. Lateral pterygoid

12) The correct order of the abdominal wall muscles (Superficial → Deep):

- A. External → Internal → Transverse
- B. Internal → Transverse → External
- C. Transverse → Internal → External
- D. External → Transverse → Internal



13) Choose the mismatch pair out of the following pairs:

- A. Digastric muscle - a suprahyoid muscle with 2 bellies
- B. Scalene muscles - 3 muscles that act on the cervical vertebrae (neck)
- C. Temporalis muscle - one of the prime movers of mastication
- D. Sternocleidomastoid - named according to its origin and insertion (O/I)
- E. Infrahyoid muscles - elevate the hyoid bone

14) The muscle that originates in the axial skeleton, but yet acts on the shoulder joint is:

- A. Latissimus dorsi
- B. Coracobrachialis
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Deltoid
- E. Two answers are correct

15) (Maximus, Minimus, Longus, Brevis) are terms used to classify skeletal muscles according to:

- A. Shape
- B. Size
- C. Function
- D. Location

16) The main action/function of the superficial muscles of the anterior compartment of forearm is:

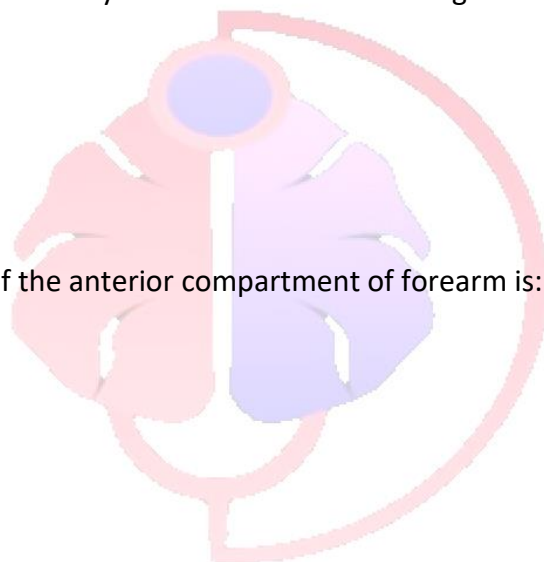
- A. extension and abduction of hand and fingers
- B. flexion and abduction of hand and fingers
- C. opposition of fingers
- D. supination of forearm
- E. Pronation of forearm

17) The CORRECT statement about rectus abdominis muscle of the following is:

- A. has 2 tendinous intersections that runs through it horizontally
- B. covered by the rectus sheath from the anterior side only
- C. it is the most anterior muscle of the abdomen
- D. its muscle fibers run obliquely; hence the name "Rectus"
- E. None of the above is correct

18) Which of the following is not a fascicle arrangement?

- A. pennate
- B. triangular
- C. oval
- D. parallel
- E. fusiform



19) What is another name for a prime mover?

- A. antagonist
- B. agonist
- C. synergist
- D. asynergist
- E. fixator

20) This type of muscle works by stabilizing the origin of a prime mover so that it can act more efficiently:

- A. synergist
- B. agonist
- C. antagonist
- D. prime mover

21) If the name of a muscle contained the term "Levator" this means that one of its major actions is:

- A. moves the bone toward the midline
- B. decrease the size of an opening
- C. elevates a body part
- D. rotates a bone around its longitudinal axis

22) The general/common origin of both superficial and deep posterior muscles of the forearm is:

- A. Medial epicondyle
- B. Lateral epicondyle
- C. Olecranon process
- D. Olecranon fossa
- E. Radial tuberosity



23) Muscles of the tongue are the muscles that:

- A. muscles that move the eyeball inside the socket O_o
- B. change the shape of the tongue and aid in speech
- C. express human facial feelings and expressions
- D. move the mandible up and down to chew ingested food
- E. muscles that are innervated by the Trigeminal cranial nerve (CN X)

24) When 2 muscles have the same name but one is larger than another, we say that the larger is called _____ and the smaller is called _____.

- A. Maximus, Brevis
- B. Longus, Brevis
- C. Maximus, Minimus
- D. Latissimus, Brevis

25) Which of the following structures make up the superior border of the Femoral triangle?

- A. Sartorius
- B. Serratus anterior
- C. Linea alba
- D. Inguinal ligament

26) Which of the following statements is/are CORRECT regarding the skeletal muscles?

- A. Articulating bones will move equally in response to the same contraction
- B. Muscles work on groups to maximize efficiency; large muscles initiate movement, small muscles terminate it
- C. Excitability, is the ability of a skeletal muscle to contract
- D. None of the listed is correct
- E. Agonists of one movement can be antagonists for another

27) A flat, sheet-like tendon which is found in many places in the body has a specific name, it is the:

- A. Aponeurosis
- B. Ligament
- C. Fascia
- D. Anastomosis

28) An example of circular muscles in the body that work as a sphincter around an opening is:

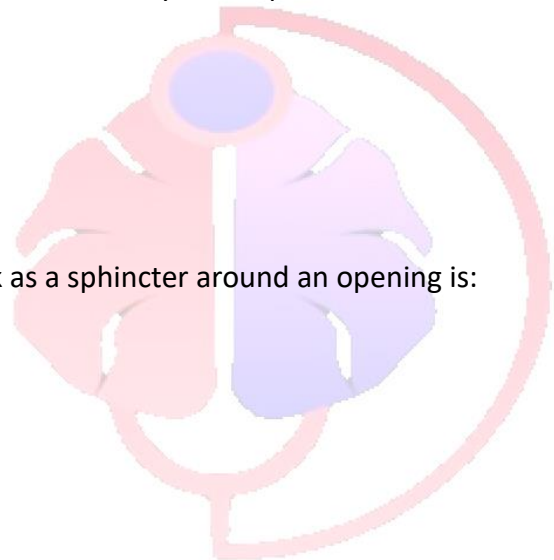
- A. Orbicularis oris
- B. Deltoid
- C. Platysma
- D. Orbicularis oculi
- E. Two answers are correct

29) All of the following about the muscles of the head are INCORRECT, except:

- A. An example of a muscle of mastication is the Buccinator
- B. The muscles of facial expression are innervated by the Trigeminal nerve
- C. Muscles of the head have tendons that attach them to the appropriate bones
- D. The main function of muscles of mastication is moving the mandible to grind ingested food

30) What do both Orbicularis oris and orbicularis oculi have in common?

- A. They are located at the same area of the face
- B. They are considered as muscles of mastication
- C. They work as a sphincter to decrease the size of an opening
- D. They are parallel muscles, based on their fiber's arrangement



31) Which part of the deltoid muscle is responsible for the abduction of the arm at shoulder joint?

- A. Anterior fibers
- B. Lateral fibers
- C. Posterior fibers
- D. Whole muscle

32) The muscle that makes the roundness of the arm and covers the shoulder joint is the:

- A. Deltoid
- B. Trapezius
- C. Pectoralis major
- D. Infraspinatus

33) One of the following is not a part of the rotator cuff muscles:

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Teres minor
- C. Pectoralis minor
- D. Supraspinatus
- E. Infraspinatus

34) Movements of scapula will alter the movements of the whole upper limb. This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False

35) One of the following muscles is considered an extensor of the arm:

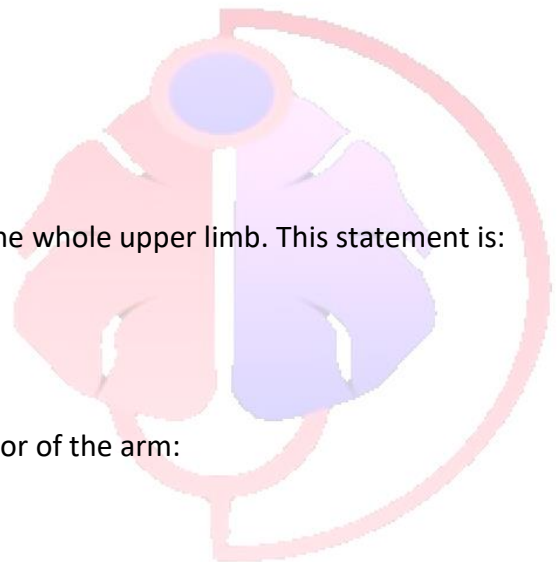
- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Palmaris longus
- C. Brachioradialis
- D. Triceps brachii

36) The muscle that acts as an agonist when we elevate our lips is the:

- A. Levator labii superioris
- B. Depressor anguli oris
- C. Depressor labii inferioris
- D. Buccinator
- E. Levator anguli oris

37) Also known as the "Hamstring muscles":

- A. Anterior compartment of the thigh
- B. Posterior compartment of the thigh
- C. Medial compartment of the thigh
- D. None of the above



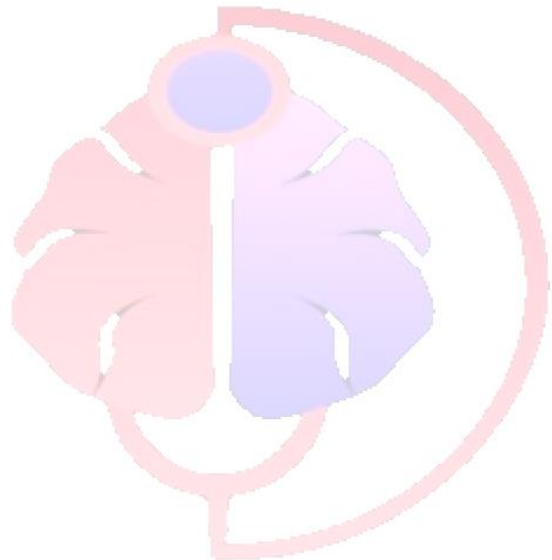
38) One of the following statements is FALSE about the deltoid muscle:

- A. It is innervated by the axillary nerve
- B. It is composed of 3 parts, anterior lateral and posterior
- C. It is a multipennate muscle
- D. It is one of the rotator cuff muscles

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	E	C	B	B	C	E	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	E	A	B	B	C	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	B	C	D	E	A	E	D	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
B	A	C	A	D	A	B	D		

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Lecture 10: CVS (The Heart)

1) The epicardium is the same as the:

- A. Visceral layer of serous pericardium
- B. Pericardium
- C. Endocardium
- D. Fibrous pericardium
- E. Parietal layer of serous pericardium

2) What is the correct order of heart valves, starting when the blood is pumped from the left ventricle to the aorta?

- A. Aortic valve > Tricuspid valve > Pulmonary valve > Bicuspid valve
- B. Tricuspid valve > Pulmonary valve > Bicuspid valve > Aortic valve
- C. Aortic valve > Tricuspid valve > Bicuspid valve > Pulmonary valve
- D. Aortic valve > Bicuspid valve > Pulmonary valve > Tricuspid valve

3) Papillary muscles are horizontal ridges in the lateral wall of the right atrium. This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False

4) All the following apply to the Bicuspid valve, except:

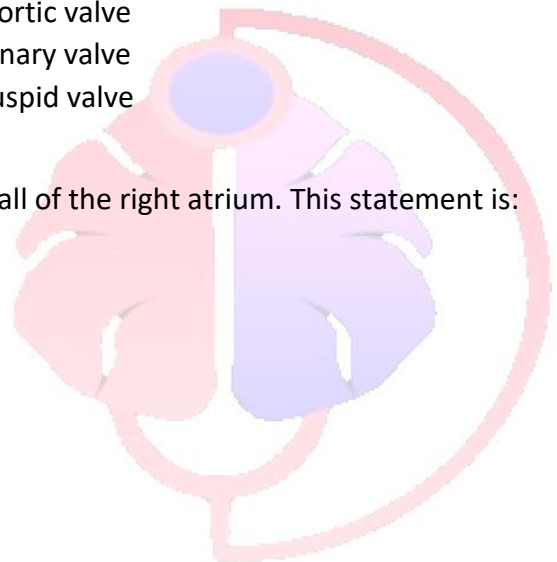
- A. it is also called the Mitral valve
- B. it is a semilunar valve
- C. it is found on the left side of the heart
- D. it prevents blood from backing into the left atrium

5) Oxygen-rich blood returning from the lungs enters the left atrium through two right and two left pulmonary veins.

- A. False
- B. True

6) The two arteries that supply the heart are branches of the:

- A. Subclavian artery
- B. Aortic arch
- C. Ascending aorta
- D. Descending aorta
- E. Pulmonary trunk



7) Ear-shaped out-pouch extension of each atrium. This is the definition of the

- A. Ventricles
- B. Auricles
- C. Fossa ovalis
- D. Interatrial septum
- E. Ductus arteriosus

8) Which artery does NOT supply blood to the wall of the right ventricle?

- A. Anterior interventricular artery
- B. Circumflex branch
- C. Posterior interventricular artery
- D. marginal branch

9) There is a foramen ovale in the skull and another one in the heart, The foramen ovale in the heart gives rise to the:

- A. openings between the atria and ventricles
- B. openings between the ventricles
- C. fossa ovalis
- D. aortic semilunar valve

10) Other name/ names of the Tricuspid valve is:

- A. Right atrioventricular valve
- B. Left atrioventricular valve
- C. Mitral valve
- D. Cardiac valve
- E. two answers are correct



11) Which of the following vessels does not carry oxygen-poor blood to the heart?

- A. Superior vena cava
- B. Inferior vena cava
- C. Pulmonary vein
- D. Coronary sinus

12) A drop of blood returning to the heart from the brain would enter the heart through which vein?

- A. Pulmonary vein
- B. Inferior vena cava
- C. Superior vena cava
- D. Coronary sinus

13) Irregular ridges in the walls of the ventricles are called _____.

- A. Papillary muscles
- B. Pectinate muscles
- C. Trabeculae carne
- D. Chordae tendineae

14) Why is the myocardium of the right ventricle (RV) thinner than that of the left ventricle (LV)?

- A. the RV pumps into the pulmonary circuit which has less resistance than the systemic circuit
- B. the RV pumps a smaller volume of blood than the LV
- C. the RV pumps blood out with a slower exit speed than the RV
- D. the RV chamber has a smaller volume than the LV

15) The part of the heart's conducting system that delays the electrical signal by 20 mS is:

- A. SA node
- B. AV node
- C. Bundle of His
- D. Purkinje fibers
- E. R&L Bundle branches

16) Which statement below describes blood flow through the mitral valve?

- A. blood flows from the right atrium into the right ventricle
- B. blood flows from the right ventricle into the pulmonary artery
- C. blood flows from the left ventricle into the aorta
- D. blood flows from the left atrium into the left ventricle



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	B	B	B	C	B	B	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16				
C	C	C	A	B	D				

Lecture 11: CVS (Blood vessels)

1) The subclavian veins are formed by the union of which of the following?

- A. Internal jugular vein & Axillary vein
- B. External jugular vein & Axillary vein
- C. Axillary vein & Vertebral vein
- D. Internal jugular vein & External jugular vein

2) All arteries carry oxygen-rich blood, whereas veins carry oxygen-poor blood. This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False

3) Which of the following is a superficial blood vessel?

- A. Radial vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Brachial artery
- D. Subclavian artery

4) Which of the following veins does not deliver blood directly to the right atrium?

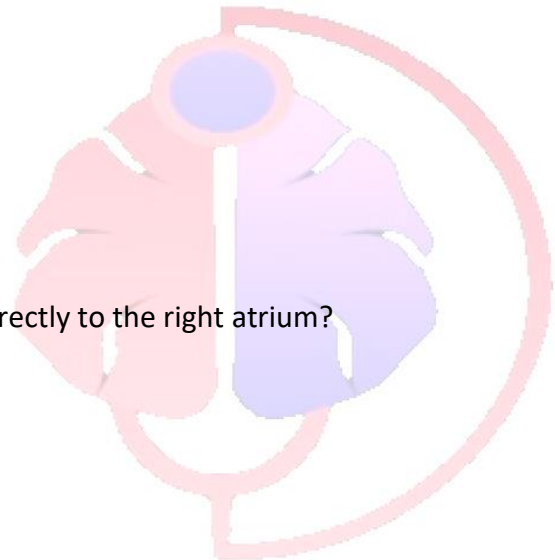
- A. Superior vena cava
- B. Inferior vena cava
- C. Coronary sinus
- D. Great cardiac vein

5) Which vessel is missing in the following statement? "Tracing venous blood from the superior left upper limb to the heart, we find that blood enters the basilic vein and empties into the left axillary vein, to the brachiocephalic vein, into the superior vena cava, and the right atrium."

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Brachial vein
- C. Subclavian vein
- D. Ulnar nerve

6) If a physician cannot feel a pulse in the popliteal fossa, the _____ is most likely narrowed by atherosclerosis.

- A. Dorsalis pedis
- B. Femoral artery
- C. Fibular artery
- D. Posterior tibial artery



Lecture 12: Respiratory system

1) One of the following is NOT a common feature in both oropharynx and laryngopharynx:

- A. both are parts of the GIT
- B. both are lined with nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- C. both are inferior to the nasopharynx
- D. both are passageways for only air

2) The _____ flaps over the trachea when we swallow food.

- A. uvula
- B. epiglottis
- C. palate
- D. vocal fold

3) Which structure is both a lower respiratory structure and in the conducting zone?

- A. the laryngopharynx
- B. a respiratory bronchiole
- C. a bronchus
- D. an alveolus

4) Of the following, which is the only organ that is not an upper respiratory structure?

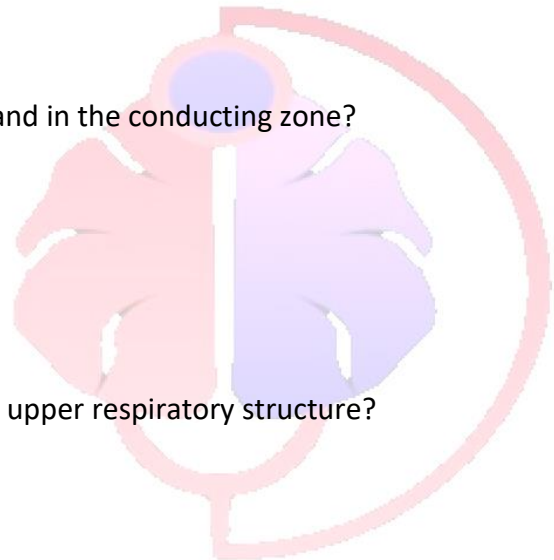
- A. Larynx
- B. Oropharynx
- C. Vestibule of the nose
- D. Nasal cavity

5) The left lung:

- A. has three lobes
- B. is shorter and broader compared to the right lung
- C. receives oxygenated blood from the heart via the left pulmonary artery
- D. has a cardiac notch

6) Which structure is not located within the nasopharynx?

- A. opening of the pharyngotympanic tube
- B. internal nares
- C. pharyngeal tonsil
- D. lingual tonsil



7) All of the following about nasal cavity is false, except:

- A. posterior to the nasal cavity directly is the oropharynx
- B. the floor of the nasal cavity is made by the soft palate
- C. medial walls are composed of bony parts covered with mucosal epithelium called nasal conchae
- D. vestibules are the posterior region of the nasal cavity
- E. All statements above are false

8) Gas exchange takes place in the:

- A. Larynx
- B. Bronchioles
- C. Alveoli
- D. pleura

9) The left lung has both a horizontal fissure and oblique fissure. This statement is:

- A. False
- B. True

10) A sensitive area in the bronchial tree that produces cough:

- A. Epiglottis
- B. Internal nares
- C. Eustachian tube
- D. Carina



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	C	A	D	D	E	C	A	D

Lecture 13: Urinary system

1) The most superficial covering of the kidney is the:

- A. Renal capsule
- B. Adipose capsule
- C. Renal fascia
- D. Renal lobe

2) Before it enters the ureter, urine collects in the:

- A. renal sinus
- B. renal pelvis
- C. renal cortex
- D. renal pyramids

3) Which vessels lie within the renal columns?

- A. Arcuate arteries
- B. Cortical radiate arteries
- C. Interlobar arteries
- D. Segmental arteries

4) Which of the following best describes how the kidneys respond to changes in blood pH?

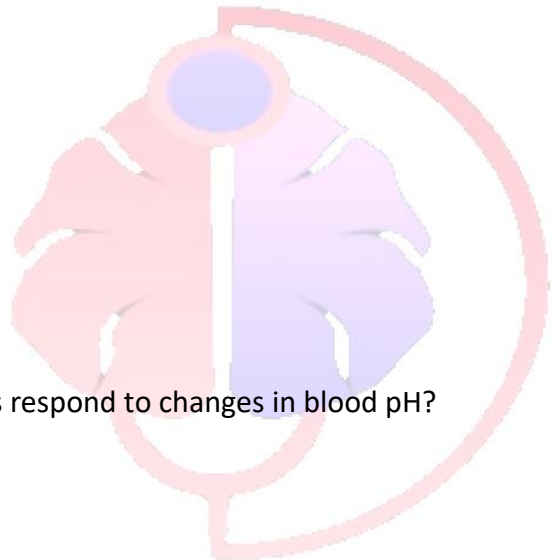
- A. They increase the CO₂ concentration
- B. They conserve more fluid
- C. They secrete H⁺
- D. They secrete more fluid

5) Besides being able to diagnose disorders of the urinary system, a urologist is capable of diagnosing the disorders of:

- A. Male and female reproductive system
- B. Male reproductive system
- C. Female reproductive system
- D. Lower digestive system

6) A pregnant woman would likely go more frequently to the bathroom (for urination); because:

- A. the pregnant woman will filter her blood and the fetus's blood
- B. Rugae of urinary bladder starts to disappear during pregnancy; decreasing its capacity
- C. None of the above or below
- D. uterus is enlarged and will compress on the urinary bladder; decreasing its capacity



7) An important difference between Peritubular capillaries and Glomerular capillaries is that:

- A. Glomerular capillaries are inside Bowman's capsule and Peritubular capillaries are outside it
- B. Peritubular capillaries consist of arterial and venous portions, Glomerular capillaries consist of arterial portion only
- C. Peritubular capillaries are located before Glomerular capillaries in the kidney's blood supply
- D. Two answers are correct

8) Two urethral openings and the internal urethral orifice bound the trigone of the bladder. This statement is: **[Focus!]**

- A. True
- B. False

9) There is no anatomical valve of the ureters, but there is a physiological valve for each ureter into the urinary bladder. This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False

10) The name for the entry point to the kidney for nerves, blood vessels, ureters & lymphatics is the:

- A. Calyx
- B. Hilum
- C. Pelvis
- D. Pyramid

11) The longest of the three parts of the male urethra is the:

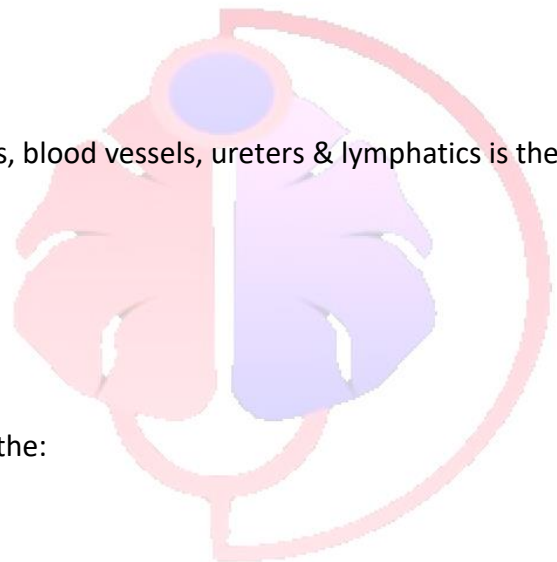
- A. Prostatic
- B. Membranous
- C. Spongy urethra
- D. Intermediate

12) The mechanism by which the kidneys regulate blood sugar level is through:

- A. Urination
- B. Filtration
- C. Bohr's effect
- D. Gluconeogenesis

13) The male urethra, compared with female urethra is:

- A. longer
- B. acts in more than one system
- C. located mostly outside the body
- D. All answers are correct



14) Cortical and Juxtamedullary nephrons can be distinguished from one another **only** by the location of the glomerulus. This statement is:

- A. True
- B. False

15) Regardless the type of nephron, the glomerulus is always located at the:

- A. Renal cortex
- B. Renal medulla
- C. Renal columns
- D. Renal pyramids

16) Arteries that branch to form the afferent arterioles to the glomeruli are:

- A. Segmental arteries
- B. Arcuate arteries
- C. Cortical radiate arteries
- D. Interlobar arteries

17) Which structure of the following is most important for protecting kidneys from direct trauma?

- A. Renal fascia
- B. Renal pelvis
- C. Adipose capsule
- D. Renal capsule

18) Which of the following structures is most numerous within a kidney?

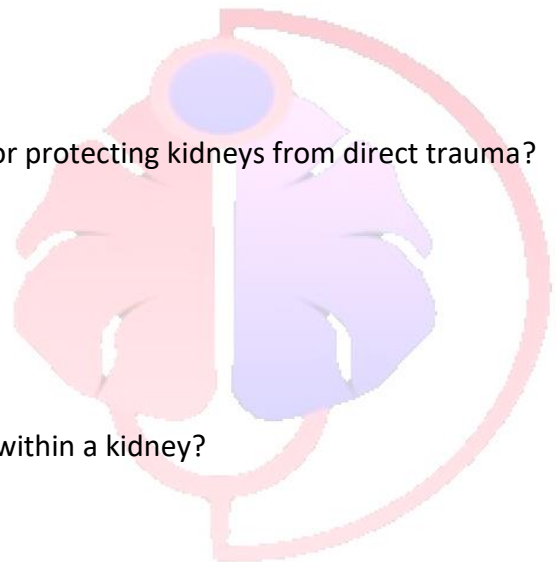
- A. Interlobar arteries
- B. Minor calyces
- C. Renal corpuscles
- D. Renal papillae

19) The external urethral sphincter is located:

- A. between the external urethral orifice and internal urethral orifice
- B. distal to the external urethral orifice
- C. in the ureters
- D. at the urogenital diaphragm

20) Urine passes through the:

- A. Hilum → Urinary bladder → Ureter
- B. Renal pelvis → Ureter → Urinary bladder → Urethra
- C. glomerulus → Ureter → Nephron
- D. Hilum → Urethra → Urinary bladder



21) The suprarenal glands, kidneys and ureters are considered:

- A. Intraperitoneal organs
- B. Retroperitoneal organs

22) Four sections of the vasculature of the kidney tubule are listed below. Which one lists them in correct order of blood flow from left to right?

- A. Efferent arteriole → Glomerulus → Afferent arteriole → Peritubular capillaries
- B. Afferent arteriole → Glomerulus → Efferent arteriole → Peritubular capillaries
- C. Peritubular capillaries → Afferent arteriole → Glomerulus → Efferent arteriole
- D. Glomerulus → Afferent arteriole → Peritubular capillaries → Efferent venule

23) The correct order between the following is:

- A. Renal papilla → Renal pelvis → Major calyx → Minor calyx
- B. Minor Calyx → Major calyx → Renal pelvis → Renal papilla
- C. Renal pelvis → Renal papilla → Major calyx → Minor calyx
- D. Renal pelvis → Minor calyx → Major calyx → Ureter

24) The loop of Henle in both genders is 3 limbs: ascending, transverse and descending limbs. This statement is:

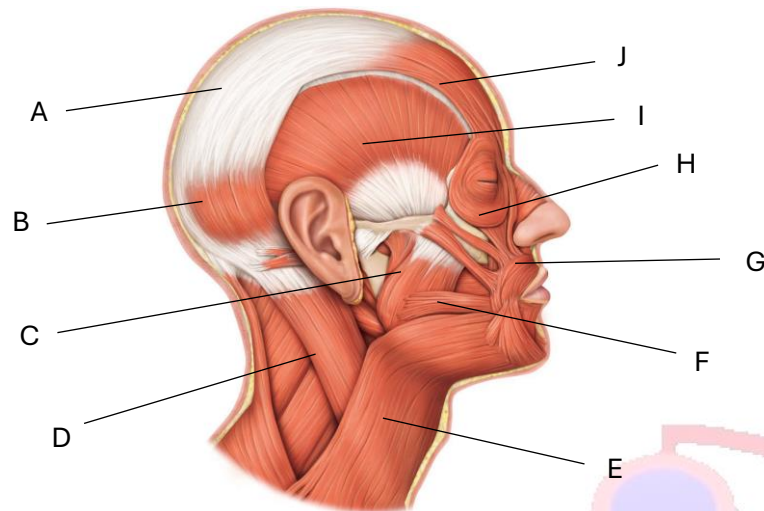
- A. False
- B. True

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	B	C	C	B	D	D	B	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	D	B	A	C	C	C	A	B
21	22	23	24						
B	B	D	A						

Practical: Muscular System Lab

*** Study the following illustration and answer the questions 1 - 4 :



1) The tendon A is an insertion to which of the following muscles?

- A. D
- B. J
- C. B
- D. Two answers are correct
- E. I

2) Based on the diagram above, where is the platysma?

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. F

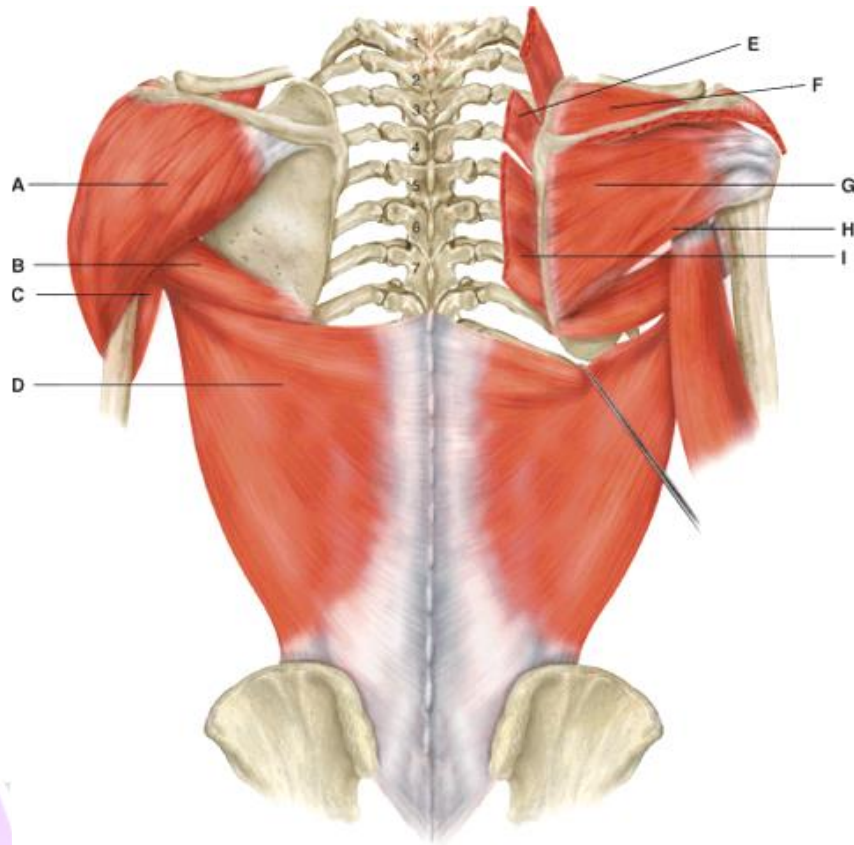
3) The zygomaticus major is pointed at by the letter:

- A. C
- B. F
- C. G
- D. None of the above

4) The muscle that we use when we wink is:

- A. J
- B. H
- C. G
- D. E

*** Study the following illustration and answer the questions 5 - 7 :



5) Where is the coracobrachialis?

- A. B
- B. C
- C. D
- D. G
- E. H

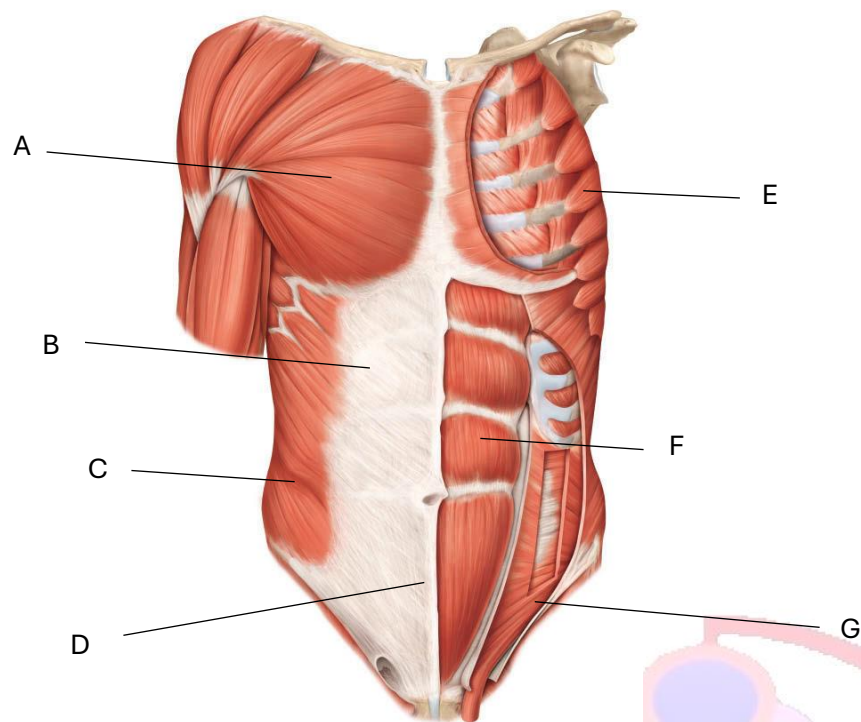
6) The muscle that makes the roundness of the shoulder is:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

7) The Latissimus dorsi muscle is also known as “Swimmer’s muscles”, it is indicated by the letter:

- A. A
- B. D
- C. G
- D. H

*** Study the following illustration and answer the questions 8 - 10 :



8) What is the name of the structure pointed at by the letter B?

- A. Linea alba
- B. Linea aspera
- C. Rectus sheath
- D. Inguinal ligament

9) which of these muscles will compress the abdomen when contract?

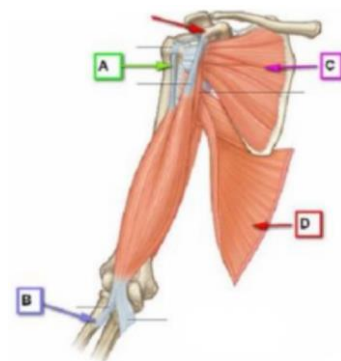
- A. C
- B. E
- C. F
- D. A
- E. Two answers are correct

10) The muscle that works as a primary respiration muscle is:

- A. A
- B. E
- C. F
- D. None of the above

11) Regarding the picture below, choose the wrongly named structure:

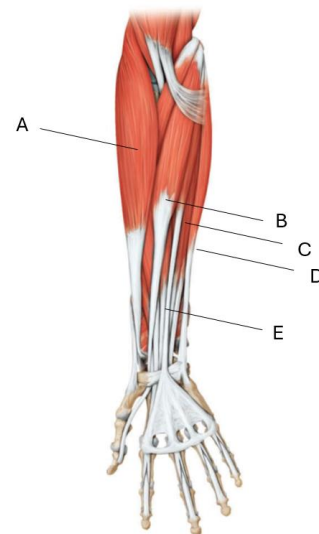
- A. A: Short head of biceps brachii
- B. B: Radial tuberosity
- C. C: Subscapularis
- D. D: Latissimus dorsi



*** Regarding the following image, answer the questions 12 & 13 :

12) The Brachioradialis muscle on the image is:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. D
- D. E



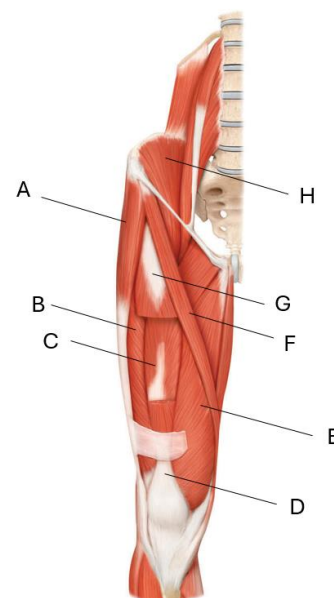
13) The flexor digitorum profundus is deeply located at the anterior forearm, has the same action of:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

*** Regarding the following image, answer the questions 14 - 17 :

14) These muscles are the heads of quadriceps femoris:

- A. A,B,C,E
- B. A,B,G,F
- C. B,C,E,G
- D. A,E,F,G



15) One of the following abducts the thigh at hip joint:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. E
- D. C

16) The sartorius muscle is also known as the "Taylor's muscle" and it is marked by the letter:

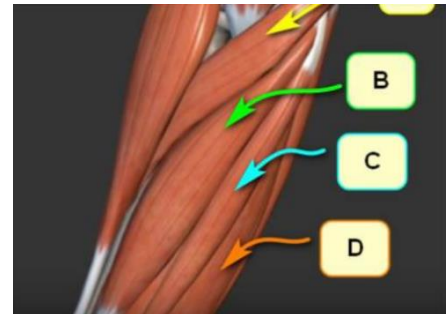
- A. E
- B. F
- C. G
- D. H

17) The structure D is called:

- A. Quadriceps femoris tendon
- B. Patellar ligament
- C. Inguinal ligament
- D. None of the above

18) Mark the letter pointing at the Palmaris longus muscle:

- A. B
- B. D
- C. C
- D. None of the above



Answers

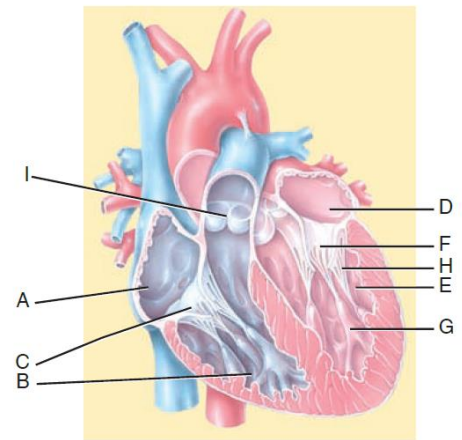
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	B	B	A	B	C	E	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
A	A	E	C	A	B	A	C		

Practical: CVS Lab

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 1 - 3 :

1) What is the function of the part of the heart that is labeled A?

- A. receives oxygenated blood from the lungs
- B. pumps deoxygenated blood to the lungs
- C. receives deoxygenated blood from the body
- D. pumps oxygenated blood to the body



2) Which label indicates the chamber of the heart that pumps blood to the lungs?

- a. A
- b. E
- c. B
- d. D

3) The mitral valve is labelled with the letter:

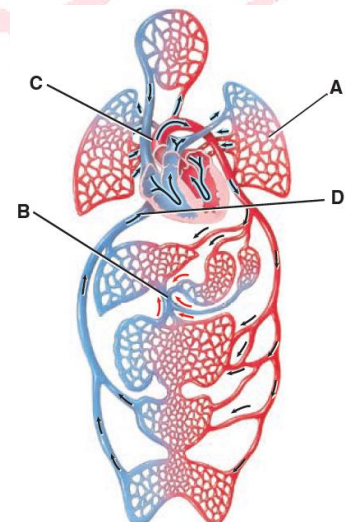
- a. I
- b. C
- c. G
- d. F



*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 4 & 5 :

4) Which of the labelled vessels is a nutrient-poor vessel?

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D



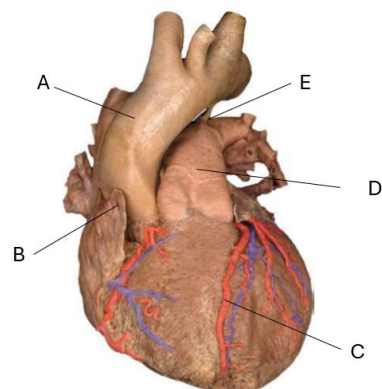
5) The structure labelled C is called the:

- A. Ascending Aorta
- B. Pulmonary trunk
- C. Right brachiocephalic trunk
- D. Descending Aorta

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 6 - 8 :

6) How many arteries are **labelled** in the diagram?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



7) The structure labelled E is called:

- A. Ductus arteriosum
- B. Ligamentum arteriosum
- C. Foramen ovale
- D. Fossa ovale

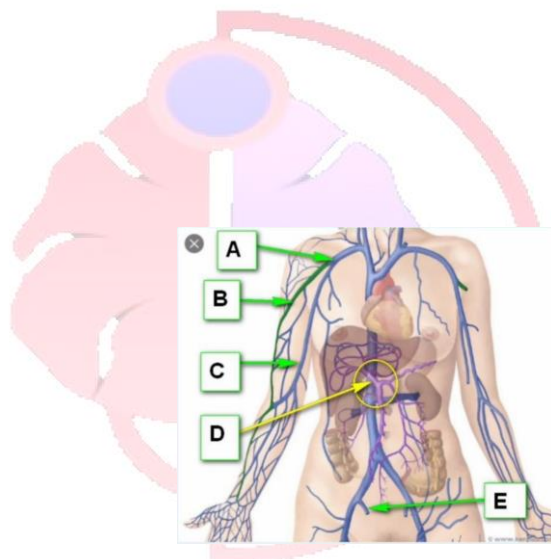
8) The right auricle is labelled as the letter:

- a. A
- b. B
- c. D
- d. C

HATAHET
ANATOMY

9) Mark the letter pointing at Basilic vein:

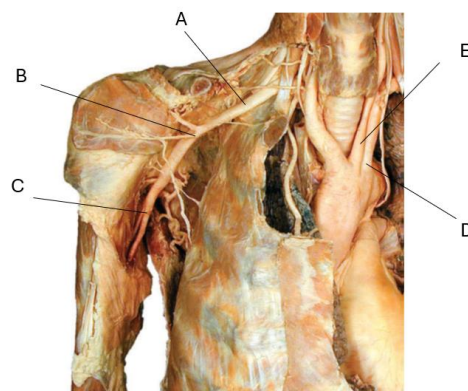
- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D



*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 10 & 11:

10) The artery that branches to give the Vertebral artery is:

- a. A
- b. E
- c. B
- d. C



11) Both B and C are determined by the muscles:

- A. Teres major
- B. Teres minor
- C. Biceps brachii
- D. Serratus anterior

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 12 & 13:

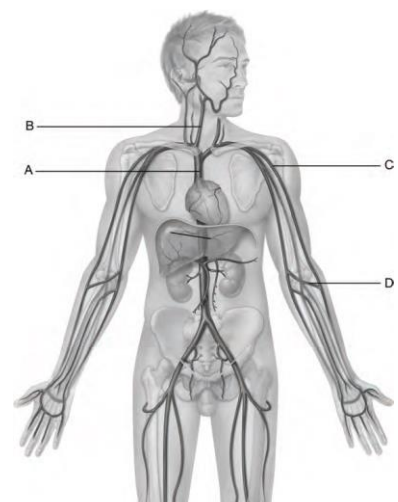
12) The vein labelled B is called:

- A. Vertebral vein
- B. Internal carotid vein
- C. Internal jugular vein
- D. External jugular vein

13) The superficial vein labelled as C is called:

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Axillary vein
- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Brachial vein

Meant to be VEINS:



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	D	D	A	C	B	B	C	A
11	12	13							
A	C	C							

Practical: Respiratory system Lab

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 1 - 3 :

1) The cartilage labelled B is called:

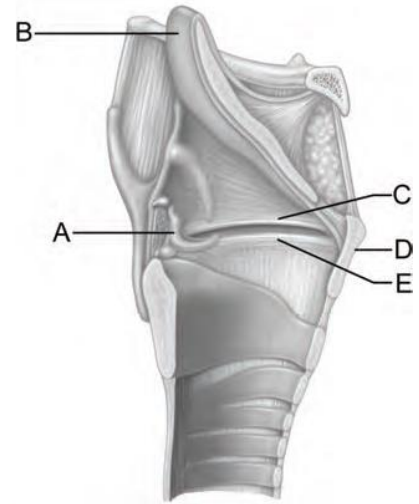
- A. Epiglottis
- B. Arytenoid cartilage
- C. Cuneiform cartilage
- D. Corniculate cartilage

2) Also called Adam's apple, labelled by the letter:

- a. B
- b. C
- c. D
- d. E

3) The part that produces sound when vibrated by air is:

- a. A
- b. C
- c. D
- d. E



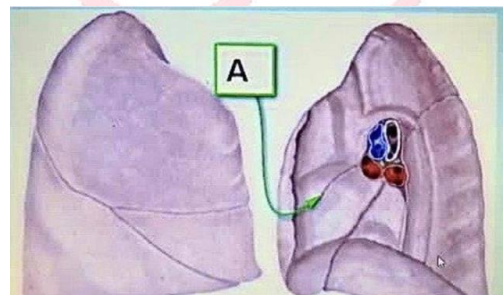
*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 4 & 5:

4) The fissure labelled A is the:

- A. Horizontal fissure
- B. Oblique fissure

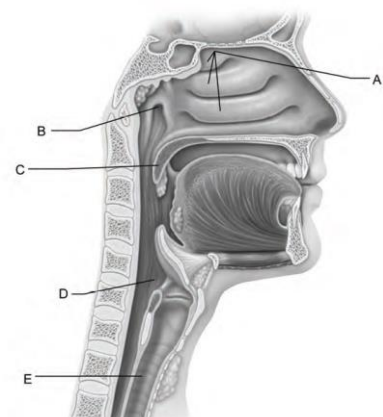
5) This is the _____ lung.

- A. Right
- B. Left



6) The projections labelled as the letter A is called:

- A. Fauces
- B. Internal nares
- C. Nasal meatus
- D. Nasal conchae



*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 7 - 9 :

7) The structure that is sensitive and produces cough is:

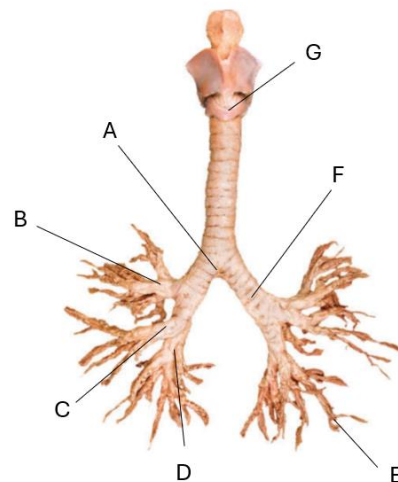
- a. A
- b. F
- c. G
- d. B

8) The part of the bronchial tree labelled F is the:

- A. Right primary bronchi
- B. Left primary bronchi
- C. Right superior lobar bronchi
- D. Left superior lobar bronchi

9) The branch that has the largest amount of smooth muscle tissue is:

- a. G
- b. F
- c. D
- d. E



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	C	D	A	A	D	A	B	E

Lecture 13: Urinary system

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 13 - 14 :

1) The labelled structure E is called:

- A. Renal pelvis
- B. Renal sinus
- C. Major calyx
- D. Minor calyx

2) Arteries labelled as A are called:

- A. Interlobar arteries
- B. Interlobular arteries
- C. Arcuate arteries
- D. Afferent arterioles

3) The nephron which is more considerable to be juxtamedullary nephron is:

- A. X
- B. Y

*** Using the diagram to answer the questions 16 - 18 :

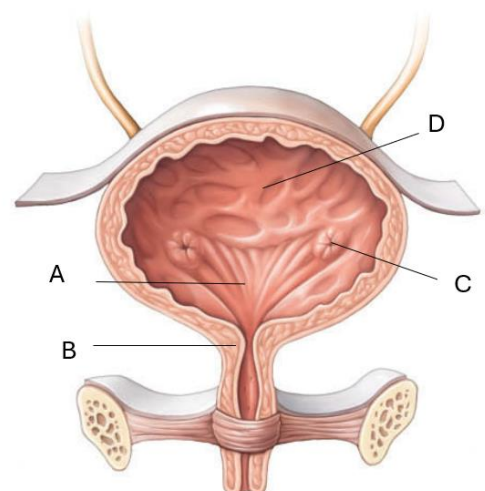
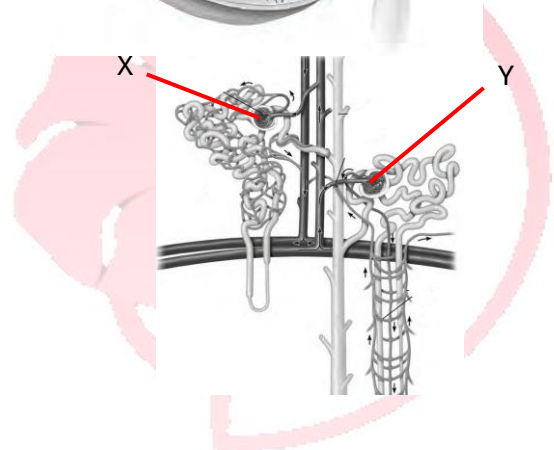
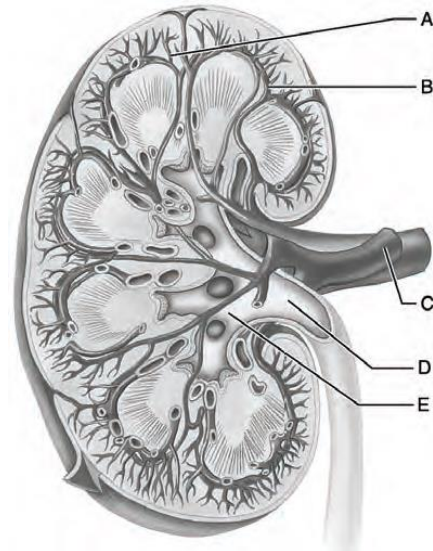
4) Rugae is the structure labelled as:

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. D

5) The internal urethral sphincter in the diagram is:

- a. D
- b. C
- c. B
- d. A

All vessels here are Arteries:



Answers

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	B	A	C

Muscular system

1) Which of the following structures accompany the esophagus through the diaphragm?

- A. Azygos vein
- B. Inferior vena cava
- C. Right phrenic nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

2) Which muscle produces movement that allows you to cross your legs? (مش معكم بس تذكروا بالشرح كيف الخياط تاع أيام زمان كان يقعد)

- A. Gracilis
- B. Sartorius
- C. Pectineus
- D. Gluteus maximus

3) which of the following pairs of terms is not associated or matched?

- A. Rectus femoris extends thigh
- B. Quadriceps femoris femoral nerve
- C. Gracilis muscle adducts thigh
- D. Hamstring muscle triceps femoris

4) The coracoid process of the scapula gives attachment (either origin or insertion) to all the following muscles, EXCEPT:

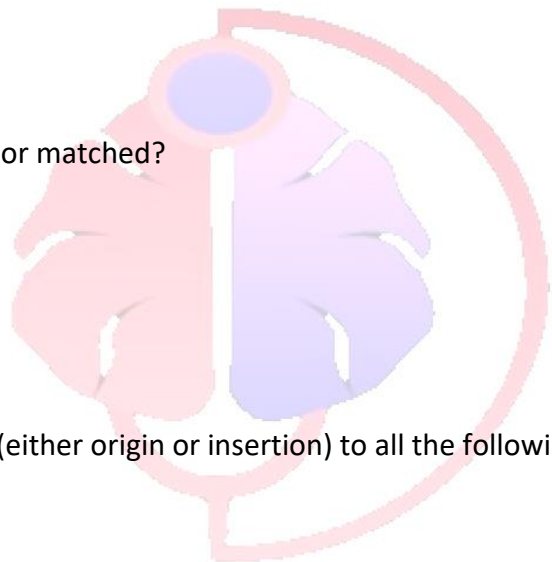
- A. Coracobrachialis
- B. Long head of biceps brachii
- C. Short head of biceps brachii
- D. Pectoralis minor

5) Which of the following is INCORRECT? Pectoralis major:

- A. inserts into the greater tubercle of the humerus
- B. Medially rotates and abducts the arm
- C. is innervated by both pectoral nerves
- D. consists of clavicular and sternocostal heads (origins)

6) Which of the following muscles is a flexor of the thigh?

- A. Gluteus maximus
- B. Adductor longus
- C. Vastus lateralis
- D. Tibialis posterior



7) One of the following muscles is NOT a muscle of mastication:

- A. Medial pterygoid
- B. Temporalis
- C. Lateral pterygoid
- D. Buccinator

8) The muscle that is considered a suprahyoid muscle of the following is:

- A. Sternohyoid
- B. Stylohyoid
- C. Omohyoid
- D. Thyrohyoid

9) Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- A. Masseter muscle opens the mouth
- B. Lateral pterygoid muscle depresses mandible
- C. Temporalis muscle depresses mandible
- D. Medial pterygoid muscle retracts mandible

Cardiovascular system

10) Which vessel does NOT supply blood to the wall of the right ventricle?

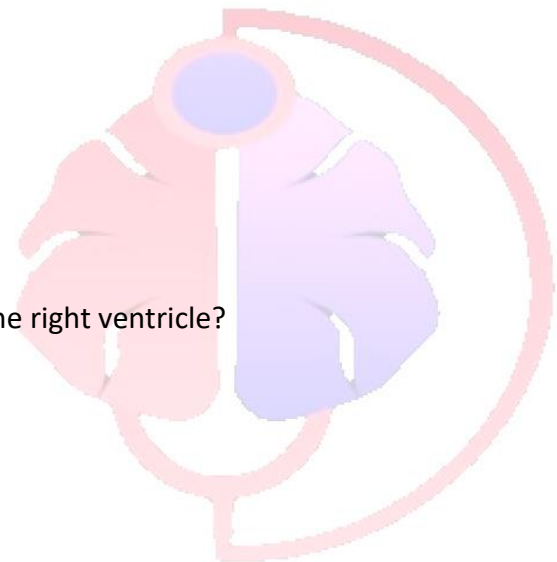
- A. Marginal branch
- B. Circumflex branch
- C. Posterior interventricular branch
- D. Anterior interventricular branch

11) What is the correct order of heart valves? starting when the blood is pumped from LV to aorta.

- A. Aortic valve → Tricuspid valve → Pulmonary valve → Bicuspid valve
- B. Tricuspid valve → Pulmonary valve → Bicuspid valve → Aortic valve
- C. Aortic valve → Tricuspid valve → Bicuspid valve → Pulmonary valve
- D. Aortic valve → Bicuspid valve → Pulmonary valve → Tricuspid valve

12) Which statement is TRUE about the small saphenous vein?

- A. empties in the popliteal vein
- B. it is a deep vein
- C. passes anterior to the medial malleolus of the tibia
- D. begins at the medial aspect of the dorsal venous arch of the foot



13) Branches of the aortic arch include all the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Left subclavian artery
- B. Left common carotid artery
- C. Coronary artery
- D. Brachiocephalic trunk

14) Dorsalis pedis artery is a continuum of:

- A. Anterior tibial artery
- B. Posterior tibial artery
- C. Fibular artery
- D. Vertebral artery

15) The DIRECT branch of the aortic arch is:

- A. Right subclavian artery
- B. Right common carotid artery
- C. Left subclavian artery
- D. Internal carotid artery

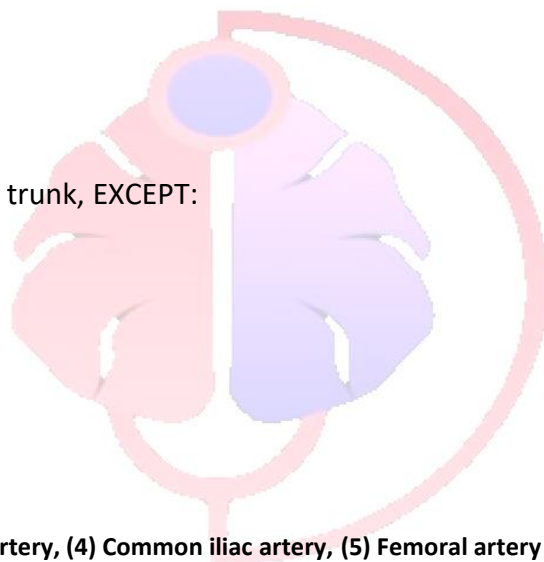
16) All of the following veins drain in the Brachiocephalic trunk, EXCEPT:

- A. Subclavian vein
- B. Internal jugular vein
- C. Vertebral vein
- D. Abdominal cavity veins

17) The correct order of the following arteries is:

(1) Popliteal artery, (2) External iliac artery, (3) Anterior tibial artery, (4) Common iliac artery, (5) Femoral artery

- A. (2) → (1) → (3) → (4) → (5)
- B. (1) → (5) → (4) → (2) → (3)
- C. (2) → (4) → (5) → (1) → (3)
- D. (4) → (2) → (5) → (1) → (3)



Respiratory system

18) All of the following about the left lung is true, EXCEPT:

- A. contains oblique fissure
- B. has a pulmonary hilus
- C. has two lobes
- D. contains horizontal fissure

19) All of the following about right bronchus, compared to the left bronchus, is FALSE, except:

- A. longer
- B. more horizontal
- C. more anterior
- D. none of the listed

20) Between the hyoid bone and the cricoid process is the:

- A. Laryngopharynx
- B. Trachea
- C. Oropharynx
- D. Two answers are correct

21) Which of the following is not a part of respiratory portion (zone) of the respiratory system?

- A. Alveolar ducts
- B. Alveolar sacs
- C. Tertiary bronchioles
- D. Respiratory bronchioles

22) Auditory tube (Eustachian tube) opens in the:

- A. Oropharynx
- B. Nasal cavity
- C. Laryngopharynx



Urinary system

23) Which of the following is TRUE about cortical nephron?

- A. the loop of Henle is long and penetrates deep into the medulla
- B. its glomerulus is close to the medulla
- C. it is more abundant than the juxtamedullary nephron
- D. None of the above is true

24) Trigone is a structure found in:

- A. Uterus
- B. Urinary bladder
- C. Kidney
- D. Urethra

25) The artery that arches around the pyramids of medulla of the kidney is the:

- A. Afferent artery
- B. Interlobular artery
- C. Interlobar artery
- D. Arcuate artery

26) The urinary bladder in males is anterior to pubic symphysis, and the vaginal canal in females is posterior to the urinary bladder. The two previous sentences are, respectively:

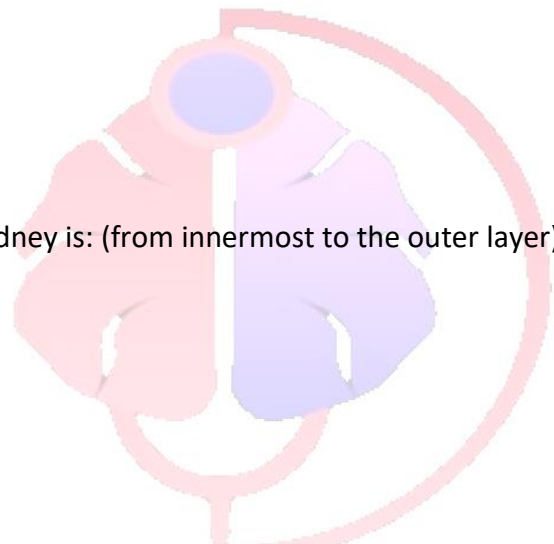
- A. True, False
- B. False, True
- C. True, True
- D. False, False

27) All of the following structures pass through the renal hilum, EXCEPT:

- A. blood vessels
- B. lymphatic vessels
- C. urethra
- D. nerves

28) The correct order of the layers that surround each kidney is: (from innermost to the outer layer)

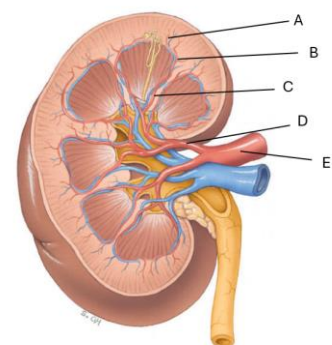
- A. Renal capsule → Adipose capsule → Renal fascia
- B. Renal fascia → Renal capsule → Adipose capsule
- C. Renal capsule → Adipose capsule → Renal fascia
- D. Renal fascia → Adipose capsule → Renal capsule



Practical (Labs)

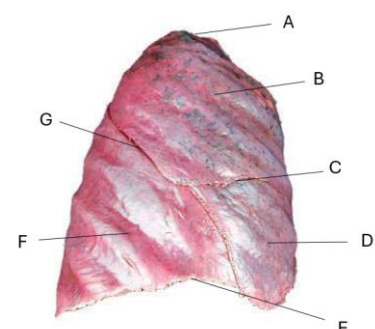
29) The structure at the tip of the pointer is:

- A. C is the segmental artery
- B. D is the interlobar artery
- C. A is the arcuate artery
- D. A is the interlobular (cortical radiate) artery



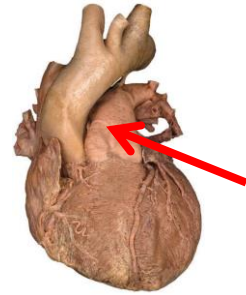
30) The structure at the tip of the pointer is:

- A. A is the base of the lung
- B. F is the inferior lobe of the left lung and G is the oblique fissure of the left lung
- C. D is the inferior lobe of the right lung
- D. B is the superior lobe of the right lung and C is the horizontal fissure of the right lung



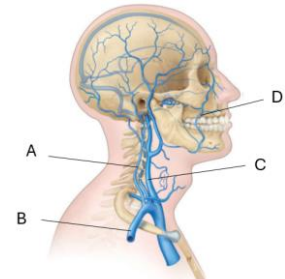
31) The great vessel of the heart marked in the diagram is the:

- A. Aorta
- B. Superior vena cava
- C. Pulmonary trunk
- D. Pulmonary vein



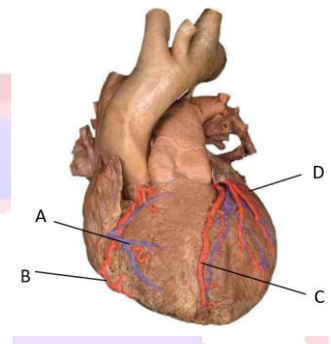
32) The internal jugular vein is the vein labelled as the letter:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D



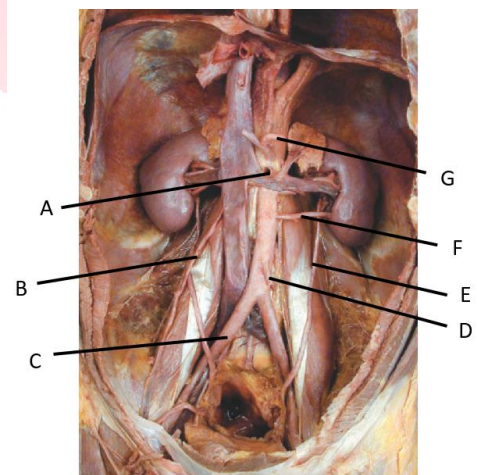
33) The anterior interventricular artery and the marginal branch are labelled respectively as:

- A. C, B
- B. A, B
- C. B, C
- D. C, D



34) The inferior mesenteric artery is the one labelled as:

- A. G
- B. D
- C. A
- D. B



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	B	A	B	A	C	D	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	A	C	A	C	D	D	D	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	C	B	D	B	C	A	D	D
31	32	33	34						
C	C	A	B						

Muscular system

1) Which one of the following muscles is NOT a rotator cuff muscle?

- A. Subscapularis
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Infraspinatus
- D. Teres major
- E. Teres minor

2) Which one of the following muscles is considered an Infrahyoid muscle?

- A. Digastric
- B. Geniohyoid
- C. Sternohyoid
- D. Stylohyoid
- E. Mylohyoid

3) Which of the following is NOT a part of the anterolateral abdominal wall?

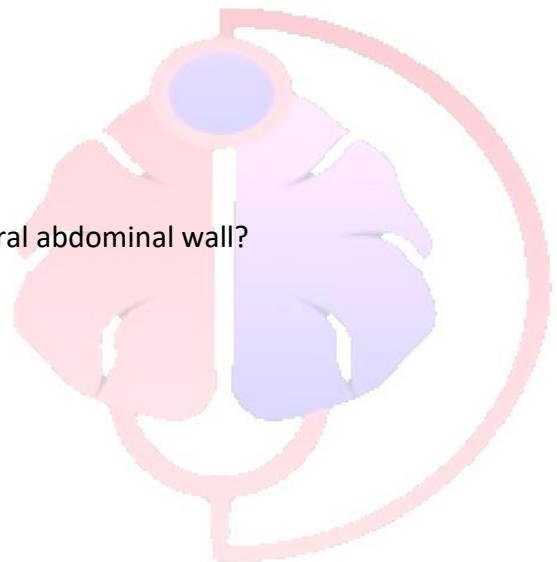
- A. Internal oblique
- B. External oblique
- C. Transversus abdominis
- D. Serratus anterior
- E. Rectus abdominis

4) The epicranial aponeurosis is located between the:

- A. Frontalis - Orbicularis oculi
- B. Occipitalis - Orbicularis oris
- C. Frontalis - Occipitalis
- D. Frontalis - Orbicularis oris
- E. Occipitalis - Temporalis

5) Which of the following muscles is NOT a part of the quadriceps femoris?

- A. Vastus medialis
- B. Vastus lateralis
- C. Vastus intermedius
- D. Rectus abdominis
- E. All of the above are parts of the quadriceps femoris



6) The term “Maximus” in (Gluteus maximus) means:

- A. largest
- B. widest
- C. smallest
- D. longest
- E. shortest

Cardiovascular system

7) Of the following structures, which one is found in the right ventricle? (جلسة ثانية)

- A. Trabeculae carneae
- B. Pectinate muscle
- C. Bicuspid valve
- D. Mitral valve
- E. Fossa ovale

8) Of the following structures, which one is found in the right atrium? (جلسة أولى)

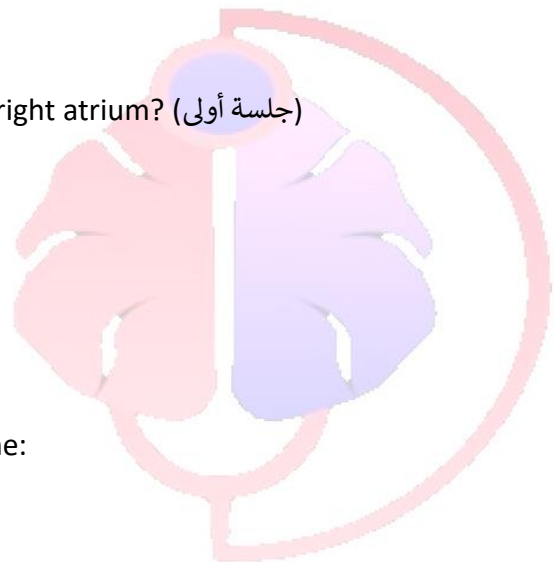
- A. Pulmonary valve
- B. Trabeculae carneae
- C. Pectinate muscle
- D. Aortic valve
- E. Papillary muscles

9) The subclavian artery becomes the axillary artery at the:

- A. medial end of the clavicle
- B. level of TMJ
- C. outer border of the 1st rib
- D. lateral border of the teres major muscle

10) The great saphenous vein empties in the:

- A. Femoral artery
- B. Popliteal vein
- C. External iliac vein
- D. Femoral vein
- E. Internal iliac vein



Respiratory system

11) The tonsil located between the palatoglossal arch and the palatopharyngeal arch is the:

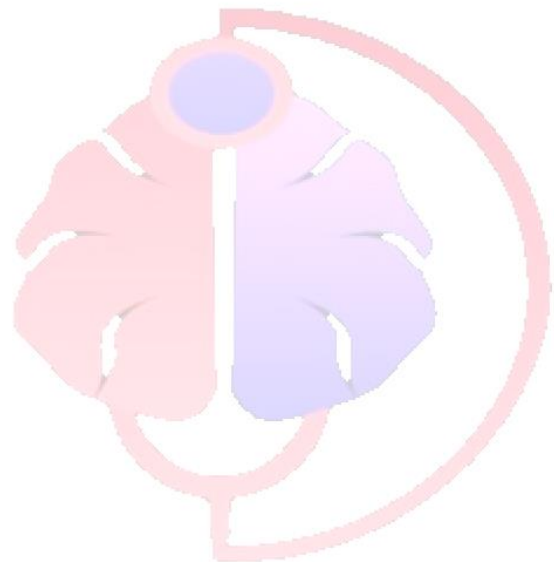
- A. Lingual tonsil
- B. Palatine tonsil
- C. Tubal tonsil
- D. Pharyngeal tonsil
- E. Nasal tonsil

12) The larynx extends between the vertebrae:

- A. C3 - C7
- B. T4 - T6
- C. T4 - T7
- D. C4 - C6
- E. C4 - T6

13) Which of the following is CORRECT about the lungs?

- A. The right lung is longer than the left lung
- B. The right lung has 2 lobes and 2 fissures
- C. The left lung contains the cardiac notch
- D. The oblique fissure is found only in the right lung
- E. Both the right and the left lungs are identical



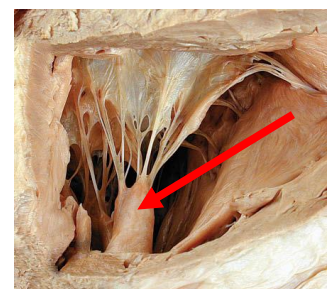
14) The conducting zone extends between the:

- A. Pharynx - Trachea
- B. Nose - Terminal bronchioles
- C. Nose - Respiratory bronchioles
- D. Respiratory bronchioles - Terminal bronchioles
- E. Nose - Alveoli

Practical (Labs)

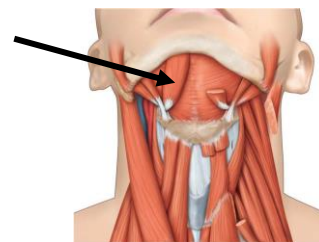
15) What does the part in the diagram of the right ventricle is called?

- A. Trabeculae carneae
- B. Papillary muscle
- C. Chordae tendineae
- D. Tricuspid valve
- E. Pectinate muscle



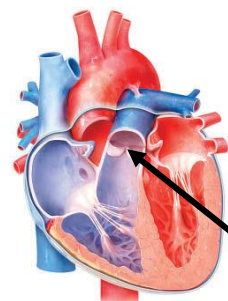
16) The muscle pointed at on the diagram below is the:

- A. Omohyoid
- B. Digastric
- C. Mylohyoid
- D. Geniohyoid
- E. Stylohyoid



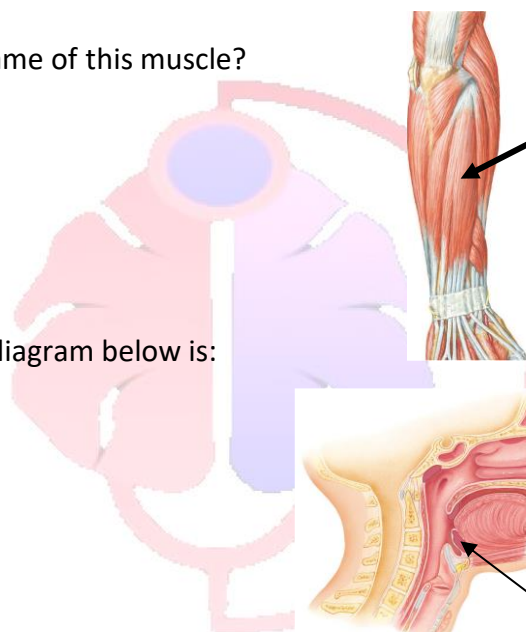
17) The valve at the tip of the arrow is the:

- A. Bicuspid valve
- B. Tricuspid valve
- C. Mitral valve
- D. Pulmonary valve
- E. Aortic valve



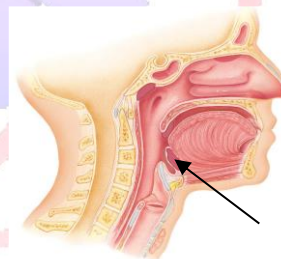
18) This is a posterior view of the forearm, what is the name of this muscle?

- A. Extensor carpi ulnaris
- B. Extensor digitorum
- C. Extensor carpi radialis longus
- D. Extensor carpi radialis brevis



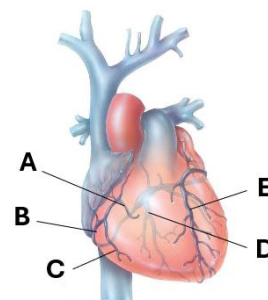
19) The name of the tonsil at the tip of the arrow in the diagram below is:

- A. Lingual tonsil
- B. Right palatine tonsil
- C. Left palatine tonsil
- D. Tubal tonsil
- E. Pharyngeal tonsil



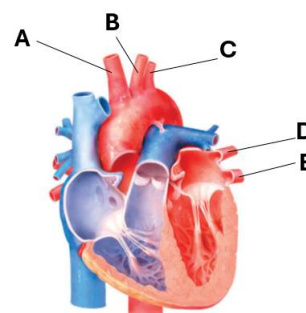
20) The middle cardiac vein is pointed at by the letter:

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E



21) The structure B is describing the:

- A. Brachiocephalic artery
- B. Right subclavian artery
- C. Left common carotid artery
- D. Left subclavian artery
- E. Right common carotid artery



Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	C	E	A	A	C	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	D	C	B	B	B	D	B	A	D
21									
C									

HATAHET
ANATOMY

