

# Past Papers

UJ | SCHOOL OF MED

## Anatomy & Embryo

By Abdullah Bilal & Tasnim Al-Oqaily

019



النادي الطلابي  
كلية الطب



## Midterm & Final Exams For 2019 Batch

### Lower limb:-

1. Which one of the following is attached to the iliotibial tract?

- A- gluteus medius muscle
- B- gluteus minimus muscle
- C- gluteus maximus muscle
- D- piriformis muscle
- E- quadratus femoris muscle

Ans: C

2. Which one of the following nerves emerges (exists) from the anterior surface of psoas major muscle?

- A- the iliohypogastric
- B- the ilioinguinal
- C- the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- D- femoral nerve
- E- genitofemoral nerve

Ans: E

3. The root value of the S1,S2,S3 belongs to which one of the following?

- A- sciatic nerve
- B- superior gluteal nerve
- C- inferior gluteal nerve
- D- posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

Ans: D

4. Trendelenburg's test may be positive in which one of the following nerve injuries?

- A- sciatic nerve
- B- femoral nerve

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- C- superior gluteal nerve
- D- inferior gluteal nerve
- E- common peroneal nerve

Ans: C

5. What is the most medial structure in the femoral sheath?

- A- femoral artery
- B- femoral vein
- C- femoral nerve
- D- femoral canal
- E- lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

Ans: D

6. In femoral hernia , the neck of the hernial sac is located below and lateral to the \_\_\_\_\_ ?

- A- anterior superior iliac spine
- B- anterior inferior iliac spine
- C- pubic tubercle
- D- posterior superior iliac spine
- E- posterior inferior iliac spine

Ans: C

7. Which one of the following is the medial boundary of the femoral ring?

- A- the pectineal ligament
- B- the inguinal ligament
- C- the lacunar ligament
- D- the femoral vein
- E- femoral artery

Ans: C

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8. Which one of the following is the root value of the nerve that supplies the lateral side of the thigh?

- A- L1&L2
- B- L1,L2&L3
- C- L1,L2&L4
- D- L2&L3
- E- L3&L4

Ans: D

9. Choose the wrong statement about the femoral nerve?

- A- it has root value of L2,L3,L4
- B- it supplies the quadriceps femoris muscle
- C- the saphenous nerve is one of its motor branches
- D- it enters the thigh lateral to the femoral artery

Ans: C

10. Regarding adductor longus and brevis muscles, choose the wrong statement?

- A- they originate from the pubic bone
- B- they are supplied by the obturator nerve
- C- they are adductors of the hip joints
- D- both participate in the formation of the femoral triangle
- E- they are inserted into back of the femur

Ans: D

11. Choose the wrong statement about the obturator nerve?

- A- emerges on the medial border of the psoas muscle
- B- supplies the adductor longus muscle
- C- arises from lumbar plexus (L2,3&4) posterior divisions

Ans: C

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12. Which one of the following is in danger during hernia repair?

A- the iliohypogastric

B- the ilioinguinal

C- the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh

D- femoral nerve

E- obturator nerve

Ans: B

13. Which one of the following muscles flexes the hip and knee joints?

A- pectineus muscle

B- biceps femoris muscle

C- sartorius muscle

D- adductor longus muscle

E- semitendinosus muscle

Ans: C

14. Which one of the following is the main extensor of the knee joint?

A- sartorius muscle

B- gracilis muscle

C- quadriceps femoris muscle

D- semitendinosus muscle

E- semimembranosus muscle

Ans: C

15. Which one of the following passes through both greater and lesser sciatic foramina?

A- superior gluteal nerve

B- inferior gluteal nerve

C- tendon of obturator internus muscle

D- posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

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E- nerve to obturator internus

Ans: A

### **Embryology:-**

1. Which one of the following implants in the endometrium of the uterus .

- A. Morula
- B. The blastocyst
- C. The structure that has secondary yolk sac
- D. Two cell stage
- E. Zygote

Ans: B

2. At ovulation, which one of the followings breaks free from the ovaries?

- A. Theca interna
- B. All granulosa cells
- C. The whole Graafian follicle
- D. Theca externa
- E. cumulus oophorus

Ans: B

3. The myotome is derived from

- A. Dorsal epithelium of the somite
- B. Dorsomedial portion of the somite
- C. Both dorsolateral and dorsomedial portions of the somite
- D. Dorsolateral portion of the somite

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E. Ventral portion of the somite

Ans: C

4. Third week of development, choose the wrong statement

- A. The primitive streak appears
- B. The epiblast starts to proliferate forming the primitive node
- C. The notochord appears above the ectoderm
- D. The hypoblast is displaced and the endoderm is created in its place
- E. The epiblast gives rise to ectoderm, mesoderm and endoder

Ans: C

5. In general, which one of the following is not produced by the ectodermal germ layer ?

Neural crest

The sensory epithelium of the ear, nose and eye

The peripheral nervous system

The reticular stroma of the thymus

The central nervous

Ans: D

6 .Which one of the following is NOT contained in preovulatory( Graafian follicle) ?

A- granulosa cells

B- zona pellucida

C- secondary oocyte arrested in the metaphase stage of meiosis II

D- secondary polar body

E- antrum

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Ans: D

7. The blood-testis barrier is made by which one of the following ?

- A- sperms
- B- primary spermatocyte
- C- sertoli cells
- D- spermatid
- E- leydig (interstitial) cells

Ans: C

8. Mark the WRONG match:-

- A- mitosis-conserves chromosomes number
- B- meiosis-reduces chromosomes number
- C- mitosis-1n
- D- meiosis- reproductive cells
- E- zygote-2n

Ans: C

9. Which one of the following can be produced at the end of meiosis I?

- A- primary oocyte and first polar body
- B- secondary oocyte and first polar body
- C- two somatic cells
- D- diploid and haploid cells
- E- diploid cell and first polar body

Ans: B

10. Prophase of meiosis I is running into all of the following stages EXCEPT ?

- A- leptoten
- B- metaphase
- C- pachytene

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D- diplotene  
E- zygoten

Ans: B

11. Synapsis and crossing-over can be seen in which one of the following?

- A- prophase stage of mitosis
- B- metaphase stage of meiosis I
- C- anaphase stage of meiosis II
- D- prophase stage of meiosis I
- E- prophase stage of meiosis II

Ans:D

12. Which one of the following can be produced at the end of mitosis ?

- A- second polar body
- B- secondary oocyte and first polar body
- C- first polar body only
- D- two diploid cells
- E- one haploid and one diploid cells

Ans: D

13. Which one of the following secretes testosterone ?

- A- sperms
- B- primary spermatocyte
- C- sertoli cells
- D- spermatid
- E- leydig (interstitial) cells

Ans: E

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14. Spermiogenesis includes all of the following EXCEPT:-

- A- formation of acrosome
- B- condensation of the nucleus
- C- formation of neck, middle piece ,and tail
- D- shedding of most of the cytoplasm
- E- primary spermatocyte gives only spermatid

Ans: E

15. Which one of the following is contained in the primordial follicle ?

- A- secondary oocyte arrested in prophase of meiosis I
- B- primary oocyte arrested in pachytene stage of meiosis I
- C- primary oocyte arrested in diplotene stage of meiosis I
- D- secondary oocyte arrested in anaphase of meiosis I

Ans: C

16. Menstrual cycle , choose the wrong statement:-

- A- secretory phase is under the influence of FSH
- B- in the luteal / secretory phase , spiral arterioles develop in length and coil
- C- proliferative phase is under the influence of estrogen
- D- averages 28 days
- E- variations between 21 and 35 days are normal

Ans: A

17. At the time that the morula reaches the uterus, the mucosa of the uterus is in which phase ?

- A- secretory phase
- B- proliferative phase
- C- menstrual phase
- D- A and B
- E- A and C

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Ans: A

### Upper limb:-

1. A 24-year-old man cannot touch the pad of his index finger with his thumb. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured?

- A. Anterior interosseous
- B. Deep branch of ulnar
- C. Deep branch of radial
- D. Median
- E. Recurrent branch of median

Ans: A

2. In a 32-year-old woman, flexion and supination of the forearm are severely weakened. She also has loss of sensation on the lateral surface of the forearm. Which of the following nerves has most likely been injured

- A. Musculocutaneous
- B. Ulnar
- C. Median
- D. Radial
- E. axillary

Ans: A

3. After a forceps delivery of an infant boy, the baby presents with his left upper limb adducted, internally rotated, and flexed at the wrist. Which part of the brachial plexus was most likely injured during this difficult delivery?

- A. C5 and C6
- B. C8 and T1

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- C. C7 and C8
- D. C7
- E. C8

Ans: A

4. A muscle originates from supraglenoid tubercle and coracoids process, where is the Insertion of this muscle
- A. Styloid process of radius
  - B. Lateral epicondyle of the humerus
  - C. Olecranon process
  - D. Coronoid process
  - E. Tuberosity of radius

Ans: E

5. In a wrist drop, what is the injured nerve ?
- A. Axillary
  - B. Ulnar
  - C. Radial
  - D. Musculocutaneous nerve
  - E. Median

Ans: C

6. The skin of the index finger is supplied by
- A. Ulnar and median nerves
  - B. Median nerve only
  - C. Ulnar nerve only
  - D. Radial and median nerves
  - E. Ulnar and radial nerves

Ans : D

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7. muscle begins abduction of the ..... arm

- A. Trapezius
- B. Supraspinatus
- C. Serratus anterior
- D. Deltoid
- E. Infraspinatus

Ans: B

8. A 45-year-old man arrived at the emergency department with a fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus. Which of the following muscles will most likely be paralyzed?

- A. Flexor digitorum superficialis
- B. Supinator
- C. Flexor carpi ulnaris
- D. Brachioradialis
- E. Biceps brachii

Ans: C

9. Which of the following structures passes deep to the flexor retinaculum of the wrist?

- A- ulnar artery
- B- ulnar nerve
- C- median nerve
- D- palmaris longus tendon
- E- radial nerve

Ans: C

10. Which of the following muscles is attached to the medial border of the scapula ?

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- A- pectoralis major
- B- serratus anterior
- C- deltoid
- D- trapezius
- E- coracobrachialis

Ans: B

11. A medical student was bitten at the base of his thumb by his dog. The wound became infected and the infection spread into the radial bursa . The tendon(s) of which muscle will most likely be affected ?

- A- flexor pollicis brevis
- B- flexor digitorum superficialis
- C- flexor digitorum profundus
- D- flexor pollicis longus
- E- flexor carpi radialis

Ans: D

12. The radial pulse is felt lateral to which tendon ?

- A- palmaris longus
- B- flexor digitorum superficialis
- C- flexor pollicis longus
- D- flexor digitorum profundus
- E- flexor carpi radialis

Ans: E

13. A muscle which takes its origin from the lateral supracondyler ridge of the humerus, and it is supplied by the radial nerve. What is the action of this muscle ?

- A- flexion of the wrist
- B- abduction of the wrist
- C- rotation of the forearm to the midprone position

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- D- adduction of the wrist
- E- abduction of the thumb

Ans: C

14. Which one of the following muscles originates from the upper six costal cartilages and the clavicle ?

- A- pectoralis minor
- B- pectoralis major
- C- subclavius
- D- serratus anterior
- E- deltoid

Ans: B

15. Positive hitch hike sign indicates injury to which one of the following nerves ?

- A- median
- B- posterior interosseous
- C- anterior interosseous
- D- recurrent branch of median
- E- deep branch of ulnar

Ans: B

16. Which muscle is inserted into distal phalanges of the medial four fingers of the hand and is supplied by median and ulnar nerve ?

- A- extensor pollicis longus
- B- flexor digitorum profundus
- C- palmaris longus
- D- flexor digitorum superficialis
- E- flexor pollicis longus

Ans: B

## Midterm & Final Exams For 2019 Batch

17. A 45-year-old man arrived at the emergency department with a fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus. Which of the following muscles will most likely be paralyzed ?

A- flexor digitorum superficialis

B- supinator

C- flexor carpi ulnaris

D- brachioradialis

E- biceps brachii

Ans: C

### **Dr. maha material:**

1. Cystic duct joins the \_\_\_\_\_ duct to form the common bile duct :-

A- right hepatic duct

B- left hepatic duct

C- pancreatic duct

D- hepatopancreatic duct

E- common hepatic duct

Ans: E

2. Concerning the stomach, choose the INCORRECT statement :-

A- the cardiac sphincter has true anatomical sphincter

B- has cardiac and pyloric openings

C- has lesser and greater curvatures

D- has anterior and posterior surfaces

E- attached to it, the lesser and greater omenta

Ans: A

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3. The \_\_\_\_\_ position is the commonest for the appendix in the right ileac fossa:-

- A- pelvic
- B- subcecal
- C- retrocecal
- D- postileac
- E- preileal

Ans: C

4. Which statement is INCORRECT about the mediastinum?

- A- it is divided into superior and inferior parts
- B- the superior mediastinum is subdivided into 3 parts
- C- the heart is located in the middle mediastinum
- D- arch of aorta and its branches are located in the superior mediastinum
- E- descending aorta is located in the posterior mediastinum

Ans: B

5. Which of the following statement is correct about the right lung ?

- A- is divided into 2 lobes by one fissure
- B- is directly covered by the parietal layer of the pleura
- C- is divided into 3 lobes by two fissures
- D- is smaller than the left lung
- E- its hilum has two pulmonary arteries and one pulmonary vein

Ans: C

6. Which of the following structures does not open into the cavity of the right atrium ?

- A- mitral valve
- B- tricuspid valve

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- C- superior vena cava
- D- inferior vena cava
- E- coronary (cardiac) sinus

Ans: A

7. Concerning the valves of the heart , choose the correct statement :-

- A- they are all tricuspid
- B- mitral and tricusped are not the atrioventricular valves
- C- aortic and pulmonary are semilunar valves
- D- tricusped valve is present on the left while mitral valve is present on the right side of the heart
- E- chordae tendineae are connecting the cusps of the valves to the pericardium

Ans: C

8. Which of the following statements is correct about the pericardium of the heart

- A. The fibrous pericardium is divided into visceral and parietal layers
- B. Pericardial cavity lies between the parietal and visceral layers
- C. The serous pericardium is firmly attached to the diaphragm
- D. The is composed of outer serous and inner fibrous layers
- E. There is no fluid in the pericardium

Ans: B