Regional Anatomy 2 Exam

ANATOMY II (REGIONAL ANATOMY I)
Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks)
Instructions: Choose the most correct response.

1. The two primary subdivision of the ventral cavity are:
A. Pleural cavity and pericardial cavity
B. Coelem and peritoneal cavity
C. Pleural cavity and peritoneal cavity
D. Thoracic cavity and abdominopelvic cavity

2. Functions of connective tissue includes:
A. Establishing a structural framework for the body
B. Storing energy reserves
C. Permit diffusion
D. Support the skeletal framework of the body

3. The three major types of cartilage are:
A. Collagen, reticular, elastic
B. Areolar, adipose, reticular
C. Hyaline, elastic, fibrous
D. Tendons, reticular, elastic

4. The membrane found wrapping the bones, except at the joint cavity is the:
A. Periosteum
B. Endosteum
C. Perforating fibers
D. Lamellae

5. The presence of epiphyseal plate indicates:
A. Epiphyseal growth has ended
B. Epiphyseal growth is just beginning
C. Growth of bone diameter is just beginning
D. The bone is fractured at the location

6. Which of the following list contains only facial bones?
A. Mandible, maxilla, nasal, zygomatic
B. Frontal, occipital, zygomatic, parietal
C. Occipital, sphenoid, temporal, lacrimal
D. Frontal, parietal, occipital, sphenoid

7. The part of the vertebra that transfers weight along the axis of the vertebral column is the:
A. Vertebral arch
B. Pedicles
C. Lamina

D. Body

8. At the glenoid cavity the scapula articulates with the proximal end of the:
A. Humerus
B. Radius
C. Femur
D. Ulna

9. The epiphysis of the femur articulates with the pelvis at the:
A. Pubic symphysis
B. Acetabulum
C. Sciatic notch
D. Obturator foramen

10. Joints typically located at the end of adjacent long bones are:
A. Synarthroses
B. Amphiarthroses
C. Diarthroses
D. Symphyses

11. The muscles of facial expression are innervated by cranial nerve:
A. VII
B. V
C. IV
D. VI

12. Important flexors of the vertebral column that act in opposition to the erector spinae are the:
A. Rectus abdominis
B. Longus capitis
C. Longus coli
D. Scalene

13. The bundle of muscle fibers within a skeletal muscle are called:
A. Muscles
B. Fibers
C. Groups
D. Fascicles

14. The type of contraction in which the tension rises, but the load does not move is:
A. A wave of summation
B. A twitch
C. An isotonic contraction
D. An isometric contraction

15. The muscle that rotates the eyeball medially is the:
A. Superior oblique
B. Inferior rectus
C. Medial rectus
D. Lateral rectus

16. Which of the following are NOT superficial muscles of the spine?
A. Longus capitis
B. Spinalis
C. Longissimus
D. Iliocostalis

17. The median nerve:
A. Is occasionally damaged in supracondylar fractures.
B. Is in a vulnerable position behind the medial epicondyle
C. May be injured in the axilla by the pressure of a crutch
D. Damage leads to wrist drop

18. The neck of the femur:
A. Is set at 90 degrees to the shaft.
B. Is set at 110 degrees to the shaft
C. Is set at 125 degrees to the shaft
D. is smaller in males

19. The hip joint:
A. Is a ball and socket joint.
B. Allows only flexion
C. Is the second largest joint in the body
D. Articulates with the humeral head

20. The vertical nodes of the neck include:
A. Submental and submandibular glands
B. Infrahyoid and paratracheal
C. Superficial parotid and submandibular
D. Suboccipital and mastoid glands

Section B: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)
Instructions: Answer all questions
1. With the aid of a diagram describe the primary features of a long bone 8 mks
2. Describe the boundaries and contents of the popliteal fossa 8 mks
3. Describe any five types of synovial joints 10 mks
4. Name the rotator cuff muscle and explain their importance 6 marks
5. Describe the muscles that move the leg 6 marks
6. Describe any two opening of the diaphragm 2 mks

Section C Long Answer Questions (40 Marks)
Instructions: Answer both questions
1. Differentiate between endochondral ossification and intramembranous ossification 20 mks
2. Describe the compartment of the thigh 20 mks