



# QUIZ Time

anatomy 7

Corrected by&done by: Mohammad Ramadan

## ANATOMY 7

The brachial plexus is formed by the anterior rami of which spinal nerves?

- a) C4-T1
- b) C5-T1
- c) C6-T2
- d) C3-T1

Ans: b

The subclavian artery becomes the axillary artery after crossing which landmark?

- a) The clavicle
- b) The first rib
- c) The pectoralis major muscle
- d) The scapula

Ans: b

What is the main arterial stem of the upper limb?

- a) Axillary artery
- b) Brachial artery
- c) Subclavian artery
- d) Radial artery

Ans: c

Where does the brachial artery begin?

- a) At the distal border of the tendon of teres major
- b) At the lateral border of the first rib
- c) At the anatomical snuffbox
- d) At the lower border of the pectoralis minor

Ans: a

Which vein runs on the lateral side of the biceps muscle?

- a) Basilic vein
- b) Cephalic vein
- c) Median cubital vein
- d) Axillary vein

Ans: b



## ANATOMY 7

The deep veins of the upper limb accompany:

- a) The arteries
- b) The superficial veins
- c) The lymph nodes
- d) The brachial plexus

Ans: a

The ulnar artery ends in the hand by anastomosing with which branch of the radial artery?

- a) Deep palmar branch
- b) Superficial palmar branch
- c) Dorsal carpal branch
- d) Digital branch

Ans: b

Which artery passes through the anatomical snuffbox?

- a) Ulnar artery
- b) Radial artery
- c) Brachial artery
- d) Axillary artery

Ans: b

The ulnar artery runs deep to the pronator teres, flexor carpi radialis, and palmaris longus muscles.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: a

The brachial plexus consists of roots, trunks, divisions, and cords.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: a



# QUIZ Time

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## ANATOMY 8

What is the primary function of the lower limb?

- a) To assist in digestion
- b) To provide stability and support for movement
- c) To aid in respiration
- d) To regulate body temperature

Ans: b

Which of the following bones belongs to the tarsal group?

- a) Cuboid
- b) Metacarpal
- c) Radius
- d) Scaphoid

Ans: a

Which bone forms part of the ankle joint but not the knee joint?

- a) Tibia
- b) Fibula
- c) Femur
- d) Patella

Ans: b

Which of the following bones is the largest sesamoid bone?

- a) Femur
- b) Patella
- c) Fibula
- d) Talus

Ans: b

Which bones form the pelvic girdle?

- a) Two hip bones and two femurs
- b) The sacrum, coccyx, and two hip bones
- c) The tibia, fibula, and patella
- d) The ilium, ischium, and pubis

Ans: b

## ANATOMY 8

Which structure separates the upper articular surfaces of the tibial condyles?

- a) Interosseous membrane
- b) Fovea capitis
- c) Intercondylar eminence
- d) Lateral malleolus

Ans: c

How many phalanges does the big toe have?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Five
- d) Four

Ans: a

What is the function of the fovea capitis on the femur?

- a) Muscle attachment
- b) Ligament attachment and blood supply
- c) Joint articulation
- d) Shock absorption

Ans: b

The fibula is responsible for weight-bearing.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: b

The patella lies within the tendon of the quadriceps femoris muscle

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: a



# QUIZ Time

anatomy 9+10

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## ANATOMY 9+10

Which nerve innervates the muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh?

- A) Sciatic nerve
- B) Femoral nerve
- C) Obturator nerve
- D) Tibial nerve

Ans: c

What is the function of the lateral compartment muscles of the leg?

- A) Dorsiflexion and inversion
- B) Plantarflexion and inversion
- C) Eversion of the foot
- D) Extension of the toes

Ans: c

Which of the following muscles is NOT found in the deep posterior compartment of the leg?

- A) Tibialis posterior
- B) Flexor hallucis longus
- C) Popliteus
- D) Gastrocnemius

Ans: d

Which artery supplies blood to the medial compartment of the thigh?

- A) Femoral artery
- B) Obturator artery
- C) Popliteal artery
- D) Tibial artery

Ans: b

Which nerve supplies the muscles in the lateral compartment of the leg?

- A) Tibial nerve
- B) Deep fibular nerve
- C) Superficial fibular nerve
- D) Obturator nerve

Ans: c





## ANATOMY 9+10

Which muscle is responsible for unlocking the knee joint?

- A) Tibialis anterior
- B) Popliteus
- C) Vastus medialis
- D) Rectus femoris

Ans: b

Which of the following muscles is part of the deep posterior compartment of the leg?

- A) Gastrocnemius
- B) Soleus
- C) Flexor hallucis longus
- D) Peroneus longus

Ans:c

The popliteal fossa is located:

- A) Anterior to the knee joint
- B) Posterior to the knee joint
- C) On the lateral side of the leg
- D) Medial to the tibia

Ans: b

The biceps femoris is part of the medial compartment of the thigh.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: b

The tibial nerve innervates all muscles of the posterior leg.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: a



# QUIZ Time

anatomy 11+12

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## ANATOMY 11+12

Which nerve arises from the lumbar plexus and enters the thigh through the obturator foramen?

- a) Sciatic nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Obturator nerve
- d) Tibial nerve

Ans: c

The lumbar plexus is primarily formed by the union of the ventral rami of:

- a) L1-L3 and a part of L4
- b) L1-L4 only
- c) L2-L5 only
- d) T12-L3

Ans: a

Which nerve emerges between the iliacus and psoas major muscles, passes deep to the inguinal ligament, and gives off both muscular and cutaneous branches (including the saphenous nerve)?

- a) Obturator nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Sciatic nerve
- d) Tibial nerve

Ans: b

Which nerve gives off muscular branches to almost all posterior compartments of the thigh and leg, articular branches to the knee joint, and terminates by dividing into the medial and lateral plantar nerves?

- a) Obturator nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Tibial nerve
- d) Common fibular nerve

Ans: c

Which nerve is described as the largest nerve in the body and divides at the superior border of the popliteal fossa into the tibial nerve and the common fibular nerve?

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Sciatic nerve
- c) Obturator nerve
- d) Lumbosacral trunk

## ANATOMY 11+12

The common fibular (peroneal) nerve divides into which two branches after crossing the lateral head of the gastrocnemius muscle?

- a) Deep fibular and superficial fibular nerves
- b) Medial and lateral plantar nerves
- c) Anterior and posterior branches
- d) Lateral sural and recurrent articular branches

Ans: a

Which branch of the obturator nerve innervates the adductor longus, adductor brevis, gracilis, and pectineus muscles?

- a) Anterior branch
- b) Posterior branch
- c) Medial branch
- d) Lateral branch

Ans: a

The lumbosacral trunk, which contributes to the formation of the sacral plexus, is composed of which spinal nerves?

- a) L3 and L4
- b) L4 and L5
- c) L5 and S1
- d) L2 and L3

Ans: b

Which branch of the tibial nerve supplies the flexor hallucis brevis and the first lumbrical muscle?

- a) Lateral plantar nerve
- b) Medial plantar nerve
- c) Deep fibular nerve
- d) Saphenous nerve

Ans: b

Which branch of the lateral plantar nerve innervates the flexor digiti minimi brevis?

- a) Deep branch
- b) Superficial branch
- c) Medial branch
- d) Anterior branch

Ans: b

## ANATOMY 11+12

The formation of the lumbar plexus includes contributions from the first four lumbar nerves and an additional nerve. Which thoracic nerve is that?

- a) T10
- b) T11
- c) T12
- d) T13

Ans: c

The posterior branch of the obturator nerve innervates which of the following structures?

- a) Adductor longus and gracilis muscles
- b) Anterior obturator externus, adductors brevis and magnus, and the knee joint
- c) Pectineus muscle and part of the hip joint
- d) Quadriceps femoris

Ans: b

Which structure lies anterior to the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae within the substance of the psoas muscle?

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Obturator nerve
- c) Lumbar plexus
- d) Lumbosacral trunk

Ans: c

Which of the following are cutaneous branches of the femoral nerve?

- a) Anterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- b) Saphenous nerve
- c) Both a and b
- d) Neither a nor b

Ans: c

Which nerve innervates the skin of the scrotum or labia majora along with the skin of the buttock, thigh, and calf?

- a) Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- b) Saphenous nerve
- c) Medial plantar nerve
- d) Lateral sural cutaneous nerve

Ans: a

## ANATOMY 11+12

Which nerve provides the medial calcaneal branch to the skin of the heel and sole?

- a) Tibial nerve
- b) Sciatic nerve
- c) Femoral nerve
- d) Common fibular nerve

Ans: a

The lumbosacral trunk is formed by which pair of spinal nerves?

- a) L3 and L4
- b) L4 and L5
- c) L5 and S1
- d) L2 and L3

Ans: b

The common fibular nerve arises as the larger terminal portion of the sciatic nerve at the apex of the popliteal fossa.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: b

The tibial nerve gives off an articular branch to the ankle joint.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: a

The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve arises from the lumbar plexus.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: b