**HUMAN ANATOMY PAPER 2**

1. The popliteal muscle inserts on
2. **The posterior surface of the tibia, above the soleal line**
3. The soleal line of the tibia
4. The lateral femoral condyle
5. Tibial tuberosity
6. Which of the following muscles is found between the transverse process from the axis to the sacrum and is a lateral flexor of the trunk and neck?
7. Semispiralis thoracis
8. **Intertransversii**
9. Interspinales
10. Multifundus
11. Which of the following muscles does not cause planterflexion of the foot?
12. **Tibialis anterior**
13. Tibialis posterior
14. Soleus
15. Gastrocnemius
16. When one cannot raise the arm past 900-1100, which of the following muscles is likely to be paralysed?
17. **Serratus anterior**
18. Pectoralis major
19. Deltoid
20. Levator scapulae

### *CASE STUDY*

A student was mugged while crossing railway estate at 11.00pm. During the attack, the student held his arm up to protect his head and was knifed on his forearm. Subsequently, while waiting to be seen in the emergency room, the student realised that he could no longer adduct his thumb.

1. He immediately concluded that the knife must have directly injured his
2. Median nerve
3. Musculocutaneous nerve
4. **Ulnar nerve**
5. Axillary nerve
6. To confirm the diagnosis, the student should check for absence of sensation in which part of his hand?
7. Thumb
8. **Little finger**
9. Index finger
10. Middle finger
11. He should check for specific signs of
12. **Claw hand**
13. Wrist drop
14. Ape hand
15. Carpal tunnel syndrome

**CASE STUDY**

In the middle of a football match a player gets tackled just as he is kicking the ball. He has all his weight on one side of his knee. He falls to the ground and clutches his knee in pain. When the team physiotherapist examines the knee, he is able to elicit abnormal side to side movement of the femur on tibia and abnormal forward motion of tibia on femur.

1. The forward motion and its instability is caused by damage to which of the following ligaments
2. Oblique popliteal ligament
3. Patellar Ligament
4. **Anterior cruciate ligament**
5. Lateral collateral ligament
6. When diagnosing damage to the knee joint, it is important to look at the three structures that are most damaged. These three structure include
7. **Medial meniscus, anterior cruciate ligament, medial collateral ligament**
8. Lateral meniscus, posterior cruciate ligament, lateral collateral ligament
9. Lateral meniscus, oblique popliteal ligament, fibular collateral ligament
10. Oblique popliteal ligament, patellar ligament, anterior cruciate ligament
11. Which of the following tendons does not strengthen and stabilize the knee joint on the lateral side?
12. Biceps femoris
13. Gastrocemius
14. Iliotibial tract
15. **Soleus**
16. The tendons supporting the medial side of the knee joint include the three which form the pes anserinus, which of the following four tendons is not part of the group?
17. Semitendinosus
18. sarcotorius
19. gracilis
20. **Semimembranosus**
21. If your patient has a complete lesion of the femoral nerve, which of the following could he not perform?
22. Hip flexion
23. Hip adduction
24. **Knee extension**
25. Knee flexion
26. Which of the following is not a function of skin?
27. **calcium production**
28. vitamin D synthesis
29. protection
30. excretion of wastes
31. Which of the following would not be associated with the thoracic cavity? (1) pericardium, (2) mediastinum, (3) peritoneum, (4) pleura,
32. 2 and 3
33. 2
34. **3**
35. 1 and 4
36. Which of the following muscle names and their naming descriptors are mismatched?
37. adductor brevis: short muscle that moves a bone closer to the midline
38. rectus abdominis: muscle with ﬁbres parallel to the midline of the abdomen
39. levator scapulae: muscle that raises the scapula
40. **deltoid: muscle attached to the sternum and hyoid**
41. Which of the following are not parts of the brain?
42. brain stem
43. cerebrum
44. diencephalon
45. **cauda equina**
46. Which of the following is not an area in which twelve pairs of cranial nerves originate from?
47. the nose, eyes, inner ear, brain stem, and spinal cord.
48. **the nose, throat, inner ear, brain**
49. the spinal cord, brain stem,
50. all of the above.
51. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ membrane surrounds the lungs.
52. Pericardial
53. Mediastinal
54. **Pleural**
55. Peritoneal
56. Which of the following means the same as inguinal?
57. Epigastric
58. Hypochondriac
59. Lumber
60. **Iliac**
61. Which sequence traces the level of anatomical organization from lower to higher complexity?
62. tissues, cells, organs, systems, and organism
63. systems, organism, organs, tissues, and cells
64. **Cells, tissues. Organs, system , and organisms**
65. organisms, cells, systems, an organs
66. The following organs control other systems, which one does not?
67. Nervous system
68. Endocrine system
69. Enteric system
70. **Integumentary system**
71. The following are derived positions, which among them is closest to depicting someone posed in anatomical position?
72. Sitting comfortably with your hands on your knees.
73. **Standing at attention**
74. Curled into a ball, as a baby in the womb.
75. Lying on one’s side
76. Pain in the left upper abdominopelvic quadrant might more precisely be emanating from which of the following?
77. Left iliac region
78. **Vermiform appendix**
79. Gall bladder,
80. Left hypochondriac region
81. Which of these statements about the female reproductive organs is not true?
82. The broad ligament does not enclose the fallopian tube
83. Estrogen and progesterone prepare the uterus for implantation of a fertilized ovum.
84. Ectopic pregnancy is when fetus attach to the fallopian tube
85. **Estrogen and progesterone does not help prepare mammary glands for milk secretion**
86. Homeostasis is the process in which body cells and organs are able to maintain a stable balance of internal and external substances and forces. Hence, the following is an example of homeostatic event:
87. Sweating during a test
88. **Shivering when it’s cold**
89. Developing a headache
90. Muscle strain
91. The heart lies specifically in the …………. space.
92. **Thoracic cavity**
93. Mediastinum
94. Abdominal cavity
95. Pleural cavity
96. Which of these is not false about appendicular skeleton?
97. **The true pelvis is separated from the false pelvis by the pelvic brim.**
98. The largest carpal bone is the pisiform
99. Greater sciatic notch is located on the pubis
100. One of the bones that comprise the palm is the ulna.
101. Which of the following are functions of the cranial bones? (1) protection of the brain; (2) attachment of muscles that move the head; (3) protection of the special sense organs; (4) attachment to the meninges; (5) attachment of muscles that produce facial expressions.
102. 1, 2, 4, and 5
103. 2 and 5
104. 1, 2, 3, and 5
105. **1, 2, 3, 4, and 5**
106. Two general types of immunity are:
107. **Innate and adaptive**
108. Lymphocyte and mononucleocyte
109. Neutrophil and innate
110. Adaptive and mucous linings
111. Which nerve root is assessed by performing an ankle jerk?
112. L4
113. L3
114. S2
115. **S1**
116. Which nerve is sensitized by inclusion of hip adduction and medial rotation to straight leg raising?
117. **Sciatic nerve.**
118. Deep peroneal nerve.
119. Superficial peroneal nerve.
120. Common peroneal nerve.
121. Which of the following joints attaches the shoulder complex to the axial skeleton?
122. **The sternoclavicular joint**
123. The glenohumeral joint
124. The scapulothoracic joint
125. The acromioclavicular joint
126. Which is the most brittle foot bone among the following?
127. **calcaneous**
128. cuneiform
129. navicular
130. talus
131. Which of the following is not a part in the human cell?
132. Cell membrane
133. Nucleus
134. Cytoplasm
135. **Cytosol**
136. In walking, the hip bone of the suspended leg is raised by which of the following muscle acting on the supported side of the body?
137. gluteus maximus
138. **gluteus medius**
139. obturator internus
140. quadratus femoris
141. Which of these extrinsic muscles of the eye does not have its origin in theposterior wall of orbital cavity?
142. rectus superior
143. superior oblique
144. rectus inferior
145. **inferior oblique**
146. All these structures are seen in the transverse section of T4 vertebral level, which one is not?
147. arch of aorta
148. thymus
149. **azygous vein**
150. thoracic duct
151. When one does flexion and abduction of the shoulder joint the following structures are compressed, which one is not?
152. **suprascapular nerve**
153. long head of biceps tendon
154. supraspinatus tendon
155. subacromial bursae
156. A section that separates the body into right and left portion would be the
157. frontal section
158. transverse section
159. coronal section
160. **sagittal section**
161. The following will not lose function if the median nerve is injured at the wrist:
162. lumbrical muscles to index finger
163. lumbrical muscles to middle finger
164. muscles of thenar eminence
165. **adductor pollicis**