

Question Bank for Human Anatomy Course 2021-2022

Type 1 Questions: Fill in the following GAPS with suitable words.

Set 01

1. An is a group of organs that function together to produce coordinated effects.
2. In multicellular organisms, the individual cells become specialized to perform particular functions. This specialization is called
3. The, the superficial layer of the dermis, consists of loose connective tissue.
4. The arrangement of the connective tissue fibers in the layer of dermis is responsible for the strength, toughness and elasticity of the skin.
5. The inferior surface of the occipital bone contains a large, circular opening, called the, which connects the cranial cavity to the vertebral canal enclosed by the vertebral column.
6. At the glenoid cavity, the scapula articulates with the proximal end of the humerus to form the joint.
7. Medial rotation at the radio-ulnar joints in turn rotates the wrist and hand medially, from the anatomical position. This rotational movement is called
8. The joint between a hip bone and the auricular surfaces of the sacrum occurs at the posterior and medial aspect of the ilium.
9. The bundle of collagen fibers at the end of a skeletal muscle that attaches the muscle to bone is called a
10. When agonists and antagonists contract simultaneously, they are acting as, stabilizing a joint and creating an immovable base.

Set 02

1. is the study of the superficial and internal features in a specific area of the body, such as the head, neck, or trunk.
2. Metabolic operations generate potentially harmful wastes that must be removed through the process of
3. Smooth muscle tissue within the integument controls the diameters of the and adjusts the positions of the hairs that project above the

body surface.

4. of a stratified squamous epithelium are the most numerous cells within the epidermis.
5. The, which surrounds and protects the brain, consists of the occipital, parietal, frontal, temporal, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones.
6. The inferior surface of the occipital bone contains a large, circular opening which is called the
7. The is an S-shaped bone that extends between the manubrium of the sternum and the acromion of the scapula.
8. Proximally, the rounded head of the femur articulates with the pelvis at the
9. Scattered that lie between the endomysium and the muscle fibers are stem cells that repair damaged muscle tissue.
10. The bundle of collagen fibers at the end of a skeletal muscle that attaches the muscle to bone is called a

Type 2 Questions: Choose one correct answer for each of the following statements.

Set 01

1. is the study of structures and features that are visible to the unaided eye.
a. Cytology b. Macroscopic anatomy c. Physiology d. Histology
2. layer of the epidermis in thick skin contains epidermal stem cells.
a. Stratum basale b. Stratum granulosum c. Stratum corneum d. Stratum spinosum
3. The suture joins the frontal bone to the parietal bones.
a. frontonasal b. sagittal c. lambdoid d. coronal
4. The portion of the sternum that articulates with the clavicles is the
a. xiphoid process. b. body. c. manubrium. d. angle.
5. The broad, relatively flat portion of the clavicle that articulates with the scapula is the
a. sternal end. b. acromial end. c. conoid tubercle. d. costal tuberosity.
6. The of the radius assists in stabilizing the wrist joint.

- a. styloid process b. olecranon c. coronoid process d. radial tuberosity
7. On the ulna's anterior surface, the articulates with the trochlea of the humerus.
- a. radial notch b. ulnar notch c. radial tuberosity d. trochlear notch
8. The anterior surface of the tibia near the condyles has a prominent, rough that you can easily feel beneath the skin of the leg.
- a. linea aspera b. gluteal tuberosity c. tibial tuberosity d. interosseous membrane
9. The inferior surface of the tibia forms a hinge joint with the, the proximal bone of the ankle.
- a. talus b. calcaneus c. cuboid d. navicular
10. Each of the following changes in skeletal muscles is a consequence of aging EXCEPT
- a. muscle fibers become smaller in diameter. b. muscles become less elastic.
c. muscle fibers increase glycogen reserves. d. the number of myosatellite cells decreases.

Set 02

1. The ability of an organism to respond to changes in its immediate environment is termed
- a. differentiation b. growth c. responsiveness d. reproduction
2. A section separates anterior and posterior portions of the body.
- a. sagittal b. coronal c. transverse d. cross
3. are wandering phagocytic cells that are important in the body's immune response.
- a. Langerhans cells b. Merkel cells c. Keratinocytes d. Melanocytes
4. Stratum contains multiple layers of flattened, dead, interlocking keratinocytes in the epidermis of thick skin.
- a. basale b. granulosum c. spinosum d. corneum
5. The suture joins the occipital bone to the parietal bones.
- a. sagittal b. lambdoid c. frontonasal d. squamous
6. The unites all the cranial and facial bones.
- a. occipital bone b. ethmoid c. sphenoid d. frontal bone

7. The of the humerus separates the lesser tubercle and greater tubercles.
- a. intertubercular sulcus b. anatomical neck c. surgical neck d. deltoid tuberosity
8. Distally, the tibia narrows, and the medial border ends in a large process called the
- a. tibial tuberosity b. lateral malleolus c. lateral condyles d. medial malleolus
9. The are five long bones.
- a. tarsus b. phalanges c. metatarsals d. hallux
10. The ability to recover from injuries in older people decreases because
- a. the number of myosatellite cells decreases with age.
 b. myosatellite cells become smaller in size.
 c. the amount of fibrous tissue in the muscle increases.
 d. both a and c.

Type 3 Questions: Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE.

Set 01

1. Physiology is the study of the function of bodily structures.
2. The capitulum of the humerus and the flat superior surface of the head of the radius form the other part of the elbow joint, the humeroradial joint.
3. The joints between the carpal bones do not permit sliding and twisting movements.
4. The pubic symphysis is the fibrous cartilage joint between the ischial and iliac bones.
5. A skeletal muscle consists of bundles of muscle fibers (fascicles) enclosed within a connective tissue sheath, the endomysium.

Set 02

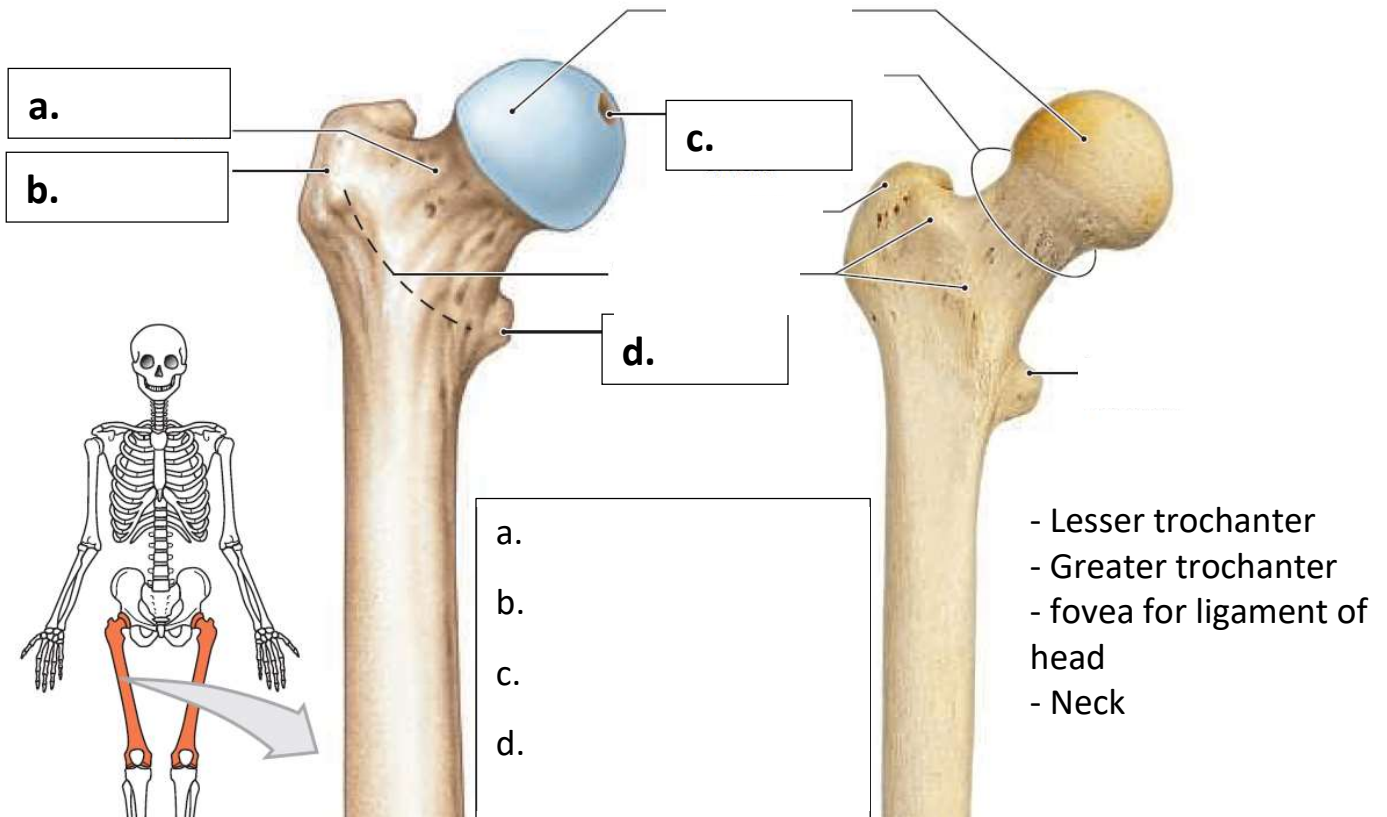
1. Anabolism means the breakdown of complex molecules into simple ones.
2. The stability of the elbow comes from the joints between the trochlea of the humerus and the trochlear notch of the ulna. This is the humero-ulnar joint.
3. The ulnar styloid process on the lateral surface of the distal end helps stabilize the wrist.

4. The slender fibula parallels the lateral border of the tibia.
5. The fibers in a parallel muscle are arranged like a feather.

Type 4 Questions: Answer the following questions briefly.

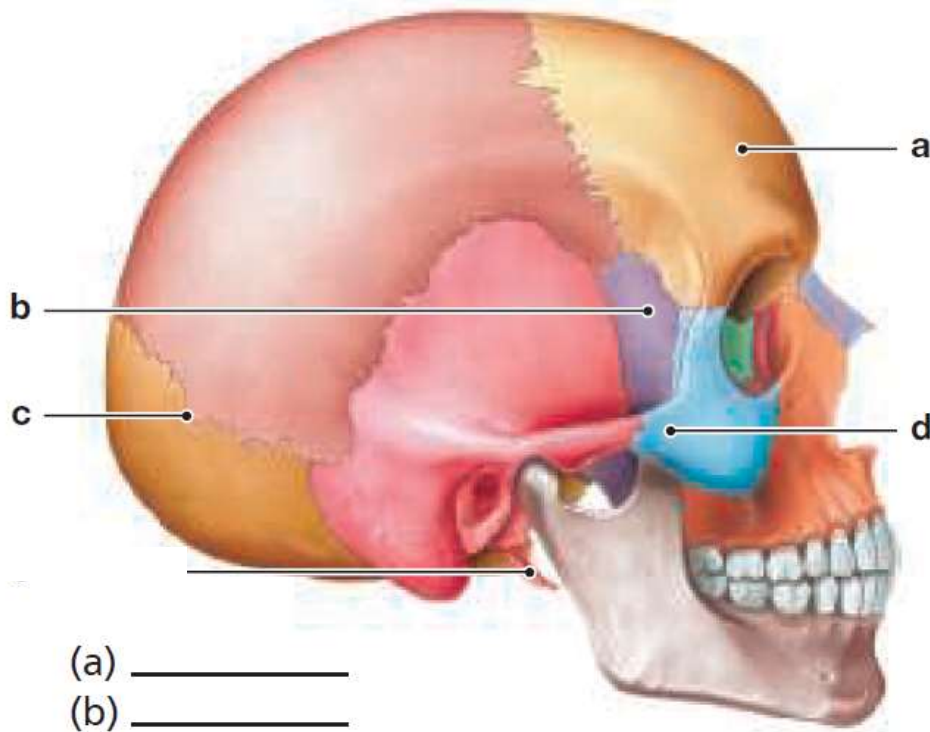
Set 01

1. There are four cell types in the epidermis. What are they? explain them briefly.
2. Label the following structures on the femur bone below. Use the following anatomical terms.



3. You can describe a slice of body part through a three-dimensional object by referencing one of three sectional planes. What are these planes? Explain them briefly.

4. Label the following structures on the diagram of the skull below. Use the following anatomical terms.



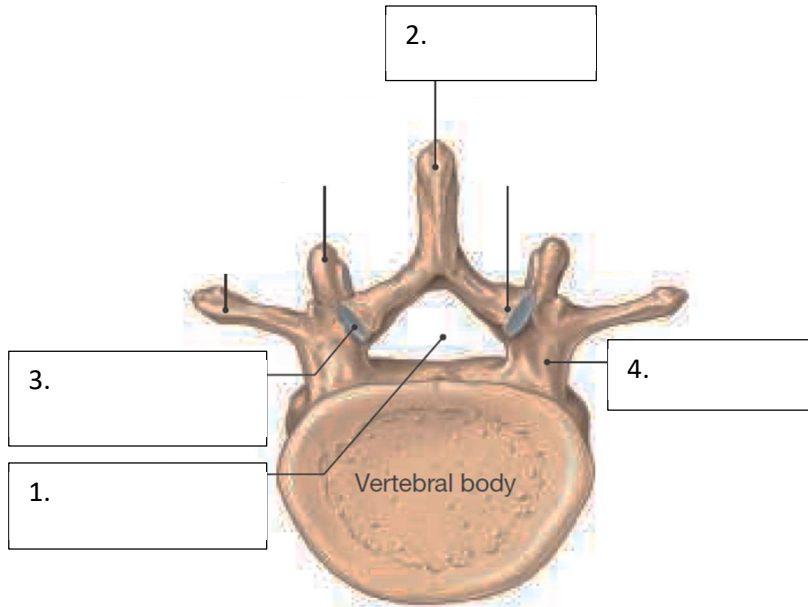
- temporal process of the zygomatic bone
- lambdoid suture
- frontal bone
- sphenoid

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

Set 02

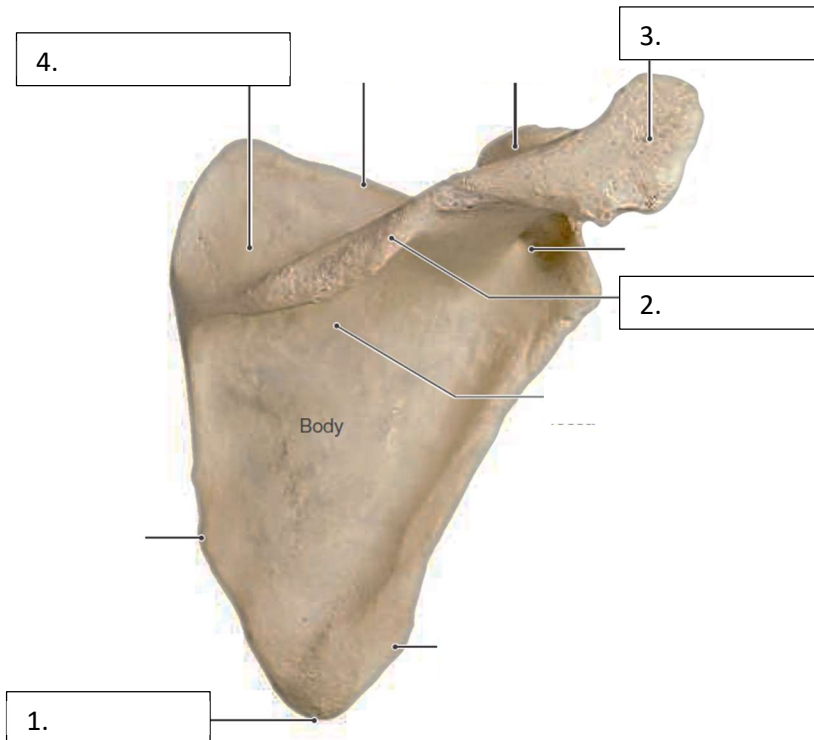
1. What are the functions of epidermis?

2. Label the following structures on the diagram of the vertebra. Use the following anatomical terms.



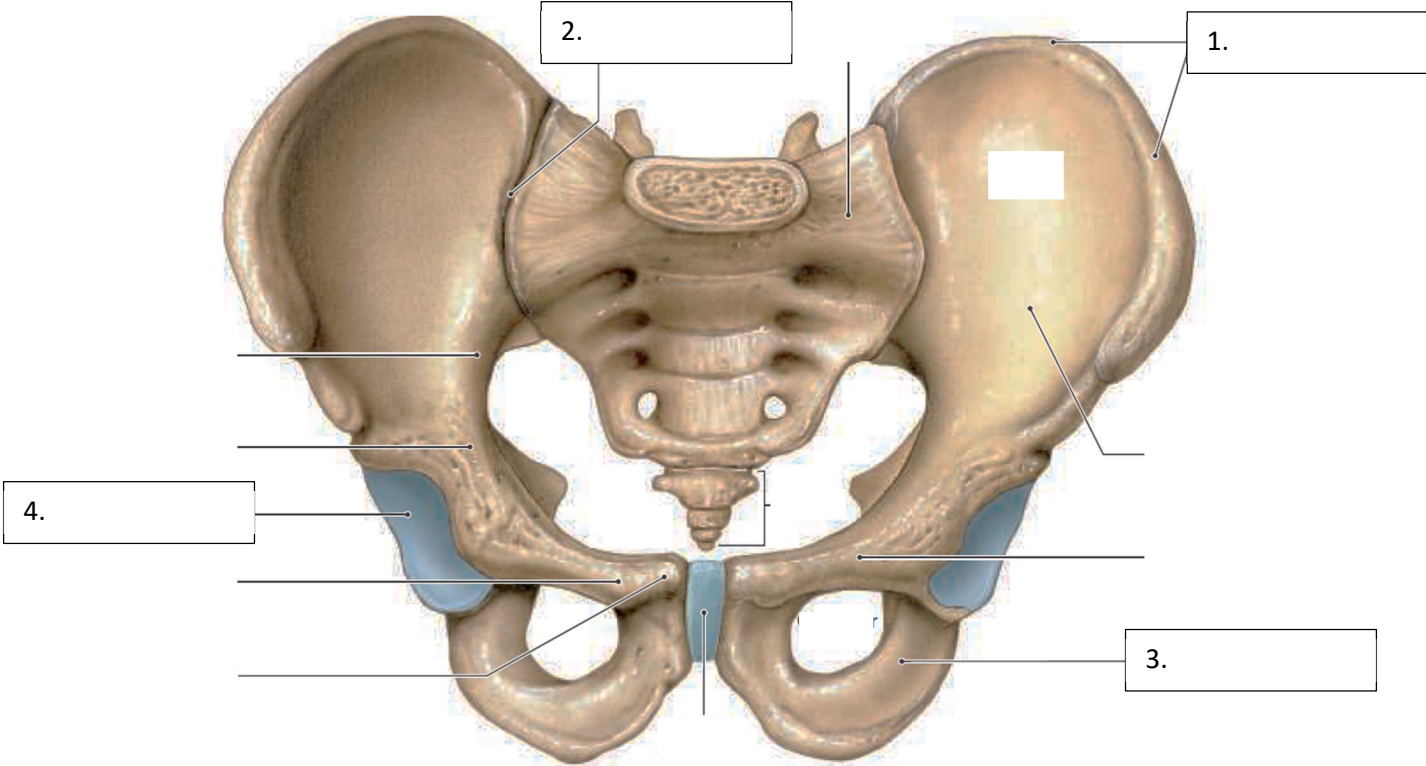
- spinous process
- inferior articular facet
- vertebral foramen
- pedicle

3. Label the following structures on the posterior view of scapula. Use the following anatomical terms.



- Spine
- Supraspinous fossa
- Acromion
- Inferior angle

4. Label the following structures on the pelvis. Use the following anatomical terms.



- ischium
- acetabulum
- iliac crest
- sacro-iliac joint