



**PORT SAID UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF NURSING**  
**DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING**



<b>PROGRAM/YEAR</b>	<b>FUNDAMENTAL OF BURSING 2022/2023</b>	<b>SEMESTER</b>	<b>FIRST</b>
<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>ANATOMY (1)</b>	<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>MED 120</b>
<b>DATE</b>	<b>10/1/2023</b>	<b>TIME ALLOWED</b>	<b>2 HOURS</b>

**Choose the correct answer**      **(one mark each)**

1. Eustachian tube connects the middle ear with
  - a) Nasal cavity
  - b) Mouth cavity
  - c) Nasopharynx
  - d) Oropharynx
  - e) Laryngopharynx
2. An example of short bone is
  - a) Carpal bone
  - b) Phalanges
  - c) Clavicle
  - d) Vertebra
  - e) Fibula
3. Renal vein is the most anterior structure in renal hilum.
  - a) True
  - b) False
4. The term 'supination' means that
  - a) The palm is facing forward
  - b) The palm is facing backward
  - c) Bending of the elbow
  - d) Moving limb toward midline
  - e) Moving limb away from midline
5. Mitral valve exists between
  - a) Right atrium and right ventricle
  - b) Left atrium and left ventricle
  - c) Right ventricle and pulmonary trunk
  - d) Left ventricle and aorta
  - e) Right atrium and inferior vena cava
6. Paranasal sinuses are connected to
  - a) Nasal cavity



- b) Mouth cavity
  - c) Nasopharynx
  - d) Oropharynx
  - e) Laryngopharynx
7. Skull sutures are examples of
- a) Fibrous joints
  - b) Cartilaginous joints
  - c) Synovial hinge joints
  - d) Synovial plane joints
  - e) Synovial ball and socket joints
8. The parasagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.
- a) True
  - b) False
9. If a limb is medially rotated, that means
- a) It moves toward the body
  - b) It moves away from the body
  - c) Its anterior surface faces medially
  - d) Its anterior surface faces laterally
  - e) It moves cranially to the head
10. Which one of the following is NOT a part of skull bones?
- a) Skull cap
  - b) Cranial bones
  - c) Facial bones
  - d) Mandible
  - e) Sternum
11. The bones forming the middle segment of the lower limb are
- a) Radius and ulna
  - b) Tibia and fibula
  - c) Femur and tibia
  - d) Humerus and ulna
  - e) Femur and fibula
12. The articular cartilage is made of fibrocartilage.
- a) True



- b) False
13. An example of ball and socket joints is
- a) Elbow joint
  - b) Intervertebral disc
  - c) Hip joint
  - d) Skull sutures
  - e) Knee joint
14. Elastic cartilage is present in
- a) Intervertebral disc
  - b) Articular cartilage
  - c) Costal cartilages
  - d) Respiratory airways
  - e) Tip of nose
15. The gall bladder opens into
- a) Pylorus
  - b) Duodenum
  - c) Jejunum
  - d) Ileum
  - e) Pancreas
16. Which of the following glands is a salivary gland?
- a) Lacrimal gland
  - b) Parotid gland
  - c) Palatine glands
  - d) Pituitary gland
  - e) Pharyngeal glands
17. The left colic flexure is also known as
- a) Hepatic flexure
  - b) Gastric flexure
  - c) Renal flexure
  - d) Cardiac flexure
  - e) Splenic flexure
18. The large intestine is approximately 6 meters.
- a) True



- b) False
19. The liver receives its blood supply from hepatic artery and
- a) Splenic vein
  - b) Portal vein
  - c) Gastric vein
  - d) Renal vein
  - e) Duodenal vein
20. The vermiform appendix is attached to
- a) Ileum
  - b) Ascending colon
  - c) Cecum
  - d) Hepatic flexure
  - e) Jejunum
21. The cardiac end of the stomach is in conjunction with
- a) Esophagus
  - b) Duodenum
  - c) Heart
  - d) Liver
  - e) Spleen
22. Normal length of the esophagus is approximately
- a) 18 cm
  - b) 25 cm
  - c) 30 cm
  - d) 38 cm
  - e) 45 cm
23. Which of the following represents a common passage for air and food?
- a) Pharynx
  - b) Larynx
  - c) Trachea
  - d) Bronchi
  - e) Bronchiole
24. The palatine tonsil lies in
- a) Nasal cavity



- b) Mouth cavity
  - c) Nasopharynx
  - d) Oropharynx
  - e) Laryngopharynx
25. Uvula is attached to
- a) Palate
  - b) Tongue
  - c) Epiglottis
  - d) Vocal cords
  - e) Nasal septum
26. An example of physiological sphincter is
- a) Anal sphincter
  - b) Urethral sphincter
  - c) Sphincter between esophagus and stomach
  - d) Pyloric sphincter
  - e) Junction between ileum and cecum
27. What are the parts of the stomach?
- a) Head, body and tail
  - b) Fundus, body and neck
  - c) Base, body and neck
  - d) Fundus, body and pyloric part
  - e) Neck, body and tail
28. The lesser curvature of the stomach is directed to the right.
- a) True
  - b) False
29. Adam's apple is the prominence of
- a) Epiglottis
  - b) Tracheal rings
  - c) Vocal cords
  - d) Thyroid gland
  - e) Thyroid cartilage
30. The laryngeal inlet is closed during swallowing by
- a) Epiglottis



- b) Thyroid cartilage
  - c) Vocal cords
  - d) Tongue
  - e) Palatine tonsils
31. The left lung has one fissure, which is the horizontal fissure.
- a) True
  - b) False
32. Tracheal rings are
- a) Complete hyaline cartilage rings
  - b) C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings
  - c) Complete elastic cartilage rings
  - d) C-shaped elastic cartilage rings
  - e) Osseocartilaginous rings
33. The organ responsible for voice production is
- a) Tongue
  - b) Pharynx
  - c) Larynx
  - d) Esophagus
  - e) Trachea
34. The left lung is characterized by
- a) Presence of 3 lobes
  - b) Presence of 2 fissures
  - c) Being wider than the right one
  - d) Being shorter than the right one
  - e) Presence of cardiac notch
35. Which of the following is NOT included in the structure of the larynx?
- a) Cartilage
  - b) Bone
  - c) Membranes
  - d) Ligaments
  - e) Vocal cords
36. Foreign bodies are more common to be found in right main bronchus than the left one.
- a) True



- b) False
37. Lungs are covered by
- a) Pleura
  - b) Peritoneum
  - c) Pericardium
  - d) Fibrous layer
  - e) Synovial membrane
38. Which of these organs is described as a “retroperitoneal structure”?
- a) Stomach
  - b) Jejunum
  - c) Liver
  - d) Kidney
  - e) Spleen
39. Renal pelvis is the narrowest area of the ureter.
- a) True
  - b) False
40. Which of these glands is related to the upper pole of the kidney?
- a) Adrenal gland
  - b) Pituitary gland
  - c) Submandibular gland
  - d) Parotid gland
  - e) Thymus gland
41. The normal capacity of urinary bladder ranges between
- a) 100-200 ml
  - b) 200-300 ml
  - c) 400-600 ml
  - d) 500-800 ml
  - e) 800-1100 ml
42. The urethra opens into the urinary bladder at its
- a) Base
  - b) Neck
  - c) Body
  - d) Lateral surface



- e) Upper surface
43. The urethra has two sphincters to control the act of micturition.
- a) True
  - b) False
44. The length of female urethra is
- a) 2 cm
  - b) 4 cm
  - c) 6 cm
  - d) 8 cm
  - e) 10 cm
45. The length of male urethra is
- a) 5-10 cm
  - b) 10-15 cm
  - c) 15-20 cm
  - d) 20-25 cm
  - e) 25-30 cm
46. The first part of male urethra is known as
- a) Penile
  - b) Spongy
  - c) Membranous
  - d) Prostatic
  - e) Bulbar
47. The long axis of the heart is directed
- a) Downwards, forwards and to the left
  - b) Downwards, forwards and to the right
  - c) Downwards, backwards and to the left
  - d) Downwards, backwards and to the right
  - e) Upwards, backwards and to the right
48. All veins carry oxygenated blood except pulmonary veins.
- a) True
  - b) False
49. Superior vena cava ends in
- a) Right atrium





- b) Right ventricle
  - c) Left atrium
  - d) Left ventricle
  - e) Inferior vena cava
50. The arteries supplying the heart are known as
- a) Thoracic arteries
  - b) Pulmonary arteries
  - c) Bronchial arteries
  - d) Costal arteries
  - e) Coronary arteries
51. The coronary sinus is
- a) Arterial channel
  - b) Venous channel
  - c) Lymphatic channel
  - d) Heart chamber
  - e) Capillaries
52. The blood in pulmonary veins ends in
- a) Right atrium
  - b) Right ventricle
  - c) Left atrium
  - d) Left ventricle
  - e) Coronary sinus
53. The blood vessel that distributes the blood from heart to all body organs is
- a) Superior vena cava
  - b) Inferior vena cava
  - c) Aorta
  - d) Pulmonary veins
  - e) Coronary arteries
54. Pulmonary veins carry oxygenated blood.
- a) True
  - b) False
55. Tricuspid valve is also known as
- a) Right atrioventricular valve



- b) Left atrioventricular valve
  - c) Pulmonary valve
  - d) Aortic valve
  - e) Valve of IVC
56. The aortic valve lies between
- a) Right ventricle and ascending aorta
  - b) Left ventricle and ascending aorta
  - c) Right ventricle and descending aorta
  - d) Left ventricle and descending aorta
  - e) Arch of aorta and descending aorta
57. The heart is
- a) A hollow muscular organ
  - b) A solid muscular organ
  - c) A hollow fibrous organ
  - d) A hollow glandular organ
  - e) A solid glandular organ
58. The capillaries have an arterial end and a venous end.
- a) True
  - b) False
59. Gas exchange occurs in
- a) Larynx
  - b) Trachea
  - c) Bronchi
  - d) Bronchioles
  - e) Lung alveoli
60. The unoxygenated blood from body tissues returns to
- a) Right atrium
  - b) Right ventricle
  - c) Left atrium
  - d) Left ventricle
  - e) Ascending aorta

**Good luck**

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