TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

ARTHROLOGY

1. Which kinds of synchondroses are distinguished?

1. Temporary;
2. Hyoline;
3. Elastic;
4. Permanent;

2. Which kinds of connections concern to fibrous?

1. Sutures;
2. Gomphosis;
3. Syndesmosis;
4. Interosseus membranes;

3. What are the functions of ligaments?

1. Buffer;
2. Strengthen articular capsula;
3. Limit movements in joints;
4. Carry out function of active brakes;

4. Specify obligatory elements of any joint:

1. Aricular cavity;
2. Intraarticular ligaments;
3. Articular capsula;
4. Meniscus;

5. **Which from the listed joints concern to uniaxial?**

1. Ellipsoid;
2. Cylindrical;
3. Spiral;
4. Trochlear (hinge);

6. Which from the listed joints concern to biaxial?

1. Condylar;
2. Saddle;
3. Plane;
4. Nut-like;

7. Which from the listed joints concern to multiaxial?

1. Cotyloid;
2. Ellipsoid;
3. Plane;
4. Spheroid;

8. Complex joint is joint which has additional structure, called:

1. Discus;
2. Cartilaginous lip;
3. Meniscus;
4. Synovial bursa;

9. To which joints (under the form) does temporomandibular joint concern?

1. Trochlear joint;
2. Cotyloid joint;
3. Ellipsoid joint;
4. Plane joint;

10. The temporomandibular joint is:

1. False;
2. Compound;
3. Complex;
4. Combined;

11. Which movements are possible in temporomandibular joint?

1. Rotation of the mandible;
2. Lowering and lifting of the mandible;
3. Movement of the mandible to the right and left;
4. Movement of the mandible forward and backward;

12. Which ligaments connect arches of the vertebrae?

1. Lig. flava;
2. Lig. longitudinale anterius;
3. Lig. longitudinale posterius;
4. Lig. nuchae;

13. The bodies of the vertebrae are connected by:

1. Lig. nuchae;
2. Discus intervertebralis;
3. Lig. longitudinale anterius;
4. Lig. longitudinale posterius;

14. The median atlantoaxial joint concerns to the:

1. Hinge joints;

2. Cylindrical joints;
3. Saddle joints;
4. Plane joints;

15. The lateral atlantoaxial joint concerns to the:

1. Combined joints;
2. False joints;
3. Complex joints;
4. Compound joints;

16. Specify anatomic structures, which keep the dens axis in its natural position:

1. Lig. apicis dentis;
2. Membrana tectoria;
3. Lig. transversum atlantis;
4. Membrana atlantooccipitalis posterior;

17. Which movements are possible in the atlantooccipital joint?

1. Flexion and extension;
2. Rotation of the head;
3. Abduction of the head;
4. Adduction of the head;

18. Which movements are possible in the median atlantoaxial joint?

1. Flexion and extension;
2. Abduction of the head;
3. Adduction of the head;
4. Rotation;

19. Which functions does the spinal column carry out?

1. Function of the support;
2. Axial function;
3. Protective function;
4. Locomotor function;

20. Which movements are possible in art. zygapophisialis:

1. Flexion;
2. Extension;
3. Adduction and abduction;
4. Rotation;

21. The parts of the intervertebral disc are:

1. Annulus fibrosus;
2. Nucleus pulposus;
3. Articular capsula;
4. Ligament;

22. Specify physiological curvatures of a vertebral column:

1. Kyphoscoliosis;
2. Kyphosis;
3. Scoliosis;
4. Lordosis;

23. What are the normal shapes of the thoracic cage?

1. Cylindrical;
2. Conical;
3. Plane;
4. Convex;

24. The connection of the first rib with sternum is:

1. Synostosis;
2. Syndesmosis;
3. Symphysis;
4. Synchondrosis;

25. The costovertebral joint concerns to:

1. Compound joints;
2. Combined joints;
3. False joints;
4. Complex joints;

26. Which type of joint is between the true ribs (II-IV) and sternum?

1. Cylindrical;
2. Plane;
3. Trochlear;
4. Spheroid;

27. Which joints are present between ribs and vertebrae?

1. Joint of the neck of a rib;
2. Joint of the tubercle of a rib;
3. Joint of the head of a rib;
4. Costotransversal;

28. Specify anatomical structures belonging to sternoclavicular joint:

1. Sternal end of a clavicle;
2. Incisura jugularis of the sternum;
3. Articular disc;
4. Articular capsula;

29. The sternoclavicle joint is:

1. False joint;

2. Compound joint;
3. Combined joint;
4. Complex joint;

30. To which joints does the sternoclavicle joint concern?

1. Ball-and-socket joints;
2. Hinge joints;
3. Saddle joints;
4. Cylindrical joints;

31. Which movements are possible in sternoclavicle joint?

1. Lifting and lowering of clavicle;
2. Forward and backward movement of clavicle;
3. Movement of clavicle in medial and lateral direction;
4. Circular movement;

32. The acromioclavicular joint is:

1. Spheroid joint;
2. Plane joint;
3. Saddle joint;
4. Hinge joint;

33. Which ligaments are own ligaments of the scapula:

1. Lig. coracoacromiale;
2. Lig. transversum scapulae superius;
3. Lig. transversum scapulae inferius;
4. Lig. coracoclaviculare;

34. Which ligaments belong to the acromioclavicular joint?

1. Lig. coracoacromiale;
2. Lig. transversum scapulae superius;
3. Lig. acromioclaviculare;
4. Lig. coracoclaviculare;

35. The shoulder joint is:

1. Compound joints;
2. Simple joints;
3. Combined joints;
4. Complex joints;

36. To which joints (under the form) does the shoulder joint concern?

1. Spheroid joints;
2. Saddle joints;
3. Condilar joints;
4. Cylindrical joints;

37. Which ligaments are available for the shoulder joint?

1. Lig. coracoacromiale;
2. Lig. coracoclaviculare;
3. Lig. transversum scapulae inferius;
4. Lig. coracohumerale;

38. Which movements are possible in the shoulder joint?

1. Adduction and abduction;
2. Flexion and extension;
3. Rotation of a shoulder;
4. Circular movement;

39. The elbow joint concerns to the:

1. Simple joints;
2. Complex joints;
3. Compound joints;
4. Condilar joints;

40. The humeroulnar joint concerns to the:

1. Spheroid joints;
2. Hinge joints;
3. Plane joints;
4. Cylindrical joints;

41. The humeroradial joint concerns to the:

1. Spheroid joints;
2. Hinge joints;
3. Cylindrical joints;
4. Saddle joints;

42. The proximal radioulnar joint concerns to the:

1. Plane joints;
2. Hinge joints;
3. Saddle joints;
4. Cylindrical joints;

43. Which ligaments concern to elbow joint?

1. Lig. collaterale radiale;
2. Lig. collaterale ulnare;
3. Lig. anulare radii;
4. Lig. teres;

44. Which movements are possible in elbow joint?

1. Adduction and abduction of a humerus;

2. Flexion and extension of forearm;
3. Rotation of a radius;
4. Circular movement;

45. The distal radioulnar joint concerns to the:

1. Hinge joints;
2. Plane joints;
3. Cylindrical joints;
4. Spheroid joints;

46. The distal radioulnar joint concerns to the:

1. Complex joints;
2. Compound joints;
3. Combined joints;
4. False joints;

47. Which bones take part in formation of radiocarpal joint?

1. Pisiform bone;
2. Triquetral bone;
3. Scaphoid bone;
4. Radius;

48. Which ligaments strengthen a radiocarpal joint?

1. Lig. radiocarpeum dorsale;
2. Lig. radiocarpeum palmare;
3. Lig. collaterale carpi radiale;
4. Lig. collaterale carpi ulnare;

49. The radiocarpal joint belongs to the:

1. Complex joints;
2. Compound joints;
3. Simple joints;
4. Combined joints;

50. Which movements are possible in radiocarpal joint?

1. Rotation of a radius;
2. Rotation of an ulna;
3. Flexion and extension of the wrist;
4. Adduction and abduction of the wrist;

51. Which bones take part in formation of the midcarpal joint?

1. Scaphoid bone;
2. Capitate bone;
3. Pisiform bone;
4. Hamate bone;

52. The midcarpal joint concerns to the:

1. Simple joints;
2. Complex joints;
3. Combined joints;
4. Compound joints;

53. Which bones take part in formation of the pisiform bone joint?

1. Pisiform bone;
2. Ulna;
3. Triquetral bone;
4. Trapezium bone;

54. The carpo-metacarpal joints concern to the:

1. Condilar joints;
2. Ellipsoid joints;
3. Plane joints;
4. Hinge joints;

55. The carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb concerns to the:

1. Cylindrical joints;
2. Saddle joints;
3. Ellipsoid joints;
4. Spheroid joints;

56. The metcarpo-phalangeal joints of II-V fingers concern to the:

1. Saddle joints;
2. Plane joints;
3. Spheroid joints;
4. Ellipsoid joints;

57. The interphalangeal joints of hand concern to the:

1. Cylindrical joints;
2. Spheroid joints;
3. Hinge joints;
4. Plane joints;

58. Which joints of the lower extremity are uniaxial?

1. Art. sacroiliaca;
2. Art. genus;
3. Art. subtalaris;
4. Artt. interphalangeales pedis;

59. Which joints of the lower extremity are biaxial?

1. Art. tibiofibularis;

2. Art. coxae;
3. Art. subtalaris;
4. Art. genus;

60. Which joints of the lower extremity are multiaxial?

1. Art. coxae;
2. Art. genus;
3. Art. talocruralis;
4. Art. calcaneocuboidea;

61. What structures are absent on the pubic symphysis?

1. Articular cavity;
2. Articular capsula;
3. Cartilaginous disc;
4. Intraarticular ligaments;

62. Which ligaments strengthen pubic symphysis?

1. Lig. pubofemorale;
2. Lig. arcuatum pubis;
3. Lig. pubicum superius;
4. Lig. pubicum inferius;

63. The sacroiliac joint is:

1. Plane joint;
2. Saddle joint;
3. Ellipsoid joint;
4. Condilar joint;

64. Which ligaments are own ligaments of pelvis?

1. Lig. sacrotuberale;
2. Ligg. sacroiliaca;
3. Lig. sacrospinale;
4. Lig. iliolumbale;

65. Specify ligaments, strengthening the sacroiliac joint:

1. Membrana obturatoria;
2. Lig. sacroiliaca dorsale;
3. Lig. sacroiliaca interossea;
4. Lig. inguinale;

66. Which anatomical structures limit the lesser sciatic foramen?

1. Lesser sciatic notch;
2. Greater sciatic notch;
3. Sacrotuberal ligament;
4. Sacrospinal ligament;

67. Which ligaments of the hip joint is the strongest?

1. Lig. pubofemorale;
2. Lig. ischiofemorale;
3. Lig. capitis femoris;
4. Lig. iliofemorale;

68. The hip joint concerns to the:

1. Cotyloid (spheroid) joints;
2. Saddle joints;
3. Hinge joints;
4. Ellipsoid joints;

69. Specify intraarticular ligaments of hip joint:

1. Lig. iliofemorale;
2. Zona orbicularis;
3. Lig. transversum acetabuli;
4. Lig. capitis femoris;

70. Specify extraarticular ligaments of hip joint:

1. Lig. ischiofemorale;
2. Lig. capitis femoris;
3. Lig. transversum acetabuli;
4. Lig. pubofemorale;

71. Which ligaments don't belong to the hip joint?

1. Lig. sacrotuberale;
2. Lig. inguinale;
3. Zona orbicularis;
4. Lig. pubofemorale;

72. Which movements are possible in hip joint?

1. Circular movements;
2. Rotation of the head of a femur;
3. Flexion and extension;
4. Adduction and abduction;

73. Specify the bones taking part in formation of knee joint:

1. Fibula;
2. Tibia;
3. Femur;
4. Patella;

74. Which movements are possible in knee joint?

1. Flexion and extension;
2. Adduction and abduction;

3. Circular movements;
4. Rotation;

75. Specify intraarticular structures of knee joint:

1. Lig. popliteum arcuatum;
2. Lig. popliteum obliquum;
3. Lig. transversum genus;
4. Meniscus;

76. Name ligaments of knee joint:

1. Lig. popliteum obliquum;
2. Lig. cruciatum anterius;
3. Lig. cruciatum posterius;
4. Lig. transversum genus;

77. Specify extraaricular ligaments of knee joint:

1. Lig. transversum genus;
2. Lig. popliteum obliquum;
3. Lig. popliteum arcuatum;
4. Lig. cruciatum posterius;

78. Specify synovial bursae belonging to a knee joint:

1. Bursa suprapatellaris;
2. Bursa infrapatellaris profunda;
3. Bursa prepatellaris subcutanea;
4. Bursa subtendinea prepatellaris;

79. Which functions do the cruciform ligaments of knee joint carry out?

1. Brake flexion;
2. Brake extension;
3. Brake and limit pronation;
4. Brake and limit supination;

80. Which function do the meniscuses of knee joint carry out?

1. Increase the congruence of articular surfaces;
2. Improve a biomechanics of the joint;
3. Divide the cavity of the joint;
4. Ammortisation at locomotion;

81. The talocrural joint concerns to the:

1. Saddle joints;
2. Spheroid joints;
3. Condilar joints;
4. Hinge joints;

82. Which bones participate in formation of the talocrural joint?

1. Calcaneus;
2. Tibia;
3. Fibula;
4. Talus;

83. Which movements are possible in the talocrural joint?

1. Supination and pronation;
2. Rotation;
3. Flexion and extension;
4. Circular movements;

84. What is true for the talocalcaneonavicular joint? ich bones participate in formation of the talocalcaneonavicular joint?

1. Calcaneus takes part in formation of this joint;
2. Talus takes part in formation of this joint;
3. This joint is compound;
4. Navicular bone takes part in formation of this joint;

85. Specify places of attachment of the medial (deltoid) ligament:

1. Navicular bone;
2. Cuboid bone;
3. Talus;
4. Calcaneus;

86. Which bones take part in formation of subtalar joint?

1. Talus;
2. Navicular bone;
3. Tibia;
4. Calcaneus;

87. The talocalcaneonavicular joint concerns to the:

1. Plane joints;
2. Saddle joints;
3. Condilar joints;
4. Spheroid joints;

88. The Lisfranc's joint is called:

1. Art. subtalaris;
2. Art. calcaneocuboideus;
3. Art. tarsometatarseus;
4. Art. metatarsophalangeus;

89. Specify places of attachment of the anterior talofibular ligament:

1. Cuboid bone;
2. External surface of lateral malleolus;

3. Neck of the talus;
4. Internal surface of lateral malleolus;

90. Which ligament of foot is the strongest?

1. Lig. plantare longum;
2. Lig. calcaneocuboideum plantare;
3. Lig. talonaviculare;
4. Lig. bifurcatum;

91. Which joints take part in formation of transverse joint of tarsus (Chopart's joint)?

1. Art. calcaneocuboidea;
2. Art. subtalaris;
3. Art. cuneonavicularis;
4. Art. talonaviculare;

92. Which ligaments strengthen the transverse joint of tarsus?

1. Lig. talonaviculare;
2. Lig. calcaneonaviculare;
3. Lig. calcaneocuboideum;
4. Lig. calcaneonaviculare plantare;

93. From which parts the bifurcated ligament consists of?

1. Lig. calcaneonaviculare;
2. Lig. calcaneocuboideum;
3. Lig. talonaviculare;
4. Lig. talocalcaneum interosseum;

94. Specify places of attachment of calcaneo-fibular ligament:

1. Internal surface of a calcaneus;
2. Lateral malleolus;
3. Collum tali;
4. External surface of a calcaneus;

95. The cuneonavicular joint concerns to the:

1. Simple joints;
2. Compound joints;
3. Complex joints;
4. Combined joints;

96. The tarsometatarsal joints are:

1. Plane joints;
2. Spheroid joints;
3. Saddle joints;
4. Ellipsoid joints;

97. Which bones take part in formation of tarsometatarsal joints?

1. Cuboid bone;
2. Navicular bone;
3. Cuneiform bones;
4. Metatarsal bones;

98. The metatarsophalangeal joints are:

1. Saddle joints;
2. Ellipsoid joints;
3. Hinge joints;
4. Plane joints;

99. The interphalangeal joints of foot concern to the:

1. Ellipsoid joints;
2. Spheroid joints;
3. Hinge joints;
4. Plane joints;

100. Name the structure where does the bifurcated ligament begin:

1. Dorsal surface of the talus;
2. Lateral malleolus;
3. Superior edge of a calcaneus;
4. Medial malleolus;

101. The continuous connections in newborns are submitted mainly by:

1. Syndesmoses;
2. Synchondroses;
3. Synostoses;
4. Symphyses;

102. Which kinds of syndesmoses can be found in newborns?

1. Sutures;
2. Membrane;
3. Gomphosis;
4. Ligaments;

103. The joints of newborns are characterized by:

1. Thin articular capsula;
2. Cartilaginous epiphysises of bones;
3. Absence of articular cavity;
4. Ligaments are not well developed;

104. Which curvature of the vertebral column is in five-month baby?

1. Thoracic kyphosis;
2. Cervical lordosis; 3. Lumbar lordosis;

4. Scoliosis.

105. The shape of the chest in newborn is:

1. Cylindrical;
2. Conic;
3. Plate;
4. Bell-shaped;

106. The volume of the movements in joints depends from:

1. Blood supply of a joint;
2. Quantity of the synovial bursae;
3. Degree of the ligaments development;
4. Muscles;

107. The pubic connection in newborn is:

1. Symphisis;
2. Synchondrosis;
3. Syndesmosis;
4. Synostosis;

108. What is the most developed ligament of the hip joint in newborn?

1. Lig. pubofemoralis;
2. Lig. iliofemoralis;
3. Lig. ischiofemoralis;
4. Zona orbicularis;

109. The displacements of hip joint in newborns are due to:

1. Flattened acetabulum;
2. Un-congruence of caput femoris and acetabulum;
3. Not-developing of the ligaments;
4. Short lig. caitis femoris;

110. The cruciate ligaments of the knee joint in newborn brake:

1. Pronation;
2. Supination;
3. Flexion; 4. Extension.

Key to the test on “Arthrology”

1.	*1234*	**23.**	*123*	**45.**	*3*	**67.**	*4*	**89.**	*23*
2.	*1234*	**24.**	*4*	**46.**	*3*	**68.**	*1*	**90.**	*1*
3.	*23*	**25.**	*2*	**47.**	*234*	**69.**	*34*	**91.**	*14*
4.	*13*	**26.**	*2*	**48.**	*1234*	**70.**	*14*	**92.**	*1234*
5.	*234*	**27.**	*34*	**49.**	*2*	**71.**	*12*	**93.**	*12*
6.	*12*	**28.**	*134*	**50.**	*34*	**72.**	*1234*	**94.**	*24*
7.	*134*	**29.**	*4*	**51.**	*124*	**73.**	*234*	**95.**	*2*
8.	*13*	**30.**	*3*	**52.**	*4*	**74.**	*14*	**96.**	*1*
9.	*3*	**31.**	*124*	**53.**	*13*	**75.**	*34*	**97.**	*134*
10.	*34*	**32.**	*2*	**54.**	*3*	**76.**	*1234*	**98.**	*2*
11.	*1234*	**33.**	*123*	**55.**	*2*	**77.**	*23*	**99.**	*3*
12.	*1*	**34.**	*34*	**56.**	*4*	**78.**	*1234*	**100.**	*3*
13.	*234*	**35.**	*2*	**57.**	*3*	**79.**	*3*	**101.**	*12*
14.	*2*	**36.**	*1*	**58.**	*34*	**80.**	*124*	**102.**	*24*
15.	*1*	**37.**	*4*	**59.**	*4*	**81.**	*4*	**103.**	*124*
16.	*3*	**38.**	*1234*	**60.**	*1*	**82.**	*234*	**104.**	*12*
17.	*134*	**39.**	*3*	**61.**	*124*	**83.**	*3*	**105.**	*4*
18.	*4*	**40.**	*2*	**62.**	*23*	**84.**	*1234*	**106.**	*34*
19.	*1234*	**41.**	*1*	**63.**	*1*	**85.**	*134*	**107.**	*2*
20.	*1234*	**42.**	*4*	**64.**	*13*	**86.**	*14*	**108.**	*2*
21.	*12*	**43.**	*123*	**65.**	*23*	**87.**	*4*	**109.**	*123*
22.	*24*	**44.**	*23*	**66.**	*134*	**88.**	*3*	**110.**	*14*