

## TESTS ON HUMAN ANATOMY FOR PRE-EXAM TESTING OF STUDENTS

# MYOLOGY

### 1. Specify functions of the skeletal muscles:

1. Keep a body in balance;
2. Form a mimicry;
3. Perform respiratory movements;
4. Perform swallowing movements;

### 2. Specify components of striated muscles:

1. Venter;
2. Cauda;
3. Caput;
4. Tendo;

### 3. What do anatomical structures belong to the auxiliary devices of muscles?

1. Bursae synoviales;
2. Vaginae synoviales tendinum;
3. Ossa sesamoideae;
4. Retinaculum musculorum;

### 4. Specify the superficial muscles of back:

1. M. serratus posterior superior;
2. M. serratus posterior inferior;
3. M. erector spinae;
4. M. rhomboideus;

### 5. To which bones does the trapezoid muscle attach?

1. Extremitas acromialis claviculae;
2. Processus coracoideus scapulae;
3. Acromion scapulae;
4. Spina scapulae;

### 6. Where does the m. latissimus dorsi originate?

1. Processus spinosus vertebrae thoracicae inferiores;
2. Processus spinosus vertebrae lumbales;
3. Crista iliaca;
4. 3-4 costae inferiores;

### 7. Where does the m. latissimus dorsi attach?

Spina scapulae;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

Crista tuberculi minoris; Acromion;  
Crista tuberculi majoris;

**8. What are the functions of m. latissimus dorsi?**

Adduction of a shoulder; Supination;

3. Abduction of a shoulder;
4. Pronation;

**9. Where does the m. rhomboideus attach?**

1. Angulus costae II-V;
2. Margo superior scapulae;
3. Margo medialis scapulae;
4. Margo lateralis scapulae;

**10. Which muscles belong to the m. erector spinae?**

1. M. iliocostalis;
2. M. longissimus;
3. M. transversospinalis;
4. M. spinalis;

**11. Which parts the m. transversospinalis is divided on?**

1. M. spinalis;
2. Mm. rotatores;
3. Mm. multifidi;
4. M. semispinalis;

**12. What muscles belong to deep muscles of the back?**

1. Mm. levator scapulae;
2. M. splenius capitis et cervicis;
3. M. transversospinalis;
4. M. latissimus dorsi;

**13. Where does the m. pectoralis major attach?**

- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

1. Crista tuberculi minoris humeri;
2. Crista tuberculi majoris humeri;
3. Processus coracoideus scapulae;
4. Margo medialis scapulae;

**14. Where does the m. pectoralis minor originate?**

1. I-II costae;
  2. VI-VIII costae;
  3. II-V costae;
- Sternum;

**15. What parts according to the place of the origin allocate in m. phrenicus:**

- Pars sternalis;*  
*Pars thoracica;*  
*Pars lumbalis;*  
*Pars costalis;*

**16. Which muscles take part in formation of abdominal pressure?**

- M. rectus abdominis;  
M. obliquus internus abdominis;
3. M. psoas major;
  4. M. transversus abdominis;

**17. What muscles promote expansion of the thorax?**

1. M. pectoralis major;
2. Mm. intercostales externi;
3. M. pectoralis minor;
4. M. serratus anterior;

**18. Where does the m. obliquus internus abdominis originate?**

1. Crista iliaca;
2. Os pubis;
3. Ligamentum inguinale;
4. Fascia thoracolumbalis;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

**19. Specify functions of the diaphragm:**

1. Respiratory muscle;
2. Muscle of the abdominal pressure;
3. Flexion of vertebral column;
4. Extension of vertebral column;

**20. Which muscles does the fascia subperitonealis cover?**

1. M. phrenicus;
2. M. psoas;
3. M. iliacus;
4. M. rectus abdominis;

**21. What anatomical structures participate in formation of the posterior wall of a vagina of the rectus abdominis muscle above umbilicus?**

1. Ligamentum inguinale;
2. Aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdominis;
3. Aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdominis;
4. Fascia transversalis;

**22. Name anatomical structures, which participate in formation of anterior wall of a vagina of the rectus abdominis muscle below umbilicus:**

1. Fascia transversalis;
2. Aponeurosis m. transversi abdominis;
3. Aponeurosis m. obliqui externi abdominis;
4. Aponeurosis m. obliqui interni abdominis;

**23. Specify the structures participating in formation of walls of the inguinal canal: M. obliquus internus abdominis;**

M. rectus abdominis;  
Fascia transversalis;  
Lig. inguinale;

**24. Which anatomical structure corresponds to the deep inguinal ring? Fossa inguinalis medialis;**

- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

- Fossa supravescicalis;
3. Fossa inguinalis lateralis;
4. Lacuna vasorum;

**25. Specify the structures participating in formation of superficial inguinal ring:**

1. Lig. inguinale;
2. Lig. reflexum;
3. Lig. pectineale;
4. Fibrae intercrurales;

**26. What are the functions of m. sternocleidomastoideus?**

1. Inclination of a head in the its side;
2. Inclination of a head forward;
3. Pulling of head backward;
4. Auxiliary respiratory muscle;

**27. Specify muscles lying above the hyoid bone:**

1. M. mylohyoideus;
2. M. digastricus;
3. M. stylohyoideus;
4. M. thyrohyoideus;

**28. Specify muscles lying below the hyoid bone:**

1. M. sternohyoideus;
2. M. omohyoideus;
3. M. thyrohyoideus;
4. M. sternothyroideus;

**29. Which structures limit the trigonum caroticum?**

1. M. omohyoideus;
2. M. digastricus;
3. Mandibula;
4. M. sternocleidomastoideus;

**30. Which structures limit the trigonum submandibulare?**

1. M. stylohyoideus;
2. M. mylohyoideus;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

3. Glandula submandibularis;  
M. digastricus;

**31. Specify muscles which extense the cervical part of vertebral column:**

- M. splenius capitis at bilateral reduction;*
- M. splenius cervicis at bilateral reduction;*
- M. sternocleidomastoideus at bilateral reduction;*
- M. semispinalis at bilateral reduction;*

**32. Specify functions of the m. platysma:**

- Protects subcutaneous veins from squeezing;
- Lowers the mandibula;
- 3. Delays an angle of a mouth from top to bottom;
- 4. Pulls a thorax upwards;

**33. What are the specific features of the mimic muscles?**

1. They are located superficially, just under the skin;
2. They are not covered by fascia;
3. Concentrated around of apertures of a skull;
4. They attach to the skin;

**34. From where do the chewing muscles develop?**

1. Myotome of the cervical somites; 2.  
Mesenchima of 1st visceral arch;
3. Mesenchima of 2nd visceral arch;
4. Mesenchima of 3rd and 4th visceral arches;

**35. Specify specific features of the chewing muscles:**

1. They are attached to the mandibula;
2. Act on temporomandibular joint;
3. They are concentrated around of apertures of skull;
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

4. Reflect internal, sincere status;

**36. Name parts of the m. orbicularis oculi:**

1. Pars palpebralis;
2. Pars orbitalis;
3. Pars nasalis;
4. Pars lacrimalis;

**37. Where does the m. masseter begin?**

1. Processus pterygoideus ossis sphenoidalis;
2. Arcus zygomaticus;
3. Os zygomaticum;
4. Processus alveolaris maxillae;

**38. Where does the temporal muscle attach?**

1. Facies externa anguli mandibulae;
2. Facies interna anguli mandibulae;
3. Collum mandibulae processus condylaris;
4. Processus coronoideus;

**39. Specify anatomic structures to which the lateral pterygoid muscle is attached:** Facies interna anguli mandibulae;

Discus articularis art. temporomandibularis;

Processus coronoideus mandibulae;

Collum mandibulae;

**40. Specify parts of the deltoid muscle:**

Pars clavicularis;

Pars acromialis;

3. Pars coracoideus;
4. Pars scapularis;

**41. Specify muscles, which approach scapula to the vertebral column:**

1. M. latissimus dorsi;
2. M. trapezius;
3. M. levator scapulae;
4. M. rhomboideus;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

- 1.
- 2.

**42. Specify muscles lifting the scapula:**

1. M. rhomboideus;
2. M. latissimus dorsi;
3. M. levator scapulae;
4. M. trapezius;

**43. Where does the teres major muscle attach?**

1. Acromion;
2. Tuberculum majus humeri;
3. Crista tuberculi majoris;
4. Crista tuberculi minoris;

**44. Specify muscles, which rotate a shoulder externally:**

1. M. infraspinatus;
2. M. supraspinatus;
3. M. teres major;
4. M. teres minor;

**45. Specify muscles, which rotate a shoulder inside:**

1. M. subscapularis;
2. M. teres minor;
3. M. teres major;
4. M. infraspinatus;

**46. Which muscles flex a shoulder joint?**

1. M. brachialis;
2. M. coracobrachialis;
3. M. biceps brachii;
4. M. teres major;

- 4.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

**47. Which muscles take part in extension of the shoulder joint?**

- M. deltoideus;*
- M. subscapularis;*
- M. coracobrachialis;*
- M. triceps brachii;*

**48. Which topographical structures can be found on the anterior wall of axillary cavity?**

1. Trigonum clavipectorale;
2. Foramen trilaterum;
3. Trigonum pectorale;
4. Trigonum subpectorale;

**49. Which anatomical structures limit the foramen trilaterum?**

1. *M. subscapularis;*
2. Humerus;
3. *M. teres major;*
4. *M. triceps brachii;*

**50. Canalis n. radialis is formed:**

1. *M. coracobrachialis;*
2. Sulcus nervi radialis;
3. *M. triceps brachii;*
4. *M. brachioradialis;*

**51. For which finger of a hand the common synovial vagina does not interrupt on the middle of the palm:**

1. 5-th finger (*digitus minimus*);
2. 4-th finger (*digitus annularis*);
3. 3-rd finger (*digitus medius*);
4. 2-nd finger (*index finger*);

**52. Where does the brachial muscle attach?**

1. Tuberositas radii;
2. Epicondylus medialis humeri;
3. Epicondylus lateralis humeri;
4. Tuberositas ulnae;

**53. Where does the *m. triceps brachii* begin?**

1. Tuberculum majus humeri;
2. Facies posterior humeri;

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

3. Septum intermusculare brachii laterale;
4. Tuberculum infraglenoidale;

**54. Specify the muscles of a shoulder acting on elbow joint:**

1. M. biceps brachii;
2. M. coracobrachialis;
3. M. brachialis;
4. M. triceps brachii;

**55. Specify functions of the triceps brachii muscle:**

Pronation of a shoulder;  
Extension of a forearm;  
Extension of a shoulder;  
Supination of a shoulder;

**56. Specify the superficial anterior muscles of the forearm:**

1. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
2. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
3. M. pronator teres;
4. M. flexor carpi radialis;

**57. Where does the m. pronator teres begin?**

1. Epicondylus medialis humeri;
2. Epicondylus lateralis humeri;
3. Tuberositas ulnae;
4. Processus coronoideus ulnae;

**58. Where does the m. flexor digitorum superficialis attach?**

1. Phalanx proximalis of 2-5 digitae;
2. Phalanx distalis of 2-5 digitae;
3. Phalanx media of 2-5 digitae;
4. 2-5 ossa metacarpalia;

**59. Specify the deep anterior muscles of the forearm:**

1. M. flexor digitorum profundus;
2. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
3. M. flexor pollicis longus;
4. M. flexor carpi radialis;
- 4.

**60. Which muscles belong to the posterior muscles of the forearm?**

1. M. brachioradialis;
2. M. supinator;
3. M. extensor carpi ulnaris;
4. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;

**61. Specify muscles of hypothenar:**

1. M. palmaris longus;
2. M. palmaris brevis;
3. M. abductor digiti minimi;
4. M. opponens digiti minimi;

**62. Specify functions of the mm. lumbricales of the hand:**

1. Extension of proximal phalanxes;
2. Flexion of proximal phalanxes;
3. Extension of middle phalanxes;  
Flexion of middle phalanxes;

**63. Tendons of which muscles are located in the first canal under retinaculum extensorum on dorsal surfaces of a wrist?**

1. M. abductor pollicis longus;
2. M. extensor carpi radialis longus;
3. M. extensor pollicis longus;
4. M. extensor pollicis brevis;

**64. Where does the iliopsoas muscle attach?**

1. Patella;
2. Trochanter major;
3. Trochanter minor;
4. Crista intertrochanterica;

**65. Which muscles rotate the leg inside?**

1. M. biceps femoris;
2. M. semimembranosus;
3. M. semitendinosus;
4. M. tibialis posterior;

**66. Specify the posterior deep muscles of the leg:**

1. M. flexor hallucis longus;
2. M. flexor digitorum longus;
3. M. plantaris;

- 1.
- 2.
3. 4.

4. M. tibialis posterior;

**67. Name muscles of medial group on the plantar surface of the foot:**

1. M. flexor hallucis brevis;
2. M. adductor hallucis;
3. M. plantaris;
4. M. tibialis posterior;

**68. Which muscles extense foot in the ankle joint:**

1. M. tibialis anterior;
2. M. extensor digitorum longus;
3. M. popliteus;
4. M. tibialis posterior;

**69. Which structures limit the femoral triangle?**

1. Ligamentum inguinale;
2. M. sartorius;
3. M. pectineus;
4. M. adductor longus;

**70. Where the muscular lacuna is situated:**

1. Foramen ischiadicum majus;
2. Foramen ischiadicum minus;
3. Laterally than arcus iliopectineus;
4. Medially than arcus iliopectineus;

4.

. Which

**71**                    **anatomic structures pass through the muscular lacuna?**

1. M. piriformis;
2. M. iliopsoas;
3. M. pectineus;
4. Nervus femoralis;

**72. Which muscle passes through the greater sciatic foramen?**

1. M. iliopsoas;
2. M. obturatorius internus;
3. M. obturatorius externus;
4. M. piriformis;

**73. Which muscle passes through the lesser sciatic foramen:**

1. M. iliopsoas;
2. M. obturatorius internus;
3. M. piriformis;
4. M. obturatorius externus;

**74. Specify the structures forming walls of the femoral canal:**

1. Ligamentum inguinale;
2. Fascia transversalis;
3. Vena femoralis;
4. Lamina profunda fasciae latae;

**75. Hiatus saphenus of fascia lata femoris is bounded by:**

1. Funiculus spermaticus;
2. Arcus iliopectineus;
3. Ligamentum inguinale;
4. Margo falciformis;

**76. Specify the structures, which form the walls of the canalis adductorius:**

1. M. adductor magnus;
2. M. vastus medialis;
- 4.

**. Which**

3. Lamina vastoadductoria;
4. M. adductor longus;

**77. Which muscles limit the fossa poplitea?**

1. *M. biceps femoris*;
2. M. semimembranosus;
3. Caput mediale m. gastrocnemii;
4. Caput laterale m. gastrocnemii;

**78. Specify the canals, which open in popliteal fossa:**

1. Canalis femoralis;
  2. Canalis adductorius;
  3. Canalis cruropopliteus;
- Canalis musculo-peroneus superior;

**79. Which muscles limit the canalis cruropopliteus?**

1. M. soleus;
2. M. gastrocnemius;
3. M. tibialis posterior;
4. M. peroneus longus;

**80. Which canal communicates with the cruropopliteal canal?**

1. Canalis musculo-peroneus inferior;
2. Canalis adductorius;
3. Canalis musculo-peroneus superior;
4. Canalis femoralis;

**81. Which structures participate in formation of canalis musculo-peroneus inferior?**

1. Fibula;
2. M. flexor digitorum longus;
3. M. flexor hallucis longus;
4. M. peroneus brevis;

**82. Which structures participate in formation of superior musculo-peroneal canal?**

1. Tibia;
2. Fibula;
3. M. flexor digitorum longus;
4. M. peroneus longus;

**83. Which muscle is superior edge of the omoclavicular triangle?**

1. M. sternocleidomastoideus;

**. Which**

2. M. omohyoideus;
3. M. sternohyoideus;
4. M. digastricus;

**84. Which muscle passes through the canalis carpi radialis:**

1. M. palmaris longus;
2. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
3. M. flexor carpi radialis;
4. M. flexor pollicis longus;

**85. The tendon of which muscle forms the palmar aponeurosis:**

1. M. flexor carpi radialis;
2. M. flexor pollicis longus;
3. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
4. M. palmaris longus;

**86. Which muscles pass in the second canal under retinaculum extensorum on the dorsal surfaces of wrist?**

1. M. extensor carpi radialis longus;
2. M. extensor digitorum;
3. M. extensor pollicis longus;
4. M. extensor carpi radialis brevis;

**87 tendons are located in common synovial vagina of flexors?**

1. M. flexor carpi radialis;
2. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
3. M. flexor digitorum profundus;
4. M. flexor pollicis longus;

**88. Where the Pirogov's triangle is situated?**

1. Trigonum submandibulare;
2. Trigonum coroticum;
3. Trigonum omotracheale;
4. Trigonum omoclaviculare;

**89. Which fasciae form the white line of the neck?**

1. Fascia colli superficialis;
2. Lamina superficialis fasciae colli propriae;
3. Lamina profunda fasciae colli propriae;
4. Fascia endocervicalis;

**90. Which muscles pass through the canalis carpalis on the palm?**

**. Which**

1. M. flexor pollicis longus;
2. M. flexor carpi radialis;
3. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
4. M. flexor digitorum profundus;

**91. Which muscles take part in formation of the sulcus radialis?**

1. M. palmaris longus;
2. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
3. M. flexor carpi radialis;
4. M. brachioradialis;

**92. Which muscles take part in formation of the sulcus ulnaris?**

1. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
2. M. flexor carpi radialis;
3. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
4. M. palmaris longus;

**93. Which muscles pass in the fourth canal under retinaculum extensorum on the dorsal surfaces of wrist?**

1. M. extensor pollicis longus;
2. M. extensor digitorum;
3. M. extensor digiti minimi;
4. M. extensor indicis;

**94. Which muscles take part in formation of the sulcus medianus?**

1. M. flexor carpi radialis;
2. M. flexor digitorum superficialis;
3. M. flexor carpi ulnaris;
4. M. flexor pollicis longus;



**95. Which formations limit the anulus femoralis?**

1. Ligamentum inguinale;
2. Vena femoralis;
3. M. iliopsoas;
4. Ligamentum pectineale;

**96. Which muscles take part in formation of the sulcus plantaris medialis?**

1. M. flexor digitorum brevis;
2. M. abductor digiti minimi;
3. M. abductor hallucis;
4. M. flexor hallucis brevis;

**97. Which muscles take part in formation of the sulcus plantaris lateralis?**

1. M. abductor digiti minimi;
2. M. flexor digiti minimi;
3. M. flexor digitorum brevis;
4. M. quadratus plantae;

**98. Which from the plantar muscles has two heads – oblique and transverse?**

1. M. abductor hallucis;
2. M. flexor hallucis brevis;
3. M. adductor hallucis;
4. M. abductor digiti minimi;

**99. What from the listed muscles perform supination of the foot?**

1. M. tibialis anterior;
2. M. extensor hallucis longus;
3. M. peroneus longus;
4. M. peroneus brevis;

**100. Which muscles pass in the sixth canal under retinaculum extensorum on the dorsal surfaces of wrist?**

1. M. extensor digitorum;
2. M. extensor digiti minimi;

3. M. extensor carpi ulnaris;
4. M. extensor indicis;

### Key to the test on “Myology”

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