

## MOVEMENT

### **1. *The skeleton consists of:***

- a. hard organs;
- b. resistant organs;
- c. all bones placed in anatomical position;
- d. locomotor system;
- e. passive elements of movement.

### **2. *By shape, we meet the following types of bones:***

- a. wide;
- b. short;
- c. long;
- d. regular;
- e. pneumatic.

### **3. *The long bones of the skeleton are represented by the following bones:***

- a. radius;
- b. tibia;
- c. fibula;
- d. humerus;
- e. sternum.

### **4. *The flat bones of the skeleton are represented by:***

- a. frontal;
- b. hip;
- c. sternum;
- d. mandible;
- e. parietal.

### **5. *The following bones belong to the classification of short bones:***

- a. carpal;
- b. radius;
- c. tarsal;
- d. ulna;
- e. frontal.

### **6. *Long bones:***

- a. are bones that prevail length;
- b. have a body, or diaphysis;
- c. present two ends or epiphyses;
- d. are present at the level of the hand;
- e. are present at the level of the lower leg.

### **7. *Neurocranium houses:***

- a. the encephalon;
- b. the cerebellum;
- c. the mesencephalon;
- d. the spinal cord;
- e. the diencephalon.

**8. Viscerocranium contains the segment:**

- a. peripheral gustatory analyzer;
- b. peripheral olfactory analyzer;
- c. Initial digestive tract;
- d. distal respiratory system;
- e. Initial excretory system.

**9. The unpaired bones of neurocranium are:**

- a. maxilla;
- b. sphenoid;
- c. temporal;
- d. frontal;
- e. ethmoid.

**10. The paired bones of neurocranium are:**

- a. malar;
- b. parietal;
- c. frontal;
- d. temporal;
- e. vomer.

**11. The paired bones of viscerocranium are:**

- a. nasal;
- b. zygomatics
- c. lacrimals;
- d. mandible,
- e. maxilla.

**12. The unpaired bones of viscerocranium are:**

- a. vomer;
- b. maxilla;
- c. frontal;
- d. mandible;
- e. inferior nasal concha.

**13. The skeleton of the trunk consists of:**

- a. sternum;
- b. ribs;
- c. spine;
- d. scapular belt;
- e. pelvis.

**14. At the formation of the pelvis the following bones to take part:**

- a. sacrum;
- b. the clavicle;
- c. coccyx;
- d. sternum;
- e. femur.

**15. Vertebral column:**

- a. it is made up of pieces of bones called vertebrae;
- b represents the axial skeleton of the body;

- c. fulfills double role;
- d. it is located on the center line ;
- e. comprises five regions.

**16. The type vertebrae consists of:**

- a. anterior vertebral body;
- b. posterior vertebral arch;
- c. apophysis joint;
- d. the spinal cavity;
- e. pedicle, between the body and spring.

**17. The distribution of vertebrae is as follows:**

- a. 8 cervical;
- b. 12 thoracic;
- c. 4-5 lumbar;
- d. 4-5 coccygeal;
- e. 5 sacral.

**18. The sacrum:**

- a. is a paired bone;
- b. it comes by welding the five sacral vertebra;
- c. has a trapezoidal shape;
- d. it is located on the median line;
- e. it is facing bottom side up.

**19. The sacrum articulates:**

- a. lateral with the hip bone;
- b. inferior with the coccyx;
- c. at the upper part with lumbar spine;
- d. inferior with the femur;
- e. anterior with bone from the opposite side.

**20. The coccyx:**

- a. is located in the continuation of the sacrum;
- b. superior articulates with the last lumbar vertebra;
- c. is the final segment of the spine.
- d. lower articulates with the sacrum;
- e. results from the merger of the 5 coccygeal vertebrae

**21. The skeleton of the thorax consists of:**

- a. sternum, above;
- b. 7 pairs of ribs on the sides;
- c. 12 thoracic vertebrae, posterior;
- d. pelvis, inferior;
- e. girdle.

**22. The sternum articulates with:**

- a. the first 7 pairs of ribs;
- b. humerus;
- c. clavicle;
- d. scapula;
- e. radius.

**23. The ribs present the following characters:**

- a. are located on the sides of the thorax;
- b stretch from thoracic vertebral column to the sternum;
- c. are in number of 12 pairs;
- d. have the shape of letter "S",
- e. are elongated bones.

**24. The true ribs present the following characters:**

- a. articulates with the sternum by costal cartilage;
- b. articulates with the sternum by costal cartilage VII;
- c. are represented by the first seven pairs;
- d. are represented by the pairs XI and XII;
- e. articulates directly with the sternum

**25. Skeleton of upper limb includes:**

- a. skeleton girdle;
- b. the skeleton of the forearm;
- c. the skeleton of the arm;
- d. the skeleton of the hand,
- e. the skeleton of phalanges

**26. In forming the girdle participates the following:**

- a. sternum;
- b. scapula;
- c. humerus;
- d. the clavicle;
- e. scapula.

**27. The clavicle:**

- a. is part of the shoulder girdle;
- b. it is an elongated bone;
- c. is located in the front of the chest;
- d. has the shaped of the letter V;
- e. is part of the pelvic belt.

**28. About the scapula we can say the following:**

- a. is a large bone;
- b. articulates laterally with the humerus;
- c. participates in forming the shoulder girdle;
- d. articulates posterior opposite side of the scapula;
- e. articulates, medial, with the humerus.

**29. Indicate incorrect statements:**

- a. the skeleton of the arm consists of a large bone, the humerus;
- b. the skeleton of the forearm consists of two fixed bones;
- c. proximally, the humerus articulates with the scapula,
- d. distally, the humerus articulates with the radius and ulna;
- e. humerus participates in the formation of the scapular.

**30. In forming the forearm participates the following:**

- a. two long bones;
- b. ulna, located medially;
- c. radius, located laterally;
- d. two fixed bones;
- e. humerus.

**31. *The two bones of the forearm articulate:***

- a. each other by the proximal epiphysis;
- b. proximal with humerus.
- c. each other by distal epiphysis;
- d. distal with humerus;
- e. distal with carpal bones.

**32. *Ulna articulates:***

- a. proximal with the humerus;
- b. laterally with the radius;
- c. distal with carpal bones;
- d. distal with metacarpals;
- e. laterally with the humerus.

**33. *The radius articulates proximally with:***

- a. carpal bones;
- b. humerus;
- c. metacarpals;
- d. ulna,
- e. phalanges.

**34. *The radius articulates distally with:***

- a. carpal bones;
- b. humerus;
- c. metacarpals;
- d. ulna;
- e. phalanges.

**35. *The skeleton of the hand consists of:***

- a. 15 phalanges;
- b. 8 carpal bones;
- c. five metacarpal bones;
- d. 8 tarsal bones,
- e. 14 phalanges.

**36. *The carpal bones:***

- a. are arranged in two rows;
- b. articulate with radius and ulna;
- c. articulates with the metacarpals;
- d. articulate each other;
- e. are seven.

**37. *The metacarpal bones articulate with:***

- a. the carpal bones;
- b. radius;

- c. ulna;
- d. phalanges;
- e. humerus.

**38. Lower limb skeleton consists of:**

- a. symphysis pubis;
- b. pelvic belt;
- c. sacral belt;
- d. skeleton of free lower limb;
- e. girdle.

**39. The pelvic belt:**

- a. binds the free lower limb to the trunk;
- b. is composed of the two sacral bones;
- c. is composed of the two hip bones;
- d. links the leg bones to the femur;
- e. participate in the formation of the basin.

**40. In forming the pelvis participates the following:**

- a. hip bones;
- b. femur;
- c. sacrum;
- d. thoracic spine;
- e. patella.

**41. In forming the hip bone participates the following:**

- a. sacred
- b. ischium
- c. coccyx
- d. pubis
- e. ilion

**42. The skeleton thigh comprises:**

- a. the longest bone in the body;
- b. fibula;
- c. patella;
- d. the femur;
- e. tibia.

**43. The femur articulates:**

- a. through the proximal epiphysis with the hip;
- b. through the proximal epiphysis with the patella;
- c. through the distal epiphysis with the tibia;
- d. through distal epiphysis with the fibula;
- e. through distal epiphysis with the patella.

**44. The skeleton of the shin consists of:**

- a. two long bones;
- b. tibia;
- c. fibula;
- d. two flat bones joined by a interosseous membrane,

e. radius and ulna.

**45. At the level of the skeletal of the shin, tibia:**

- a. is located medially;
- b. is located laterally;
- c. represents the bulkier bone;
- d. represents the less bulky bone;
- e. articulates with the patella.

**46. At the level of the skeletal of the shin, fibula:**

- a. is located laterally;
- b. is located medially;
- c. is the less bulky bone;
- d. represents the bulkier bone;
- e. articulates with the patella.

**47. About the two bones of the shin we can say the following:**

- a. articulate proximally between them,
- b. articulate distally between them,
- c. only the tibia articulates with the femur;
- d. articulate inferior with the metatarsals;
- e. articulate inferior with tarsals.

**48. Tibia is articulated:**

- a. laterally with fibula;
- b. through the proximal epiphysis with the femur;
- c. through the distal epiphysis with the tarsals;
- d. anterior with the kneecap;
- e. superior with the coxal.

**49. Fibula is articulated:**

- a. with the tibia;
- b. superior with the femur;
- c. superior with the kneecap;
- d. with the coxal;
- e. through the distal epiphysis with the tarsals.

**50. The skeleton of the foot is made up of:**

- a. 14 tarsal bones;
- b. 5 metatarsal bones;
- c. 14 phalanges;
- d. 8 paired bones;
- e. 8 tarsal bones.

**51. Tarsal bones articulates with:**

- a. metatarsal bones;
- b. each other;
- c. with the tibia;
- d. with the fibula;
- e. with the femur.

**52. About the patella we can say the following:**

- a. is a sesamoid bone;
- b. is located in the quadriceps muscle tendon;
- c. articulates with the distal epiphysis of the femur;
- d. articulates with tibia and fibula;
- e. participate in forming the pelvic bone.

**53. *The temporal bone:***

- a. presents like a rock;
- b. presents the external auditory canal;
- c. houses the middle ear;
- d. houses the inner ear;
- e. is part of the viscerocranium bones.

**54. *Occipital bone:***

- a. is a pair bone;
- b. is part of the viscerocranium bones;
- c. presents a hole at the level which the spinal cord continues with the medulla;
- d. is situated in the posterior part of the neurocranium;
- e. is articulated with the first cervical vertebra.

**55. *The bones perform the following roles:***

- a. the protection of some vital organs;
- b. active elements of movement;
- c. main place of hematopoietic organs;
- d. production of blood elements;
- e. antitoxin.

**56. *Bones protect some vital organs, such as:***

- a. the thoracic cavity for the heart;
- b. the cranial cavity for the spinal cord;
- c. the spinal canal for the encephalon;
- d. the pelvis for the bladder;
- e. the thoracic cavity for the liver.

**57. *In forming the cranial vault participates the following bones:***

- a. parietal;
- b. zygomatics;
- c. frontal;
- d. occipital;
- e. palate.

**58. *Proximally, ulna articulates with:***

- a. carpal bones;
- b. humerus;
- c. metacarpals;
- d. radius,
- e. phalanges.

**59. *Distally, ulna articulates with:***

- a. carpal bones;
- b. humerus;



- c. metacarpals;
- d. radius;
- e. phalanges.

**60. Radius articulates with:**

- a. proximally with humerus;
- b. medially with ulna;
- c. distally with carpal bones;
- d. distally with metacarpals;
- e. laterally with humerus.

**61. The body muscles are the following:**

- a. somatic;
- b. skeletal;
- c. smooth;
- d. visceral;
- e. multinucleated.

**62. Which of following muscles have fusiform shape:**

- a. latissimus dorsi
- b. rectus abdominis
- c. biceps brachii
- d. the great rectus abdominis
- e. triceps brachii

**63. They following muscles have quadrangular shape:**

- a. pyramidal abdominal muscle;
- b. rectus abdominis muscle;
- c. latissimus muscle;
- d. adductor longus muscle;
- e. quadriceps femoris muscle.

**64. After the prevailing size, muscles can be:**

- a. long at the forearm;
- b. large, which form the anterolateral wall of the abdomen;
- c. short, at the level of the calf;
- d. short, at the level of the arm;
- e. long , at the level of the thigh.

**65. Skeletal muscles after body segments, are divided into:**

- a. muscles of the head;
- b. muscles of the face;
- c. muscles of the trunk;
- d. muscles of the pelvic,
- e. muscles of the neck.

**66. The muscles of the head are:**

- a. at the level viscerocranium;
- b. masseter, intervening in the act of chewing;
- c. situated at the level of neurocranium;
- d. mandibular;

e. mimic muscles, that determine various facial expressions.

**67. Mimic muscles are grouped around orifices:**

- a. nasal;
- b. orbital;
- c. buccal;
- d. viscerocranium;
- e. neurocranium.

**68. Masticatory muscles are:**

- a. temporalis;
- b. orbicularis oris;
- c. masseter;
- d. of the tongue;
- e. sternocleidomastoid.

**69. The neck muscles are following:**

- a. platysma;
- b. serratus anterior;
- c. sternocleidomastoid
- d. deltoid;
- e. temporalis.

**70. Sternocleidomastoid muscle:**

- a. is located in the anterolateral neck;
- b. is located in the posterior region of the neck;
- c. is innervated by the accessory nerve;
- d. is innervated by the facial nerve,
- e. is profoundly located.

**71. Back and neck muscles are:**

- a. trapezius;
- b. square muscle;
- c. latissimus muscle;
- d. pectoralis major muscle;
- e. rhomboid muscle.

**72. Trapezius muscle:**

- a. is a common back and neck muscle;
- b. is located in the superficial level;
- c. is innervated by the accessory nerve;
- d. is a cutaneous muscles;
- e. is located in the anterolateral chest wall.

**73. In the anterolateral chest, the muscles are:**

- a. deltoid;
- b. pectoralis major;
- c. latissimus dorsi;
- d. serratus anterior,
- e. trapezoid.

**74. The muscles of the thorax are:**

- a. internal intercostals;
- b. pectoralis major;
- c. pectoralis minor;
- d. supraclavicular;
- e. deltoid.

**75. The abdominal muscles are the following:**

- a. rectus abdominis;
- b. trapezoid;
- c. external oblique;
- d. latissimus dorsi;
- e. internal oblique.

**76. At the base of the thorax are:**

- a. a long muscle;
- b. internal intercostal muscles;
- c. external oblique muscle;
- d. internal oblique muscle;
- e. diaphragm.

**77. Diaphragm:**

- a. is a long muscle;
- b. separates the chest cavity from the abdominal;
- c. has the shape of a cupola ;
- d. has a concave face towards the thorax;
- e. has a convex face towards the abdominalis.

**78. The upper limb presents the following muscle groups:**

- a. shoulder muscles;
- b. arm muscles;
- c. forearm and hand muscles;
- d. plant muscles;
- e. muscles grouped around the coxofemoral joint.

**79. Arm muscles are:**

- a. biceps brachii;
- b. triceps sural;
- c. triceps brachii;
- d. supinator;
- e. coracobrachialis.

**80. The deltoid muscle is located:**

- a. at the shoulder;
- b. under the tegument;
- c. on the posterior side of the arm;
- d. profoundly, at the level of the posterior side of the forearm;
- e. at the base of the thorax.

**81. The anterior muscles of the forearm are:**

- a. flexor muscles of fingers;

- b pronator teres of hand;
- c. extensor muscles of fingers;
- d. supinator;
- e. circumduction.

**82. Posterior muscles of the forearm are:**

- a. extensor muscles of the forearm;
- b. pronator teres of hand;
- c. extensor muscles of fingers;
- d. flexor muscles of forearm;
- e. flexor muscles of fingers.

**83. The muscles at the level of the hand:**

- a. are located only on the palmar;
- b. are located only on the dorsal;
- c. are located at the level of the interosseous spaces;
- d. are located in the spaces between the metacarpal;
- e. are poorly developed in the palmar region.

**84. The lower limb presents the following muscle groups:**

- a. muscles around the hip joint;
- b. thigh muscles and knee;
- c. the calf muscles;
- d. muscles of the foot and hand;
- e. the muscles of the pelvis.

**85. The following muscles are on the anterior side of the thigh:**

- a. the tailor's muscle;
- b. semitendinosus;
- c. quadriceps femoris muscle;
- d. femoral biceps;
- e. semimembranosus muscle.

**86. The tailor's muscle:**

- a. is the shortest muscle in the body;
- b. crosses the anterior thigh diagonally;
- c. is innervated by the accessory nerve;
- d. is located in the anterior part of the thigh;
- e. it is located under the quadriceps.

**87. Quadriceps muscle:**

- a. is located in the anterior compartment of thigh;
- b. is located in the posterior compartment the thigh;
- c. is located under the tailor muscle;
- d. is innervated by the brachial plexus;
- e. it is located above the tailor muscle.

**88. The following muscles are on the posterior side of the thigh:**

- a. femoral triceps;
- b. semitendinosus;
- c. posterior tibial;

- d. semimembranosus;
- e. tailor.

**89. The medial thigh muscles are:**

- a. great adductor muscle;
- b. medial straight muscle;
- c. long adductor;
- d. muscle that performs the proximity of thighs muscles;
- e. muscle that performs the distance of thighs muscles;

**90. The calf muscles are the following:**

- a. flexor muscles fingers;
- b. finger extensor muscles;
- c. pronator teres of foot;
- d. supinator of foot;
- e. adducts.

**91. On the anterior side of the calf muscle are located the following muscles:**

- a. tibialis anterior muscle,
- b. extensor digitorum muscle,
- c. flexor muscles of the fingers;
- d. triceps surae muscle;
- e. soleus muscle.

**92. On the lateral side of the calf muscle are located the following muscles:**

- a. long peroneal muscle;
- b. short peroneal muscle;
- c. lateral peroneal muscle;
- d. adducts;
- e. soleus.

**93. On the posterior side of the calf muscle are located the following muscles:**

- a. soleus;
- b. biceps femoral;
- c. semitendinos;
- d. gastrocnemian,
- e. posterior tibial.

**94. On the posterior side of the calf muscle are located the following muscles:**

- a. flexor muscles of the fingers;
- b. extensor digitorum muscle,
- c. triceps surae muscle;
- d. biceps femoral;
- e. long peroneal muscle.

**95. By the action, calf muscles have the following groups:**

- a. pronator;
- b. flexor;
- c. extensors;

- d. abductor;
- e. supinator.

**96. Leg muscles are:**

- a. situated only on the plantar side;
- b. plantar;
- c. circular;
- d. extensor digitorum,
- e. situated on the plantar and dorsal side.