



Q1: Choose the letter that gives correct answer for the following statements:

1- The complete skeleton of the head comprises the skull, the mandible or lower jaw bone, and the-----.

a- Hyoid apparatus.

b- Larynx.

c- Pharynx.

d- Tongue.

2- The skull is a variety of many bones, paired but some median and unpaired, that fit closely together to form a single rigid structure by narrow strips of-----.

a- Fibrous tissue.

b- Cartilagenous tissue.

c- Bone tissue.

d- Muscles.

3- In the dorsal surface of skull of the horse greatest width of this surface is at the level of-----.

a- The nasal bone

b- Incisive bone.

c- Cranial region.

d- The orbit.

4- In the skull of the dog the caudal nasal aperture is long and narrow and are not divided by the-----.

a- Vomer bone.

- b- Palatine bone.
- c- Pterygoid bone.
- d- Orbit.

5- In the ventral surface of the skull of the dog there is a large size and rounded shape of the-----.

- a- Tympanic bulla.
- b- Lacrimal bulla.
- c- Chonae.
- d- Orbit.

6- The nasal cavity is divided into right and left halves by -----

- a- Nasal septum.
- b- Soft palate.
- c- Hard palate.
- d- Larynx.

7- ----- is description of the muscles and accessory structures that function to put the bones and joints into useful motion.

- a- Myology.
- b- Osteology.
- c- Syndesmology.
- d- All the above.

8- The head of epididymis take 1/3 of free border of testis of Billy goat and form ----- shape.

- a- Slit-like.
- b- Fissure-like.
- c- Sulcus-like.
- d- Cap-like.

9- Epimysium is a connective tissue surrounding-----.

- a- Smooth muscles.
- b- Skeletal muscles.
- c- Cardiac muscles.
- d- Smooth and cardiac muscles.

10- -----protect of the internal viscera like the abdominal viscera.

- a- Smooth muscles.
- b- Cardiac muscles.
- c- Skeletal muscles.
- d-All the above.

11- ----- called when the muscle belly come directly from the bone.

- a- Fleshy attachment.
- b- Digastric attachment.
- c- Tendinous attachment.
- d- Fusiform attachment.

12- The muscle action depends on the:

- a- How the muscle crosses a joint.
- b- Number of joints crossed by the muscle.
- c- The shape of the joints.
- d- All the above.

13- ----- is a sheath or layer of fibrous connective tissue lies deep to skin or around muscles.

- a- Sessamoid bones.
- b- Synovial bursae.
- c- Fasciae.
- d- Synovial sheath of tendons.

14- Olecranon bursa between the skin and olecranon tuberosity of ulna related to -----,

- a- Deep synovial bursa.
- b- Synovial sheath of tendons.
- c- Fasciae.
- d- Superficial synovial bursa.

15- ----- prevent the sever friction of the muscle tendon with the bones.

- a- Deep synovial bursa.
- b- Synovial sheath of tendons.
- c- Fasciae.
- d- Superficial synovial bursa.

16- The description of the viscera (digestive, respiratory ---etc.) called:

- a- Neurology.
- b- Syndesmology.
- c- Splanchnology.
- d- Myology

17- The consideration of the anatomical facts in their relation to surgery, physical diagnosis and other practical branches called:

- a- Applied anatomy.
- b- Clinical and functional anatomy.
- c- Microanatomy.
- d- A&B.

18- Towards the median plane is called:

- a- Proximal.
- b- Lateral.
- c- Medial.
- d- Distal.

19- The autonomic nervous system part of the:

- a- Somatic nervous system.
- b- Peripheral nervous system.
- c- Central nervous system.
- d- All the above.

20- ----- is situated in the pons and the medulla oblongata at the base of the cerebellum.

- a- The third ventricle.
- b- The right lateral ventricle.
- c- The fourth ventricle
- d- The left lateral ventricle.

21- The peritoneal part that connect the intestine with the dorsal abdominal wall called:

- a- Omentum.
- b- Pleura.
- c- Mesentery.
- d- Ligament.

22- The ruminal papillae are well developed in ventral ruminal sac, but absent at:

- a- Ruminal recess.
- b- Ventral sac.
- c- Caudovertral blind sac.
- d- Ruminal pillars.

23- Jejunum lies at left dorsal part of abdominal cavity mingling with descending colon in:

- a- Dog.
- b- Ruminants.

- c- Horse.
- d- None of them.

24- Tensor veli palatini is a muscle of:

- a- Pharynx.
- b- Tongue.
- c- Mastication.
- d- Soft palate.

25- Dilator muscle of the pharynx called:

- a- Stylopharyngeus rostralis muscle.
- b- Stylopharyngeus caudalis muscle.
- c- Cricopharyngeus muscle.
- d- Thyropharyngeus muscle.

26- The opening that join the true stomach of sheep with the duodenum, controlled by:

- a- Cardiac sphincter.
- b- Pyloric sphincter.
- c- Vela abomasica.
- d- Torus pyloricus.

27- The para-nasal diverticulum is present in:

- a- Large ruminants.
- b- Cat.
- c- Dog.
- d- Horse.

28- From -----, the laryngeal artery and nerve enter the larynx.

- a- Oval foramen.
- b- Optic foramen.
- c- Ethmoid foramen.

d- Thyroid foramen.

29- The base of epiglottis connects with thyroid cartilage by:

a- Laryngeal prominence.

b- Thyroid protuberance.

c- Cuniform process.

d- Petiolus.

30- ----- is divided in horse & dog into two muscles.

a- Cricothyroideus muscle.

b- Cricoarytenoideus dorsalis muscle.

c- Arytenoideus transversus muscle.

d- Thyroarytenoideus muscle.

31- The laryngeal mucosa of laryngeal vestibule of dog & horse forms a lateral evagination in the lateral wall called ----- from outside.

a- Laryngeal saccules.

b- Laryngeal prominence.

c- Thyroid protuberance.

d- Cuniform process.

32- Nutritional blood vessels of the lungs are:

a- Pulmonary artery and vein.

b- Common carotid artery and vein.

c- External jugular artery and vein.

d- Bronchoesophageal artery and vein.

33- In large ruminants, the heart extend from:

a- 2nd inter costal space to the 5th inter costal space.

b- 1st inter costal space to the 5th inter costal space.

c- 2nd inter costal space to the 7th inter costal space.

d- 3rd 2nd inter costal space to the 5th inter costal space.

34- -----is a vascular structure of extreme importance that drains blood from the caudal walls of the thorax and abdomen.

- a- Cranial vena cava.
- b- Caudal vena cava.
- c- External jugular vein.
- d- Azygous vein.

35- The first branch of the aortic arch is called:

- a- Pulmonary trunk.
- b- Aorta.
- c- Median sacral artery.
- d- Brachiocephalic trunk.

36- Ovaries are located in the abdominal cavity caudal to the kidney in:

- a- Cow.
- b- Sheep.
- c- Goat.
- d- Mare.

37- Proper ligament of ovary is a strong band connecting the ovary with the mesometrium in:

- a- Cow.
- b- Bitch.
- c- She-camel.
- d- Mare.

38- The mesometrium attached the uterus to sub-lumbar region in:

- a- Cow.
- b- Sheep.
- c- Goat.

d- Mare.

39- _____ is a peritoneal fold. In cow consist of two layers while in sheep and goat consist of one layer.

a- Proper ligament.

b- Round ligament.

c- Mesosalpinx.

d- Intercornual ligament.

40- The number of the openings in the body of the uterus are:

a- 3 openings.

b- 2 openings.

c- 4 openings.

d- 5 openings.

41- The caudal portion of the cervix projects for a short distance into the vagina to form:

a- Vestibule.

b- Cervical canal.

c- Fornix vaginae.

d- Portio vaginalis.

42- Renal pelvis present in most animals except:

a- Horse.

b- Small ruminants.

c- Dog.

d- Large ruminants.

43- The type of the kidneys in horse is:

a- Smooth multilobar.

b- Smooth unilobar.

c- Fissure multilobar.

d- Fissure unilobar.

44- The ureter passes through the dorsal wall of urinary bladder at -----
to preventing the back flow of urine.

a- Acute angle.

b- Right angle.

c- Obtuse angle.

d- Straight angle.

45- In female of ----- has sub urethral diverticular. it presents
below the external urethral orifice.

a- Cow.

b- Mare.

c- Ewe.

d- Cat.

46- The scrotum presents in the perineum region in:

a- Stallion.

b- Bull.

c- Ram.

d- Dog.

47- In all domestic animals except the pig, the ductus deferens ending by thick
end part called:

a- Ampulla of ductus deferens.

b- Seminal colliculus.

c- Mesoductus deferens.

d- Vas deferens.

48- ----- is one of contents of spermatic cord.

a- Mesoverium.

b- Mesosalpinx.

c- Mesometrium.

d- Mesorichium.

49- ----- its coils of testicular vein located at beginning of inguinal canal on spermatic cord which play important role in thermoregulation of testis.

a- Pampiniform plexus.

b- Lumber plexus.

c- Brachial plexus.

d- Lymphatic plexus.

50- Musculo-cavernous type of penis present in:

a- Stallion.

b- Bull.

c- Ram.

d- Camel.

51- Intercalated disc related to the-----.

a- Skeletal muscles.

b- Smooth muscles.

c- Cardiac muscles.

d- No one of above.

52- Epineurium is a connective tissue surrounding-----.

a- Smooth muscles.

b- Skeletal muscles.

c- Cardiac muscles.

d- Nerve trunk.

53- A group of nerve fibers inside CNS:

a- Tract.

b- Nerve trunk.

c- Ganglia.

d- Nuclei.

54- The sublingual salivary gland is composed of:

- a- Seromucous acini.
- b- Serous acini.
- c- Mucous acini.
- d- Ductless acini.

55- Collecting ducts of kidney are lined with:

- a- Simple cuboidal epithelium.
- b- Transitional epithelium.
- c- Pseudostratified columnar epithelium.
- d- Squamous epithelium.

56- Peyer's patches are found in the:

- a- Jejunum.
- b- Duodenum.
- c- Ileum.
- d- Colon.

57- Spermiogenesis is a process of:

- a- Transformation of spermatid into spermatozoa.
- b- Maturation and division of spermatocyte that results in spermatids.
- c- Spermatogonia develop into spermatocytes.
- d- Meiotic division of spermatocyte.

58- Which of the following organs would you most likely find elastic cartilage?

- a- External ear (pinna).
- b- Developing long bone.
- c- Larynx.
- d- Trachea.

59- Which type of following lingual papillae are mechanical?

- a- Fungiform papillae.
- b- Conical papillae.
- c- Circumvallate papillae.
- d- Foliate papillae.

60- Which type of plexus is located between the layers of intestinal tunica muscularis?

- a- Myenteric plexus (Auerbachs plexus).
- b- Meissner's plexus.
- c- Cardiac plexus.
- d- Venous plexus.

61- Axons are:

- a- Usually more numerous than dendrites.
- b- Transmitters of impulses towards the perikarya.
- c- Transmitters of impulses out of the perikarya.
- d- Usually have many branches.

62- The interstitial tissue of the testis contains:

- a- Sertoli cells.
- b- Leydig cells.
- c- Spermatogenic cells.
- d- All the above.

63- Brunner's gland and Peyer's patches are absent in the:

- a- Jejunum.
- b- Duodenum.
- c- Ileum.
- d- Colon.

64- Bile produced by the liver is stored and concentrated by the reabsorption of water and inorganic salts in the:

- a- Pancreas.
- b- Gallbladder.
- c- Liver.
- d- Spleen.

65- Where is mesothelium found?

- a- Tunica mucosa.
- b- Tunica muscularis externa.
- c- Tunica serosa.
- d- Tunica submucosa.

66- The endocrine portions of the pancreas represented by:

- a- Serous secretory unit.

b- Islets of Langerhans.

c- Ductile system.

d- Pars nervosa.

67- Meissner's nerve plexus are found in:

a- Tunica submucosa.

b- Tunica muscularis.

c- Tunica serosa.

d- Tunica mucosa.

68- Which region are goblet cells most numerous?

a- Esophagus.

b- Small intestine.

c- Large intestine.

d- Anal canal.

69- The lining epithelium of ureter is:

a- Simple cuboidal epithelium.

b- Simple columnar epithelium.

c- Transitional epithelium.

d- Stratified squamous epithelium.

70- Spermatids very small cells, located:

a- Near the lumen of the seminiferous tubules.

b- Near the basement membrane of the seminiferous tubules.

c- Outside the seminiferous tubules.

d- Near spermatogonia.

71- Which of the following hormones are produced by the islets of Langerhans?

a- Insulin.

b- Secretin.

c- Pancreozymin.

d- Serotonin.

72- The usual routine stain used for Histology is:

a- Wright stain.

b- Hematoxylin and eosin stain.

c- Masson's trichrome stain.

d- PAS stain.

73- Juxtamedullary nephrons is found near the renal medulla whose loop of Henle extend deep into the renal medulla is predominant in:

a- Cat.

b- Camel.

c- Cattle.

d- Pig.

74- Tunica mucosa-submucosa of ureter contain tubular mucus glands in

a- Equine (horse).

b- Cat.

c- Cattle.

d- Sheep.

75- The pulmonary cell that responsible gas exchange is:

a- Pneumocyte type I or squamous alveolar epithelial cell.

b- Pneumocyte type II or granular (great) alveolar epithelial cell.

c- Alveolar macrophages.

d- Goblet cell.

76- A group of nerve cells (neurons) inside CNS:

a- Tract.

b- Nerve trunk.

c- Ganglia.

d- Nuclei.

77- A group of nerve cells (neurons) outside CNS:

a- Tract.

b- Nerve trunk.

c- Ganglia.

d- Nuclei.

78- Elastic arteries, such as the aorta, a relatively have:

a- Thick tunica media rich in elastic fibers and few smooth muscle cells .

b- Thick tunica media rich in smooth muscle cells but few elastic fibers.

c- Thick tunica adventitia rich in smooth muscle cells but few elastic fibers.

d- Thick tunica intima rich in smooth muscle cells but few elastic fibers.

79- The vasa vasorum are found only in:

a- The tunica intima of large arteries.

b- The tunica adventitia of large arteries.

c- The tunica adventitia of large veins.

d- The tunica media of large vein.

80- The portal canals or portal areas of liver consist of:

a- Branch of the hepatic artery.

b- Branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery and a bile ductile.

c- Branches of the portal vein.

d- Branch of pancreatic duct.

81- The chemical (gustatory) lingual papillae that have the taste bud are:

a- Filiform papillae.

b- Conical papillae.

c- Fungiform papillae.

d- Lenticular papillae.

82- The penis of dogs and cats is best classified as:

a- Fibroelastic type.

b- Intermediate type.

c- Vascular type.

d- Muscular type.

83- The ductus epididymis is lined with:

a- Pseudostratified columnar epithelium with non-motile (stereocilia).

b- Transitional epithelium.

c- Stratified squamous epithelium (keratinized).

d- Simple cuboidal epithelium.

84- The parotid salivary gland is composed of:

- a- Seromucous acini.
- b- Serous acini.
- c- Mucous acini.
- d- Endocrine secretion.

85- The supporting cell in peripheral nervous system responsible for formation of myelin sheath of nerve fibers is:

- a- Schwann cell (lemmocyte).
- b- Astrocyte.
- c- Oligodentrocyte.
- d- Microglia.

86- Muscle fibers within the scrotum play an important role in the regulation of testicular temperature it's called:

- a- Tunica dartos.
- b- Tunica albuginea.
- c- Ttunica muscularis.
- d- Tunica vasculosa.

87- Bulbourethral glands, is tubuloalveolar gland which absent in:

- a- Bull.
- b- Stallion.
- c- Dog.
- d- Cat.

88- Leydig cells are:

- a- Endocrine cells secrete testosterone present as clusters.
- b- Located inside the seminiferous tubules with sertoli cells.
- c- Produce progesterone under the influence of LH.
- d- Produce estrogen.

89- Choose the correct phrase of the following:

- a- If put RBCs in hypotonic solution they shrink and show notches.
- b- If put RBC in hypertonic solution they shrink and show notches.
- c- If put RBCs in hypotonic solution they swell then rupture.
- d- No changes.

90- Simple columnar epithelium cover the:

- a- Oral cavity.
- b- Anus.
- c- Small intestine.
- d- Esophagus.

91- In pancreas, the glucagon hormone produce by:

- a- Bata cells.
- b- Dalta cells.
- c- Alpha cells.
- d- Pancreatic polypeptide cells.

92- Villi are fingerlike projections of the lamina propria of the mucosa that extend in the lumen of:

- a- Esophagus.
- b- Stomach.
- c- Small intestine.
- d- Small and large intestine.

93- Stomach is lined by:

- a- Cuboidal epithelium.
- b- Transitional epithelium.
- c- Squamous epithelium.
- d- Columnar epithelium.

94- All of the following are organs of the digestive system except the:

- a- Spleen.
- b- Liver.
- c- Pancreas.
- d- Tongue.

95- Which of the following cell is a nervous macrophage?

- a- Microglia.
- b- Kupffer cells.
- c- Dust cell.
- d- Langerhans cell.

96- Which type of salivary glands contains mainly serous acini?

- a- Sublingual salivary glands.
- b- Submandibular salivary glands.
- c- Parotid salivary glands.
- d- Palatine salivary glands.

97- Nephrons that located near the cortico-medullary junction of kidney called:

- a- Cortical nephrons.
- b- Juxtaglomerular nephrons.
- c- Juxtamedullary nephrons.
- d- Subcapsular nephrons.

98- Podocytes are:

- a- Epithelial cells lining collecting duct.
- b- Found in the juxtaglomerular apparatus.
- c- Part of the visceral layer of Bowman's capsule.
- d- Part of the parietal layer of Bowman's capsule.

99- The compact ball of capillaries in a nephron is called:

- a- The glomerular capsule.
- b- The vasa recta.
- c- The glomerulus.
- d- Mesangial cells.

100- The respiratory region in nasal cavity is lined by:

- a- Stratified squamous epithelium.
- b- Simple columnar epithelium.
- c- Pseudostratified columnar epithelium.
- d- Stratified columnar epithelium.



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