

全国高等学校配套教材

英文版

人体解剖学 习题集

主 编 柏树令



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前言

盼望已久的全国高等学校教材配套教材英文版《人体解剖学习题集》终于问世了,这是本专业的百花园里又绽放的一朵小花,可喜可贺。随着当今世界国际科学技术知识大循环已经形成浪潮,势不可挡;同时我国的8年制教育已在20多所名校开办,7年制教育已在50多所高校运行,这些长学制教育已初具规模。本科5年制和长学制的双语教学都迫切需要一本适合中国国情的人体解剖学英文习题集。因此本习题集的出版具有开拓性和创新性,在推动解剖学科建设的发展过程中它一定会起到促进作用。本习题集以A1型题(788题)、正误判断题(354题)、名词解释(198题)和问答题(187题)为主,另外增加了A2型题(125题)和B1型题(169题)。每章后配有标准答案以便读者参考。本习题集定位于5年制本科生和长学制的医学生使用,也可作为各层次医生和解剖学教师的参考。

在本书编写过程中,许多专家学者呕心沥血、日夜兼程、不辞辛苦地工作,尤其是主审人丁士海教授,年逾古稀仍然精神矍铄,对本书字斟句酌,体现出情系解剖、无私奉献的老一代专家学者求真务实的风范。总之,作为国内第一本全英文《人体解剖学习题集》是全体编委血汗的沉淀和智慧与劳动的结晶,是献给在科学发展观大旗下奋发进取,努力拼搏,为中华民族医学科学复兴而奋斗的医学科学工作者的助推器和催化剂。我们相信,本书的出版一定会“一石激起千层浪”,为一批好的英文习题集的创新编撰开一个好头,做一份铺垫。

正因为是第一本全英文习题集,尽管各位编委竭尽全力,肯定会有疏漏之处。育人需精品,任何疏漏都是不允许的,恳请使用者斧正更新、不吝赐教,以便日后再次印刷时更臻完善。此书也献给那些为中国解剖学科学技术与国际先进水平接轨而无私奉献的人们。

主编 柏树令

2008年1月于沈阳

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Osteology

Multiple Choice Questions

A1

1. In adults, the radius is to the ulna, as the _____.
 - A. tibia is to the femur
 - B. fibula is to the ulna
 - C. fibula is to the tibia
 - D. humerus is to the femur
 - E. None of the above
2. Which of the following bones is/are not part of the pectoral girdle and its appendages?
 - A. humerus
 - B. carpals
 - C. phalanges
 - D. ulna
 - E. coccyx
3. The anatomical neck of the humerus lies _____.
 - A. where the expanded upper end joins the shaft
 - B. between the greater and lesser tuberosities
 - C. at the deltoid tuberosity
 - D. immediately below the head
 - E. just above the bicipital groove
4. The medial surface of the calcaneus has a large shelf-like process called the _____.
 - A. peroneal tubercle
 - B. anterior tubercle
 - C. sustentaculum tali
 - D. medial tubercle
 - E. lateral tubercle
5. The styloid process projects downward and forward from the _____.
 - A. occipital bone
 - B. temporal bone
 - C. sphenoid bone

- D. palatine bone
- E. hyoid bone
- 6. The optic canal is an opening in the _____.
 - A. frontal bone
 - B. occipital bone
 - C. petrous part of the temporal bone
 - D. lesser wing of the sphenoid bone
 - E. squamous part of the temporal bone
- 7. The hypoglossal canal is located in the _____.
 - A. squamous part of the temporal bone
 - B. frontal bone
 - C. occipital bone
 - D. sphenoid bone
 - E. parietal bone
- 8. The foramen rotundum is located in the _____.
 - A. greater wing of the sphenoid bone
 - B. frontal bone
 - C. petrous part of the temporal bone
 - D. occipital bone
 - E. lesser wing of the sphenoid bone
- 9. The orbital margins are bounded by the frontal bone superiorly, the _____ bone laterally, the maxilla and zygomatic bone inferiorly, and the processes of the maxilla and frontal bone medially.
 - A. greater wing of the sphenoid
 - B. maxilla
 - C. parietal
 - D. lesser wing of the sphenoid
 - E. zygomatic
- 10. The carotid canal is located in the _____.
 - A. frontal bone
 - B. petrous part of the temporal bone
 - C. occipital bone
 - D. greater wing of the sphenoid bone
 - E. parietal bone
- 11. The ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve leaves the skull through the _____.
 - A. pterygopalatine foramen
 - B. foramen ovale
 - C. foramen rotundum
 - D. superior orbital fissure
 - E. inferior orbital fissure

12. The maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve leaves the skull through the _____.
A. foramen spinosum
B. foramen rotundum
C. superior orbital fissure
D. foramen ovale
E. jugular foramen
13. The foramen magnum is located in the _____.
A. sphenoid bone
B. temporal bone
C. parietal bone
D. frontal bone
E. occipital bone
14. The seventh cervical vertebra is characterized by having _____.
A. an odontoid process
B. a large transverse foramen
C. a heart-shaped body
D. a massive body
E. the longest spinous process
15. The sixth thoracic vertebra is characterized by _____.
A. its heart-shaped body
B. its bifid spinous process
C. its massive body
D. having the superior articular processes facing medially and those of the inferior articular process facing laterally
E. its thick lamina
16. The characteristic feature of the second cervical vertebra is its _____.
A. absent body
B. odontoid process
C. heart-shaped body
D. massive body
E. bifid spinous process
17. The characteristic feature of the first cervical vertebra is its _____.
A. odontoid process
B. massive body
C. absent body
D. long spinous process
E. absent foramen transversarium
18. The characteristic feature of the fifth lumbar vertebra is its _____.
A. heart-shaped body
B. rounded vertebral foramen

- C. small pedicles
 - D. massive body
 - E. short and thick transverse process
19. The costal margin is formed by the _____.
A. sixth, eighth, and tenth ribs
B. inner margins of the first ribs
C. edge of the xiphoid process
D. costal cartilages of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs
E. costal cartilages of the seventh to the tenth ribs and the ends of the cartilages of the eleventh and twelfth ribs
20. The clavicle articulates with the _____ laterally.
A. coracoid process
B. superior angle of the scapula
C. acromion
D. base of the spine of the scapula
E. glenoid fossa
21. The foramen spinosum is located in the _____.
A. sphenoid bone
B. occipital bone
C. frontal bone
D. petrous part of the temporal bone
E. squamous part of the temporal bone
22. The lateral end of the spine of scapula forms the _____.
A. acromion
B. glenoid fossa
C. coracoid process
D. suprascapular notch
E. superior angle of the scapula
23. The scapula is a flat triangular bone that lies on the posterior chest wall between the _____.
A. first and sixth ribs
B. second and seventh ribs
C. third and eighth ribs
D. fourth and ninth ribs
E. fifth and tenth ribs
24. Above the trochlea of the humerus anteriorly is the _____.
A. coronoid fossa
B. radial fossa
C. capitulum
D. olecranon fossa

- E. deltoid tuberosity
25. The dorsal tubercle of the radius is situated _____.
A. just below the head
B. on the posterior surface of the distal end
C. on the lateral margin of the distal end
D. on the interosseous border
E. halfway down on the lateral side of the shaft
26. The olecranon process of the ulna lies _____.
A. at the distal end of the bone
B. halfway down the lateral border
C. halfway down the medial border
D. at the proximal end
E. below the radial notch
27. The following bones form the proximal row of carpal bones except _____.
A. lunate
B. pisiform
C. scaphoid
D. triquetral
E. trapezium
28. Which one of the following is not a part of the appendicular skeleton?
A. ribs
B. fibula
C. humerus
D. scapula
E. radius
29. The following statements concerning the bony pelvis are correct except which one?
A. when the patient is in the standing position, the anterior superior iliac spines lie vertically above the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis
B. very little movement is possible at the sacrococcygeal joint
C. the false pelvis helps guide the fetus into the true pelvis during labor
D. the female sex hormones cause a relaxation of the ligaments of the pelvis during pregnancy
E. obliteration of the cavity of the sacroiliac joint often occurs in both sexes after middle age
30. Clinicians define the thoracic outlet as _____.
A. the lower opening in the thoracic cage
B. the gap between the crura of the diaphragm
C. the esophageal opening in the diaphragm
D. the upper opening in the thoracic cage
E. the gap between the sternal and costal origins of the diaphragm

31. The posterior surface of the tibia shows an oblique line for the attachment of the soleus muscle. The line is referred to as the _____.
A. interosseous line
B. popliteal line
C. marginal line
D. soleal line
E. malleolar line
32. At the junction of the anterior border of the tibia with the upper end is the _____ for the attachment of the patellar ligament.
A. tibial plateau
B. medial condyle
C. intercondylar eminence
D. medial malleolus
E. tibial tuberosity
33. The lower end of the fibula forms the triangular _____.
A. lateral malleolus
B. medial malleolus
C. styloid process
D. interosseous border
E. malleolar fossa
34. The head of the talus has an oval convex articular surface for articulation with the _____.
A. cuboid bone
B. medial cuneiform bone
C. intermediate cuneiform bone
D. navicular bone
E. calcaneum
35. The two parietal bones articulate with each other in the midline at the _____.
A. lambdoid suture
B. sagittal suture
C. coronal suture
D. squamotympanic suture
E. pterion
36. The fifth metatarsal bone has a prominent tubercle on its base for the attachment of the _____.
A. peroneus brevis muscle
B. flexor digitorum longus muscle
C. flexor digiti minimi brevis
D. peroneus longus muscle
E. peroneus tertius muscle
37. Which of the following is not a function of bones?
-

- A. providing protection
 - B. providing support
 - C. allowing flexible and controlled movement
 - D. providing a storehouse of inorganic salts
 - E. providing a non living "concrete" architecture
38. Which statement is not true about the development of bone in humans?
- A. bone breakdown and replacement occur throughout life
 - B. a primary ossification center forms in the middle of a long bone
 - C. a secondary ossification center forms at the ends of a long bone
 - D. bones may form within cartilage model or within a membrane matrix
 - E. a cartilaginous disk remains between the primary and secondary ossification centers until old age
39. The bones of the wrist are called the _____.
- A. tarsals
 - B. carpals
 - C. metatarsals
 - D. metacarpals
 - E. phalanges
40. Which of the following bones is/are not part of the axial skeleton?
- A. ribs
 - B. skull
 - C. sternum
 - D. scapula
 - E. vertebrae
41. Which of the following is not true about the vertebrae?
- A. They help protect the spinal cord
 - B. They are part of the appendicular skeleton
 - C. They form the dorsal backbone
 - D. They help form 4 curvatures of the spine
 - E. They are separated by intervertebral discs
42. The correct order of regions of vertebra is _____.
- A. thoracic-lumbar-sacrum-cervical-coccyx
 - B. cervical-lumbar-sacrum-thoracic-coccyx
 - C. cervical-thoracic-lumbar-sacrum-coccyx
 - D. lumbar-sacrum-cervical-thoracic-coccyx
 - E. sacrum-cervical-thoracic-lumbar-coccyx

A2

1. Although both tympanic membranes appear normal, fluid is observed in both middle ears. The right ear also suffers a moderate hearing loss. Ear involvement in this case

- may best be explained by spread of infection from the tonsils via the _____.
- A. facial canal
 - B. foramen ovale
 - C. pharyngotympanic tube
 - D. external auditory meatus
 - E. internal auditory meatus
2. A 26-year-old accountant trips over a brief case and falls onto his outstretched hand. You suspect a fracture of a carpal bone. Which of the following is most likely fractured?
- A. pisiform
 - B. lunate
 - C. triquetrum
 - D. scaphoid
 - E. capitate
3. An 18-year-old boy was suspected of having leukemia. It was decided to confirm the diagnosis by performing a bone marrow biopsy. The following statements concerning this procedure are correct except which one?
- A. Red bone marrow specimens can be obtained from the sternum or the iliac crests
 - B. The biopsy was taken from the lower end of the tibia
 - C. At birth, the marrow of all bones of the body is red and hematopoietic
 - D. The blood-forming activity of bone marrow in many long bones gradually lessens with age, and the red marrow is gradually replaced by yellow marrow
 - E. By the time the person becomes adult, red marrow is restricted to the bones of the skull, the vertebral column, the thoracic cage, the girdle bones, and the head of the humerus and femur
4. During a little league game one of the players accidentally struck her teammate with her bat. When the bat hit the boy's arm there was an audible crack and the boy fell to the ground in pain. Luckily, one of the mothers watching was a physician and she rushed to the boy's aid. Quick examination showed that the boy had a closed fracture in his upper arm. After watching him abduct and rotate the arm, she diagnosed damage to the axillary nerve. Damage to this nerve normally occurs when injury is located at the _____.
- A. lateral epicondyle of the humerus
 - B. medial epicondyle of the humerus
 - C. anatomical neck of the humerus
 - D. surgical neck of the humerus
 - E. deltoid tuberosity of the humerus
5. A heavily built, middle-aged man running down a flight of stone steps misjudged the position of one of the steps and fell suddenly onto his buttocks. Following the fall, he complained of severe bruising of the area of the cleft between the buttocks and
-

persistent pain in this area. The following statements concerning this patient are correct except which?

- A. The lower end of the vertebral column was traumatized by the stone step
 - B. The coccyx can be palpated beneath the skin in the natal cleft
 - C. The anterior surface of the coccyx cannot be felt clinically
 - D. The coccyx is usually severely bruised or fractured
 - E. The pain is felt in the distribution of dermatomes S_4 and S_5
6. An elderly woman was run over by an automobile as she was crossing the road. Radiographic examination of the pelvis in the Emergency Department of the local hospital revealed a fracture of the ilium and iliac crest on the left side. The following statements about fractures of the pelvis are correct except which?
- A. Fractures of the ilium have little displacement
 - B. Displacement is prevented by the presence of the iliacus and the gluteal muscles on the inner and outer surfaces of this bone, respectively
 - C. If two fractures occur in the ring forming the true pelvis, the fracture will be unstable and displacement will occur
 - D. Fractures of the true pelvis do not cause injury to the pelvic viscera
 - E. The post-vertebral and abdominal muscles are responsible for elevating the lateral part of the pelvis should two fractures occur
7. A pregnant woman visited an antenatal clinic. A vaginal examination revealed that the sacral promontory could be easily palpated and that the diagonal conjugate measured less than 10 cm. The following statements concerning this examination are correct except which?
- A. Normally it is difficult or impossible to feel the sacral promontory by means of a vaginal examination
 - B. The normal diagonal conjugate measures about 25 cm
 - C. This patient's pelvis was flattened anteroposteriorly, and the sacral promontory projected too far forward
 - D. It is likely that this patient would have an obstructed labor
 - E. This patient was advised to have a cesarean section
8. A 26-year-old man was running across a field when he caught his right foot in a rabbit hole. As he fell, the right foot was violently rotated laterally and oververted. On attempting to stand, he could place no weight on his right foot. On examination by a physician, the right ankle was considerably swollen, especially on the lateral side. After further examination, including a radiograph of the ankle, a diagnosis of severe fracture dislocation of the ankle joint was made. The following statements concerning this patient are correct except which?
- A. This type of fracture dislocation is caused by forced external rotation and overversion of the foot.
 - B. The talus is externally rotated against the lateral malleolus of the fibula, causing it

- to fracture.
- C. The torsion effect on the lateral malleolus produces a spiral fracture.
 - D. The medial ligament of the ankle joint is strong and never ruptures.
 - E. If the talus is forced to move farther laterally and continues to rotate, the posterior inferior margin of the tibia will be sheared off.
9. Infection may spread from the nasal cavity to the meninges along the olfactory nerves. Olfactory fibers pass from the mucosa of the nasal cavity to the olfactory bulb via the _____.
A. semilunar hiatus
B. cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone
C. anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina
D. sphenopalatine foramen
E. nasociliary nerve
10. A 23-year-old college student is being seen for possible sinusitis. The physician sees purulent drainage arising from the superior nasal meatus. Which of the following sinuses is likely to be infected?
A. frontal
B. left maxillary
C. sphenoidal
D. ethmoidal
E. right maxillary

B1

- A. compact bone
 - B. periosteum
 - C. medullary cavity
 - D. articular cartilage
 - E. endosteum
1. The membrane covering a bone, that assumes a role in fracture repair is the _____.
2. The portion of a long bone that stores yellow marrow in adults is the _____.
• A. ulna
B. radius
C. humerus
D. tibia
E. fibula
3. The medial bone of the forearm, in the anatomical position, is the _____.
4. The lateral bone of the leg is the _____.
A. mandible
B. sternum

- C. rib
 - D. clavicle
 - E. frontal bone
5. Which of the above is not axial? _____.
6. Which of the above belongs to the facial bone?
- A. inferior
 - B. proximal
 - C. medial
 - D. distal
 - E. lateral
7. The clavicle is _____ to the head.
8. The tibia is _____ to the fibula.
- A. spongy bone
 - B. periosteum
 - C. marrow
 - D. compact bone
 - E. medullary cavity
9. The second structure encountered by a pin entering the shaft of a long bone would be the _____.
10. Flat bones lack _____.

True or False Questions

- 1. The axial portion of the body includes the arms and legs. ()
- 2. Yellow bone marrow functions in the formation of blood cells. ()
- 3. The long bone in the arm forms by intramembranous ossification. ()
- 4. The appendicular skeleton consists of the parts that support and protect the head, neck, and trunk. ()
- 5. Red bone marrow is normally present in the epiphyses of all long bones. ()
- 6. The hollow cylindrical portion of a long bone is called the diaphysis. ()
- 7. Bone is a hard, rigid tissue because of calcium salts deposited in its matrix. ()
- 8. Each individual bone contains either red marrow or yellow marrow, but not both. ()

Explanation of Terms

- 1. anatomical position
- 2. sternal angle
- 3. pterion
- 4. carrying angle
- 5. anterior fontanelle