

C. i, ii, iv, and v

D. ii, iii, iv and v

33. How many processes are there in a typical vertebra?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

34. What are cruciate ligaments?

A. Intracapsular, Extrasynovial

B. Extracapsular, Intrasynovial

C. Responsible for the mediolateral stability of the knee

D. Stoutest ligament of the knee

35. What plane is the lumbar vertebrae located?

A. Frontal

B. Transverse

C. Sagittal

D. 45° from midline

36. The muscle/s that are located in the third dorsal tunnel or compartment.

A. Extensor digitorum and extensor indicis

B. Extensor carpi ulnaris

C. Extensor pollicis longus

D. Extensor digiti minimi

37. The muscle that moves the glenohumeral joint into internal rotation

A. Supraspinatus

B. Subscapularis

C. Teres minor

D. Infraspinatus

38. This muscle attaches to the medial border of the scapula and passes under the scapula to attach on the anterolateral border of the first nine ribs

A. Serratus anterior

B. Levator scapulae

C. Teres major

D. Teres minor

39. The joint that is considered as the point of attachment of the upper extremity to the trunk.

A. Glenohumeral

B. Acromioclavicular

C. Scapulothoracic

D. Sternoclavicular

40. This articulation in the elbow allows pronation and supination to occur.

A. Radiohumeral joint

B. Ulnohumeral joint

C. Proximal radioulnar joint

D. None of the above

- 44. C
- 45. D
- 46. C
- 47. A
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. A
- 51. C
- 52. B
- 53. C
- 54. A
- 55. D
- 56. B
- 57. C
- 58. A
- 59. D
- 60. D
- 61. C
- 62. A
- 63. C
- 64. B
- 65. D
- 66. B
- 67. A
- 68. C
- 69. C
- 70. C
- 71. A
- 72. C
- 73. B
- 74. C
- 75. C
- 76. B
- 77. A
- 78. D
- 79. B
- 80. A
- 81. C
- 82. B
- 83. D
- 84. A
- 85. C
- 86. B
- 87. A

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