



**TIKRIT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION IN
ANATOMY & HISTOLOGY FOR
M.Sc. STUDENTS, 2025/2026
TIME: 3 HOURS**



Qualified answer in examination is your way to success

Notes:

1. Answer all of the following questions.
2. The questions are distributed over (25) pages, therefore insure that you have (26) pages.

Choose the most appropriate answer (100 marks, 1.0 for each one of them)

1. : Q1: The rotator cuff is a group of following muscles except one

- a) supraspinatus.
- b) infraspinatus
- c) teres minor
- d) subscapularis
- e) teres major

Q2: Which of the following muscles has two head on origin

- a) teres major
- b) latissimus dorsi
- c) subscapularis
- d) pectoralis major ,
- e) supraspinatus

Q3: The "stomach bed" refers to the following structures except one

- a) the left crus of the diaphragm
- b) the left suprarenal gland
- c) the left kidney

- d) the transverse colon,
- e) the splenic vein

Q4: Which of the following structures is posterior to ovarian fossa

- a) ureter
- b) external iliac artery.
- c) rectum
- d) sacral plexus
- e) ovarian artery

Q5: The inferior mesenteric vein drains into the

- a) inferior vena cava
- b) superior mesenteric vein
- c) Splenic vein
- d) renal vein
- e) lumbar vein

Q6: The abdominal aorta ends at the level of the ----- vertebra

- a) L4
- b) L5
- c) L2
- d) L1
- e) L3

Q7: The main artery which supply the perineum is

- a) Internal pudendal artery
- b) deep circumflex iliac artery
- c) common iliac artery
- d) superior rectal artery
- e) middle rectal artery

Q8: Which of the following fornices of the vagina is deepest

- a) anterior
- b) posterior
- c) right lateral
- d) left lateral
- e) all of above

Q9: Plantar flexion describes the----- of the foot

- a) extension
- b) flexion
- c) inversion
- d) eversion
- e) all of above

Q10: Which of the following muscles initiates abduction of the shoulder

- a) The teres major
- b) The subscapularis
- c) The pectoralis major
- d) The supraspinatus
- e) All of above

Q11: which of the following boney marking belong the lower end of ulna

- a) head
- b) olecranon process
- c) coronoid process
- d) ulnar tuberosity
- e) radial notch of ulna

Q12: The capsule of knee joint is

- a) Deficient anteriorly
- b) Deficient posteriorly

- c) Deficient on lateral side
- d) Deficient on medial side
- e) Completely closed

Q13: The prostate gland is traditionally described as having-----lobes:

- a) two
- b) three
- c) four
- d) five
- e) six

Q14: In transverse section of the ventricles of the heart the shape of right ventricle appears

- a) circular
- b) semilunar
- c) oval
- d) tringle
- e) rectangle

Q15: The parasympathetic nerves fibers of the heart are derived from

- a) vagus nerve
- b) lateral horn of upper 5 thoracic segment of spinal cord
- c) lateral horn of lower 3 thoracic segment of spinal cord
- d) lateral horn of upper 6 thoracic segment of spinal cord
- e) lateral horn of lower 5 thoracic segment of spinal cord

Q16: The main source for nerve supply to muscles of larynx by

- a) Vagus nerve
- b) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Ansa cervicalis
- d) Facial nerve

e) Maxillary nerve

Q17: The general sensation to anterior 2/3 of tongue by

a) Chorda tympani

b) Inferior alveolar nerve

c) Lingual nerve

d) Buccal nerve

e) Mylohyoid nerve

Q18: The cerebellum is divided into -----lobes

a) 2

b) 4

c) 6

d) 3

e) 5

Q 19: Which of the following functional areas in cerebral hemisphere gives origin to pyramidal tract

a) Area 4

b) Area 6

c) Area 8

d) Area 44

e) Area 9

Q20: The posterior communicating arteries of circle of willis connects

a) Right and left anterior cerebral arteries

b) Two internal carotid arteries

c) The internal carotid artery and posterior cerebral artery

d) The internal carotid artery and anterior cerebral artery

e) None of above

Q21. : Q1: The short gastric arteries derived from:

- a) The right gastric artery.
- b) The splenic artery.
- c) The right gastroepiploic artery.
- d) The left gastric artery.
- e) The left gastroepiploic artery.

Q22: The bulla ethmoidalis is formed by:

- a) The middle ethmoidal air sinus.
- b) The frontal air sinus.
- c) The maxillary air sinus.
- d) The posterior ethmoidal air sinus.
- e) The sphenoid air sinus.

Q23: The prefrontal cortex includes all the following areas except:

- a) The middle frontal gyrus.
- b) The orbital gyri.
- c) The medial frontal gyrus.
- d) The precentral gyrus.
- e) The anterior half of the cingulate gyrus.

Q 24: In the pelvis, the ureter is supplied by:

- a) The testicular or ovarian artery.
- b) The renal artery.
- c) The lumbar artery.
- d) The internal iliac artery.
- e) The superior vesical artery.

Q25: The lower part of the inferior constrictor muscle is called:

- a) The stylopharyngeus muscle.
- b) The salpingopharyngeus muscle.

- c) The cricopharyngeus muscle.
- d) The palatopharyngeus muscle.
- e) The glossopharyngeus muscle.

Q 26: In the neck, the esophageal lymph drainage into:

- a) The posterior mediastinal nodes.
- b) The deep cervical lymph nodes.
- c) The superior mediastinal nodes.
- d) The left gastric nodes.
- e) The right gastric nodes.

Q27: In the second part of its course, the bile duct is situated to:

- a) The right of the gastroduodenal artery.
- b) The front of the gastroduodenal artery.
- c) The lateral side of the gastroduodenal artery.
- d) The medial side of the gastroduodenal artery.
- e) The left of the gastroduodenal artery.

Q28: Concerning the right atrium of the heart, all the statements are true except: -

- a) The superior vena cava opening has no valve while the inferior vena cava opening guarded by a rudimentary nonfunctioning valve.
- b) The coronary sinus opens into it between the superior vena cava and the atrioventricular orifice.
- c) The sulcus terminalis is an outer groove forms a ridge on the inside part represented by crista terminalis.
- d) Musculi pectinati are bundles of muscle fibers present in the interior of the right auricle.
- e) It situated anterior to the left atrium.

Q29: Concerning the atrioventricular bundle, all the statements are true except: -

- a) It descends through the fibrous skeleton of the heart.
- b) At the upper border of the muscular part of the septum, it divides into two branches, one for each ventricle

- c) The LBB usually divides into two branches (anterior and posterior), which eventually become continuous with the fibers of Purkinje plexus of the left ventricle.
- d) It descends behind the septal cusp of the tricuspid valve on the muscular part of the ventricular septum.
- e) It is continuous with the AV node above and the fibers of Purkinje plexus below.

Q30: The medial surface of the left lung lies adjacent to all the following structures in the mediastinum and root of the neck except:

- a) The thoracic aorta.
- b) The superior vena cava.
- c) The aortic arch.
- d) The esophagus.
- e) The heart.

Q31: The large and irregularly shaped foramen that lies between the apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone is:

- a) The foramen spinosum.
- b) The foramen ovale.
- c) The foramen rotundum.
- d) The foramen lacerum.
- e) The foramen magnum.

Q32: The amygdala or the amygdaloid complex is a large composite nucleus in the anterior temporal lobe beneath:

- a) The hippocampus.
- b) The hypothalamus.
- c) The corpus callosum.
- d) The cingulate gyrus.
- e) The uncus.

Q33: Concerning the external oblique muscle, all the statements are false except: -

- a) Arises by six digitations from the lowest six ribs.

- b) Its fibers running downwards and forwards.
- c) Has a free anterior border.
- d) Has a free lower aponeurotic border.
- e) Are usually contracted during deep inspiration.

Q34: Concerning the ovary, all statements are true except: -

- a) It usually lies against the lateral wall of the pelvis in a depression called the ovarian fossa.
- b) During pregnancy the enlarging uterus pulls the ovary up into the abdominal cavity.
- c) The position of the ovary is, however, extremely variable, and it is often found hanging down in the rectouterine pouch (pouch of Douglas).
- d) After childbirth, when the broad ligament is lax, the ovary takes up a variable position in the pelvis.
- e) It is bounded by the internal iliac vessels above and by the external iliac vessels behind.

Q35: Concerning the clitoris, one statement is false:

- a) Vestibular bulb arms embrace just the vagina.
- b) Erection is assisted by bulbospongiosus and ischiocavernosus muscles.
- c) Ischiocavernosus muscles extend to the shaft of clitoris.
- d) Upper portion of Greater vestibular gland is covered by bulb.
- e) Its blood supply from external and internal pudendal arteries.

Q36: Concerning the perineal body, all statements are true except:

- a) It is a pyramidal fibromuscular mass, found in both males and females
- b) The perineal body is essential for the integrity of the pelvic floor.
- c) Bulbospongiosus and ischiocavernosus muscles are attached to perineal body.
- d) It is doubled size in female than male.
- e) Gives attachment to the superior part of external anal sphincter.

Q37: Concerning perineum all the following statements are true except:

- a) The perineum has the pelvic floor at its superior border.
- b) Urogenital diaphragm is part of it.

- c) Pudendal nerves its main somatic nerve supply.
- d) Causing the fetus to rotate forwards to navigate through the pelvic girdle.
- e) Superior fascial layer is well woven tough thin region.

Q38: Regarding the femoral canal, all statements are true except: -

- a) It is about 0.5 inch (1.3 cm) long.
- b) The femoral septum, which is a condensation of extraperitoneal tissue, closes the femoral ring.
- c) It contains fatty connective tissue, all the efferent lymph vessels from the deep inguinal lymph nodes, and one of the deep inguinal lymph nodes.
- d) Its lower opening is called the femoral ring.
- e) It is a small medial compartment for the lymph vessels.

Q39: Concerning the inguinal canal, all statements are true except: -

- a) In the males, it allows structures to pass to and from the testis to the abdomen; while, in females, allows the round ligament of the uterus to pass from the uterus to the labium majus.
- b) It is about 1.5 inch (4 cm) long in the adult.
- c) It lies parallel to and immediately below the inguinal ligament.
- d) It extends from the deep inguinal ring downward and medially to the superficial inguinal ring.
- e) It is an oblique passage through the lower part of the anterior abdominal wall.

Q40: Regarding to musculocutaneous nerve, the wrong statement is:

- a) Supply motor to biceps muscle.
- b) Supply motor to coracobrachialis muscle.
- c) Its damage affecting flexion of elbow.
- d) Supply motor to brachialis muscle.
- e) Supply sensory to the lateral side of forearm

Q41 : The fibroblast :

- a) Has smooth endoplasmic reticulum .
- b) Is mesodermal in origin .
- c) Is an active cell .
- d) Contains microfilaments .
- e) Contains pituicytes .

Q42 : Sertoli cells :

- a) Support only the primary spermatocytes .
- b) re recognized by their obvious nucleolus .
- c) Cytoplasm contain large protein mass .
- d) Are usually found in the testis interstitium .
- e) Are found near to rete testis .

Q43 : Secretory granules in neurohypophysis accumulate in :

- a) Nerve fibers .
- b) Intercellular space .
- c) Pituicytes .
- d) Nerve endings .
- e) Around the sinusoids .

Q44 : Adipose tissues :

- a) Have rich blood supply .
- b) Are derived from the mid – gut .
- c) Are usually secretory .
- d) Are characterized by similarity with the simple squamous .
- e) Can develop anywhere in the body ,where mesenchyme existed in the body .

Q45 : Testis endocrine cells are :

- a) Boundary cells .
- b) Spermatogonia cells .
- c) Sertoli cells .
- d) Spermatid cells .
- e) Leydig cells .

Q46 : substance applied to the skin surface may enter the skin through :

- a) Sweat glands .
- b) Sebaceous glands .

- c) Hair follicles .
- d) Stratum corneum .
- e) Stratified squamous covering .

Q47 : Nissl bodies are composed of :

- a) Neurofilaments .
- b) Nucleus .
- c) Golgi bodies .
- d) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum .
- e) Granular endoplasmic reticulum .

Q48 : Cilia are found in the epithelium of :

- a) Liver .
- b) Intestine .
- c) Endocrine glands .
- d) Uterine tube .
- e) Vagina .

Q49 : Stratified squamous epithelium lines :

- a) Rectum .
- b) Trachea .
- c) Urinary bladder .
- d) Skin .
- e) Alveoli .

Q50 : smooth muscle is found in the :

- a) Epidermis .
- b) Cerebellum .
- c) Heart .
- c) Lower end of oesophagus .
- e) Tongue .

Q51 : Cardiac muscle :

- a) Is fenestrated .
- b) Relatively is avascular .
- c) Is syncytial .
- d) Is fenestrated alternatively .
- e) Cells are united by intercalated discs .

Q52 : The ovary :

- a) Primitive germ cells called oogonia multiply by meiosis .
- b) Primary oocyte are primitive germ cells which have commenced meiosis process .
- c) Capsule is known as tunica vasculosa .
- d) Surface is covered by pseudostratified ciliated columnar .
- e) Surface is pierced with large blood vessels .

Q53 : cells contact the seminiferous basement membrane are :

- a) Oxophil & chief cells .
- b) Pituicytes & spermatogonia .
- c) Spermatogonia & Sertoli cells .
- d) Leydig cells & Sertoli cells .
- e) Chromophobe & spermatogonia.

Q54 : Cell types of the epidermis are :

- a) Merkle & melanocytes which are myelinated cells .
- b) Langerhans cells which are called the brain sand .
- c) Chief cells .
- d) Ruffini corpuscles .
- e) Melanocytes which are present in the stratum basale .

Q55. Which of the following is NOT considered neuroglia?

- a) Astrocytes
- b) Ependymal cells

- c) Oligodendrocytes
- d) Schwann cells
- e) Microglia

Q56: The type of tissue which lines the upper esophagus is

- a) Simple squamous epithelium
- b) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- c) Simple columnar epithelium
- d) Stratified squamous epithelium
- e) Transitional epithelium

Q57: The cells responsible for secretion of pepsinogen are

- a) Parietal cells
- b) Oxyntic cells
- c) Chief cells
- d) Mucous neck cells
- e) Parietal cells and Oxyntic cells

Q58: The small tunnels seen in bone tissue are

- a) Canaliculi
- b) Sharpey's fibers
- c) Trabeculae
- d) Tome's process
- e) Lacuna

Q59: What type of cartilages is found in larynx?

- a) hyaline cartilage
- b) Fibrocartilage

- c) Elastic cartilage
- d) Hyaline cartilage and Fibrocartilage
- e) Hyaline cartilage and Elastic cartilage

Q60 :The motor neurons are

- a) Unipolar
- b) Pseudounipolar
- c) Bipolar
- d) Multipolar
- e) Unipolar and Pseudounipolar

Q61: the type of tissue lines most of the gastrointestinal tract is

- a) Simple squamous epithelium
- b) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- c) Simple columnar epithelium
- d) Stratified squamous epithelium
- e) Transitional epithelium

Q62: One of the following is NOT a function of the liver

- a) Conversion of glucose into glycogen
- b) Storage of glycogen
- c) Storage of bile
- d) Storage of fat soluble vitamins
- e) Cholesterol synthesis

Q63: What is true about external sphincter muscle (of urethra)?

- a) It is composed of smooth muscle in men and of striated muscle in women
- b) It is composed of smooth muscle in women and of striated muscle in men

- c) It is composed of striated muscle in both men and women
- d) It is composed of smooth muscle in both men and women
- e) it is composed of mixed of smooth and skeletal muscle in both men and women

Q64: Which of the following blood vessels is of elastic type?

- a) all arteries are of elastic type
- b) all middle type arteries are elastic in type
- c) all veins are elastic in type
- d) the largest arteries are elastic in type
- e) only arterioles are elastic in type

Q65: The basement membrane of lymphatic capillaries

- a) is continuous in type and well developed
- b) is continuous but, very thin
- c) is discontinuous in type
- d) does not exist
- e) is fenestrated

Q66: the damaged myocardium of adult fully regenerated

- a) yes, it's possible
- b) yes , it's possible ,but only in the ventricles
- c) yes, it's possible ,but only in the atrium
- d) no, it's not possible
- e) yes, but only some people have this ability

Q67: Gastric folds (rugae) are

- a) longitudinal projections of submucosa
- b) longitudinal projections of mucosa

- c) circular projections of submucosa
- d) are circular projections of mucosa
- e) are circular projections of muscularis mucosae

68. all the following are true except:

- a) smooth endoplasmic reticulum includes enzymes for lipid and glycogen metabolism.
- b) epithelial tissue is diverse in thickness from one layer of cells to several layers.
- c) free ribosomes/floating through cell produce structural and enzymatic proteins for use outside cell.
- d) classifications of c.t. typically denote either a structural characteristic or a major component.
- e) cell membrane difficult to distinguish easily by light microscope due to thin thickness (7.5-10 nm).

69. all the following are false except:

- a) all membrane proteins are capable of diffusion/movement.
- b) keratin accumulates during the process of keratinization producing an outer living layer.
- c) cell's shape appears similar if viewed in a different type of sections (longitudinal, cross, frontal).
- d) the distal end of the nail plate becomes free of the nail bed at the epidermal fold called eponychium.
- e) multipolar neurons, each with one axon and two or more dendrites, are the most common.

70. all the following are scientific facts except:

- a) after menopause, mammary gland loss of collagen, elastic fibers and fibroblasts were in the stroma.
- b) in mitosis chiasmata form temporarily where crossing over occurs.
- c) anaxonic neuron do not produce action potentials but regulate electrical changes of adjacent neuron.

- d) cytosol is a semi-liquid mass, which should be in the form of liquid/gel.
- e) cell division is a continuous process involves genome replication, nuclear and cytoplasmic division.

71. which of the following is true?

- a) an example of cells with cylindrical/fibrous or thread-like is skeletal muscles.
- b) dense regular connective tissue provides strong fiber meshwork to resist stress from all directions.
- c) axon specialized to receive stimuli from other neurons, while dendrites are just inverse about that.
- d) nuclei of cardiac muscle is peripheral (adjacent to sarcolemma), while it central for smooth muscle.
- e) most lipids in milk are released from cells of mammary gland by holocrine secretion mechanism.

72. an example of stratified transitional epithelial tissue is:

- a) covering the ovary, thyroid.
- b) dermis.
- c) esophagus.
- d) ureters, bladder, renal calyces.
- e) developing ovarian follicle.

73. prokaryotic cells possess (characterized) all the following except:

- a) non-cellulosic cell wall.
- b) direct and indirect division.
- c) respiratory enzymes in cell membrane.
- d) single chromosome.

e) DNA circular usually.

74. which of the following is false?

- a) epithelial tissue is an aggregation of cells separated by an abundant extracellular substance.
- b) like the gut lining, skin is self-renewing throughout life.
- c) all living things are composed of cell/s or cell parts.
- d) menarche is the onset of menstruation in a female.
- e) interstitial cells in the testis of a human male produce testosterone.

75. which of the following is a scientific fact?

- a) dermis consists of two layers: papillary and lucidum layer.
- b) diameter of intralobular duct is larger than interlobular duct.
- c) the process that converts spermatids into mature spermatozoa is spermiation.
- d) most ovarian follicles undergo the degenerative process called atresia.
- e) alveoli and ducts of the mammary gland are increasing further in size after menopause.

76. all the following are scientific facts except:

- a) placenta contains tissues from embryonic part and maternal part.
- b) skin is elastic and can expand rapidly to cover swollen areas.
- c) the cell responsible for formation of myelin sheath in central nervous system is oligodendrocyte.
- d) spermatogenic epithelium consists of: sertoli cells and cells of the spermatogenic lineage.
- e) dermis forms the major distinction between thick and thin skin.

77. Leydig cells have function in gamete production, so, which of below is abundant within?

- a) lysosomes.

- b) smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- c) peroxisomes.
- d) polyribosomes.
- e) Golgi complexes.

78. which of the following is true?

- a) the cutaneous tissue binds skin loosely to the underlying tissue.
- b) if after ovulation, pregnancy does not take place, corpus luteum is maintained in presence of FSH .
- c) one of connective tissue functions is enclosing and separating organs, such as ligaments and tendons.
- d) neurons can be classified according to the number of processes extending from the cell body.
- e) the dermal-epidermal interdigitations of the peg and socket are similar in most individual's skin.

79. which of the following statements is true about the ampullary-isthmic junction?

- a) it is the site where fertilization of the ovum takes place.
- b) it is located between the ovary and vagina.
- c) it is the site where the first cleavage division of zygote.
- d) it is the longest and expanded region.
- e) both of (a) and (c).

80. all the following are true except:

- a) dense irregular connective tissue provides resistance to traction forces in a single specific direction.
- b) an example of biconcave/discoid cell is erythrocytes, and of pear shape is purkinje cells.

- c) hypodermis has extensive vascular supply promotes rapid uptake of drug injected into it.
- d) membrane proteins are classified into extrinsic/peripheral and intrinsic/integral proteins.
- e) ground substances fill the space between cells and fibers in c.t. and it's a highly hydrated.

Q81: Regarding fetus development at 5th month one of the following declarations is false:

- a) CRL is approximately 15 cm.
- b) its weight is still less than 500g.
- c) lanugo hair covers its body.
- d) its movement can't be felt by mother.
- e) head hair is visible.

Q82: regarding fetus development at 6th month one of the following declarations is false:

- a) its skin is wrinkled and red.
- b) well developed subcutaneous connective tissue.
- c) born fetus has great difficulty surviving.
- d) by 6.5 month its CRL is 25 cm.
- e) by 6.5 month its weight approximately 1,100g.

Q83: at 9th month end of fetus development, one of the following declarations is incorrect:

- a) its CHL is about 36 cm.
- b) its skin covered by vernix caseous.
- c) its weight up to 3400g.
- d) testes should be in scrotum.
- e) taste buds had been appeared.

Q84: concerning placenta one of the subsequent statements is wrong:

- a) chorionic plate is varying from the extraembryonic mesoderm.
- b) placenta contains maternal component.
- c) outer cytotrophoblast shell is in direct attach to the endometrium.
- d) capillary system developed in core of villous stem.
- e) maternal blood is delivered to placenta by spiral arteries.

Q85: concerning preeclampsia one of the subsequent statements is wrong:

- a) its main cause is reduced organ perfusion.
- b) characterized by maternal hypertension and proteinuria.
- c) occurs in %50 of pregnancies.
- d) seizure is sign to progress to eclampsia.
- e) it starts from 20 weeks' gestation to term.

Q86: Concerning amniotic fluid one statement is false:

- a) Reach 450 ml at 37 weeks of gestation.
- b) It is clear watery fluid.
- c) Derived from maternal blood.
- d) from amniotic cells.
- e) Its volume is replaced every 3 hrs.

Q87-- Concerning placenta function one statement is false

- a) Exchange gases
- b) Exchange of nutrients and electrolytes.
- c) Transmission of maternal antibodies.
- d) Hormone production.
- e) Has no function in maintain corpus luteum in ovary.

Q88: Concerning erythroblastosis fetalis one statement is false:

- a) Happened by eliciting maternal antibody.
- b) A forty red blood cells antigen is efficient for response.
- c) Antibodies will attack and hemolyze red blood cells.
- d) Fetal hydrops from severe anemia.
- e) Antigens from CDE(Rhesus) is more severe than antigens of ABO blood group.

Q89: Concerning twins one statement is false:

- a) Fraternal twin incidence increase with woman age.
- b) Identical twins are developed from monozygotic twins.
- c) In dizygotic twins the separation occurs during blastocyst stage.
- d) Fetus papyraceus occurs in 1st trimester.
- e) Dizygotic twins, testosterone hormone from male effect female development.

Q90: Concerning parturition one statement is false:

- a) Transitional phase starts with thickening of myometrium in upper region of uterus.
- b) Transitional phase starts with thinning of myometrium in lower region of uterus.
- c) First stage of labor effacement ends with fully dilatation of cervix.
- d) 2nd stage is delivery of fetus.
- e) Increased intra-abdominal pressure facilitate 2nd stage but not 3rd stage.

Q91: Crest cells from the trunk region leave the neuroectoderm after closure of the neural tube, migrate along the dorsal pathway to form: -

- a) Sympathetic and enteric neurons.
- b) Cells of the adrenal medulla.
- c) Melanocytes.
- d) Schwann's cells.
- e) Sensory ganglia.

Q92: The mesoderm in the caudal most region of the embryo contributes to form all the following

- a) Formation of the lower limbs.
- b) Urogenital system (intermediate mesoderm).
- c) lumbosacral vertebrae.
- d) Gastrointestinal system.
- e) None of the above.

Q93: The definitive placental villus is also known as: -

- a) The primary villus.
- b) The secondary villus.
- c) The tertiary villus.
- d) The quadruple villus.
- e) None of the above.

Q94: The fore-limbs and hind-limbs appear as paddle-shaped buds at: -

- a) The beginning of the fourth week.
- b) The ending of the fourth week.
- c) The beginning of the fifth week.
- d) The ending of the fifth week.
- e) The beginning of the sixth week.

Q95: The primitive streak on the surface of the epiblast is clearly visible as a narrow groove with slightly bulging regions on either side, when the embryo age of: -

- a) 9 - to 10-day.
- b) 11- to 12-day.
- c) 13- to 14-day.
- d) 15- to 16-day.
- e) 17- to 18-day.

Q96-Concerning ovarian cycle all following statements are true except;

- a) controlled by hypothalamus.
- b) LH & FSH control and stimulate ovarian cycle.
- c) preantral follicles are stimulated to grow with each cycle.
- d) number of stimulated follicles range from 15-20 for each cycle.
- e) FSH is necessary to promote development of primordial follicle to the primary follicle.

Q97- Concerning estrogen production all following statements are true except;

- a) uterine endometrium enters follicular phase.
- b) thinning of cervical mucosa.
- c) theca interna cooperate in its production.
- d) granulosa cells cooperate in its production.
- e) none of above.

Q98- Concerning ovulation all following statements are true except;

- a) is accompanied by rise in basal temperature.
- b) some women feel a slight pain.
- c) first meiosis is finished before ovulation.
- d) stigma is the highly vascularized spot in ovary surface.
- e) some women need agent to stimulate gonadotrophin release.

Q99: Concerning corpus luteum all following statements are true except;

- a) Is formed from granulosa cells together with cells from the theca interna.
- b) Luteinizing hormone turns cells into lutein cells.
- c) It reaches maximum development approximately 9 days after ovulation.
- d) it secretes Human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
- e) its main secretion is the progesterone.

Q100: Concerning corpus luteum graviditatis all following statements are true except;

- a) Its removal at the fifth month usually leads to abortion.
- b) reaches maximum size by the end of the third month.
- c) It secretes progesterone until the end of the 4th month.
- d) may reaches up to one half of the total size of the ovary.
- e) need syncytiotrophoblast secretion to continue developing.

 **With best wishes** 

Subject Lectureres

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