

Upper Limb Muscles Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which nerve innervates the Biceps Brachii muscle?

- A. Radical Nerve
- B. Ulnar Nerve
- C. Musculocutaneous Nerve ✓**
- D. Median Nerve

Which muscles are involved in forearm supination? (Select all that apply)

- A. Biceps Brachii ✓**
- B. Pronator Quadratus
- C. Supinator ✓**
- D. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris

Which muscle is part of the rotator cuff?

- A. Deltoid
- B. Supraspinatus ✓**
- C. Pectoralis Major
- D. Latissimus Dorsi

What is the primary action of the Triceps Brachii?

- A. Flexión of the elbow
- B. Extension of the elbow ✓**
- C. Supination of the forearm
- D. Pronation of the forearm

Which muscle is primarily responsible for shoulder abduction?

- A. Biceps Brachii
- B. Deltoid ✓**
- C. Triceps Brachii
- D. Pectoralis Major

What is the main function of the Lumbricals in the hand?

- A. Flexión of the wrist
- B. Extension of the fingers
- C. Flexión of the metacarpophalangeal joints ✓**
- D. Abduction of the thumb

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the forearm muscles?

- A. Brachia Artery
- B. Radia Artery ✓**
- C. Ulnar Artery
- D. Axillary Artery

Describe the role of the rotator cuff muscles in shoulder movement and stability.

- A. They stabilize the shoulder joint. ✓**
- B. They allow for shoulder flexión.
- C. They assist in elbow movement.
- D. They are not involved in shoulder movement.

What are the common symptoms and causes of Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

- A. Pain in the shoulder.
- B. Numbness and tingling in the hand. ✓**
- C. Weakness in the legs.
- D. Swelling in the forearm.

Which of the following muscles are innervated by the Ulnar Nerve? (Select all that apply)

- A. Flexor Carpi Ulnaris ✓**
- B. Flexor Digitorum Profundus (medal half) ✓**

- C. Pronator Teres
- D. Extensor Carpi Ulnaris

Which of the following muscles are involved in elbow flexión? (Select all that apply)

- A. Biceps Brachii ✓**
- B. Triceps Brachii
- C. Brachialis ✓**
- D. Anconeus

Outline a rehabilitation plan for a patient recovering from a rotator cuff injury.

- A. Immediate surgery.
- B. Rest and physical therapy. ✓**
- C. Complete immobilization.
- D. No treatment is necessary.

Which muscles are located in the posterior compartment of the forearm? (Select all that apply)

- A. Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus ✓**
- B. Flexor Digitorum Superficialis
- C. Extensor Digitorum ✓**
- D. Supinator ✓**

Which muscles are part of the rotator cuff? (Select all that apply)

- A. Supraspinatus ✓**
- B. Infraspinatus ✓**
- C. Teres Minor ✓**
- D. Subscapularis ✓**

How do the intrinsic muscles of the hand contribute to fine motor skills?

- A. They are not involved in fine motor skills.
- B. They allow for precise finger movements. ✓**
- C. They only assist in wrist movement.

D. They are responsible for arm strength.

Which muscle is located in the anterior compartment of the forearm?

- A. Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- B. Flexor Carpi Radialis ✓**
- C. Supinator
- D. Anconeus

Explain the clinical significance of the Brachial Plexus in upper limb function.

- A. It supplies blood to the arm.
- B. It is responsible for upper limb innervation. ✓**
- C. It connects the spine to the lower limb.
- D. It has no clinical significance.

Which muscles contribute to wrist extension? (Select all that apply)

- A. Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus ✓**
- B. Extensor Carpi Ulnaris ✓**
- C. Flexor Carpi Radialis
- D. Palmaris Longus

Which muscle assists in the pronation of the forearm?

- A. Brachialis
- B. Pronator Teres ✓**
- C. Supinator
- D. Brachioradialis

Discuss the anatomical differences between the anterior and posterior compartments of the forearm.

- A. The anterior compartment contains extensors.
- B. The posterior compartment contains flexors.
- C. The anterior compartment contains flexors. ✓**
- D. Both compartments contain the same muscles.