

Upper Limb Muscles Quiz PDF

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Which nerve innervates the Biceps Brachii muscle?

- Radical Nerve
- Ulnar Nerve
- Musculocutaneous Nerve
- Median Nerve

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

- Biceps Brachii
- Pronator Quadratus
- Supinator
- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris

Which muscle is part of the rotator cuff?

- Deltoid
- Supraspinatus
- Pectoralis Major
- Latissimus Dorsi

What is the primary action of the Triceps Brachii?

- Flexión of the elbow
- Extension of the elbow
- Supination of the forearm
- Pronation of the forearm

Which muscle is primarily responsible for shoulder abduction?

- Biceps Brachii
- Deltoid

- Triceps Brachii
- Pectoralis Major

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

- Flexión of the wrist
- Extension of the fingers
- Flexión of the metacarpophalangeal joints
- Abduction of the thumb

Which artery primarily supplies blood to the forearm muscles?

- Brachia Artery
- Radia Artery
- Ulnar Artery
- Axillary Artery

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

- They stabilize the shoulder joint.
- They allow for shoulder flexión.
- They assist in elbow movement.
- They are not involved in shoulder movement.

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

- Pain in the shoulder.
- Numbness and tingling in the hand.
- Weakness in the legs.
- Swelling in the forearm.

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

- Flexor Carpi Ulnaris
- Flexor Digitorum Profundus (medal half)
- Pronator Teres
- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris

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

- Biceps Brachii
- Triceps Brachii
- Brachialis
- Anconeus

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

- Immediate surgery.
- Rest and physical therapy.
- Complete immobilization.
- No treatment is necessary.

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

- Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus
- Flexor Digitorum Superficialis
- Extensor Digitorum
- Supinator

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

- Supraspinatus
- Infraspinatus
- Teres Minor
- Subscapularis

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

- They are not involved in fine motor skills.
- They allow for precise finger movements.
- They only assist in wrist movement.
- They are responsible for arm strength.

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

- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- Flexor Carpi Radialis
- Supinator
- Anconeus

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

- It supplies blood to the arm.
- It is responsible for upper limb innervation.
- It connects the spine to the lower limb.
- It has no clinical significance.

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

- Extensor Carpi Radialis Longus
- Extensor Carpi Ulnaris
- Flexor Carpi Radialis
- Palmaris Longus

Which muscle assists in the pronation of the forearm?

- Brachialis
- Pronator Teres
- Supinator
- Brachioradialis

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

- The anterior compartment contains extensors.
- The posterior compartment contains flexors.
- The anterior compartment contains flexors.
- Both compartments contain the same muscles.