**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Final-Term Examination (Spring -20) (DPT 2nd Sec B)**

**Course Title: Human Anatomy-ll Instructor: Ms. Maria Feroze**

**Time: 6 hours Max Marks: 50**

**Note:**

* **Attempt all questions from this section, all questions carry equal marks.**

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**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**

1. Which of the following muscles has dual nerve supply:

D) Adductor Magnus

1. Which of the following muscles is different from the others:

C) Gastrocnemius

1. All of the following muscles are supplied by femoral nerve except:

B) Psoas Major

1. All the following statements about the Sartorius muscle are correct except:
2. It adducts the thigh at the hip joint
3. The largest muscle of the body is:

C) Gluteus Maximus

1. Which of the quadriceps muscles perform flexion as well as extension:

D) Rectus Femoris

1. Which of the following muscles crosses two joints:

D) Rectus Femoris

1. The deepest of the following muscles is:

C) VastusIntermedius

1. It is the first gear muscle:

B) Soleus

1. It contains peripheral heart:

B) Soleus

1. Peripheral hearts are located in:

C) Leg

1. Which muscle passes through the greater sciatic foramen?

C) Piriformis

1. The muscle having action at its origin is:

A) Popliteus

1. Medial and lateral condyles of femur are separated posteriorly by:

C) Intercondylar Notch

1. Intertrochanteric line is the connection between two trochanters.

B) Posteriorly

1. The nail beds are supplied by:

A) Medial Plantar Nerve

1. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:

D) Anterolateral surface of leg

1. Which nerve is subcutaneous:

B) Common Peroneal Nerve

1. It performs its function in the unlocking of knee:

B) Popliteus

1. The first web space in the foot is dorsally innervated by:

D) Deep Peroneal

1. Tendocalcaneusis formed by:

A) Gastrocnemius & Soleus

1. Superficial circumflex iliac vein is the tributary of:

D) External Iliac Vein

1. It is inserted to quadrate tubercle:

A) QuadratusFemoris

1. The sesmoid bone of the lower limb is:

B) Patella

1. Iliotibialtract receives the insertions of:

D) Gluteus maximus and Tensor Fascia Lata

1. It is an evertor:

B) Peroneus Tertius

1. Which of the following muscles is partially paralyzed when obturator nerve is damaged:

C) Adductor Magnus

1. The different of the following muscles is:

A) Biceps Femoris

1. Muscular branches of posterior division of femoral nerve supply:

D) Quadriceps

1. Which two muscles have the insertion at the same place:

B) Extensor DigitoriumLongus and Extensor HallucisLongus

1. Oblique popliteal ligament is formed by:

C) Semimembranosus

1. Which muscle is attached to the tuberosity of navicular bone:

B) Tibialis Posterior

1. The adductor hiatus is present in:

C) Adductor Magnus

1. The semimembranosus muscle is inserted at:

D) Medial of medial condyle of tibia

1. The sesamoid bones over first metatarsal bone develop from the tendon of:

D) Flexor HallucisBrevis

36. With paralysis of tibialis anterior, limited range of dorsiflexion of ankle can be produced by:

 C) Extensor HallucisLongus alone

37. The. muscle which inserts into the posterior calcaneus along with Gastrocnemius is:

A) Plantaris

38. How many muscles cross two joints and do hip extension?

A) 3

39. The longest and highest arch is:

A) Medial Longitudinal

40. Intrinsic muscles of the foot are attached by:

 A) Plantar Aponeurosis

41. The longest arch is:

A) Medial Longitudinal

42.The most common form of flat foot in which the arch reappears when the foot is in non-weight bearing position is called:

A) Flexible Flat Foot

43. Among the five metatarsals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ absorbs twice the weight than that each of the other four metatarsal heads:

A) 1st

44. Plantar Fascitis is due to:

A) Insufficient strength in muscles that support the arch

45. In the following, the muscle which does not belong to the pretibial group is:

D) Tibialis Posterior

46. In the following, the muscle which does not plantar flex the ankle is:

B) Peroneus Tertius

47. Intrinsic muscles belonging to which layer has a proximal attachment to calcaneal tuberosity:

C) Layer 3

48. Anatomic action of Flexor DigitiMinimiis:

D) All of the above

49. When the weight bearing foot is excessively supinated, it is called:

C) Club Foot

50. Primary dorsiflexor of ankle is:

C) Tibialis Anterior