



IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES

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

Course Title: Human Anatomy-II

Instructor: Ms. Maria Feroze

Time: 6 hours

Max Marks: 50

Note:

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

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. Which of the following muscles has dual nerve supply:
A) Sartorius
B) Gluteus Maximus
C) Adductor Longus
D) Adductor Magnus
2. Which of the following muscles is different from the others:
A) Rectus Femoris
B) Quadratus Plantae
C) Gastrocnemius
D) Biceps Femoris
3. All of the following muscles are supplied by femoral nerve except:
A) Iliacus
B) Psoas Major
C) Pectineus
D) Sartorius
4. All the following statements about the Sartorius muscle are correct except:
A) It flexes the leg at the knee joint
B) It flexes the thigh at the hip joint
C) It laterally rotates the thigh at the hip joint
D) It adducts the thigh at the hip joint
5. The largest muscle of the body is:
A) Adductor Magnus
B) Adductor Longus
C) Gluteus Maximus
D) Gastrocnemius
6. Which of the quadriceps muscles perform flexion as well as extension:
A) Vastus Medius
B) Vastus Lateralis
C) Vastus Intermedius
D) Rectus Femoris

16. The nail beds are supplied by:
A) Medial Plantar Nerve
B) Lateral Plantar Nerve
C) Both A & B
D) Superficial Peroneal Nerve
17. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:
A) Anterior surface of leg
B) Posterior surface of leg
C) Anteromedial surface of leg
D) Anterolateral surface of leg
18. Which nerve is subcutaneous:
A) Tibial Nerve
B) Common Peroneal Nerve
C) Superficial Peroneal Nerve
D) Femoral Nerve
19. It performs its function in the unlocking of knee:
A) Plantaris
B) Popliteus
C) Gastrocnemius
D) Soleus
20. The first web space in the foot is dorsally innervated by:
A) Tibial Nerve
B) Common Peroneal
C) Superficial Peroneal
D) Deep Peroneal
21. Tendocalcaneus is formed by:
A) Gastrocnemius & Soleus
B) Gastrocnemius & Popliteus
C) Soleus & Plantaris
D) Plantaris & Popliteus
22. Superficial circumflex iliac vein is the tributary of:
A) Femoral Vein
B) Great Saphenous Vein
C) Profunda Femoris Vein
D) External Iliac Vein
23. It is inserted to quadrate tubercle:
A) Quadratus Femoris
B) Quadriceps Femoris
C) Quadratus Plantae
D) Gracilis
24. The sesmoid bone of the lower limb is:
A) Pubis
B) Patella
C) Tarsal Bones
D) Calcaneum
25. Iliotibial tract receives the insertions of:

- A) Gluteus Maximus and Gluteus Medius
- B) Gluteus Maximus and Gluteus Minimus
- C) Gluteus Medius and Gluteus Minimus
- D) Gluteus maximus and Tensor Fascia Lata**

26. It is an evertor:

- A) Tibialis Posterior
- B) Peroneus Tertius
- C) Extensor Digitorum Longus**
- D) Extensor Hallucis Longus

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

- A) Sartorius
- B) Adductor Longus
- C) Adductor Magnus**
- D) Adductor Brevis

28. The different of the following muscles is:

- A) Biceps Femoris
- B) Semitendinosus
- C) Semimembranosus**
- D) Adductor Magnus

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

- A) Sartorius
- B) Iliopsoas
- C) Pectineus
- D) Quadriceps**

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

- A) Tibialis Anterior and Peroneus Longus
- B) Extensor Digitorum Longus and Extensor Hallucis Longus
- C) Extensor Digitorum Longus and Extensor Digitorum Brevis**
- D) Extensor Digitorum Longus and Peroneus Brevis

31. Oblique popliteal ligament is formed by:

- A) Popliteus
- B) Semitendinosus
- C) Semimembranosus**
- D) Biceps Femoris

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

- A) Plantaris
- B) Tibialis Posterior**
- C) Peroneus Tertius
- E) Flexor Digitorum Longus

33. The adductor hiatus is present in:

- A) Adductor Longus
- B) Adductor Brevis

C) Adductor Magnus

D) Adductor Hallucis

34. The semimembranosus muscle is inserted at:

A) Anterior of medial condyle of tibia

B) Posterior of medial condyle of tibia

C) Lateral of medial condyle of tibia

D) Medial of medial condyle of tibia

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

A) Extensor Hallucis Longus

B) Adductor Hallucis Brevis

C) Flexor Hallucis Longus

D) Flexor Hallucis Brevis

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

A) Extensor Digitorum Longus and Extensor Hallucis Longus

B) Extensor Digitorum Longus alone

C) Extensor Hallucis Longus alone

D) None of the above

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

A) Plantaris

B) Peroneals

C) Flexor Digitorum Superficialis

D) None of the above

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

A) 3

B) 4

C) 5

D) 6

39. The longest and highest arch is:

A) Medial Longitudinal

B) Lateral Longitudinal

C) Transverse Longitudinal

D) Both A and C

40. Intrinsic muscles of the foot are attached by:

A) Plantar Aponeurosis

B) Flexor Retinaculum

C) Extensor Retinaculum

D) Both A and C

41. The longest arch is:

- A) Medial Longitudinal
- B) Lateral Longitudinal
- C) Transverse Longitudinal
- D) Both A and C

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
- B) Rigid Flat Foot
- C) Stable Flat Foot
- D) Semi-Rigid Flat Foot

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

- A) 1st
- B) 3rd
- C) 4th
- D) 5th

44. Plantar Fasciitis is due to:

- A) Insufficient strength in muscles that support the arch
- B) Increased load on the arches
- C) Faulty alignment of the foot
- D) None of the above

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

- A) Tibialis Anterior
- B) Extensor Hallucis Longus
- C) Extensor Digitorum Longus
- D) Tibialis Posterior

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

- A) Peroneus Longus
- B) Peroneus Tertius
- C) Peroneus Brevis
- D) Tibialis Posterior

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

- A) Layer 1
- B) Layer 2
- C) Layer 3
- D) Layers 4

48. Anatomic action of Flexor Digiti Minimi is:

- A) Flexion of MTP joint of small toe
- B) Flexion of PIP joint of small toe

- C) Flexion of DIP joint of small toe
- D) All of the above

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

- A) Pes Planus
- B) Pes Cavus
- C) Club Foot
- D) Rigid foot

50. Primary dorsiflexor of ankle is:

- A) Tibialis Posterior
- B) Extensor Digitorum Longus
- C) Tibialis Anterior