

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

Final-Term Examination (Spring -20) (DPT 2<sup>nd</sup> Sec B)

Course Title: Human Anatomy-II

Instructor:

Ms. Maria Feroze

**Time: 6 hours**

**Max Marks: 50**

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**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
  
2. Which of the following muscles is different from the others:  
C) Gastrocnemius
  
3. All of the following muscles are supplied by femoral nerve except:  
B) Psoas Major
  
4. All the following statements about the Sartorius muscle are correct except:  
D) It adducts the thigh at the hip joint
  
5. The largest muscle of the body is:  
C) Gluteus Maximus
  
6. Which of the quadriceps muscles perform flexion as well as extension:

D) Rectus Femoris

7. Which of the following muscles crosses two joints:

D) Rectus Femoris

8. The deepest of the following muscles is:

C) Vastus Intermedius

9. It is the first gear muscle:

B) Soleus

10. It contains peripheral heart:

B) Soleus

11. Peripheral hearts are located in:

C) leg

12. Which muscle passes through the greater sciatic foramen?

C) Piriformis

13. The muscle having action at its origin is:

D) Lumbricals

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

C) Intercondylar Notch

15. Intertrochanteric line is the connection between two trochanters.

B) Posteriorly

16. The nail beds are supplied by:

A) Medial Plantar Nerve

17. Superficial peroneal nerve supplies:  
D) Anterolateral surface of leg
18. Which nerve is subcutaneous:  
B) Common Peroneal Nerve
19. It performs its function in the unlocking of knee:  
B) Popliteus
20. The first web space in the foot is dorsally innervated by:  
D) Deep Peroneal
21. Tendocalcaneus is formed by:  
A) Gastrocnemius & Soleus
22. Superficial circumflex iliac vein is the tributary of:  
B) Great Saphenous Vein
23. It is inserted to quadrate tubercle:  
A) Quadratus Femoris
24. The sesmoid bone of the lower limb is:  
B) Patella
25. Iliotibial tract receives the insertions of:  
D) Gluteus maximus and Tensor Fascia Lata
26. It is an evertor:  
C) Extensor Digitorum Longus
27. Which of the following muscles is partially paralyzed when obturator nerve is damaged:  
C) Adductor Magnus

28. The different of the following muscles is:  
A) Biceps Femoris
29. Muscular branches of posterior division of femoral nerve supply:  
D) Quadriceps
30. Which two muscles have the insertion at the same place:  
A) Tibialis Anterior and Peroneus Longus
31. Oblique popliteal ligament is formed by:  
C) Semimembranosus
32. Which muscle is attached to the tuberosity of navicular bone:  
B) Tibialis Posterior
33. The adductor hiatus is present in:  
C) Adductor Magnus
34. The semimembranosus muscle is inserted at:  
D) Medial of medial condyle of tibia
35. The sesamoid bones over first metatarsal bone develop from the tendon of:  
C) Flexor Hallucis Longus
36. With paralysis of tibialis anterior, limited range of dorsiflexion of ankle can be produced by:  
A) Extensor Digitorum Longus and Extensor Hallucis Longus
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:

D) Both A and C

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) 1<sup>st</sup>

44. Plantar Fasciitis 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 Digiti Minimi is:

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