**Mid-Term Assignment (Spring 2020) (DPT 2nd Semester- sec B)**

**Course Title: Human Anatomy II Instructor: Dr. Maria Feroze**

**Time Allowed: 48 hours Max marks: 30**

**Note:**

* **This assignment has two sections (section 1: MCQs and section 2: Q/Ans). Solve both.**

 ***SECTION 1: Multiple Choice Questions* Max Marks: 15**

1. **Fibular shaft has**
2. **Four borders**
3. **Two borders two surfaces**
4. **Four borders four surfaces**
5. **Four surfaces**
6. **Two borders four surfaces**

**Which of the following is true?**

1. 1 and 4
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 3 and 4
4. 1,3 ,4 and 5
5. **Neck of the femur connects the head of the femur with the shaft. It is cylindrical, projecting in a superior and medial direction. It is set at an angle of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_degrees to the shaft.**
6. 156
7. 170
8. 135
9. 101
10. **The proximal area of the femur forms the hip joint with the acetabulum of the pelvis. It consists of a head and neck, and two bony processes the greater and lesser trochanters. There are also two bony ridges connecting the two trochanters; the intertrochanteric line anteriorly and the trochanteric crest posteriorly. Out of all these proximal bony landmarks which one is the most lateral palpable bony landmark?**
11. Greater trochanter
12. Lesser trochanter
13. The intertrochanteric line
14. Trochanteric crest.
15. **Patella is the bone of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
16. Leg
17. Foot
18. Only distal end of leg
19. Both a and c
20. **Metatarsal bones form the \_\_\_\_\_\_**
21. Hind foot
22. Mid foot
23. Fore foot
24. Both b and c
25. **Which of the following metatarsals usually has its growth plates situated proximally**
26. First metatarsal
27. First and second metatarsals
28. Second and third metatarsals
29. Third metatarsal
30. **The shaft of the femur descends in slight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for stability.**
31. Lateral direction
32. Medial direction
33. Posterior direction
34. Diagonal direction
35. **Which structure/s connects the apex of patella to the tibial tuberosity?**
36. Patellar Ligament
37. Patellar Tendon
38. Distal portion of the common tendon of the quadriceps femoris
39. Both A and B
40. All of the above
41. **Below , the tibia articulates with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
42. Distal end of fibula only
43. Distal end of fibula and talus bone
44. Distal end of fibula, talus bone and a small portion of calcaneus
45. All are true
46. **Which of the following is the medial bone of lower leg?**
47. Tibia
48. Fibula
49. Medial cuboid
50. Both a and c
51. **Which of the following ligaments is fully covered by synovial membrane?**
52. Iliofemoral ligament
53. Pubofemoral ligament
54. Ischiofemoral ligament
55. Transverse Acetabular ligament
56. Ligament of the head of femur
57. **The calcaneus is often fractured as a result of \_\_\_\_\_**
58. Distraction
59. Axial loading
60. Twisting
61. Walking
62. Sitting
63. **The depth of the acetabulum is raised by the\_\_\_\_\_\_**
64. Acetabular fat pad
65. Capsule of hip joint
66. Acetabular labrum
67. Ischial Bursa
68. Both b and c
69. **The most powerful ligament of hip joint is?**
70. Iliofemoral ligament
71. Pubofemoral ligament.
72. Ischiofemoral ligament.
73. Transverse acetabular ligament
74. All are powerful as they are ligaments of hip joint
75. **Sartorius muscle helps in the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
76. Flexion
77. Flexion and abduction
78. Flexion, abduction and lateral rotation
79. All are true

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* **You can use Google as a source of help but refrain from copy pasting the data directly from these sources.**
* **More than 25% plagiarism (similarity) in your answer will not be acceptable.**
* **Attempt all questions from this section, all questions carry equal marks.**

 ***SECTION NO 2: Q/Ans* Max Marks: 15**

**Q:1** Describe ankle mortise in your own words.

**Q:2** A patient comes to your clinic with gait imbalance. You ask him to stand upright from a sitting position and then rotate his left leg towards his left side. Which of the hip joint muscles of the left side become active during this whole movement?

**Q:3** Write down a note on:

1. Articulations of calcaneus
2. Difference in the size and shape of femoral condyles
3. Weight bearing status of fibula