

Note: There are 80 BCQs and 20 Important Points, First 40 BCQs are related to muscles.

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

- a) Sartorius
- b) gluteus maximus
- c) adductor longus
- d) adductor magnus

D

2. which of the following muscles is different from the others:

- a) rectus femoris
- b) quadratus plantae
- c) gastrocnemius
- d) biceps femoris

B

3. all of the following muscles are supplied by femoral nerve except:

- a) iliacus
- b) psoas major
- c) pectineus
- d) Sartorius

B

4. the muscle known for tailor master:

- a) iliacus
- b) psoas major
- c) pectineus
- d) Sartorius

D

5. the largest muscle of the body is:

- a) adductor magnus
- b) adductor longus
- c) gluteus maximus
- d) gastrocnemius

C

6. which of the quadriceps muscles perform flexion as well as extension:

- a) vastus medius
- b) vastus lateralis
- c) vastus intermedius
- d) rectus femoris

D

7. which of the following muscles crosses two joints:

- a) vastus medius
- b) vastus lateralis
- c) vastus intermedius
- d) rectus femoris

2

D

8. the deepest of the following muscles is:

- a) vastus medius
- b) vastus lateralis
- c) vastus intermedius
- d) rectus femoris

D

8. the deepest of the following muscles is:

- a) vastus medius
- b) vastus lateralis
- c) vastus intermedius
- d) rectus femoris

C

9. it is the first gear muscle:

- a) gastrocnemius
- b) soleus
- c) Sartorius
- d) gluteus maximus

B



Download



10. it contains peripheral heart:

- a) gastrocnemius
- b) soleus
- c) Sartorius
- d) gluteus maximus

11. it is a bipennate muscle:

- a) vastus lateralis
- b) rectus femoris
- c) Sartorius
- d) pectineus

12. peripheral hearts are located in:

- a) thorax
- b) arm
- c) leg
- d) abdomen

13. which muscle passes through the greater sciatic foramen?

- a) obturator externus
- b) obturator internus
- c) piriformis
- d) superior gemulus

10	B	11	B	12	C
13	C	14	A	15	B

14. the muscle having action at its origin:

- a) popliteus
- b) pectineus
- c) plantaris
- d) lumbricals

15. it performs its function in the unlocking of knee

- a) plantaris
- b) popliteus
- c) gastrocnemius
- d) soleus

16. tendocalcaneus is formed by:

- a) gastrocnemius & soleus
- b) gastrocnemius & popliteus
- c) soleus & plantaris
- d) plantaris & popliteus

17. it is situated between superior gemellus and inferior gemellus

- a) obturator externus
- b) obturator internus
- c) piriformis
- d) quadratus femoris

18. it is inserted to quadrate tubercle:

- a) quadratus femoris
- b) quadriceps femoris
- c) quadratus plantae
- d) gracilis

19. iliotibial tract receives the insertions of:

- a) gluteus maximus and gluteus medius

19. 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

20. which of the following muscles is partially paralyzed when obturator nerve is damaged:

- a) Sartorius
- b) adductor longus
- c) adductor magnus
- d) adductor brevis

21. 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

16	A	17	B	18	A
19	D	20	C	21	A

22. oblique popliteal ligament is formed by:

- a) popliteus
- b) semitendinosus
- c) semimembranosus
- d) biceps femoris

23. rectus femoris takes origin from:

- a) anterior superior iliac spine
- b) anterior inferior iliac spine
- c) posterior superior iliac spine
- d) posterior inferior iliac spine

24. which muscle is attached to the tuberosity of navicular bone:

- a) plantaris
- b) tibialis posterior
- c) peroneus tertius
- e) flexor digitorum longus

25. the tendons present in the 4th layer of sole are:

- a) extensor digitorum longus and extensor hallucis longus
- b) flexor digitorum longus and flexor hallucis longus
- c) peroneus longus and peroneus brevis
- d) peroneus longus and tibialis posterior



26.the adductor hiatus is present in:

- a) adductor longus
- b) adductor brevis
- c) adductor magnus
- d) adductor hallucis

27.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

22	C	23	B	24	B
25	D	26	C	27	B

28.the tubercle separating the tendons of peroneus longus and peroneus brevis is:

- a) anterior tubercle
- b) posterior tubercle
- c) medial tubercle
- d) lateral tubercle

29.the sesmoid 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

30.in which quadrant of the buttock intramuscular injections are given?

- a) upper medial
- b) upper lateral
- c) lower medial
- d) lower lateral

31. which muscle is pierced by sciatic nerve:

- a) superior gemelus
- b) inferior gemelus
- c) piriformis
- d) obturator internus

32.medial boundary of the femoral triangle is formed by:

- a) Sartorius
- b) adductor longus
- c) adductor brevis
- d) adductor magnus

33.the lateral wall of adductor canal is formed by:

- a) adductor longus
- b) vastus medialis
- c) vastus lateralis
- d) Sartorius



28		29	D	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	B



Download

34. muscular branches of posterior division of femoral nerve supply:

- a) Sartorius
- b) iliopsoas
- c) pectineus
- d) quadriceps

35. the posterior division of obturator nerve pierces:

- a) piriformis
- b) obturator externus
- c) obturator internus
- d) superior gemelus

36. the different of the following muscles is:

- a) biceps femoris
- b) semitendinosus
- c) semimembranosus
- d) adductor magnus

37. upper lateral boundary of popliteal fossa is formed by:

- a) semitendinosus and semimembranosus
- b) lateral head of gastrocnemius
- c) biceps femoris
- d) lateral head of gastrocnemius and plantaris

38. popliteus muscle is supplied by:

- a) tibial nerve
- b) common peroneal nerve
- c) superficial peroneal nerve
- d) deep peroneal nerve

39. it is an evtor:

- a) tibialis posterior
- b) peroneus tertius
- c) extensor digitorum longus
- d) extensor hallucis longus

34	D	35	B	36	D
37	C	38	A	39	B

40. ___ bursae are usually associated with the gluteus maximus

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

41. Sub sartorial (adductor) canal is located in:

- a) thigh
- b) leg
- c) middle third of thigh
- d) lower third of thigh



42. which structure does not enter femoral sheath:

- a) femoral artery
- b) femoral nerve
- c) femoral vein
- d) femoral lymph vessels



43.the skin of _____ is thick

- a) iliotibial tract
- b) fascia lata
- c) plantar aponeurosis
- d) N.O.T

44.It is the largest bone of the body:

- a) femur
- b) tibia
- c) sternum
- d) hip bone
- e) radius

45.it is the union of three bones.

- a) femur
- b) tibia
- c) sternum
- d) hip bone
- e) radius

40	B	41	C	42	B
43	D	44	A	45	D

46.The largest nerve of the body is:

- a) sural nerve
- b) sciatic nerve
- c) femoral nerve
- d) radial nerve

47.the sesmoid bone of the lower limb is:

- a) pubis
- b) patella
- c) tarsal bones
- d) calcaneum

48.the foot drop is caused by the damage to:

- a) sciatic nerve
- b) com. Peroneal nerv.
- c) plantar nerve
- d) posterior cutaneous nerve.

49.which structure does not take part in the formation of knee joint:

- a) medial condyle of femur
- b) lateral condyle of femur
- c) condyles of tibia
- d) head of fibula

50.femoral vein receives blood from:

- a) external iliac vein
- b) internal iliac vein
- c) Superior gastric vein
- d) great saphnus vein



51. greater sciatic foramen is formed by which ligaments.

- a) sacrotuberous and sacrospinatous
- b) ischio femoral and pubo femoral
- c) ilio femoral and pubo femoral
- d) iolio femoral and ischio femoral

46	B	47	B	48	B
49	D	50	D	51	A

52. medial femoral circumflex artery is the branch of :

- a) femoral artery
- b) external iliac artery
- c) internal iliac artery
- d) profunda femoris.

53. superficial circumflex iliac vein is the tributary of:

- a) femoral vein
- b) great saphnous vein
- c) profunda femoris vein
- d) external iliac vein

54. the saphenous opening is filled with loose connective tissue called:

- a) falciform margin
- b) cribriform fascia
- c) collagen type 4
- d) fascia lata

55. Which structure is the most medial in the femoral sheath?

- a) femoral artery
- b) femoral nerve
- c) femoral vein
- d) femoral lymph vessels

56. it is L shaped bone.

- a) ilium
- b) ischium
- c) pubis
- d) rib

57. how many tarsal bones are there

- a) 12
- b) 14
- c) 16
- d) 18

52	D	53	B	54	B
55	D	56	B	57	5



58. such a weight bearing state causes knee joint dislocation:

- a) flexed
- b) semi flexed
- c) extended
- d) semi extended

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

- a) tibial nerve
- b) common peroneal
- c) superficial peroneal
- d) deep peroneal



Download

60. which of the following structures is not present in popliteal fossa:

- a) small saphenous vein
- b) saphenous nerve
- c) tibial nerve
- d) posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

61. About how many popliteal lymph nodes are present in the popliteal fossa?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 10

62. regarding the popliteal lymph nodes:

- a) 6
- b) lateral surface of foot
- c) anteriolateral surface of leg
- d) anteriomedial surface of leg

63. which nerve is subcutaneous:

- a) tibial nerve
- b) common peroneal nerve
- c) superficial peroneal nerve
- d) femoral nerve

58	B	59	D	60	B
61	B	62	D	63	C

64. how many retinacula are present around ankle?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

65. superficial peroneal nerve supplies:

- a) anterior surface of leg
- b) posterior surface of leg
- c) anteriomedial surface of leg
- d) anteriolateral surface of leg

66. nutrient artery to the fibula is a branch of:

- a) anterior tibial artery
- b) posterior tibial artery
- c) peroneal artery
- d) genicular branch of femoral artery

67. the apex of apponurosis is attached to:

- a) tuberosity of calcaneum
- b) medial tubercle
- c) lateral tubercle
- d) medial and lateral tubercles

68. the nail beds are supplied by:

- a) medial plantar nerve
- b) lateral plantar nerve
- c) both a & b
- d) superficial peroneal nerve



69. the lateral condyle of tibia possesses articular facet for the head of fibula on its:

- a) anterior aspect
- c) lateral aspect

- b) posterior aspect
- d) medial aspect



Download

64	D	65	D	66	
67	D	68	C	69	C

70.regarding tibia:

- a) anterior border is subcutaneous
- b) lateral border is subcutaneous
- c) medial border is subcutaneous
- d) medial surface is subcutaneous

71. which bone does not part in the formation of knee joint:

- a) femur
- b) tibia
- c) fibula
- d) patella

72.which surface of calcaneum contains most of the tubercles?

- a) anterior
- b) posterior
- c) superior
- d) inferior

73.symphysis pubis is:

- a) primary cartilaginous joint
- b) secondary cartilaginous joint
- c) synovial joint
- d) fibrous joint

74.The floor of the acetabulum is non articular and is called:

- a) acetabular notch
- b) acetabular fossa
- c) capsule
- d) fovia capitis

75.Intertrochanteric line is the connection between two trochanters.

- a) anteriorly
- b) posteriorly
- c) medially
- d) laterally

70	B	71	C	72	D
73	B	74	B	75	A

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

- a) intertrochanteric line
- b) intertrochanteric crest
- c) intercondylar notch
- d) popliteal fossa

77.The trochanteric anastomosis provides main blood supply to the:



77. The trochanteric anastomosis provides main blood supply to the:
- a) head of femur
 - b) neck of femur
 - c) greater trochanter
 - d) lesser trochanter
78. The increase in neck angle with the shaft of femur is referred as:
- a) coxa valga
 - b) coxa benda
 - c) coxa vera
 - d) coxa increase

79. The saphenous opening is situated 1.5 inch



Download

79. The saphenous opening is situated 1.5 inch

- a) lateral to pubic tubercle
- b) inferior to pubic tubercle
- c) below and lateral to pubic tubercle
- d) below and medial to pubic tubercle

80. Regarding femoral artery:

- a) superficial epigastric artery
- b) superior epigastric artery
- c) deep external pudendal artery
- d) profunda femoris artery

76

C

77

A

78

A

79

C

80

B



Download

20 Important Points

1. Vastus lateralis takes origin from = Femur
2. Artery damaged at neck of fibula = anterior tibial artery
3. Nerve damaged at neck of fibula = common peroneal nerve
4. Unlocking of knee joint is done by = Popliteus
5. If dorsalis pedis artery is missing congenitally the dorsum of the foot will be supplied by = Peroneal artery
6. The muscle which still flexes the knee joint even if the tibial nerve is severed = Short head of biceps femoris
7. Inversion is done by = Tibialis anterior and Tibialis Posterior
8. Eversion is done by = Peroneus Longus
9. In excessive eversion ligament damaged is = deltoid
10. Function of Gluteus medius and minimus = abduction and medial rotation
11. Loss of ankle jerk due to = Lesion in S1 Nerve root
12. Gluteus maximus is innervated by = inferior gluteal nerve
13. Gluteus medius and minimus innervated by = superior gluteal nerve
14. Knee jerk involves = L3, L4
15. The best site for venesection = greater saphenous vein
16. Loss of eversion and dorsiflexion = common peroneal nerve
17. Bone in foot having no muscular attachment = talus
18. Lateral arch bone = cuboid
19. Largest sesmoid bone is = patella



Download

20. Inversion Eversion takes place at = subtalar joint

If you find any mistakes in the key please confirm it from standard books and notify the author.

Answer Key

1	D	2	B	3	B
4	D	5	C	6	D
7	D	8	C	9	B
10	B	11	B	12	C
13	C	14	A	15	B
16	A	17	B	18	A
19	D	20	C	21	A
22	C	23	B	24	B
25	D	26	C	27	B
28		29	D	30	B
31	C	32	B	33	B
34	D	35	B	36	D
37	C	38	A	39	B
40	B	41	C	42	B
43	D	44	A	45	D
46	B	47	B	48	B
49	D	50	D	51	A
52	D	53	B	54	B
55	D	56	B	57	5
58	B	59	D	60	B
61	B	62	D	63	C
64	D	65	D	66	
67	D	68	C	69	C

70	B	71	C	72	D
73	B	74	B	75	A
76	C	77	A	78	A
79	C	80	B		

70	B	71	C	72	D
73	B	74	B	75	A
76	C	77	A	78	A
79	C	80	B		



Download