

General Anatomy

1. What type of joint is present between tooth and the socket?
A. Symphysis B. Syndesmosis
C. Schindylesis D. Gomphosis
2. What type of joint is present between ala of the vomer and rostrum of the sphenoid?
A. Symphysis B. Syndesmosis
C. Schindylesis D. Synchondrosis
3. What type of sutural joint is lambdoid suture?
A. Serrate B. Squamous
C. Denticulate D. Plane
4. What type of joint is present between basiocciput and basisphenoid?
A. Squamous B. Schindylesis
C. Primary cartilaginous D. Secondary cartilaginous
5. What type of joint is atlanto-occipital joint?
A. Plane B. Elliposid
C. Condylar D. Pivot
6. What type of joint is median atlanto-axial joint?
A. Elliposid B. Pivot
C. Plane D. Condylar
7. What type of muscle is sartorius?
A. Fusiform B. Straplike
C. Unipennate D. Spiral fasciculi
8. Fat is absent in superficial fascia of all of the following, EXCEPT:
A. Eye lid B. External ear
C. Cheeks D. Scrotum
9. All of the following arteries are end arteries, EXCEPT:
A. Cortical branches of cerebral
B. Central artery of retina

- C. Vasa recta of small intestine
- D. Splenic

10. What type of vessel is an arteriole?

- A. Exchange
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Distributing

11. What type of vessel is vein?

- A. Exchange
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Distributing

12. What type of vessel is elastic artery?

- A. Conducting
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Distributing

13. What type of vessel is muscular artery?

- A. Exchange
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Distributing

14. What type of vessel is sinusoid?

- A. Exchange
- B. Resistance
- C. Capacitance
- D. Distributing

15. All of the following bones are membrano-cartilagenous, EXCEPT:

- A. Occipital
- B. Mandible
- C. Sphenoid
- D. Parietal

16. What type sutural joint is sagittal suture?

- A. Serrate
- B. Denticulate
- C. Plane
- D. Squamous

17. What type of sutural joint is between parietal and squamous part of temporal bone?

- A. Serrate
- B. Denticulate
- C. Plane
- D. Squamous

18. Portal circulation is present in all of the following organs, EXCEPT:

- A. Thyroid
- B. Pituitary
- C. Suprarenal
- D. Kidney

19. Capillaries are absent in all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Epidermis
- B. Dermis
- C. Hair
- D. Articular cartilage

20. What is the role played by extensors of the wrist in making powerfull fist?
- A. Prime movers
 - B. Antagonists
 - C. Synergist
 - D. Fixators
21. Which one of the following is an elastic ligament?
- A. Ligamentum patellae
 - B. Ligamentum flavum
 - C. Anterior longitudinal
 - D. Costoclavicular
22. Exagerated thoracic curvature is called:
- A. Kyphosis
 - B. Scoliosis
 - C. Lordosis
 - D. Kyphoscoliosis
23. Exagerated lumbar curvature is called:
- A. Kyphosis
 - B. Scoliosis
 - C. Lordosis
 - D. Kyphoscoliosis
24. In relation to which one of the following vertebra centre of gravity lies in standing position?
- A. Body of 1st lumbar
 - B. 2 cm behind the 3rd lumbar
 - C. Body of 1st sacral
 - D. 2 cm in front the 1st sacral
25. What type of bursa is subscapularis bursa?
- A. Communicating
 - B. Non-communicating
 - C. Sub-fascial
 - D. Subcutaneous
26. All of the following muscles have twisted fasciculi, EXCEPT:
- A. Pectoralis major
 - B. Teres minor
 - C. Supinator
 - D. Trapezius
27. What type of epiphysis is head of the femur?
- A. Pressure
 - B. Traction
 - C. Atavistic
 - D. Aberrant
28. What type of epiphysis is coracoid process of the scapula?
- A. Pressure
 - B. Traction
 - C. Atavistic
 - D. Aberrant
29. What type of epiphysis is lesser trochanter of the femur?
- A. Pressure
 - B. Traction
 - C. Atavistic
 - D. Aberrant
30. What type of epiphysis is greater tubercle of the humerus?
- A. Pressure
 - B. Traction
 - C. Atavistic
 - D. Aberrant

31. What type of epiphysis is lower end of the femur?
A. Pressure B. Traction
C. Atavistic D. Aberrant
32. What type of epiphysis is upper end of the tibia?
A. Pressure B. Traction
C. Atavistic D. Aberrant
33. Which one of the following joints is an ellipsoid joint?
A. Wrist B. Knee
C. Ankle D. Shoulder
34. All of the following muscles have pulley, EXCEPT:
A. Digastric B. Omohyoid
C. Superior oblique of eye D. Stylohyoid
35. What type of synovial joint is the 1st carpometacarpal joint?
A. Hinge B. Saddle
C. Ellipsoid D. Plane
36. What type of joint is the manubriosternal joint?
A. Saddle B. Plane synovial
C. Symphysis D. Syndesmosis
37. Which one of the following joints is saddle joint?
A. Carpometacarpal joint of thumb
B. Elbow
C. Ankle
D. Knee
38. Which one of the following joints is syndesmosis type of joint?
A. Sacroiliac B. Inferior tibiofibular
C. Superior tibiofibular D. Mid tarsal
39. Which type of epiphysis Ostrigonum?
A. Pressure B. Traction
C. Atavistic D. Aberrant
40. What type of bone is maxilla?
A. Short B. Sesamoid
C. Pneumatic D. Flat
41. What type of bone is patella?
A. Short B. Sesamoid
C. Pneumatic D. Flat

- 42. What type of bone is parietal?**
A. Irregular B. Flat
C. Pneumatic D. Short
- 43. What type of bone is rib?**
A. Irregular B. Flat
C. Modified long D. Short
- 44. Which muscle is straplike with tendinous intersections?**
A. Rectus femoris B. Rectus abdominis
C. Medial rectus D. Superior rectus
- 45. What type of bone is occipital bone?**
A. Cartilagenous B. Membranous
C. Membrano-cartilagenous D. None of the above
- 46. What type of muscle is deltoid?**
A. Unipennate B. Bipennate
C. Multipennate D. Circumpennate
- 47. What type of muscle is flexor pollicis longus?**
A. Unipennate B. Bipennate
C. Multipennate D. Circumpennate
- 48. What type of muscle is tibialis anterior?**
A. Unipennate B. Bipennate
C. Multipennate D. Circumpennate
- 49. What type of muscle is biceps brachii?**
A. Straplike B. Fusiform
C. Quadrilateral D. Cruciate
- 50. What type of muscle is thyrohyoid?**
A. Straplike B. Fusiform
C. Quadrilateral D. Cruciate
- 51. Which muscle has twisted fasciculi?**
A. Pectoralis major B. Latissimus dorsi
C. Trapezius D. All of the above
- 52. What type of sutural joint is present between palatine processes of maxilla?**
A. Schindylesis B. Serrate
C. Denticulate D. Plane

- 53. Which muscle is an example of cruciate muscle?**
A. Sternocleidomastoid B. Masseter
C. Adductor magnus D. All of the above
- 54. What type of neurons are present in dorsal root ganglia?**
A. Unipolar B. Bipolar
C. Pseudounipolar D. Multipolar
- 55. What type of neurons is present in olfactory mucosa?**
A. Unipolar B. Bipolar
C. Pseudounipolar D. Multipolar
- 56. What type of bursa is prepatellar bursa?**
A. Communicating B. Submuscular
C. Subfascial D. Subcutaneous
- 57. What type of bursa is suprapatellar bursa?**
A. Communicating B. Non-communicating
C. Subfascial D. Subcutaneous
- 58. All of the following are traction epiphyses, EXCEPT:**
A. Mastoid process
B. Greater trochanter of femur
C. Epicondyles of humerus
D. Condyles of tibia
- 59. What type of bone is a metacarpal?**
A. Long B. Short
C. Modified long D. Long short
- 60. What type of bone is a scaphoid?**
A. Flat B. Short
C. Long short D. Sesamoid
- 61. What type of joint is sternoclavicular joint?**
A. Complex B. Saddle
C. Compound D. All of the above
- 62. What type of joint is pubic symphysis?**
A. Plane synovial B. Syndesmosis
C. Primary cartilaginous D. Secondary cartilaginous
- 63. What is the role of brachialis during flexion of the elbow joint?**
A. Prime mover B. Antagonist
C. Fixator D. Synergist

- 64. What is the role of triceps brachii during flexion of the elbow joint?**
- A. Prime mover
 - B. Antagonist
 - C. Fixator
 - D. Synergist
- 65. Exaggerated lateral thoracic curvature is called:**
- A. Kyphosis
 - B. Scoliosis
 - C. Lordosis
 - D. Kyphoscoliosis
- 66. All of the following are modifications of the deep fascia, EXCEPT:**
- A. Epicranial aponeurosis
 - B. Palmar aponeurosis
 - C. Epimysium
 - D. External oblique aponeurosis
- 67. All of the following are peculiarities of a sesamoid bone, EXCEPT:**
- A. Develops in tendon
 - B. Ossifies after birth
 - C. Presence of periosteum
 - D. Absence of Haversian system
- 68. All of the following ligaments are largely composed of elastic fibers, EXCEPT:**
- A. Ligamentum nuchae
 - B. Ligamentum flavum
 - C. Spring
 - D. Anterior longitudinal
- 69. Which is the smallest bone in the body?**
- A. Pisiform
 - B. Malleus
 - C. Incus
 - D. Stapes
- 70. Which is the smallest joint in the body?**
- A. Incudostapedial
 - B. Incudomalleolar
 - C. Cricothyrioid
 - D. Cricothyroid
- 71. All of the following are present in the superficial fascia, EXCEPT:**
- A. Platysma
 - B. Mammary glands
 - C. Bodies of sweat glands
 - D. Sebaceous glands
- 72. In which one of the following, superficial fascia shows stratification (two layers)?**
- A. Face
 - B. Neck
 - C. Upper limb
 - D. Anterior abdominal wall
- 73. What type of joint is the elbow joint?**
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial

74. What type of joint is the superior radio-ulnar joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
75. Around which axis movements of adduction and abduction take place?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
76. Around which axis movements are produced at the elbow joint?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
77. Pump handle movements of the ribs are produced around which axis?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
78. Bucket handle movements of the ribs are produced around which axis?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
79. Which is the largest joint in the body?
- A. Shoulder
 - B. Hip
 - C. Knee
 - D. Sacroiliac
80. Around which axis movements are permitted in the pivot joint?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
81. All of the following are tortuous arteries, EXCEPT:
- A. Nutrient
 - B. Uterine
 - C. Splenic
 - D. Superior mesenteric
82. What type of joint is the wrist joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
83. What type of joint is the knee joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial

84. What type of joint is the calcaneocuboid joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
85. What type of joint is the first carpometacarpal joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
86. What type of joint is the intercarpal joint?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
87. Which arteries form hairpin bends before fusion of epiphyseal plates?
- A. Periosteal
 - B. Nutrient
 - C. Metaphyseal
 - D. Epiphyseal
88. Around which axis movements of flexion and extension take place?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
89. Around which axis movements of medial and lateral rotation take place?
- A. Vertical
 - B. Transverse
 - C. Antero-posterior
 - D. Oblique
90. What type of joint is present between superior and inferior articular processes of vertebrae?
- A. Plane
 - B. Uniaxial
 - C. Biaxial
 - D. Multiaxial
91. All of the following are complex joints, EXCEPT:
- A. Temporomandibular
 - B. Sternoclavicular
 - C. Acromioclavicular
 - D. Knee
92. All of the following are compound joints, EXCEPT:
- A. Elbow
 - B. Wrist
 - C. First carpometacarpal
 - D. Ankle
93. In articulating surfaces all of the following joints are covered by fibrocartilages, EXCEPT:
- A. Shoulder
 - B. Sternoclavicular
 - C. Acromioclavicular
 - D. Temporomandibular

94. Which one of the following structural components of a bone, is responsible for its tensile strength?
- A. Hydroxyapatite
 - B. Osteonectin
 - C. Osteocytes
 - D. Collagen fibers
95. In which part of a developing bone, primary center of ossification appears?
- A. Epiphysis
 - B. Diaphysis
 - C. Metaphysis
 - D. Epiphyseal plate
96. In which part of a developing bone, secondary center of ossification appears?
- A. Epiphysis
 - B. Diaphysis
 - C. Metaphysis
 - D. Epiphyseal plate
97. All of the following are fibrous joints, EXCEPT:
- A. Schindylesis
 - B. Syndesmoses
 - C. Symphysis
 - D. Gomphosis
98. Fracture passing through which one of the following may disrupt linear growth of a long bone?
- A. Epiphysis
 - B. Epiphyseal plate
 - C. Diaphysis
 - D. Metaphysis
99. Which one of the following bones has thickest articular cartilage?
- A. Lower end of femur
 - B. Upper end of tibia
 - C. Head of humerus
 - D. Patella
100. Sweat glands are absent over the skin of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. Palm
 - B. Margins of lips
 - C. Glans penis
 - D. Tympanic membrane
101. All of the following muscles represent the panniculus carnosus, EXCEPT:
- A. Platysma
 - B. Corrugator cutis
 - C. Palmaris brevis
 - D. Plantaris
102. All of the following structures are lined by synovial membrane, EXCEPT:
- A. Articular cartilage
 - B. Intracapsular tendons
 - C. Inner aspect of joint capsule
 - D. Intracapsular non-articulating parts of bones

103. What type joint is present between epiphysis and diaphysis?
- A. Fibrous
 - B. Primary cartilaginous
 - C. Secondary cartilaginous
 - D. Synovial
104. All of the following structures contain both skeletal and smooth muscles, EXCEPT:
- A. Middle third of oesophagus
 - B. Anal sphincter
 - C. Upper eyelid
 - D. Tongue
105. Which one of the following structures has maximum blood supply?
- A. Cartilages
 - B. Bones
 - C. Ligaments
 - D. Tendons
106. Which one of the following is supplied by vasa vasorum?
- A. Tunica media and tunica intima
 - B. Tunica adventitia and tunica media
 - C. Tunica adventita
 - D. Tunica adventitia and outer part of tunica media
107. Which one of the following has both afferent and efferent lymphatics?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Thymus
 - C. Tonsil
 - D. Lymph node
108. Which one of the following forms nerve plexuses?
- A. Ventral roots
 - B. Dorsal roots
 - C. Ventral rami
 - D. Dorsal rami
109. All of the following are components of a myelinated nerve fiber, EXCEPT:
- A. Axon
 - B. Myelin sheath
 - C. Neurilemmal sheath
 - D. Epineurium
110. Which one of the following forms neurilemmal sheath?
- A. Schwann's cell cytoplasm
 - B. Schwann's cell plasma membrane
 - C. Lipids
 - D. Endoneurium

111. From the lateral horns of which of the following spinal segments thoracolumbar outflow arises?

- A. T1–L1
- B. T1–L2
- C. T1–L3
- D. T1–L5

112. All of the following are appendages of the skin, EXCEPT:

- A. Nails
- B. Hair
- C. Sebaceous glands
- D. Arrector pilorum muscles