

## 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 is 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. Cricoarytenoid
  - 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 in the body?
- 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