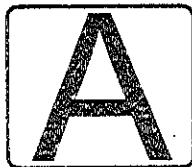


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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : AP - 2 - 17/18



TEST BOOKLET

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN O.M.E.S. SI. No. 1007
(ANATOMY)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 200 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be no negative markings for wrong answers.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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SEAL

1. Structures developing from Reichert's cartilage are the following except :
 - (A) Upper part of the body of Hyoid Bone
 - (B) Lesser cornua of Hyoid Bone
 - (C) Greater Cornua of Hyoid Bone
 - (D) Stylohyoid ligament
2. Which is the muscle of second pharyngeal arch ?
 - (A) Anterior belly of digastric
 - (B) Posterior belly of digastric
 - (C) Lateral pterygoid
 - (D) Medial pterygoid
3. Fourth aortic arch on the right forms :
 - (A) Proximal part of right subclavian artery
 - (B) Distal part of right subclavian artery
 - (C) Arch of aorta
 - (D) Right pulmonary artery
4. From which pharyngeal cleft external acoustic meatus develops :
 - (A) First
 - (B) Second
 - (C) Third
 - (D) Fourth
5. Vallate papillae are innervated by :
 - (A) Lingual nerve
 - (B) Chorda tympani nerve
 - (C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - (D) Vagus nerve
6. Which cells produce and secrete dentine ?
 - (A) Ameloblasts
 - (B) Odontoblasts
 - (C) Cementoblasts
 - (D) None of the above
7. Promontory is a feature of which wall of middle ear ?
 - (A) Lateral
 - (B) Anterior
 - (C) Medial
 - (D) Posterior
8. Incudostapedial joint is a :
 - (A) Saddle joint
 - (B) Ball and Socket joint
 - (C) Fibrous joint
 - (D) Cartilaginous joint
9. Chorda tympani nerve leaves the facial nerve :
 - (A) 6 mm below stylomastoid foramen
 - (B) 6 mm above stylomastoid foramen
 - (C) 6 cm below stylomastoid foramen
 - (D) 6 cm above stylomastoid foramen

10. Which of the following is responsible for myelination of central nervous system ?
 - (A) Schwann cells
 - (B) Microglia
 - (C) Oligodendrocytes
 - (D) Astrocytes
11. Which of the following is the principal neurotransmitter released by post-ganglionic sympathetic neurones ?
 - (A) Noradrenaline
 - (B) Adrenaline
 - (C) Acetylcholine
 - (D) Dopamine
12. Human placenta is defined as :
 - (A) Epitheliochorial
 - (B) Syndesmochorial
 - (C) Endotheliochorial
 - (D) Haemochorial
13. Superior parathyroid gland develops from :
 - (A) Dorsal recess of fourth pharyngeal pouch
 - (B) Ventral recess of fourth pharyngeal pouch
 - (C) Second pharyngeal pouch
 - (D) Third pharyngeal pouch
14. Failure of obliteration of vitellointestinal duct results in :
 - (A) Meckel's diverticulum
 - (B) Meckel's cartilage
 - (C) Meckel's ganglion
15. The obliterated remnant of left umbilical vein of foetus is :
 - (A) Ligamentum venosum
 - (B) Ligamentum arteriosum
 - (C) Ligamentum teres hepatis
 - (D) Gastrosplenic ligament
16. Levator palpebrae superioris is supplied by :
 - (A) Trochlear nerve
 - (B) Superior division of oculomotor nerve
 - (C) Inferior division of oculomotor nerve
 - (D) Abducens nerve
17. Which type of epithelium covers the oropharyngeal aspect of palatine tonsil ?
 - (A) Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
 - (B) Simple squamous epithelium
 - (C) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
 - (D) Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

18. What is the root value of phrenic nerve ?
 (A) C2, C3 and C4
 (B) C3, C4 and C5
 (C) C4, C5 and C6
 (D) C5 and C6
19. Floor of fossa ovalis represents :
 (A) Septum primum
 (B) Septum secundum
 (C) Septum spurium
 (D) Septum intermedium
20. Fibres of optic nerve are axons of :
 (A) Horizontal cells
 (B) Bipolar cells
 (C) Amacrine cells
 (D) Ganglion cells
21. Pancreatic Islets of Lagerhans are of :
 (A) Ectodermal origin
 (B) Endodermal origin
 (C) Mesodermal origin
 (D) Neural crest origin
22. Pectoral and Pelvic girdles develop from :
 (A) Somatopleuric mesenchyme
 (B) Splanchnopleuric mesenchyme
 (C) Intermediate mesenchyme
 (D) Angioblastic mesenchyme
23. Which type of joint is neurocentral joint ?
 (A) Synchondrosis
 (B) Symphysis
 (C) Syndesmosis
 (D) Synovial
24. Joint between vertebral bodies is :
 (A) Fibrous
 (B) Synchondrosis
 (C) Symphysis
 (D) Synovial
25. Porta hepatis contains all the following structures except :
 (A) Hepatic nervous plexus
 (B) Hepatic veins
 (C) Hepatic artery
 (D) Hepatic ducts
26. Hyoid bone lies at the level of :
 (A) First cervical vertebra
 (B) Second cervical vertebra
 (C) Third cervical vertebra
 (D) Sixth cervical vertebra
27. All the following muscles of eye ball are composed of smooth muscles, except :
 (A) Sphincter pupillae
 (B) Dilator pupillae
 (C) Ciliary muscle
 (D) Superior oblique muscle

28. Skull is composed of :
 (A) 26 separate bones
 (B) 27 separate bones
 (C) 28 separate bones
 (D) 29 separate bones
29. Skull provides attachments to all extrinsic muscles of tongue except :
 (A) Genioglossus
 (B) Hyoglossus
 (C) Styloglossus
 (D) Palatoglossus
30. The common carotid artery bifurcates into external and internal carotid arteries at the level of :
 (A) Upper border of thyroid cartilage
 (B) Upper border of hyoid bone
 (C) Upper border of cricoid cartilage
 (D) Lower border of thyroid cartilage
31. Occipital sinus is a content of :
 (A) Falx cerebri
 (B) Tentorium cerebelli
 (C) Falx cerebelli
 (D) Diaphragma sellae
32. Nervus maxillaris medius is the meningeal branch of :
 (A) Mandibular nerve
 (B) Maxillary nerve
 (C) Ophthalmic nerve
 (D) Hypoglossal nerve
33. The nervus tentorii supplying tentorium cerebelli is the recurrent branch of :
 (A) Maxillary division of trigeminal nerve
 (B) Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve
 (C) Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
 (D) Oculomotor nerve
34. Which nerve enters the cavernous sinus by passing below petrosphenoidal ligament within Dorello's canal ?
 (A) Oculomotor nerve
 (B) Trochlear nerve
 (C) Abducens nerve
 (D) Optic nerve
35. Roof of posterior triangle is formed by which layer of deep cervical fascia ?
 (A) Investing layer
 (B) Pretracheal layer
 (C) Prevertebral layer
 (D) All of the above
36. Sternohyoid muscle is innervated by the branches of :
 (A) Facial nerve
 (B) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 (C) Supraclavicular nerve
 (D) Ansa cervicalis

37. All are the branches of external carotid artery, except :
- (A) Superior thyroid artery
 - (B) Inferior thyroid artery
 - (C) Lingual artery
 - (D) Facial artery
38. Deep cervical artery is usually a branch of :
- (A) Costocephalic trunk
 - (B) Thyrocervical trunk
 - (C) Brachiocephalic trunk
 - (D) Vertebral artery
39. During its cervical course, hypoglossal nerve is related :
- (A) Lateral to both internal and external carotid arteries
 - (B) Medial to both internal and external carotid arteries
 - (C) Between both carotid arteries
 - (D) None of the above
40. Which branch of facial nerve supplies platysma ?
- (A) Zygomatic
 - (B) Buccal
 - (C) Marginal mandibular
 - (D) Cervical
41. The following structures traverse the parotid gland, except :
- (A) External carotid artery
 - (B) Internal carotid artery
 - (C) Retromandibular vein
 - (D) Facial nerve
42. Parotid duct opens on a small papilla opposite :
- (A) Second upper molar crown
 - (B) Second upper premolar crown
 - (C) Second lower molar crown
 - (D) Third upper molar crown
43. The following cranial nerves carry taste sensation, except :
- (A) Facial nerve
 - (B) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - (C) Hypoglossal nerve
 - (D) Vagus nerve
44. Which artery ascends between two roots of auriculo-temporal nerve ?
- (A) Deep temporal artery
 - (B) Masseteric artery
 - (C) Middle meningeal artery
 - (D) Maxillary artery
45. Following nerves are the branches of posterior trunk of mandibular nerve, except :
- (A) Buccal nerve
 - (B) Auriculotemporal nerve
 - (C) Lingual nerve
 - (D) Inferior alveolar nerve
46. Otic ganglion is connected functionally with which nerve ?
- (A) Facial
 - (B) Glossopharyngeal
 - (C) Mandibular
 - (D) Maxillary

47. Pterygopalatine fossa communicates with nasal cavity via :
 (A) Sphenopalatine foramen
 (B) Foramen rotundum
 (C) Pterygoid canal
 (D) Inferior orbital fissure
48. Which is the largest peripheral parasympathetic ganglion in head and neck region ?
 (A) Otic ganglion
 (B) Submandibular ganglion
 (C) Pterygopalatine ganglion
 (D) Trigeminal ganglion
49. Inferior opening of nasolacrimal canal is seen in :
 (A) Supreme nasal meatus
 (B) Superior nasal meatus
 (C) Middle nasal meatus
 (D) Inferior nasal meatus
50. Tubal elevation in the lateral nasopharyngeal wall is produced by :
 (A) Base of the cartilage of auditory tube
 (B) Apex of the cartilage of auditory tube
 (C) Tubal tonsil
 (D) Salpingopharyngeal fold
51. The following cartilages of larynx are composed of elastic fibrocartilage, except :
 (A) Epiglottic cartilage
 (B) Tritiate cartilage
 (C) Corniculate cartilage
 (D) Cricoid cartilage
52. The only laryngeal muscle that opens the glottis is :
 (A) Posterior cricoarytenoid
 (B) Lateral cricoarytenoid
 (C) Cricothyroid
 (D) Interarytenoid
53. Which nerve supplies cricothyroid muscle ?
 (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 (B) Non-recurrent laryngeal nerve
 (C) External laryngeal nerve
 (D) Internal laryngeal nerve
54. In pronator syndrome, which nerve is affected ?
 (A) Ulnar nerve
 (B) Median nerve
 (C) Radial nerve
 (D) Axillary nerve
55. Secondary centre of ossification for first metacarpal bone appears :
 (A) In the shaft
 (B) In the base
 (C) In the head
 (D) None of the above
56. Structures passing through clavipectoral fascia are all, except :
 (A) Cephalic vein
 (B) Medial pectoral nerve
 (C) Lateral pectoral nerve
 (D) Thoraco-acromial artery

57. The carpometacarpal joint of the thumb is a :
- (A) Sellar joint
 - (B) Ellipsoid joint
 - (C) Hinge joint
 - (D) Pivot joint
58. Distal surface of Hamate bone articulates with :
- (A) Triquetrum bone
 - (B) Base of 4th and 5th metacarpal bone
 - (C) Base of 3rd and 4th metacarpal bone
 - (D) Capitate bone
59. Guyon's canal transmits :
- (A) Median nerve
 - (B) Palmaris longus tendon
 - (C) Ulnar nerve
 - (D) Radial artery
60. Breast is supplied by branches of all arteries, except :
- (A) Axillary artery
 - (B) Internal thoracic artery
 - (C) Intercostal arteries
 - (D) Superior epigastric artery
61. Rotter's nodes are :
- (A) Apical group of axillary lymph nodes
 - (B) Pectoral lymph nodes
 - (C) Interpectoral lymph nodes
 - (D) Subscapular lymph nodes
62. Pulmonary roots or pedicles lie opposite the :
- (A) Bodies of 5th to 7th thoracic vertebrae
 - (B) Bodies of 3rd to 5th thoracic vertebrae
 - (C) Bodies of 8th to 10th thoracic vertebrae
 - (D) Bodies of 10th to 12th thoracic vertebrae
63. Triangle of Koch is defined between all, except :
- (A) Septal leaflet of tricuspid valve
 - (B) Ostium of coronary sinus
 - (C) Tendon of Todaro
 - (D) Fossa ovalis
64. Left coronary artery arises from :
- (A) Anterior aortic sinus
 - (B) Right posterior aortic sinus
 - (C) Left posterior aortic sinus
 - (D) Coronary sinus
65. All the following structures are contents of the axilla, except :
- (A) Axillary vessels
 - (B) Lateral branches of some intercostal nerves
 - (C) Axillary lymph nodes
 - (D) Roots of brachial plexus

66. All of the following are cutaneous branches of radial nerve, except :
- (A) Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
 - (B) Upper lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
 - (C) Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm
 - (D) Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
67. Which structure passes through suprascapular foramen below the ossified suprascapular ligament ?
- (A) Suprascapular artery
 - (B) Dorsal scapular nerve
 - (C) Suprascapular nerve
 - (D) Dorsal scapular artery
68. Martin-Gruber connection is between :
- (A) Median and ulnar nerve
 - (B) Median and musculo-cutaneous nerve
 - (C) Median and anterior interosseous nerve
 - (D) Anterior and posterior interosseous nerve
69. Flexor digitorum profundus muscle is supplied :
- (A) Only by ulnar nerve
 - (B) Only by anterior interosseous nerve
 - (C) Only by median nerve
 - (D) Both ulnar and anterior interosseous nerve
70. True claw hand (Full claw hand) occurs in :
- (A) Only median nerve palsy
 - (B) Only ulnar nerve palsy
 - (C) Posterior interosseous nerve palsy
 - (D) Both median and ulnar nerve palsy
71. Boundaries of femoral ring are all, except :
- (A) Anteriorly-inguinal ligament
 - (B) Posterior-conjoint tendon
 - (C) Medially-lacunar ligament
 - (D) Laterally-femoral vein
72. All the following statements are true for spigelian hernia, except :
- (A) Is an interstitial hernia
 - (B) Is an incisional hernia
 - (C) Lies deep to external oblique aponeurosis
 - (D) Passes through a defect in transversus and internal oblique aponeurosis

73. All are the branches of anterior division of femoral nerve, except :
- (A) Nerve to pectineus
 - (B) Nerve to sartorius
 - (C) Medial femoral cutaneous nerve of thigh
 - (D) Intermediate femoral cutaneous nerve of thigh
74. Cruciate anastomosis occur between all arteries, except :
- (A) Medial and lateral circumflex femoral arteries
 - (B) Inferior gluteal artery
 - (C) First perforating artery
 - (D) Second perforating artery
75. Deep circumflex iliac artery is a branch of :
- (A) Femoral artery
 - (B) External iliac artery
 - (C) Profunda femoris artery
 - (D) Obturator artery
76. In spinal cord Clarke's column extends :
- (A) Throughout thoracic and upper lumbar segments
 - (B) Full length of spinal cord
 - (C) From 2nd sacral to 4th sacral segment
 - (D) Throughout cervical segments
77. Fibular artery is a branch of :
- (A) Femoral artery
 - (B) Anterior tibial artery
 - (C) Posterior tibial artery
 - (D) Profunda femoris artery
78. Branches of posterior trunk of internal iliac artery are all, except :
- (A) Iliolumbar artery
 - (B) Lateral sacral artery
 - (C) Inferior gluteal artery
 - (D) Superior gluteal artery
79. Most mobile part of duodenum is :
- (A) First part
 - (B) Second part
 - (C) Third part
 - (D) Fourth part
80. Common bile duct and pancreatic duct enter :
- (A) First part of duodenum
 - (B) Medial wall of second part of duodenum
 - (C) Lateral wall of second part of duodenum
 - (D) Third part of duodenum
81. In liver, number of major hepatic veins is usually :
- (A) Three
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Five
 - (D) Two

82. Hepatobiliary triangle is bounded by all, except :
- (A) Cystic duct
 - (B) Common hepatic duct
 - (C) Inferior surface to liver
 - (D) Posterior surface of liver
83. Marginal artery Drummond is poorly developed in :
- (A) Ascending colon
 - (B) Descending colon
 - (C) Transverse colon
 - (D) Sigmoid colon
84. Ilioinguinal nerve is a :
- (A) Purely sensory nerve
 - (B) Purely motor nerve
 - (C) Mixed nerve
 - (D) None of the above
85. Ligament of Wrisberg refers to :
- (A) Anterior meniscofemoral ligament
 - (B) Posterior meniscofemoral ligament
 - (C) Transverse ligament of knee
 - (D) Oblique popliteal ligament
86. Distal attachments of semi-membranosus are to all, except :
- (A) Medial condyle of tibia
 - (B) Fascia over popliteus muscle
 - (C) Oblique popliteal ligament
 - (D) Anterior border of tibia
87. Prostate gland is supplied by branches of all arteries, except :
- (A) Inferior vesical artery
 - (B) Internal pudendal artery
 - (C) Middle rectal artery
 - (D) Iliolumbar artery
88. Saphenous artery arise from :
- (A) Profunda femoris artery
 - (B) Descending genicular artery
 - (C) First perforating artery
 - (D) Medial circumflex femoral artery
89. Lesser sciatic foramen transmits all, except :
- (A) Tendon of obturator internus
 - (B) Internal pudendal vessels
 - (C) Pudendal nerve
 - (D) Piriformis
90. Which vertebra is known as vertebra prominens ?
- (A) 6th cervical
 - (B) 7th cervical
 - (C) 1st thoracic
 - (D) 5th lumbar

91. Quadratus plantae muscle belongs to which layer of plantar muscles of foot ?
- First layer
 - Second layer
 - Third layer
 - Fourth layer
92. Nerve to popliteus supplies all, except :
- Popliteus muscle
 - Superior tibiofibular joint
 - Interosseous membrane of leg
 - Angle joint
93. Global cavus refers to a condition when pes curvus involves :
- Hind foot
 - Mid foot
 - Fore foot
 - All three parts of the foot
94. Lining epithelium of vocal fold is :
- Pseudostratified columnar, ciliated
 - Stratified squamous keratinized
 - Stratified squamous non-keratinized
 - Simple columnar
95. Taste buds are absent in :
- Fungiform papillae
 - Filiform papillae
 - Circumvallate papillae
 - Foliate papillae
96. Following veins are tributaries of Internal jugular vein except :
- Superior thyroid vein
 - Middle thyroid vein
 - Inferior thyroid vein
 - Inferior petrosal sinus
97. Reticular fibres are formed principally of which type of collagen fibre ?
- Type-I
 - Type-II
 - Type-III
 - Type-IV
98. Before puberty the endometrial epithelium is :
- Stratified cuboidal
 - Ciliated cuboidal
 - Ciliated columnar
 - Simple columnar
99. Dominant coronary artery is that coronary artery which give rise to :
- Anterior interventricular artery
 - Circumflex artery
 - Posterior interventricular artery
 - Conus artery

100. Which area of the lymph node is populated mainly by T-cells ?
- (A) Subcapsular sinus
 - (B) Cortex
 - (C) Paracortex
 - (D) Medullary cords
101. Which cells of the epidermis are antigen presenting cells ?
- (A) Keratinocytes
 - (B) Melanocytes
 - (C) Langerhans cells
 - (D) Merkel cells
102. Alveolar surfactant is secreted by :
- (A) Type – I pneumocytes
 - (B) Type – II pneumocytes
 - (C) Brush cells
 - (D) Neuroendocrine cells
103. Heart failure cells are derived from :
- (A) Type – I pneumocytes
 - (B) Type – II pneumocytes
 - (C) Clara cells
 - (D) Alveolar macrophages
104. Paneth cells are highly specialized epithelial cells of :
- (A) Oesophagus
 - (B) Stomach
 - (C) Small intestine
 - (D) None of the above
105. Fibres of right crus of diaphragm are innervated by :
- (A) Only right phrenic nerve
 - (B) Only left phrenic nerve
 - (C) Both right and left phrenic nerves
 - (D) None of the above
106. 'C' cells are present in :
- (A) Adrenal gland
 - (B) Parathyroid gland
 - (C) Pars intermedia of pituitary gland
 - (D) Thyroid gland
107. Stave cells are present in which region of spleen ?
- (A) Red pulp
 - (B) White pulp
 - (C) Capsule
 - (D) Trabeculae
108. In fully differentiated testis, which cells are located along the basal lamina of seminiferous tubules ?
- (A) Primary spermatocytes
 - (B) Spermatids
 - (C) Spermatozoa
 - (D) Spermatogonia
109. In human, implantation of blastocyst is :
- (A) Central
 - (B) Eccentric
 - (C) Interstitial
 - (D) None of the above

110. Primordial follicle contains :
- (A) Oogonia
 - (B) Primary oocyte
 - (C) Secondary oocyte
 - (D) Mature ovum
111. Corpora amylacea are frequent in the follicles of :
- (A) Thyroid gland
 - (B) Parathyroid gland
 - (C) Pituitary gland
 - (D) Prostate gland
112. Meissner's plexus is present in which layer of intestine :
- (A) Serosa
 - (B) Lamina propria
 - (C) Submucosa
 - (D) Muscularis externa
113. Which of the following is not taking part in formation of Juxta Glomerular Apparatus ?
- (A) Proximal convoluted tubule
 - (B) Distal convoluted tubule
 - (C) Afferent arteriole
 - (D) Lacis cells
114. Using epithelium of preprostatic urethra is :
- (A) Stratified columnar
 - (B) Stratified squamous
 - (C) Transitional
 - (D) Pseudo-stratified columnar
115. Centroacinar cells are seen in :
- (A) Parotid gland
 - (B) Submandibular gland
 - (C) Sublingual gland
 - (D) Pancreas
116. In an osteon, the maximum distance at which an osteocyte should remain from a blood vessel is :
- (A) 80 μm
 - (B) 120 μm
 - (C) 150 μm
 - (D) 200 μm
117. Which cells of principal gastric glands are the source of gastric acid ?
- (A) Chief cells
 - (B) Parietal cells
 - (C) Mucous neck cells
 - (D) Neuroendocrine cells
118. Sebaceous gland of skin is an example of :
- (A) Merocrine gland
 - (B) Apocrine gland
 - (C) Holocrine gland
 - (D) Endocrine gland
119. Schindylesis is a suture between :
- (A) Vomer and sphenoid
 - (B) Occipital and sphenoid
 - (C) Vomer and maxilla
 - (D) Vomer and ethmoid

120. Which type of muscle is arrector pili ?
 (A) Skeletal muscle
 (B) Cardiac muscle
 (C) Smooth muscle
 (D) None of the above
121. Which of the following is not a part of orbicularis oculi muscle ?
 (A) Orbital
 (B) Palpebral
 (C) Lacrimal
 (D) Facial
122. In which region, intervertebral discs are thickest ?
 (A) Upper thoracic
 (B) Lower thoracic
 (C) Lumbar
 (D) Cervical
123. Articular surface of mandibular fossa of temporal bone is lined by :
 (A) Hyaline cart
 (B) Fibrocartilage
 (C) Elastic cartilage
 (D) None of the above
124. Rectus femoris muscle is an example of :
 (A) Unipennate muscle
 (B) Bipennate muscle
 (C) Multipennate muscle
 (D) None of the above
125. Which nerve enters forearm by passing between superficial and deep heads of supinator muscle ?
 (A) Anterior interosseous nerve
 (B) Posterior interosseous nerve
 (C) Median nerve
 (D) Radial nerve
126. Montgomery's tubercles are :
 (A) Eccrine sweat glands
 (B) Apocrine sweat glands
 (C) Sebaceous glands
 (D) None of the above
127. Ovulation results in release of :
 (A) Oogonium
 (B) Primary oocyte
 (C) Secondary oocyte
 (D) Mature ovum
128. Decidua covering the conceptus is :
 (A) Decidua basalis
 (B) Decidua capsularis
 (C) Decidua parietalis
 (D) None of the above
129. Tongue develops from all of the following sources, except :
 (A) Tuberculum impar
 (B) Lateral lingual swellings
 (C) Median eminence
 (D) Hypobranchial eminence

130. Petrotympanic fissure transmits all of the following, except :
- (A) Anterior malleolar ligament
 - (B) Anterior tympanic branch of maxillary artery
 - (C) Tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve
 - (D) Chorda tympani nerve
131. Medial wall of bony orbit is formed by the following bones, except :
- (A) Body of sphenoid bone
 - (B) Greater wing of sphenoid bone
 - (C) Orbital plate of ethmoidal bone
 - (D) Lacrimal bone
132. The diaphragm is developed from the following sources, except :
- (A) Dorsal meso-oesophagus
 - (B) Septum transversum
 - (C) Excavated body wall
 - (D) Paired pleuro-pericardial membrane
133. Dorsal pancreatic bud forms the following parts of pancreas, except :
- (A) Anterior part of head
 - (B) Posterior part of head
 - (C) Body of pancreas
 - (D) Tail of pancreas
134. In male, cranial end of paramesonephric duct persists as :
- (A) Appendix of epididymis
 - (B) Appendix of testis
 - (C) Prostatic utricle
 - (D) Mullerian eminence
135. The primordial germ cells are formed from :
- (A) Epiblast
 - (B) Hypoblast
 - (C) Mesoblast
 - (D) None of the above
136. Round ligament of uterus develops from :
- (A) Paramesonephric duct
 - (B) Mesonephric duct
 - (C) Gubernaculum of ovary
 - (D) Canal of Nuck
137. Female urethra is homologous with which part of male urethra ?
- (A) Prostatic urethra proximal to orifice to ejaculatory ducts
 - (B) Prostatic urethra distal to orifice to ejaculatory ducts
 - (C) Membranous urethra
 - (D) Spongy urethra
138. Oblique vein of the left atrium is a remnant of :
- (A) Right common cardinal vein
 - (B) Left common cardinal vein
 - (C) Left anterior cardinal vein
 - (D) Left posterior cardinal vein

139. Which of the following is the root value of axillary nerve ?
- (A) C4 and C5
 - (B) C3 and C4
 - (C) C5 and C6
 - (D) C5, C6 and C7
140. Which zone of prostate is mostly affected by carcinoma ?
- (A) Peripheral
 - (B) Central
 - (C) Transitional
 - (D) None of the above
141. In which part of male urethra prostatic utricle opens ?
- (A) Preprostatic
 - (B) Prostatic
 - (C) Membranous
 - (D) Spongiose
142. Which part of male urethra is least dilatable ?
- (A) Preprostatic
 - (B) Prostatic
 - (C) Membranous
 - (D) Spongiose
143. The hepato-renal pouch of Morison is the :
- (A) Right subphrenic space
 - (B) Right subhepatic space
 - (C) Left subphrenic space
 - (D) Right extraperitoneal sub-phrenic space
144. Inferior venacava is formed anterior to :
- (A) Eighth thoracic vertebra
 - (B) Tenth thoracic vertebra
 - (C) Fourth lumbar vertebra
 - (D) Fifth lumbar vertebra
145. Inferior epigastric artery originates from :
- (A) External iliac artery
 - (B) Femoral artery
 - (C) Internal iliac artery
 - (D) Common iliac artery
146. Medial umbilical fold overlies the :
- (A) Urachus
 - (B) Obliterated umbilical artery
 - (C) Inferior epigastric artery
 - (D) None of the above
147. The roof of epiploic foramen is formed by :
- (A) Caudate lobe of liver
 - (B) Caudate process of liver
 - (C) First part of duodenum
 - (D) Inferior venacava
148. Tensor fasciae latae is innervated by :
- (A) Superior gluteal nerve
 - (B) Inferior gluteal nerve
 - (C) Femoral nerve
 - (D) Sciatic nerve

149. Left gonadal vein terminates in which vein ?
- (A) Inferior vena cava
 - (B) Left renal vein
 - (C) Left suprarenal vein
 - (D) Splenic vein
150. Cremaster muscle is supplied by :
- (A) Ilioinguinal nerve
 - (B) Iliohypogastric nerve
 - (C) Genital branch of genitor-femoral nerve
 - (D) Femoral branch of genitor femoral nerve
151. Skin of adjacent sides of great and second toe on dorsum of foot is supplied by :
- (A) Superficial fibular nerve
 - (B) Deep fibular nerve
 - (C) Saphenous nerve
 - (D) Sural nerve
152. Medial lemniscus is formed by decussation of :
- (A) Internal arcuate fibres
 - (B) Corticospinal fibres
 - (C) Anterior external arcuate fibres
 - (D) Posterior external arcuate fibre
153. Which nerve fibre fascicles run transversely across the floor of fourth ventricle ?
- (A) Striae medullaris
 - (B) Striae terminalis
 - (C) Striae medullaries thalami
 - (D) Crista terminalis
154. Which nerve emerges lateral to frenulum veli ?
- (A) Oculomotor
 - (B) Trochlear
 - (C) Abducens
 - (D) Facial
155. Cerebral peduncle consists of all, except :
- (A) Crus cerebri
 - (B) Tectum
 - (C) Tegmentum
 - (D) Substantia nigra
156. All are branches of internal carotid artery, except :
- (A) Ophthalmic artery
 - (B) Posterior choroidal artery
 - (C) Posterior communicating artery
 - (D) Anterior choroidal artery
157. A rounded elevation in the upper medial wall of posterior horn of lateral ventricle is produced by :
- (A) Forceps minor
 - (B) Forceps major
 - (C) Posterior part of calcarine sulcus
 - (D) Anterior part of calcarine sulcus

158. Lateral geniculate body is a ventral projection from :
 (A) Posterior thalamus
 (B) Anterior thalamus
 (C) Lateral thalamus
 (D) Medial thalamus
159. Stimulation of anterior hypothalamus can cause :
 (A) Increased blood pressure
 (B) Fluctuating blood pressure
 (C) Decreased blood pressure
 (D) No change in blood pressure
160. The average adult weight of pituitary gland is :
 (A) 50 mg
 (B) 500 mg
 (C) 500 gm
 (D) 50 gm
161. Following relations of epiphysis cerebri are true, except :
 (A) Inferior to splenium of corpus callosum
 (B) Occupies a depression between superior colliculi
 (C) Between superior colliculi and inferior colliculi
 (D) Enveloped by lower layer of tela choroidea of third ventricle
162. Neurones of grey matter of spinal cord are :
 (A) Pseudounipolar
 (B) Unipolar
 (C) Bipolar
 (D) Multipolar
163. Which lamina surrounds the central canal of spinal cord ?
 (A) Lamina X
 (B) Lamina VIII
 (C) Lamina IX
 (D) Lamina VII
164. Babinski's sign is normally present in human infants upto about :
 (A) 4 years of age
 (B) 6 months of age
 (C) 1 year of age
 (D) 2 years of age
165. In adult the weight ratio of cerebellum to cerebrum is approximately :
 (A) 1 : 20
 (B) 1 : 10
 (C) 1 : 5
 (D) 1 : 15
166. Purkinje cells are arranged in a single layer between :
 (A) Molecular and granular layer
 (B) Granular and golgi layer
 (C) Climbing and mossy fibres
 (D) Granular layer and climbing fibres

167. The frontal eye field corresponds to parts of which Brodmann's area ?
 (A) 17, 18 and 19
 (B) 6, 8 and 9
 (C) 41 and 42
 (D) 44 and 45
168. Insula lies between :
 (A) Frontal and temporal lobe
 (B) Frontal and parietal lobe
 (C) Parietal and occipital lobe
 (D) Occipital and temporal lobe
169. The papez circuit involves all of the following, except :
 (A) Hippocampus
 (B) Mamillary body
 (C) Anterior nucleus of thalamus
 (D) Globus pallidus
170. Each cerebral hemisphere is divided into :
 (A) Three lobes
 (B) Four lobes
 (C) Five lobes
 (D) Six lobes
171. Tail of caudate nucleus is present in which part of lateral ventricle ?
 (A) Floor of anterior horn
 (B) Floor of body
 (C) Roof of inferior horn
 (D) Medial wall of posterior horn
172. Which cistern is known as cisterna magna ?
 (A) Cerebellomedullary cistern
 (B) Cisterna ambiens
 (C) Pontine cistern
 (D) Intern peduncular cistern
173. Most of the fibres of the pyramid have a diameter of :
 (A) 1-4 μm
 (B) 5-10 μm
 (C) 11-22 μm
 (D) 32-44 μm
174. The dorsolateral tract between apex of the dorsal horn and the surface of the spinal cord is also known as :
 (A) Tract of Gall and Burdach
 (B) Spinothalamic tract
 (C) Tract of Lissauer
 (D) Spino-celebellar tract
175. Which nucleus of vestibular complex is named as Deiters' nucleus ?
 (A) Medial
 (B) Lateral
 (C) Superior
 (D) Inferior

176. Which nucleus is the principal thalamic relay for somatosensory pathway ?
- (A) Ventral anterior
 - (B) Ventral lateral
 - (C) Ventral posterior
 - (D) Lateral dorsal
177. The crus cerebri of mid brain contains all the fibres, except :
- (A) Corticonuclear
 - (B) Corticomedullary
 - (C) Corticospinal
 - (D) Corticopontine
178. Inferior colliculus is a part of :
- (A) Auditory pathway
 - (B) Motor pathway
 - (C) Gustatory pathway
 - (D) Visual pathway
179. All are cerebellar nuclei, except :
- (A) Fastigial
 - (B) Globose
 - (C) Gracile
 - (D) Emboliform
180. Inferior colliculus is the principal site of termination of :
- (A) Medial lemniscus
 - (B) Lateral lemniscus
 - (C) Trigeminal lemniscus
 - (D) Spinal lemniscus
181. Cingulum is an example of :
- (A) Projection fibres
 - (B) Commissural fibres
 - (C) Association fibres
 - (D) None of the above
182. In cerebral cortex, external band of Baillarger is present in :
- (A) Lamina III
 - (B) Lamina IV
 - (C) Lamina V
 - (D) Lamina VI
183. Which ducts of salivary glands produce a hypotonic saliva ?
- (A) Intercalated
 - (B) Striated
 - (C) Extralobular collecting duct
 - (D) All of the above
184. Peg cells are found in :
- (A) Uterus
 - (B) Fallopian tube
 - (C) Cervix
 - (D) Vagina

185. Which of the following cells are responsible for hepatic fibrosis ?
- (A) Hepatocytes
 - (B) Hepatic stellate cells
 - (C) Kupffer cells
 - (D) Sinusoidal endothelial cells
186. In a neurone, nissl bodies are absent in :
- (A) Soma
 - (B) Axon hillock
 - (C) Dendrites
 - (D) All of the above
187. Number of primary oocytes present in ovary by puberty is :
- (A) Fifty thousand
 - (B) One million
 - (C) Thirty thousand
 - (D) Forty thousand
188. According to "Denver-London system" of classification, human chromosomes including sex chromosomes are arranged into :
- (A) Five groups
 - (B) Seven groups
 - (C) Eight groups
 - (D) Six groups
189. X-chromosome belongs to :
- (A) Group B
 - (B) Group C
 - (C) Group D
 - (D) Group F
190. In triple X syndrome, the number of Barr bodies is :
- (A) Zero
 - (B) One
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Three
191. Cri du chat syndrome is due to :
- (A) Deletion of short arm of chromosome four (4p-)
 - (B) Deletion of terminal portion of short arm of chromosome five (5p-)
 - (C) Deletion of paternally inherited chromosome 15
 - (D) None of the above
192. Karyotype of Patau's syndrome shows :
- (A) Trisomy 21
 - (B) Trisomy 18
 - (C) Trisomy 13
 - (D) None of the above
193. An individual is female, short in stature with webbing of neck, bilateral cubitus valgus, shield chest, streak ovaries with primary amenorrhoea. The provisional diagnosis is :
- (A) Klinefelter's syndrome
 - (B) Turner's syndrome
 - (C) Fragile X syndrome
 - (D) XY female

194. The terminal part of azygos vein develops from :
- (A) Right azygos line
 - (B) Persistent cranial end of right postcardinal vein
 - (C) Right precardinal vein
 - (D) Right common cardinal vein
195. Pericardial cavity lies between :
- (A) Fibrous and serous pericardium
 - (B) Fibrous pericardium and epicardium
 - (C) Parietal and visceral layer of serous pericardium
 - (D) Epicardium and myocardium
196. Most frequent site of ectopic pregnancy is :
- (A) Ovary
 - (B) Pouch of Douglas
 - (C) Ampulla of fallopian tube
 - (D) Omentum
197. Power-house of spermatozoon is :
- (A) Head
 - (B) Neck
 - (C) Mid piece
 - (D) Principal piece
198. The generation of mature spermatozoa from spermatogonia takes approximately :
- (A) 32 days
 - (B) 64 days
 - (C) 120 days
 - (D) 18 days
199. All the following statements regarding superior vena cava are correct, except :
- (A) It is approximately 7cm in length
 - (B) It is valveless
 - (C) Formed posterior to lower border of first right costal cartilage
 - (D) It is completely within fibrous pericardium
200. All structures are related anterior to thoracic part of trachea, except :
- (A) Aortic arch
 - (B) Left brachio-cephalic vein
 - (C) Deep cardiac plexus
 - (D) Oesophagus

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