

AQP

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

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Instructions / સૂચના

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. Which of the following is a functional area in the Calcarine sulcus ?
 (A) Primary auditory area (B) Sensory speech area
 (C) Primary visual area (D) Motor speech area
002. Superior colliculus is a part of which of the following neural pathways?
 (A) Auditory pathway (B) Visual pathway
 (C) Vestibular pathway (D) Motor pathway
003. All the following are the clinical features of cerebellar dysfunction EXCEPT
 (A) Nystagmus (B) Ataxia
 (C) In-coordination (D) Motor paralysis
004. Posterior cerebral artery is a branch of which of the following arteries ?
 (A) Internal carotid artery (B) Vertebral artery
 (C) Basilar artery (D) External carotid artery
005. All the following are modifications of pia mater EXCEPT
 (A) Ligamentum denticulatum (B) Sub-arachnoid septum
 (C) Linea splendens (D) Conus medullaris
006. Which of the following cranial nerves emerge at the ponto-medullary junction ?
 (A) 6th, 7th & 8th cranial nerves (B) 3rd, 4th & 5th cranial nerves
 (C) 9th, 10th & 11th cranial nerves (D) 3rd, 4th & 6th cranial nerves
007. Which of the following best describes the classification of white fibres in Internal Capsule ?
 (A) Commissural fibres (B) Projection fibres
 (C) Long association fibres (D) Short association fibres
008. Which of the following cell is responsible for myelination of axons ?
 (A) Schwann cells (B) Purkinje cells
 (C) Basket cells (D) Stellate cells
009. Which of the following structures is derived from neural crest cells ?
 (A) Adrenal medulla (B) Thymus
 (C) Tonsil (D) Adrenal cortex
010. External jugular vein is formed by the union of
 (A) Anterior divisions of retromandibular and facial veins
 (B) Posterior divisions of retromandibular and facial veins
 (C) Anterior divisions of retromandibular and posterior auricular veins
 (D) Posterior divisions of retromandibular and posterior auricular veins
011. All are the branches of external carotid artery EXCEPT
 (A) Ascending pharyngeal artery (B) Middle meningeal artery
 (C) Superior thyroid artery (D) Facial artery
012. Skin over the angle of mandible is supplied by which of the following nerves ?
 (A) Mandibular nerve (B) Lesser occipital nerve
 (C) Auriculo temporal nerve (D) Great auricular nerve
013. Motor nerve supply to Buccinator muscle is by which nerve ?
 (A) Vagus Nerve (B) Glossopharyngeal Nerve
 (C) Facial Nerve (D) Spinal accessory Nerve

014. The following muscles are boundaries of carotid triangle EXCEPT
 (A) Superior belly of omohyoid (B) Inferior belly of omohyoid
 (C) Posterior belly of digastric (D) Sternocleidomastoid
015. The Nasolacrimal duct opens into which part of the nasal cavity ?
 (A) Sphenoethmoidal recess (B) Superior meatus
 (C) Middle meatus (D) Inferior meatus
016. Sensory innervation to mucosa of larynx above the level of vocal cords is by which nerve?
 (A) External Laryngeal nerve (B) Internal laryngeal nerve
 (C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (D) Hypoglossal nerve
017. Which of the following structures enters the orbit from within the ring of Annulus of Zinn?
 (A) Lacrimal Nerve (B) Inferior Ophthalmic vein
 (C) Abducent nerve (D) Trochlear nerve
018. The articular disc of the Temporomandibular joint is considered as a morphological remnant of which muscle ?
 (A) Lateral pterygoid (B) Medial pterygoid
 (C) Temporalis (D) Masseter
019. Posterior surface of thyroid gland is related to all EXCEPT
 (A) Trachea (B) Posterior Cricothyroid Muscle
 (C) Recurrent Laryngeal nerve (D) Cricoid cartilage
020. Preganglionic Parasympathetic fibres to the Ciliary ganglion are derived from which cranial nerve nucleus?
 (A) Superior salivatory nucleus (B) Inferior salivatory nucleus
 (C) Nucleus ambiguus (D) Edinger Westphal nucleus
021. Which of the following muscles is the only abductor of the vocal cords?
 (A) Lateral cricoarytenoid (B) Posterior cricoarytenoid
 (C) Thyroarytenoideus (D) Cricothyroid
022. Which of the following is a branch of the third part of Maxillary artery ?
 (A) Sphenopalatine artery (B) Inferior alveolar artery
 (C) Middle Meningeal artery (D) Deep Auricular artery
023. Superior thyroid artery is ligated as close to the upper pole of thyroid gland to avoid damage to which of the following structures?
 (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (B) External laryngeal nerve
 (C) Sympathetic trunk (D) Ansa cervicalis
024. Microscopic features of Cornea include all the following EXCEPT
 (A) Irregularly arranged fibres in lamina propria
 (B) Bowmans membrane
 (C) Stratified squamous non keratinised epithelium
 (D) Descemets membrane
025. Anterior belly of digastric is embryologically derived from which pharyngeal arch ?
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fourth

026. Which of the following is the embryological source of origin of muscles of tongue ?
 (A) Endoderm (B) 2nd arch Mesoderm
 (C) 4th arch mesoderm (D) Occipital myotomes
027. Superior parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch ?
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fourth
028. The Pharyngotympanic tube opens into which of the following areas ?
 (A) Nasopharynx (B) Oropharynx
 (C) Middle meatus (D) Inferior meatus
029. Which of the following muscles is innervated by External laryngeal nerve?
 (A) Lateral cricoarytenoid (B) Posterior cricoarytenoid
 (C) Interarytenoideus (D) Cricothyroid
030. Which of the following muscles causes Intorsion of eye ball ?
 (A) Superior rectus (B) Inferior oblique
 (C) Medial rectus (D) Superior oblique
031. Which of the following nerves is located inside the cavernous sinus along with internal carotid artery?
 (A) Abducent nerve (B) Ophthalmic nerve
 (C) Maxillary nerve (D) Trochlear nerve
032. Which of the following muscles is innervated by Mandibular nerve?
 (A) Palatopharyngeus (B) Palatoglossus
 (C) Musculae uvulae (D) Tensor veli palatini
033. Which of the following structures lies deep to Hyoglossus muscle ?
 (A) Lingual artery (B) Lingual Nerve
 (C) Hypoglossal nerve (D) Submandibular duct
034. Which of the following arteries does NOT supply the palatine tonsil?
 (A) Ascending Pharyngeal (B) Ascending palatine
 (C) Dorsal lingual (D) Greater palatine artery
035. Which of the following structure passes through the gap between upper border of superior constrictor and base of skull ?
 (A) Occipital artery (B) Superior laryngeal nerve
 (C) Auditory tube (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
036. CSF rhinorrhoea is caused by fracture of which bone?
 (A) Nasal bone (B) Cribriform plate of ethmoid
 (C) Lacrimal bone (D) Maxilla
037. Serous Demilunes are present in which of the following glands?
 (A) Submandibular gland (B) Sublingual gland
 (C) Parotid gland (D) Thyroid gland
038. Hassall's corpuscles are present in which gland?
 (A) Thymus (B) Spleen
 (C) Lymph node (D) Tonsil

039. The alar ligaments connect which of the following ?
 (A) Bodies of the axis to foramen magnum **(B) Dens to occipital condyles**
 (C) Adjacent vertebral bodies posteriorly (D) Tips of adjacent spinous processes
040. The oesophageal opening in the diaphragm transmits all EXCEPT
 (A) Vagal nerve trunk (B) Oesophageal branches of gastric artery
 (C) Oesophagus **(D) Azygos vein**
041. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding descending thoracic aorta.
 (A) It is a component of the middle mediastinum
 (B) It begins at the level of T3 vertebra
(C) It enters abdomen at level of 12th thoracic vertebra
 (D) It begins at the beginning of the arch of the aorta
042. Dominance of coronary circulation is determined by artery which supplies
 (A) SA Node (B) AV Node
 (C) Anterior interventricular groove **(D) Posterior interventricular groove**
043. All statements regarding Oesophagus are correct EXCEPT
(A) Left main bronchus crosses it at 27.5 cm from incisor tooth
 (B) Crosses in front of the descending aorta
 (C) Azygos vein drains the upper part of oesophagus
 (D) Begins at the level of C6 vertebra
044. All the following are innervated by Phrenic Nerve EXCEPT
 (A) Diaphragm (B) Mediastinal pleura
 (C) Peritoneum **(D) Left ventricle**
045. Which is true of the vagus nerves?
(A) Left vagus is held away from the trachea by branches of the aortic arch
 (B) Run in front of the lung roots
 (C) Vagal trunks receive fibres from the ipsilateral nerve only
 (D) Left vagus crosses the aortic arch superficial to the left superior intercostal vein
046. Which of the following statements is TRUE of the thoracic sympathetic trunk
(A) Passes into the abdomen behind lateral arcuate ligament
 (B) Greater splanchnic nerve comes from 3rd to 7th cervical ganglia
 (C) 1st thoracic ganglion often fuses with the superior cervical ganglion
 (D) crosses 1st rib lateral to the superior intercostals artery
047. Identify the correct statement regarding the right coronary artery.
 (A) Originates from left posterior aortic sinus
 (B) Supplies 60% of AV nodes
(C) Usually gives posterior interventricular branch
 (D) Supplies 30% of SA nodes
048. Which of the following statement regarding Thoracic duct is TRUE?
 (A) Commences level with the body of T10
 (B) Enters the point of confluence of the Right internal jugular and axillary vein
(C) Terminates by opening at junction of left internal jugular and subclavian veins
 (D) Receives lymph from the right thoracic wall

049. Which is true of the first rib?
- (A) Scalenus medius attaches to the scalene tubercle
(B) Subclavian vein lies in groove anterior to scalene tubercle
(C) Superior intercostal vein lies medial to the superior intercostal artery
(D) Scalenus posterior attaches lateral to the tubercle
050. Pleural reflection lies at which rib in the midaxillary line?
- (A) 6th (B) 8th
(C) 10th (D) 12th
051. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the Azygos vein?
- (A) Passes through the oesophageal hiatus of the diaphragm
(B) Crosses over the right bronchus at level of sixth thoracic vertebra
(C) Drains into the left brachiocephalic vein
(D) Usually drains the lower eight intercostal spaces
052. The structure that arches anterior to posterior over the root of Left lung is
- (A) Arch of aorta** (B) Superior venacava
(C) Azygos vein (D) Oesophagus
053. Which of the following provides oxygenated blood to parenchyma of lungs ?
- (A) Bronchial artery** (B) Pulmonary artery
(C) Intercostal artery (D) Internal thoracic artery
054. Right bronchial vein drains into _____ vein.
- (A) Azygos vein** (B) Hemiazygos vein
(C) Intercostal vein (D) Pulmonary vein
055. Which of the following structures is present in between adjacent bronchopulmonary segments ?
- (A) Pulmonary artery **(B) Pulmonary vein**
(C) Bronchial vein (D) Bronchial artery
056. All the following statements are true of visceral pleura EXCEPT
- (A) Is pain sensitive** (B) Develops from splanchnopleuric mesoderm
(C) Extends into fissures of lungs (D) Is innervated by autonomic nerves
057. Which cranial nerve emerges in the junction between pons and middle cerebellar peduncle?
- (A) Abducent nerve (VI) (B) Facial nerve (VII)
(C) Trigeminal nerve(V) (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
058. Which of the following midbrain cells are involved in pupillary light reflex?
- (A) Red nucleus (B) Superior colliculus
(C) Inferior colliculus **(D) Pretectal nucleus**
059. Identify the correct statement regarding blood supply of spinal cord.
- (A) Anterior spinal arteries arise from basilar artery
(B) The anterior spinal artery arises from both vertebral arteries
(C) The posterior spinal artery is single
(D) The posterior spinal artery arises from the posterior superior cerebellar artery

060. Which of the following is a feature of Brown Sequard Syndrome?
 (A) Loss of touch and proprioception on same side
 (B) Loss of pain and temperature on same side
 (C) Loss of touch and proprioception on opposite side
 (D) Motor paralysis on contralateral side.
061. Where does the superior cerebral vein lie?
 (A) Deep in the sulci (B) Between the dura and the skull
 (C) In the arachnoid mater (D) In the margins of the falx
062. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding the circle of Willis
 (A) Posterior cerebral artery is a branch of the internal carotid artery
 (B) Anterior cerebral artery is the largest branch of the internal carotid artery
 (C) Middle cerebral artery supplies motor but not sensory cortex
 (D) Ophthalmic artery is a branch of internal carotid artery
063. Identify the CORRECT statement regarding the speech centres in brain.
 (A) Areas 44 & 45 are Wernicke sensory speech areas
 (B) Wernicke's area controls motor speech
 (C) Damage to Broca's area produces motor aphasia
 (D) Wernicke's area is located in occipital lobe
064. Rupture of Congenital berry aneurysms which develop in the arteries of circle of Willis can cause
 (A) Subarachnoid haemorrhage (B) Subdural haemorrhage
 (C) Extradural haemorrhage (D) Spinal haemorrhage
065. Purkinje cells are situated in
 (A) Cerebrum (B) Cerebellum
 (C) Midbrain (D) Hippocampus
066. Which of the following Nucleus receives impulses of taste ?
 (A) Dorsal nucleus of vagus (B) Nucleus ambiguus
 (C) Spinal nucleus of trigeminal (D) Nucleus of tractus solitarius
067. Substantia gelatinosa of spinal cord continues in medulla oblongata as
 (A) Dorsal nucleus of vagus
 (B) Accessory Cuneate Nucleus
 (C) Nucleus of Spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
 (D) Gracile Nucleus
068. Which of the following sulcus of cerebral cortex is a limiting sulcus?
 (A) Calcarine (B) Central
 (C) Precentral (D) Parieto-occipital
069. The subarachnoid space in the adult ends at the level of
 (A) 2nd sacral vertebra (B) 1st lumbar vertebra
 (C) 2nd lumbar vertebra (D) 3rd lumbar vertebra

070. The Corpus Striatum consists of
 (A) Caudate nucleus and lentiform nucleus (B) Internal capsule and thalamus
 (C) Caudate nucleus and claustrum (D) External capsule and Lentiform nucleus
071. The connections of archicerebellum are chiefly _____ in nature.
 (A) Ponto cerebellar (B) Vestibular
 (C) Spino cerebellar (D) Corticocerebellar
072. The metathalamus consists of
 (A) Geniculate bodies (B) Pineal gland
 (C) Habenular nuclei (D) Pulvinar
073. Ganglionic cell layer of cerebrum is made up mainly of
 (A) Pyramidal cells of Betz (B) Horizontal cells of Cajal
 (C) Granule cells (D) Multiforme cells
074. Split-brain syndrome results due to lesion in _____?
 (A) Internal capsule (B) Mamillo-thalamic tract
 (C) Corpus callosum (D) Corpus striatum
075. Lenticulostriate arteries are branches of
 (A) Vertebral artery (B) Basilar artery
 (C) Middle cerebral artery (D) Anterior spinal artery
076. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the Great cerebral vein
 (A) Internal cerebral veins (B) Basal veins
 (C) Veins from tectum (D) Superior cerebral veins
077. Which cranial nerve emerges from the medulla?
 (A) Abducent nerve (B) Facial nerve
 (C) Trigeminal nerve (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
078. Failure of closure of cranial neuropore produces a congenital anomaly called _____.
 (A) Anencephaly (B) Rachischisis
 (C) Spinal bifida (D) Brachycephaly
079. The Rhombencephalon develops into
 (A) Medulla oblongata (B) Pons, medulla and cerebellum
 (C) Thalamus (D) Midbrain
080. The type of Spina bifida in which there is no herniation of structures of spinal canal through the gap is called _____.
 (A) Meningocele (B) Spina bifida occulta
 (C) Meningomyelocele (D) Rachischisis
081. Lateral ventricles develop from
 (A) Telencephalic cavities (B) Hindbrain cavity
 (C) Diencephalic cavity (D) Mesencephalic cavity
082. Which of the following is NOT a content of superior mediastinum?
 (A) Arch of Aorta (B) Lower half of superior venacava
 (C) Trachea (D) Oesophagus

083. Trabeculae carneae of right ventricle occur in the form of all the following forms EXCEPT
 (A) Ridges (B) Bridges
 (C) Papillary muscles (D) Chordae tendinae
084. A very prominent internal elastic lamina is the most important identifying feature of which of the following?
 (A) Small sized vein (B) Large sized vein
 (C) Muscular artery (D) Elastic artery
085. Identify the correct statement regarding Suprarenal gland.
 (A) Zone glomerulosa produces glucocorticoids
 (B) Zona fasciculata produces sex hormones
 (C) Adrenal medulla produces catecholamines
 (D) Zona reticularis produces mineralocorticoids
086. Cell Bodies of Rods and Cones are seen in which layer of Retina ?
 (A) Ganglion cell layer (B) Outer nuclear layer
 (C) Inner nuclear layer (D) Plexiform layer
087. Parafollicular cells are seen in which gland ?
 (A) Thyroid (B) Parathyroid
 (C) Pituitary (D) Adrenal
088. Herring bodies are seen in a microscopic section of which tissue?
 (A) Thymus (B) Suprarenal gland
 (C) Pituitary gland (D) Parathyroid gland
089. Which of the following are NOT located in the Molecular layer of Cerebellum ?
 (A) Axons of Purkinje cells (B) Dendrites of Purkinje cells
 (C) Stellate cells (D) Basket cells
090. Which of the following cells secrete parathormone?
 (A) Chief Cells (B) Oxyphilic Cells
 (C) C cells (D) Parafollicular cells
091. Which of the following cells secrete pulmonary surfactant in lungs?
 (A) Type I pneumocytes (B) Type II Pneumonocytes
 (C) Alveolar macrophages (D) Clara cells
092. Which of the following epithelium lines the alveoli of lungs ?
 (A) Simple Squamous epithelium (B) Cuboidal epithelium
 (C) Transitional epithelium (D) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
093. In fetal period, the bypass channel which connects portal vein to Inferior vena cava is called
 (A) Paraumbilical ducts (B) Ligamentum teres hepatis
 (C) Ductus arteriosus (D) Ductus venosus
094. Which of the following separates the two embryologically different parts of right atrium ?
 (A) Trabeculae carnae (B) Crista terminalis
 (C) Septomarginal trabeculae (D) Crux of heart

095. The respiratory system is an outgrowth of
 (A) Foregut (B) Notochord
 (C) Buccopharyngeal membrane (D) Vitelline duct
096. The outflow tracts of both ventricles of heart are derived from which structure ?
 (A) Conus cordis (B) Truncus arteriosus
 (C) Primitive ventricle (D) Sinus venosus
097. Which of the following cartilages is derived from the second pharyngeal arch ?
 (A) Hyoid cartilage (B) Meckels cartilage
 (C) Cricoid cartilage (D) Corniculate cartilage?
098. Superior parathyroid glands are derived from which pharyngeal pouch ?
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fourth
099. Epithelium of ventral part of second pharyngeal pouch contributes to the formation of which of the following?
 (A) Palatine tonsil (B) Tongue
 (C) Thymus (D) Superior Parathyroid gland
100. Branchial cyst is an anomaly related to which of the following embryological structures ?
 (A) Thyroglossal duct (B) Cervical sinus
 (C) Caudal Pharyngeal complex (D) Hypobranchial eminence
101. Posterior one third of the tongue is derived from which structure?
 (A) Lingual swelling (B) Tuberculum impar
 (C) First arch mesoderm (D) Hypobranchial eminence
102. Micrognathia, cleft lip and cleft palate are typically associated with which of the following syndromes ?
 (A) Down's syndrome (B) Pierre Robin syndrome
 (C) Edward's Syndrome (D) Klinefelter's syndrome
103. Which of the following are fixed cells of the connective tissue?
 (A) RBCs (B) Platelets
 (C) Goblet cells (D) Fibroblasts
104. The mucosa of which of the following is lined by transitional epithelium?
 (A) Stomach (B) Thyroid
 (C) Skin (D) Urinary bladder
105. Which of the following structures are derived from the mesoderm?
 (A) Nervous system (B) Adrenal medulla
 (C) Cardiovascular system (D) Thyroid
106. Thin skin does not exhibit which of the following layers?
 (A) Stratum granulosum (B) Stratum spinosum
 (C) Stratum lucidum (D) Stratum corneum
107. All of the following bones ossify partly in membrane and partly in cartilage EXCEPT
 (A) Temporal (B) Parietal
 (C) Mandible (D) Clavicle

108. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding hyaline cartilage ?
 (A) Has a homogeneous yellow matrix (B) Has a feather like appearance
 (C) Does not show perichondrium (D) Shows cell nests of chondrocytes
109. Which of the following is an example of fibrous joints?
 (A) Pivot joint (B) Saddle joint
 (C) Sutures (D) Plane synovial joint
110. Which muscle doesn't have pennate fasciculi?
 (A) Flexor pollicis longus (B) Flexor hallucis longus
 (C) Deltoid (D) Trapezius
111. Which of the following is not an elastic artery?
 (A) Aorta (B) Common carotid artery
 (C) Subclavian artery (D) Radial artery
112. Thoracic duct does NOT drain which of the following areas ?
 (A) Right lower limb (B) Right side of the head and neck
 (C) Left lower limb (D) Left side of the head and neck
113. Skin at the base of axilla is supplied by the
 (A) Medial cutaneous nerve of arm (B) Supraclavicular nerves
 (C) Lateral cutaneous nerve of arm (D) Intercostobrachial and T3 spinal nerve
114. Palmar venous plexus is drained by the
 (A) Axillary vein (B) Dorsal digital veins
 (C) Dorsal metacarpal veins (D) Median vein of the forearm
115. The middle part of the back of arm is supplied by
 (A) Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm (B) Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm
 (C) Lateral cutaneous nerve of arm (D) Intercostobrachial nerve
116. Anterior wall of axilla is formed by all of the following EXCEPT
 (A) Subclavius (B) Deltoid
 (C) Pectoralis major (D) Pectoralis minor
117. Tendons of how many muscles pass undercover of the extensor retinaculum of hand?
 (A) 6 (B) 9
 (C) 7 (D) 8
118. Identify the incorrect muscle- innervation combination.
 (A) Trapezius – accessory nerve (B) Serratus anterior – long thoracic nerve
 (C) Pectoralis major – medial pectoral nerve (D) Latissimus dorsi – Suprascapular nerve
119. Stabilising factors of the shoulder joint include all EXCEPT
 (A) Tight capsule (B) Tendons that fuse with the capsule
 (C) Coracohumeral ligaments (D) Glenoidal labrum
120. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Brachial Plexus-
 (A) derived from the anterior rami of C5-T1
 (B) the roots are two in number
 (C) the trunks are three in number
 (D) the trunks divide into anterior and posterior divisions

121. Lymph from the lateral side of the arm and forearm is drained initially to which of the following nodes ?
- (A) Supratrochlear nodes (B) Posterior axillary nodes
 (C) Infraclavicular nodes (D) Central axillary nodes
122. All the following arise from the common extensor origin EXCEPT-
- (A) Extensor carpi radialis brevis (B) Extensor carpi radialis longus
 (C) Extensor digitorum (D) Extensor digitorum minimi
123. Identify the Incorrect statement regarding shoulder joint.
- (A) Full abduction requires medial rotation
 (B) Long head of biceps is intracapsular
 (C) Subacromial bursa is attached to the coracoacromial ligaments
 (D) Flexion involves pectoralis major, deltoid, coracobrachialis and biceps
124. Identify the correct statement with respect to the forearm.
- (A) Median nerve passes between the two heads of pronator teres
 (B) Ulnar nerve lies deep to flexor digitorum profundus
 (C) Superficial fibres of flexor digitorum superficialis gives rise to the tendons for index and middle fingers
 (D) Radial artery is on the lateral side of the radial nerve
125. Identify the correct statement regarding the thumb.
- (A) Abductor pollicis longus originates from both radius and ulna
 (B) Opponens pollicis inserts into the third metacarpal
 (C) Adductor pollicis inserts on to the lateral side of the base of the proximal phalanx
 (D) Muscles of thenar eminence are supplied by ulnar nerve
126. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the cubital fossa ?
- (A) Median nerve is medial to the brachial artery
 (B) Biceps tendon separates the brachial artery from the median nerve
 (C) Radial artery leaves the brachial artery at right angles
 (D) Medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm runs deep to the bicipital aponeurosis
127. All of the following structures pass deep to the transverse carpal ligament EXCEPT
- (A) Flexor digitorum superficialis tendon (B) Flexor digitorum profundus tendon
 (C) Flexor pollicis longus tendon (D) Ulnar artery
128. Infection in the volar aspect of the little finger can spread to all EXCEPT
- (A) Distally to the ring finger via the tendon sheath
 (B) To the flexor sheath of the thumb
 (C) To the distal forearm through the carpal tunnel
 (D) Rupture of the sheath can spread infection to deep spaces of the palm
129. Which of the following is true regarding the Vincula in Hand?
- (A) Papillary ridges of skin that form finger prints
 (B) Superficial fibres of palmar aponeurosis that insert into the skin
 (C) Remnant fibres of palmar interossei
 (D) Vascular synovial folds of flexor tendons

130. Identify the correct statement regarding Extensor Retinaculum of hand.
 (A) Septa divide the extensor region into four compartments
 (B) It attaches to the ulnar styloid
 (C) Four extensor digitorum tendons lie deep to extensor indicis
 (D) It is a thickening of the deep fascia of the forearm
131. Structures in the anatomical snuff box include all the following EXCEPT
 (A) Radial tubercle (B) Scaphoid
 (C) Base of the thumb metacarpal (D) Trapezium
132. Which is the only carpal bone to give attachment to both flexor and extensor retinacula ?
 (A) Scaphoid (B) Trapezoid
 (C) Hamate (D) Pisiform
133. Which muscle of the anterior compartment of arm has an extensor component nerve supply?
 (A) Biceps brachii (B) Brachioradialis
 (C) Brachialis (D) Coracobrachialis
134. A midline abdominal incision below the umbilicus will pass through all the following EXCEPT:
 (A) Pyramidalis (B) Linea alba
 (C) Extra peritoneal fat (D) Transversalis fascia
135. Which is the most common position of the vermiform appendix?
 (A) Retro-ileal (B) Retro-caecal
 (C) Pelvic (D) Pre-ileal
136. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Duodenum.
 (A) Plicae circulares are clearly seen on X-ray
 (B) Superior mesenteric artery lies anterior to third part of duodenum
 (C) Second part lies at level of 2nd lumbar vertebra in cadavers
 (D) Duodenal cap lies upon bile duct, hepatic artery and portal vein
137. The ureter passes deep to the:
 (A) Femoral nerve (B) Gonadal artery
 (C) Psoas muscle (D) Genitofemoral nerve
138. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the female pelvis.
 (A) Cervix is separated from the rectum by the pouch of Douglas
 (B) Cervix is separated from the bladder by the vesicouterine pouch
 (C) Ureter passes 1-2 cm lateral to the cervix
 (D) Ureter passes under both the broad ligament and the uterine artery
139. The transversalis fascia contributes to which of the following structures on the anterior abdominal wall?
 (A) Superficial inguinal ring (B) Deep inguinal ring
 (C) Inguinal ligament (D) Lacunar ligament
140. Which of the following structures is located on transpyloric plane?
 (A) Spleen (B) Third part of the duodenum
 (C) Tail of the pancreas (D) Origin of the superior mesenteric artery

141. Which of the following is NOT a correct relation of Kidneys?
 (A) Pleura is posteriorly related to both the kidneys
 (B) Second part of the duodenum lies anterior to the right kidney
 (C) Pancreas lies anterior to the left kidney
 (D) Splenic artery lies anterior to the lower pole of the right kidney
142. Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding first part of Duodenum ?
 (A) Lies at the level of L2 in the supine body
 (B) Is approximately 10cm long in the adult
 (C) Anteriorly related to quadrate lobe of liver and gall bladder
 (D) Is entirely retroperitoneal
143. Which of the following forms the part of posterior wall of the inguinal canal?
 (A) Conjoint tendon (B) Internal oblique muscle
 (C) Transversus abdominus muscle (D) Lacunar ligament
144. Which of the following statements is correct regarding inferior mesenteric artery ?
 (A) Originates from aorta at level of third lumbar vertebra
 (B) Located behind the inferior border of the third part of the duodenum
 (C) Above the bifurcation of aorta
 (D) All of the above
145. Calot's triangle is a landmark for identifying which of the following structures?
 (A) Cystic Artery (B) Cystic duct
 (C) Left Hepatic duct (D) Left branch of portal vein
146. Which nerve passes through psoas muscle and emerges anteriorly to run down the front of the muscle?
 (A) Ilioinguinal (B) Iliohypogastric
 (C) Genitofemoral (D) Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
147. Identify the correct statement with regard to the testis.
 (A) Leydig cells secrete testosterone
 (B) Epididymis is located posteromedial to testis
 (C) Lymphatic drainage is to inguinal lymph nodes
 (D) Arterial supply is from superficial external pudendal artery.
148. All the following structures are retroperitoneal EXCEPT
 (A) Cisterna chyli (B) Sympathetic trunk
 (C) 1st part of duodenum (D) Pancreas
149. The superior mesenteric artery doesn't supply which of the following structures?
 (A) Jejunum (B) Ileum
 (C) Ascending colon (D) Rectum
150. The body of pancreas is mainly supplied by which artery ?
 (A) Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery (B) Splenic artery
 (C) Left gastric artery (D) Left gastroepiploic artery

151. Superior suprarenal artery is a branch of which of the following ?
 (A) Coeliac trunk. (B) Inferior phrenic artery
 (C) Abdominal aorta (D) Renal artery
152. The correct statement regarding the pelvic floor-
 (A) Formed by the levator ani and coccygeus muscles
 (B) Muscles have significant insertion only into the coccyx
 (C) No role in supporting pelvic viscera
 (D) No role in expulsion of urine and faeces
153. Which lymph nodes drain the lower anal canal?
 (A) Superficial inguinal (B) External iliac
 (C) Deep inguinal (D) Para-aortic
154. Superior pancreaticoduodenal vein drains into _____?
 (A) Left gastric vein (B) Portal vein
 (C) Splenic vein (D) Superior mesenteric vein
155. Tensor fasciae latae is supplied by _____ nerve.
 (A) Anterior division of femoral nerve (B) Superior gluteal nerve
 (C) Nerve to vastus lateralis (D) Inferior gluteal nerve
156. Which of the following structures is taut during flexion of knee joint ?
 (A) Oblique popliteal ligament (B) Medial collateral ligament
 (C) Menisco-femoral ligament (D) Posterior cruciate ligament
157. Identify the correct statement in relation to Adductor canal.
 (A) Roof is formed by Adductor longus
 (B) Lateral wall is formed by sartorius
 (C) Does not contain any muscular nerves
 (D) Femoral artery lies between the saphenous nerve and the femoral vein
158. Which vessel is NOT usually a part of trochanteric anastomosis?
 (A) Superior gluteal artery (B) Obturator artery
 (C) Lateral circumflex femoral artery (D) Medial circumflex femoral artery
159. The following cutaneous nerves of the thigh have contributions from the second lumbar nerve EXCEPT
 (A) Ilioinguinal nerve (B) Medial femoral cutaneous nerve
 (C) Obturator nerve (D) Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
160. Identify the Incorrect statement regarding the Great Saphenous Vein.
 (A) Longest vein in the body
 (B) Passes behind the medial malleolus
 (C) Lies a hand's breadth behind the medial border of the patella
 (D) Passes into saphenous opening 3 cm below and lateral to the pubic tubercle
161. What is the correct statement about the Iliotibial tract?
 (A) Is a modification of superficial fascia of thigh
 (B) Inserts onto the head of the fibula
 (C) Is the origin of 60% of gluteus maximus
 (D) Is attached superiorly to the iliac crest

162. Patellar plexus comprises of all nerves EXCEPT
 (A) Posterior branch of lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
(B) Infrapatella branch of saphenous nerve
(C) Medial femoral cutaneous nerve
(D) Anterior branch of lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
163. Which of the following muscle pairs perform Inversion of the foot?
(A) Peroneus longus and peroneus brevis (B) Peroneus longus and tibialis posterior
 (C) Tibialis anterior and tibialis posterior (D) Peroneus brevis and tibialis anterior
164. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding popliteal fossa ?
 (A) Common peroneal nerve passes through lateral part of the fossa
(B) Does not contain lymph nodes
(C) Roof is pierced by the tibial nerve
(D) Popliteal artery lies superficial to popliteal vein throughout fossa
165. Which is the correct statement regarding dorsalis pedis artery?
(A) Lies medial to the tendon of extensor hallucis longus
(B) Lies lateral to the deep peroneal nerve
(C) Crosses superficial to the tendon of extensor hallucis brevis
 (D) Joins the lateral plantar artery to form plantar arch
166. Which of the following is NOT a component of second layer of sole of foot?
(A) Tendon of flexor hallucis longus (B) Abductor hallucis
(C) Flexor accessorius (D) Lumbrical muscles
167. Which of the following structures does NOT pass through the greater sciatic foramen?
(A) Sciatic nerve (B) Pudendal nerve
(C) Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh (D) Nerve to obturator externus
168. Which of the following is correct regarding anterior cruciate ligament?
(A) Lies outside capsule of knee joint
(B) Extends from the anterior tibial plateau to the medial condyle of the femur
(C) Provides lateral stability to knee joint
 (D) Is taut during extension of knee
169. The strongest fibres of 'deltoid' ligament in the ankle run from the tibial malleolus to _____.
(A) Medial tubercle of the talus (B) Neck of the talus
 (C) Sustentaculum tali (D) Navicular bone
170. Which of the following is TRUE of the saphenous nerve?
(A) Is predominantly from L2
(B) Supplies adductor magnus
(C) Pierces the deep fascia in the femoral triangle
 (D) Purely cutaneous nerve

171. Which of the following is TRUE regarding Intermediate cutaneous nerve of thigh?
 (A) Arises from sacral plexus
 (B) Is a branch of Obturator nerve
 (C) Arises from anterior division of femoral nerve
 (D) Extends beneath the knee
172. Which of the following is an example of a secondary cartilaginous joint?
 (A) Distal tibiofibular joint (B) Costochondral joint
 (C) Sagittal suture (D) Manubrio-sternal joint
173. Which statement is TRUE regarding skin?
 (A) Apocrine sweat glands are in axillae, areolar and genital regions
 (B) Dark skinned races possess greater numbers of melanocytes
 (C) Sebaceous glands are abundant on the palms and soles
 (D) Melanocytes predominate in the dermis
174. Identify the TRUE statement regarding the Periosteum
 (A) It is an avascular layer
 (B) It is osteogenic in function
 (C) Covers the articular surface of long bones
 (D) Covers the inner surface of the medullary cavity
175. Identify the TRUE statement regarding Cartilage.
 (A) Have a rich blood supply
 (B) Intervertebral discs are made of hyaline cartilage
 (C) Articular cartilage shows cell nests
 (D) Elastic cartilage never calcifies
176. Chief cells are also called _____?
 (A) Parietal cells (B) Mucous cells
 (C) Oxyntic cells (D) Peptic cells
177. The large phagocytic cells of mononuclear phagocytic system of the liver are called as _____?
 (A) Paneth cells (B) Kupffer cells
 (C) Stave cells (D) Ito cells
178. Where are the podocytes seen?
 (A) Visceral layer of Bowman's capsule (B) Parietal layer of Bowman's capsule
 (C) Pedicels (D) Juxtaglomerular cells
179. Which of the following vessels is a branch of Interlobular artery?
 (A) Afferent arteriole (B) Efferent arteriole
 (C) Capillary tuft (D) Peritubular capillaries
180. What is a glomerulus?
 (A) Afferent arteriole (B) Efferent arteriole
 (C) Capillary tuft (D) Peritubular capillaries

181. Which of the following is produced by the Leydig cells?
 (A) Inhibin (B) Androgen binding protein
 (C) Testosterone (D) Gonadotropins
182. What are the surface modifications of epithelial cells seen in epididymis?
 (A) Microvilli (B) Stereocilia
 (C) Cilia (D) Keratinization
183. What type of epithelium is seen in Prostate gland?
 (A) Transitional (B) Simple columnar
 (C) Stratified squamous (D) Simple squamous
184. What type of epithelium lines the epididymis?
 (A) Pseudostratified columnar (B) Simple low columnar
 (C) Stratified squamous (D) Simple squamous
185. What is the space between the liver sinusoids and hepatocytes called?
 (A) Space of Disse (B) Space of Mall
 (C) Space of Ito (D) Space of Kuppfer
186. Which cells in pancreas secrete somatostatin?
 (A) Islets of Langerhans (B) Alpha cells
 (C) Beta cells (D) Delta cells
187. Which type of papillae are most abundant on surface of Tongue?
 (A) Filiform (B) Circumvallate
 (C) Fungiform (D) Foliate
188. Each testis contains approximately _____ number of seminiferous tubules.
 (A) 25-100 (B) 200-300
 (C) 400-600 (D) 800 -1000
189. Oocyte barriers to sperms are all of the following EXCEPT-
 (A) Corona radiata (B) Zona pellucida
 (C) Vitelline membrane (D) Germinal epithelium of ovary
190. The secondary oocyte at the time of ovulation is in which of the following stages?
 (A) Metaphase of second meiotic division (B) Metaphase of first meiotic division
 (C) Prophase of second mitotic division (D) Prophase of first mitotic division
191. What is the total time period required for the process of spermatogenesis?
 (A) 48 days (B) 74 days
 (C) 60 days (D) 95 days
192. What is the first sign of gastrulation?
 (A) Appearance of primitive streak (B) Appearance of epiblast and hypoblast
 (C) Appearance of Notochord (D) Appearance of Neurenteric canal
193. All the following are functions of the yolk sac EXCEPT
 (A) Haemopoiesis (B) Formation of primitive gut
 (C) Formation of primordial germ cells (D) Formation of urinary bladder

194. Definitive placenta is formed at the end of _____?
(A) 2nd month of Intrauterine life (B) 1st month of Intrauterine life
(C) 3rd month of Intrauterine life (D) 4th month of Intrauterine life
195. The prearterial segment of midgut loop gives rise to all of the following EXCEPT
(A) Distal half of duodenum (B) Jejunum
(C) Ileum, except terminal part (D) Caecum
196. The most fatal congenital anomaly of liver is _____?
(A) Intrahepatic biliary atresia (B) Riedel's lobe
(C) Polycystic disease of liver (D) Caroli's disease
197. Which of the following is the precursor of nephron?
(A) Renal vesicle (B) Pronephros
(C) Mesonephros (D) Ureteric bud
198. Which of the following is the commonest congenital anomaly of kidney?
(A) Renal agenesis (B) Polycystic kidney
(C) Lobulated kidney (D) Horseshoe shaped kidney
199. The supernumerary ossicle called Os tibiale externum is _____.
(A) Fractured medial malleolus
(B) Separate navicular tuberosity
(C) Sesamoid bone under tibialis posterior tendon
(D) Avulsed medial cuneiform
200. All of the following are numerical chromosomal abnormalities affecting autosomes EXCEPT
(A) Down's Syndrome (B) Cri-du-chat Syndrome
(C) Patau's Syndrome (D) Edward's Syndrome