# First Year MBBS

Anatomy I

# Summer 2017

1. **Section A: MCQ (20 x ½ = 10)**
2. The following muscle is a lateral rotator of the humerus.
3. Supraspinatus
4. Infraspinatus
5. Subscapularis
6. Pectoralis major
7. Mammary gland is supplied by all arteries EXCEPT
8. Internal thoracic
9. Lateral thoracic
10. Superior thoracic
11. Suprascapular
12. Injury to the Radial nerve in the spinal groove will lead to paralysis of
13. Long head of triceps
14. Deltoid
15. Extensors of forearm
16. Coracobrachialis
17. All of the following are components of Homer’s syndrome EXCEPT
18. Ptosis
19. Exopthalmos
20. Miosis
21. Loss of sweating
22. Axillary artery continues as the Brachial artery beyond lower border of
23. Pectoralis minor
24. Teres minor
25. Pectoralis major
26. Teres major
27. Lesion of the central part of optic chiasma will lead to
28. Homonymous hemianopia
29. Bitemporal hemianopia
30. Contra lateral nasal hemianopia
31. Complete left eye blindness
32. All muscles are supplied by facial nerve EXCEPT
33. Stylohyoid
34. Anterior belly of digastric
35. Platysma
36. Posterior auricular
37. Derivatives of Meckel’s cartilage are all EXCEPT
38. Malleus
39. Anterior ligament of malleus
40. Stylohyoid ligaments
41. Incus
42. All are derivatives of neural crest cells EXCEPT
43. Melanocytes
44. Schwann cells
45. Thyroid follicular cells
46. Parafollicular cells
47. The lining epithelium of cornea is
48. Pseudostratified columnar
49. Stratified cuboidal
50. Stratified squamous non keratinised
51. Transitional
52. Which of the following does not take part in development of diaphragm?
53. Pleuroperitoneal canal
54. Pleuropericardial canals
55. Septum transversum
56. Dorsal mesentry of oesophagus
57. Broca’s area for motor speech is located in \_\_\_\_\_ gyrus.
58. Superior frontal
59. Superior temporal
60. Inferior frontal
61. Middle temporal
62. Nucleus common to IX, X and XI cranial nerves is
63. Solitarius
64. Ambiguous
65. Dentate
66. Red
67. Carpal bone which articulates with first metacarpal is
68. Capitate
69. Hamate
70. Trapezoid
71. Trapezium
72. The type of joint between the xiphoid process and the body of sternum is a
73. Symphysis
74. Synostosis
75. Synchondrosis
76. Syndesmosis
77. Fibro-cartilage has the predominance of collagen type
78. I
79. II
80. III
81. IV
82. Taste sensation from circumvallate papillia is carried by \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.
83. Chorda tympani
84. Lingual
85. Glossopharyngeal
86. Vagus
87. Saftey muscle of the larynx is
88. Thyroarytenoid
89. Lateral cricoarytenoid
90. Posterior cricoarytenoid
91. Cricothyroid
92. Intercostobrachial nerve is a branch of \_\_\_\_\_ thoracic nerve.
93. First
94. Second
95. Third
96. Fourth
97. The weight of the upper limb is transmitted to the axial skeleton by \_\_\_\_\_ ligament.
98. Coracoclavicular
99. Coracoacromial
100. Costoclavicular
101. Coracohumeral
102. **Section B: SAQ (6 x 4 = 24)**

**Short answer questions (Any six out of seven):**

1. Bronchopulmonary segment.
2. Development of internal septum.
3. Dorsal digital expansion.
4. Microscopic structure of thyroid gland.
5. Blood supply of superolateral surface of cerebrum.
6. Ansa cervicalis.
7. Medical medullary syndrome.
8. **Section C: (LAQ) (2 x 8 = 16)**

**Long answer question (Any two out of three):**

1. Describe the tongue under following heads:
2. Gross anatomy
3. Lymphatic drainage
4. Microscopic structure
5. Describe the median nerve under the following heads:
6. Formation and course
7. Branches in the forearm
8. Applied anatomy
9. Describe the internal capsule under following heads:
10. Parts and tracts passing through
11. Blood supply
12. Applied anatomy