# First Year MBBS

Anatomy I

# Winter 2016

1. **Section A: MCQ (20 X ½ = 10)**
2. The most common site of termination of thoracic duct is
3. Internal juglar vein
4. Junction of internal juglar and subclavian veins
5. Subclavian vein
6. Left brachiocephalic vein
7. All the muscles of palate are supplied by vago-accessory complex EXCEPT
8. Palatoglossus
9. Palatopharyngeus
10. Levator palate
11. Tensor palate
12. Flexion of the proximal interphalangeal joint of the middle finger is due to
13. 2nd Lumbrical
14. 2nd and 3rd dorsal interossei
15. Flexor digitorum superficials
16. Flexor digitorum profundus
17. The root value of phrenic nerve is
    1. C2 C3 C4
    2. C3 C4 C5
    3. C5 C6 C7
    4. C6 C7 C8
18. The preganglionic fibers for parotid gland are carried by the nerve
    1. Lesser petrosal
    2. Greater petrosal
    3. Chorda tympani
    4. Auriculotemporal
19. Which of the following is the derivative of 3rd pharyngeal pouch?
    1. Superior parathyroid
    2. Epithelium of Palatine tonsil
    3. Epithelioreticular cells of thymus
    4. Epithelium of Eustachian tube
20. “Puled elbow” is due to
    1. Injury to common flexor origin
    2. Injury to common extensor origin
    3. Inflammation of olecranon bursa
    4. Subluxation of head radius
21. The weakest point where a rib commonly fractures is
    1. Neck rib
    2. Tubercle
    3. Just in front of angle
    4. Middle of the shaft
22. The great cerebral vein (of Galen) drains into
    1. Superior sagittal sinus
    2. Inferior sagittal sinus
    3. Straight sinus
    4. Inferior petrosal sinus
23. Which of the following foramina transmits facial nerve?
    1. Internal acoustic meatus
    2. Jugular foramen
    3. Anterior condylar canal
    4. Foramen lacerum
24. Following papillae of tongue are associated with taste buds EXCEPT
    1. Foliate
    2. Filiform
    3. Fungiform
    4. Circumvallate
25. The thalamic nucleus concerned with the taste sensation is
    1. Anterior
    2. Pulvinar
    3. Medial geniculate
    4. Ventral posteromedial
26. The tendon lying on medial side of Lister’s tubercle of radius is
    1. Extensor pollicis longus
    2. Extensor pollicis brevis
    3. Extensor carpi radialis longus
    4. Abductor pollicis longus
27. The ouster nuclear layer of retina contains nuclei of
    1. Ganglion cells
    2. Bipolar neurons
    3. Rods and cones
    4. Horizontal cells
28. The nerve piercing the thyrohyoid membrane of larynx is
    1. Superior laryngeal
    2. External laryngeal
    3. Internal laryngeal
    4. Recurrent laryngeal
29. Which of the following statements regarding mastoid antrum is FALSE
    1. It is the largest mastoid air cell
    2. Sigmoid sinus forms posterior relation
    3. Surgical approach is through its lateral wall
    4. It reaches adult dimensions by 2nd year
30. Which of the following muscles is medial rotator of humerus?
    1. Supraspinatus
    2. Teres minor
    3. Infraspinatus
    4. Teres major
31. Killian’s dehiscence is a defect involving the pharyngeal muscle
    1. Superior constrictor
    2. Middle constrictor
    3. Inferior constrictor
    4. Stylopharyngeus
32. Which of the following cells, in the respiratory epithelium, secrete surfactant?
    1. Alveolar type II cell
    2. Basal cell
    3. Brush cell
    4. Goblet cell
33. Which of the following nucleus is the derivative of basal lamina of myelencephalon?
    1. Nucleus tractus solitaries
    2. Nucleus ambiguous
    3. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve
    4. Vestibular nucleus
34. **Section B: SAQ (6 x 4 = 24)**

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

1. Microscopic structure of lungs.
2. Draw and label transverse section of Pons at facial colliculus.
3. Ansa cervicalis.
4. Congenital anomalies of Thyroid gland.
5. Quadrangular space around scapula.
6. Lateral pterygoid muscle.
7. Claw hand.
8. **Section C: (LAQ) (2 x 8 = 16)**

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

1. Describe nasal cavity under following heads:
   * 1. Meatuses.
     2. Blood and nerve supply of medial wall.
     3. Applied anatomy.
2. Describe cerebellum under following heads:
3. Lobes.
4. Connections.
5. Microscopic structure.
6. Blood supply.
7. Describe the heart under following handlings:
8. Interior of right antrium.
9. Partitioning of common antrial chamber.
10. Blood supply.