

**M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
FIRST YEAR
PAPER II – HUMAN ANATOMY**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Write one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Thymus is present in

- A) Superior Mediastinum.
- B) Anterior Mediastinum.
- C) Middle Mediastinum.
- D) Posterior Mediastinum.

2. Arch of Aorta ends at the level of

- A) T4
- B) T3
- C) T5
- D) T6

3. Crista Terminalis is a feature of

- A) Right Ventricle.
- B) Right Atrium.
- C) Left Ventricle.
- D) Left Atrium.

4. Conducting tissue of the heart is a modification of

- A) Epicardium.
- B) Myocardium.
- C) Endocardium.
- D) Nerve Fibers.

5. The following structures pass along with Aorta at the Aortic orifice of diaphragm

- A) Vagus Nerve and Hemiazygos Vein.
- B) Vagus Nerve and Accessory Hemiazygos Vein.
- C) Thoracic Duct and Azygos Vein.
- D) Thoracic Duct and Left Phrenic Nerve.

6. Lining Epithelium of Lung Alveolus is
- A) Simple Columnar.
 - B) Simple Cuboidal.
 - C) Simple Squamous.
 - D) Pseudo Stratified Ciliated Columnar.
7. Pharyngotympanic tube connects the middle ear cavity with
- A) Oropharynx.
 - B) Nasopharynx.
 - C) Nasal Cavity.
 - D) Laryngopharynx.
8. The general sensation of anterior two thirds of the tongue is carried by the following Nerve
- A) Hypoglossal Nerve.
 - B) Lingual Nerve.
 - C) Chorda tympani Nerve.
 - D) Internal Laryngeal Nerve.
9. Which of the following Lymph nodes are called Virchow nodes?
- A) Right Supraclavicular.
 - B) Left Supraclavicular.
 - C) Right Infraclavicular.
 - D) Left Infraclavicular.
10. The ligament of berry fixes the Thyroid Gland to
- A) Thyroid Cartilage.
 - B) Conus Elasticus.
 - C) Cricoid Cartilage.
 - D) Hyoid Bone.
11. All are Tributaries of Internal Jugular Vein EXCEPT
- A) Inferior petrosal sinus.
 - B) External Jugular Vein.
 - C) Lingual Vein.
 - D) Pharyngeal Vein.
12. Killian's Dehiscence is seen in the posterior wall of
- A) Oropharynx.
 - B) Larynx.
 - C) Nasopharynx.
 - D) Laryngopharynx.

13. Which of the following is not supplied by the Anterior Division of Mandibular Nerve (V3)?
- A) Temporalis.
 - B) Medial Pterygoid.
 - C) Lateral Pterygoid.
 - D) Masseter.
14. Only Abductor of the Vocal Cord is
- A) Posterior Cricoarytenoid.
 - B) Inter Arytenoid.
 - C) Lateral Cricoarytenoid.
 - D) Cricothyroid.
15. The spinal cord ends in a tapering extremity. It is called as
- A) Filum Terminale.
 - B) Cauda Equina.
 - C) Conus Medullaris.
 - D) Spinal Canal.
16. The major neuro transmitter secreted in substantia nigra is
- A) Dopamine.
 - B) Serotonin.
 - C) Noradrenalin.
 - D) Gamma amino Butyric Acid
17. Barr bodies are most commonly situated at the
- A) Centre of Nucleus.
 - B) Outside the Nucleus.
 - C) Periphery of Nucleus.
 - D) In the cytoplasm.
18. The paracentral Lobule is supplied by
- A) Middle Cerebral Artery.
 - B) Anterior Cerebral Artery.
 - C) Both Anterior and Middle Cerebral Artery.
 - D) Heubner's Artery.
19. Mossy fibres are seen in
- A) Cerebrum.
 - B) Cerebellum.
 - C) Spinal Cord.
 - D) Pons.
20. All of the following are the fibers of corpus callosum EXCEPT
- A) Forceps Major.
 - B) Tapetum.
 - C) Forceps Minor.
 - D) Corona Radiata.

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1. The giant pyramidal cells of Betz are located in which layer of cerebral cortex
 - A) Outer Pyramidal Layer.
 - B) Molecular Layer.
 - C) Inner Pyramidal Layer.
 - D) Pleomorphic Layer.

2. Deep Cerebellar Nuclei include all EXCEPT
 - A) Dentate Nucleus.
 - B) Emboliform Nucleus.
 - C) Nucleus Globosus.
 - D) Lentiform Nucleus.

3. The Substantia related to grey matter of Spinal Cord is
 - A) Substantia Nigra.
 - B) Substantia Propria.
 - C) Substantia Gelatinosa.
 - D) Substantia Innominata.

4. The fibers of the spinal lemniscus terminate in which group of Thalamic nuclei
 - A) Ventral Posterior Nucleus.
 - B) Ventral Anterior Nucleus.
 - C) Anterior Nuclear Group.
 - D) Medial Geniculate Bodies.

5. According to Brodmann's classification for functional areas of cerebral cortex, which area is assigned for primary visual area
 - A) Area 41.
 - B) Area 6,8.
 - C) Area 43.
 - D) Area 17.

6. In a telocentric chromosome, the centromere is located in which part of chromatid
 - A) Centromere is centrally placed.
 - B) Centromere is slightly away from the centre.
 - C) Centromere is nearer to one end.
 - D) Centromere lies at one end.

7. Rib Fractures are common in
- A) Head of the Rib.
 - B) Neck of the Rib.
 - C) Angle of the Rib.
 - D) Shaft of the Rib.
8. The pulmonary ligament which extends from the side of oesophagus to the corresponding lung is an extension of which part of parietal pleura
- A) Costal Pleura.
 - B) Cervical Pleura.
 - C) Mediastinal Pleura.
 - D) Diaphragmatic Pleura.
9. Name the structure among the following which is the usual content of anterior mediastinum
- A) Superior and Inferior sterno pericardial Ligaments.
 - B) Origin of Sternothyroid Muscle.
 - C) Arch of Aorta with its three Branches.
 - D) Thymus Gland.
10. Choose the correct statement regarding the boundaries of oblique sinus
- A) Anteriorly, bound by Right Atrium.
 - B) Posteriorly related to serous Pericardium.
 - C) Above, bound by upper margin of Right Atrium.
 - D) On either side, bound by corresponding pair of pulmonary veins.
11. Posterior interventricular groove is a feature of which surface of heart
- A) Diaphragmatic surface.
 - B) Sternocostal surface.
 - C) Base.
 - D) Left Surface.
12. Anterior cardiac veins draining the infundibulum of the right ventricle drains into which part of heart
- A) Coronary Sinus.
 - B) Great Cardiac Vein.
 - C) Right Ventricle.
 - D) Right Atrium.
13. Structure derived from second Branchial arch is
- A) Masseter.
 - B) Buccinator.
 - C) Medial Pterygoid.
 - D) Lateral Pterygoid.
14. Structure passing through jugular foramen is
- A) Superior Petrosal Sinus.
 - B) Inferior Petrosal Sinus.
 - C) Superior Sagittal Sinus.
 - D) Inferior Sagittal Sinus.

15. During thyroidectomy surgery, identification and clamping of inferior thyroid artery carefully is necessary for prevention of injury of which nerve
- A) External Laryngeal Nerve.
 - B) Superior Laryngeal Nerve.
 - C) Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve.
 - D) Internal Laryngeal Nerve.
16. The maxillary para nasal air sinus drains into which part of lateral wall of the nasal cavity
- A) Lateral wall of inferior nasal meatus.
 - B) Semilunar hiatus on the middle nasal meatus.
 - C) Lateral wall of the superior nasal meatus.
 - D) Spheno Ethmoidal recess.
17. Name the intrinsic muscle of larynx that acts as a primary abductor of vocal cords
- A) Lateral Crico-Arytenoid.
 - B) Cricothyroid.
 - C) Posterior Crico Arytenoid.
 - D) Vocalis.
18. The suspensory ligament for the thyroid gland otherwise known as the “Ligament of Berry” is a derivative of
- A) Investing Layer of cervical fascia.
 - B) Pretracheal layer of deep cervical fascia.
 - C) Prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia.
 - D) Bucco Pharyngeal fascia.
19. Name the muscle that separates the orbital part and the palpebral part of the lacrimal gland
- A) Superior Oblique.
 - B) Inferior Oblique.
 - C) Lateral Rectus.
 - D) Levator Palpebrae Superioris.
20. Name the structure that separates the anterior cranial fossa from the nasal cavity
- A) Orbital plate of frontal bone.
 - B) Greater wing of sphenoid.
 - C) Cribriform plate of Ethmoid bone.
 - D) Lesser wing of sphenoid.

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
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1. The muscle that separates the superficial and deep parts of the submandibular gland is
 - A. Styloglossus
 - B. Geniohyoid
 - C. Hyoglossus
 - D. Mylohyoid
2. Ganglion of Hay fever is situated in
 - A. Infra temporal fossa
 - B. Middle cranial fossa
 - C. Pterygo palatine fossa
 - D. Orbit
3. Vertical wrinkles on the forehead is produced by
 - A. Levator palpebrae superioris
 - B. Corrugator supercilli
 - C. Procerus
 - D. Frontalis
4. Subperiosteal collection of blood in the scalp is known as
 - A. Caput succedaneum
 - B. Cephalhematoma
 - C. Safety valve haematoma
 - D. Black eye
5. Which is the intrinsic ligament of larynx?
 - A. Thyrohyoid membrane
 - B. Cricovocal membrane
 - C. Crico tracheal ligament
 - D. Hyoepiglottic ligament

6. Kisselbach's plexus in the Little's area is formed by all the following arteries except
- Superior labial artery
 - Anterior ethmoidal artery
 - Sphenopalatine artery
 - Greater palatine artery
7. The Structure which passes through the cavernous sinus is
- Oculomotor nerve
 - Trochlear nerve
 - Abducent nerve
 - Ophthalmic nerve
8. Which is the content of sub occipital triangle
- First part of vertebral artery
 - Second part of vertebral artery
 - Third part of vertebral artery
 - Occipital artery
9. The lymph from the central part of lower lip drains into
- Submental nodes
 - Sub mandibular nodes
 - Preauricular nodes
 - Prelaryngeal nodes
10. Which nucleus is one of the deep nuclei of cerebellum?
- Nucleus fasciculus
 - Nucleus globosus
 - Red nucleus
 - Nucleus cuneatus
11. Neostriatum is represented by
- Caudate nucleus and claustrum
 - Caudate nucleus and putamen
 - Globus pallidum
 - Amygdaloid body
12. Structure forming the roof of central part of lateral ventricle is
- Septum pellucidum
 - Caudate nucleus
 - Corpus callosum
 - Fornix
13. Premotor area corresponds to Brodmann's area
- Area no.4
 - Area no.5& 7
 - Area no.6
 - Area no.8

14. Which structure forms the anterior boundary of oblique pericardial sinus?
- A. Right atrium
 - B. Left atrium
 - C. Right ventricle
 - D. Left ventricle
15. Which is the content of middle mediastinum?
- A. Arch of aorta
 - B. Thymus
 - C. Pulmonary trunk
 - D. Thoracic duct
16. Sibson's fascia is attached to
- A. Transverse process of C6 vertebra
 - B. Outer border of first rib
 - C. Transverse process of C7 vertebra
 - D. Clavicle
17. Which of the following arteries supplies visceral pleura
- A. Pulmonary artery
 - B. Bronchial artery
 - C. Intercostal artery
 - D. Internal thoracic artery
18. Which statement is not true about semilunar valves of heart?
- A. Aortic and pulmonary valves are semilunar valves
 - B. Each valve has 3 cusps
 - C. Each cusp contains central fibrous nodule
 - D. The valves are closed during ventricular systole
19. Greater splanchnic nerves are formed by branches from thoracic sympathetic ganglia
- A. T5-T9
 - B. T6-T10
 - C. T4-T8
 - D. T10&T11
20. Anterior choroidal artery is a branch of
- A. Anterior cerebral artery
 - B. Middle cerebral artery
 - C. Basilar artery
 - D. Internal carotid artery

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0522]

MAY 2022

Sub. Code :6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

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1. Mediastinal part of parietal pleura is supplied by
 - A. Intercostal nerve
 - B. Vagus nerve
 - C. Phrenic nerve
 - D. Iliohypogastric nerve
2. Moderator band is a internal feature of
 - A. Right ventricle
 - B. Right atrium
 - C. Left atrium
 - D. Left ventricle
3. Vertical diameter of thoracic cage increases by
 - A. Pump handle movements of ribs
 - B. Bucket handle movements of ribs
 - C. Piston movements of diaphragm
 - D. Obliquity of ribs
4. Which one of the following is the content of superior mediastinum?
 - A. Ascending aorta
 - B. Sternopericardial ligament
 - C. Azygos vein
 - D. Brachiocephalic artery
5. The structure which lies in inter segmental plane of broncho pulmonary segments is
 - A. Bronchial artery
 - B. Bronchial vein
 - C. Pulmonary vein
 - D. Pulmonary artery
6. In Bell's palsy, the dribbling of saliva is due to the paralysis of
 - A. Levator anguli oris
 - B. Depressor anguli oris
 - C. Depressor labii inferioris
 - D. Orbicularis oris
7. Which is the content of occipital triangle?
 - A. Subclavian artery
 - B. Subclavian vein
 - C. Spinal accessory nerve
 - D. Trunks of brachial plexus
8. Infrahyoid muscle which is not supplied by Ansa cervicalis
 - A. Sternohyoid
 - B. Sternothyroid
 - C. Omohyoid
 - D. Thyrohyoid

9. Which structure lies deep to supra meatal triangle?
A. Tympanic cavity
B. Mastoid antrum
C. Auditory tube
D. Internal acoustic meatus
10. Which of the following intrinsic muscles of larynx is unpaired?
A. Thyroarytenoid
B. Oblique arytenoid
C. Transverse arytenoid
D. Lateral cricoarytenoid
11. Which nerve forms the parasympathetic root of otic ganglion?
A. Auriculotemporal nerve
B. Lesser superficial petrosal nerve
C. Chorda tympani nerve
D. Lingual nerve
12. The inferior thyroid veins drain into
A. Subclavian vein
B. Internal jugular vein
C. Right brachiocephalic vein
D. Left brachiocephalic vein
13. The branch of facial nerve given at its exit from the stylomastoid foramen
A. Chorda tympani
B. Posterior auricular nerve
C. Temporal branch
D. Zygomatic branch
14. Motor speech area of BROCA is located in
A. Superior frontal gyrus
B. Superior temporal gyrus
C. Inferior frontal gyrus
D. Inferior parietal lobule
15. Which is not a part of basal ganglia?
A. Caudate nucleus
B. Lentiform nucleus
C. Hippocampus
D. Claustrum
16. All are modifications of spinal pia mater except
A. Linea splendens
B. Filum terminale
C. Ligamentum denticulatum
D. Conus medullaris
17. Great cerebral vein of Galen drains into
A. SIGMOID SINUS
B. Straight sinus
C. Inferior sagittal sinus
D. Inferior petrosal sinus
18. Thymus develops from
A. Endoderm of third pharyngeal pouch
B. Mesoderm of third pharyngeal arch
C. Endoderm of fourth pharyngeal pouch
D. Mesoderm of fourth pharyngeal arch
19. Which is the numerical abnormality of chromosome?
A. Ring chromosome
B. Isochromosome
C. Deletion
D. Down syndrome
20. Cells present in thyroid gland includes
A. Acidophil cells
B. Oxyphil cells
C. Chief cells
D. Parafollicular cells

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0123]

JANUARY 2023

Sub. Code :6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

FIRST YEAR – (CBME)
PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

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Answer All Questions

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1. The muscle inserted in to the anterior margin of coronoid process of ramus of mandible is
A) Lateral pterygoid B) Medial pterygoid C) Temporalis D) Superior constrictor
2. Left horn of sinus venosus gives rise to
A) Coronary sinus B) Oblique vein of left atrium
C) Sinus venarum of right atrium D) Both a and b
3. One of the following statements is incorrect about Hassall's corpuscle.
A) Present in the medulla of thymus
B) Round acidophilic bodies
C) Formed by concentric layers of macrophages and T-lymphocytes
D) Numerous in old age
4. The narrowest space of the laryngeal cavity, separating the vocal folds and vocal processes is
A) Sinus of larynx B) Rima vestibule
C) Rima glottidis D) Ventricle of larynx
5. All the following nerves cross the arch of aorta in front except
A) Left phrenic nerve
B) Left vagus nerve
C) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
D) Superior cervical cardiac branch of left sympathetic trunk
6. Cricothyroid muscle develops from
A) First pharyngeal arch B) Second pharyngeal arch
C) Third pharyngeal arch D) Fourth pharyngeal arch
7. Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve receives the following sensations from trigeminal areas.
A) Discriminative touch sensations B) Pain and temperature sensations
C) Proprioceptive sensations D) Crude touch sensations
8. Depression of mandible is produced by contraction of
A) Temporalis B) Lateral pterygoid C) Medial pterygoid D) Masseter

9. All are cells of epidermis except
A) Merkel cells B) Monocytes C) Langerhan's cells D) Melanocytes
10. Anterior ethmoidal nerve is a
A) Branch of frontal nerve B) Branch of ophthalmic nerve
C) Continuation of nasociliary nerve D) Branch of lacrimal nerve
11. Third ventricle communicates with fourth ventricle through
A) Cerebral aqueduct of Sylvius B) Foramen of Luschka
C) Interventricular foramen of Monro D) Foramen of Magendie
12. Intercostobrachial nerve is the
A) Ventral ramus of 2nd intercostal nerve
B) Lateral cutaneous branch of 2nd intercostal nerve
C) Anterior cutaneous branch of 2nd intercostal nerve
D) Medial cutaneous nerve of arm
13. Scalenus medius is pierced by
A) Suprascapular nerve B) Subscapular nerve
C) Nerve to subclavius D) Dorsal scapular nerve
14. Internal arcuate fibers after decussation ascend to form
A) Medial lemniscus B) Spinal lemniscus
C) Trigeminal lemniscus D) Lateral lemniscus
15. Lingual artery is divided in to three parts by
A) Genioglossus B) Mylohyoid C) Styloglossus D) Hyoglossus
16. Horizontal fissure of the lung runs along the level of
A) Right sixth costal cartilage B) Right fourth costal cartilage
C) Left sixth costal cartilage D) Left fourth costal cartilage
17. Nerve passing between the superior and the middle constrictor is
A) Glossopharyngeal nerve B) Internal laryngeal nerve
C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve D) External laryngeal nerve
18. All are tributaries of cavernous sinus except
A) Superior ophthalmic vein B) Spheno-parietal sinus
C) Deep middle cerebral vein D) Superficial middle cerebral vein
19. Broncho-pulmonary lymph nodes lie in the
A) Hilum of the lung B) Thoracic part of trachea
C) Bifurcation of trachea D) Primary Bronchus
20. Stylohyoid ligament is derived from
A) Second pharyngeal arch B) Investing layer of deep cervical fascia
C) First pharyngeal arch D) Pretracheal layer of deep cervical fascia.

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0323]

MARCH 2023

Sub. Code :6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
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- 1) The Area of the lateral aspect of skull that overlies the anterior division of middle meningeal artery is known as
A) Bregma B) Asterion C) Pterion D) Inion
- 2) All of the following are the components of gray matter except
A) Cell bodies B) Neuroglia
C) Myelinated nerve fibre D) Dendrites
- 3) The shape of lens of the eye is altered by the action of
A) Pupillary muscles B) Ciliaris and pupillary muscles
C) Superior oblique D) Ciliaris muscle
- 4) Torticollis is caused by
A) Paralysis of Sternocleidomastoid
B) Contraction of Sternocleidomastoid
C) Avulsion of Sternocleidomastoid
D) Complete paralysis of Trapezius
- 5) Function of dust cell is
A) Phagocytosis B) Secretion of surfactant
C) Gas exchange D) Absorption
- 6) The parotid gland develops from
A) Ectoderm B) Mesoderm C) Endoderm D) None of the above
- 7) The Passavant's ridge is formed by
A) Salpingopharyngeus B) Stylopharyngeus
C) Palatopharyngeus D) Thyropharyngeus
- 8) All structures traverse the whole length of mediastinum except
A) Trachea B) Esophagus C) Thoracic duct D) Sympathetic trunk
- 9) Great cerebral vein of Galen is formed by the union of
A) Anterior cerebral vein B) Posterior cerebral vein
C) Internal cerebral vein D) External cerebral vein

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1123]

NOVEMBER 2023

Sub. Code :6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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1. Which fibres of corpus callosum form tapetum that forms the boundary of lateral ventricle
A) rostrum and genu B) genu and trunk
C) trunk and splenium D) rostrum and splenium
2. Vascular lesion involving the crus cerebri of midbrain and 3rd cranial nerve is
A) Benedikt's syndrome B) Parinaud syndrome
C) Hydrocephalus D) Weber's syndrome
3. Precentral gyrus is the centre for
A) Sensory area B) Auditory area C) Visual area D) Motor area
4. The cell type lining the central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricular system of the brain
A) Astroglia B) Microglia C) Schwann Cells D) Ependymal cells.
5. Filum terminale is a modification of spinal
A) Duramater B) arachnoid mater C) pia mater D) coccygeal nerve
6. Damage to which of the following structure leads to Bitemporal hemianopia in visual field ?
A) optic nerve B) optic chiasma C) optic radiation D) visual cortex
7. How mastoid antrum which lies deep to suprameatal triangle can be approached?
A) concha B) cymba concha C) scaphoid fossa D) triangular fossa
8. What is the lining epithelium of anterior surface of epiglottis?
A) pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium
B) stratified cuboidal epithelium
C) non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
D) Keratinised stratified squamous epithelium

9. What is the action of Genioglossus?
A) forward traction of tongue
B) shortens the tongue
C) Draws the tongue backwards and upwards
D) makes the tongue flat and wide
10. What is the embryological source of Nasolacrimal duct?
A) Ectoderm B) endoderm C) mesoderm D) neural crest cells
11. Which nerve runs with the posterior auricular artery to supply scalp behind the ear?
A) Great auricular nerve B) Third Occipital nerve
C) Posterior auricular nerve D) Lesser occipital nerve
12. What is the result of Failure of obliteration of cervical sinus?
A) Thyroglossal cyst B) cystic Hygroma C) Branchial cyst D) Ranula
13. Rathke's pouch gives rise to development of
A) Anterior Pituitary B) Posterior pituitary
C) Thalamus D) Hypothalamus
14. In the dangerous zone of face, which vein connect Facial vein to cavernous sinus?
A) maxillary vein B) Deep facial vein
C) Transverse facial vein D) Superior ophthalmic vein
15. The common carotid artery pulsation can be compressed against prominent transverse process of
A) C4 B) C5 C) C6 D) C7
16. Musculophrenic artery is a branch of
A) Superior epigastric artery B) Anterior intercostal artery
C) Internal thoracic artery D) Posterior intercostal artery
17. Surfactant is secreted by
A) Goblet cells B) Type I pneumocytes
C) Type II pneumocytes D) Clara cells
18. Which segment of Spinal cord gives rise to Thoracolumbar outflow?
A) T1- L1 segments B) T1- T12 segments C) T1- L2 Segments D) T1- T11 segments
19. Which nerve innervates the mediastinal pleura?
A) Vagus B) splanchnic C) Intercostal D) Phrenic
20. What is a Part of lung aerated by a respiratory bronchiole called?
A) A Lobule B) A Segment C) Alveolus D) Pulmonary Unit

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0124]

JANUARY 2024

Sub. Code : 6052

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1. Cardiac dominance depends on
A) Anterior interventricular artery B) Posterior Interventricular artery
C) Diagonal artery D) Cirumflex artery
2. Example of Elastic artery is
A) Coronary artery B) Common iliac artery
C) Femoral artery D) Aorta
3. Thoracic duct enters the thoracic cavity through the
A) Aortic opening of diaphragm B) Esophageal opening diaphragm
C) Right crus of diaphragm D) Vena caval opening of diaphragm
4. The safety muscle of tongue is
A) Palatoglossus B) Styloglossus C) Genioglossus D) Chondroglossus
5. Fibres arising from Edinger -westpal nucleus relay in
A) Ciliary ganglion B) Coeliac ganglion
C) Pterygopalatine ganglion D) Superior cervical ganglion
6. Duramater extends upto which vertebral level
A) L5 B) S1 C) S2 D) S3
7. Which is not related to temporomandibular joint laterally?
A) Lateral pterygoid muscle B) Auriculotemporal nerve
C) Maxillary artery D) Chorda tympani nerve
8. Horner's Syndrome is characterized by all except
A) Ptosis B) Miosis C) Anhidrosis D) Exophthalmos
9. Structure related to the lateral wall of cavernous sinus are all except
A) 3rd CN B) 4th CN
C) 6th CN D) Maxillary division of 5th CN

10. Where is Broca's motor speech area represented in the cerebral hemisphere?
A) Pars triangularis of inferior frontal gyrus
B) Posterior part of superior temporal gyrus
C) Precentral gyrus
D) Postcentral gyrus
11. Which nerve encircles the middle meningeal artery in infratemporal fossa?
A) Nerve of pterygoid canal
B) Nasopalatine nerve
C) Nervus Spinosus
D) Auriculotemporal nerve
12. Which of the following structures contain Herring bodies?
A) Adenohypophysis B) Neurohypophysis C) Thymus D) Pineal gland
13. Which cranial nerve represents the efferent pathway for Pupillary light reflex?
A) Optic nerve B) Oculomotor nerve C) Trigeminal nerve D) Facial nerve
14. Which structure is not present between cranial base and upper border of superior constrictor?
A) Pharyngotympanic tube B) Pharyngobasilar fascia
C) Levator veli palatine D) Buccopharyngeal fascia
15. Which artery is not involved in the formation of Kiesselbach's plexus in Nasal septum?
A) Sphenopalatine artery B) Posterior ethmoidal artery
C) Greater palatine artery D) Superior labial artery
16. Name the unsupported pharyngeal mucosa that lies between thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus
A) Thyroglossal cyst B) Kiesselbach's plexus
C) Branchial cyst D) Killian's dehiscence
17. Which of the following structure has Blood brain barrier?
A) Pineal gland B) Anterior lobe of pituitary
C) Posterior lobe of pituitary D) Area postrema
18. Which movement leads to increase in transverse diameter of thoracic cage?
A) Contraction of diaphragm B) Bucket handle movement of Ribs
C) Pump handle movement of ribs D) Relaxation of diaphragm
19. Which nerve hooks around Ligamentum arteriosum?
A) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve B) left recurrent laryngeal nerve
C) left phrenic nerve D) Right Phrenic nerve
20. What is the root value of cervical nerves that unite to form Phrenic Nerve?
A) C2 to C6 B) C3 to C5 C) C3 to C7 D) C4 to C8

[MBBS 0124]

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0824]

AUGUST 2024

Sub. Code :6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2020 -2021 Onwards)

FIRST YEAR – (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.
No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. The muscle which opens the inlet of larynx is
A) Thyroepiglotticus
B) Aryepiglotticus
C) Oblique arytenoid
D) Cricothyroid
2. Which paranasal air sinus does not open into middle meatus?
A) Frontal sinus
B) Anterior ethmoidal sinus
C) Middle ethmoidal sinus
D) Sphenoidal sinus
3. Which is a branch of maxillary nerve?
A) Supra orbital nerve
B) Nasociliary nerve
C) Infra orbital nerve
D) Lacrimal nerve
4. The dural venous sinus which is enclosed in falx cerebelli
A) Superior sagittal sinus
B) Inferior sagittal sinus
C) Straight sinus
D) Occipital sinus
5. Surgical layers of scalp excludes
A) Aponeurotic layer
B) Skin
C) Subcutaneous layer
D) Loose areolar layer
6. Duct of parotid gland opens into
A) Opposite to upper 2nd molar tooth
B) Opposite to upper 2nd premolar tooth
C) Opposite to lower 2nd molar
D) Opposite to lower 2nd premolar
7. All of the following are components of uveal tract **EXCEPT**
A) Choroid
B) Cornea
C) Iris
D) Ciliary body
8. The structure which separates middle ear from the middle cranial fossa
A) Tegmen tympani
B) Tympanic membrane
C) Mastoid antrum
D) Auditory tube

9. Which is the main lymph node group draining the tonsil?
A) Jugulo digastrics
B) Jugulo omohyoid
C) Submandibular
D) Retropharyngeal
10. Which structure passes through vena caval opening along with inferior vena cava?
A) Vagal trunks
B) Right phrenic nerve
C) Left phrenic nerve
D) Splanchnic nerves
11. Which is the feature of interatrial septum?
A) Crista terminalis
B) Intervenous tubercle
C) Fossa ovalis
D) Musculi pectinati
12. Structures related to the mediastinal surface of right lung are all **EXCEPT**
A) Right atrium
B) Inferior vena cava
C) Oesophagus
D) Thoracic duct
13. Which is not the tributary of coronary sinus?
A) Great cardiac vein
B) Small cardiac vein
C) Anterior cardiac vein
D) Posterior vein of left ventricle
14. Bulb of posterior horn of lateral ventricle is raised by
A) Calcarine sulcus
B) Collateral sulcus
C) Forceps major
D) Tapetum
15. Which nucleus lies beneath the facial colliculus?
A) Motor nucleus of facial nerve
B) Abducent nucleus
C) Oculomotor nucleus
D) Vestibular nucleus
16. Type of fibres present in internal capsule
A) Commisural fibres
B) Short association fibres
C) Long association fibres
D) Projection fibres
17. Which of the following is vertebrochondral rib?
A) 11TH RIB
B) 9TH RIB
C) 5TH RIB
D) 7TH RIB
18. Which one of the following is a extra pyramidal tract?
A) Lateral cortico spina tract
B) Anterior cortico spinal tract
C) Rubro spinal tract
D) Anterior spino cerebellar tract
19. Orbicularis oculi is supplied by
A) Ophthalmic nerve
B) Maxillary nerve
C) Facial nerve
D) Mandibular nerve
20. Lesion of which artery causes Lateral Medullary Syndrome?
A) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
B) Anterior spinal artery
C) Posterior spinal artery
D) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0924]

SEPTEMBER 2024

Sub. Code : 6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2020 -2021 Onwards)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME) - SUPPLEMENTARY

PAPER II – HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

- The pain from the tongue is referred to the ear through
 - Mandibular nerve
 - Facial nerve
 - Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - Hypoglossal nerve
- Lining epithelium of alveoli is
 - Simple columnar
 - Simple cuboidal
 - Simple squamous
 - Pseudostratified columnar
- The pigmented vascular coat of eyeball consists of all of the following structures EXCEPT
 - Choroid
 - Ora Serrata
 - Ciliary body
 - Iris
- The part devoid of blood brain barrier is
 - Cerebral cortex
 - Corpus Striatum
 - Midbrain
 - Pineal body
- The cerebellar glomerulus is composed of all EXCEPT
 - Mossy fibers
 - Climbing fibers
 - Granule cells
 - Golgi cells
- The space between the right and left vocal fold is called
 - Vestibule
 - Rima vestibuli
 - Ventricle
 - Rima glottidis
- The organ of corti is located within
 - Semicircular duct
 - Utricle
 - Saccule
 - Cochlear duct
- The structures in the midline at the thoracic inlet include all of the following EXCEPT
 - Trachea
 - Esophagus
 - Thoracic duct
 - Thymus
- Fibers arising from the Edinger-Westphal nucleus relay in the
 - Ciliary ganglion
 - Coeliac ganglion
 - Pterygopalatine ganglion
 - Superior Cervical ganglion
- The wall of the fossa ovalis in an adult Atrium represents the
 - Septum secundum
 - Septum primum
 - Septum spurium
 - Conus septum

11. What is false about the opening for inferior vena cava?
 - A) It lies at the level of T8 vertebra
 - B) It is the highest of the three major openings of the diaphragm
 - C) It transmits the right Phrenic nerve
 - D) It transmits Azygos vein

12. Common carotid artery usually bifurcates at the level of
 - A) Lower border of Thyroid cartilage
 - B) Upper border of Thyroid cartilage
 - C) Upper border of Cricoid cartilage
 - D) Lower border of Cricoid cartilage

13. Embryologically the tympanic membrane is derived from
 - A) Ectoderm
 - B) Mesoderm
 - C) Endoderm
 - D) All of the above

14. The lobe of Azygos vein is related to a projection of
 - A) Mediastinal pleura
 - B) Costo diaphragmatic pleura
 - C) Costovertebral pleura
 - D) Visceral pleura

15. The artery of epistaxis is
 - A) Greater palatine artery
 - B) Nasopalatine artery
 - C) Sphenopalatine artery
 - D) Anterior ethmoidal artery

16. Bifurcation of Trachea is at the level of
 - A) Upper border of T₅ Thoracic vertebrae
 - B) Upper border of T₄ Thoracic vertebrae
 - C) Upper border of T₃ Thoracic vertebrae
 - D) Upper border of T₂ Thoracic vertebrae

17. The Central part of the dome of diaphragm is at the level of
 - A) Xiphisternal joint
 - B) Lower end of xiphoid
 - C) T7 vertebra
 - D) T 10 vertebra

18. Structure present in Interpeduncular fossa of brain is
 - A) Anterior perforated substance
 - B) Lamina terminalis
 - C) Mammary bodies
 - D) Pineal body

19. Commonest site of fracture in the base of the skull is
 - A) Anterior cranial fossa
 - B) Middle cranial fossa
 - C) Posterior cranial fossa
 - D) None of the above

20. Extending up to the level of S2 vertebra
 - A) Is the dura mater only
 - B) Is the arachnoid only
 - C) Are the dura, arachnoid and pia mater
 - D) Are the dura and arachnoid maters

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Ligamentum arteriosum passes the inferior surface of the arch of aorta to
 - A) Root of left pulmonary artery
 - B) Root of right pulmonary artery
 - C) Main trunk of pulmonary artery
 - D) Left subclavian artery
2. Cranial nerves that carry taste sensation from tongue are
 - A) Vagus, facial, glossopharyngeal
 - B) Vagus, facial, maxillary
 - C) Facial, hypoglossal, vagus
 - D) Cochlear duct
3. All are parts of membranous labyrinth, except
 - A) Vestibule
 - B) Saccule
 - C) Semicircular duct
 - D) Cochlear duct
4. Smallest division of the mediastinum is the
 - A) Superior mediastinum
 - B) Anterior mediastinum
 - C) Middle mediastinum
 - D) Posterior mediastinum
5. Corpora arenacea seen in
 - A) Pituitary gland
 - B) Pineal gland
 - C) Parathyroid gland
 - D) Thyroid gland
6. The moderator band of the right ventricle stretches from the
 - A) Anterior wall to the septal wall
 - B) Posterior wall to the septal wall
 - C) Anterior wall to the posterior wall
 - D) Lowest part of anterior wall to the upper part of posterior wall
7. The anterior division of Mandibular nerve supplies all the following except:
 - A) Temporalis
 - B) Medial pterygoid
 - C) Lateral pterygoid
 - D) Masseter
8. Movement of sternum during respiration are comparable to
 - A) Buckle handle
 - B) Pullery
 - C) Pump handle
 - D) Piston

9. The wall of fossa ovalis in an adult right atrium represents the
A) Septum secundum B) Septum primum
C) Septum spurium D) Conus septum
10. Which cranial nerve supplies the muscle that raises the upper eyelid?
A) Facial B) Oculomotor C) Trochlear D) Abducent
11. Nerve of second pharyngeal arch is
A) Mandibular Nerve B) Facial Nerve
C) Glossopharyngeal nerve D) Vagus nerve
12. Laryngeal prominence is produced by
A) Body of hyoid bone B) Arch of cricoids cartilage
C) Oblique line of thyroid cartilage D) Anterior margin of thyroid cartilage
13. Which of the following lymph node are called Virchow nodes?
A) Right supraclavicular B) Left supraclavicular
C) Right infraclavicular D) Left infraclavicular
14. The circumvallate papillae develop from
A) Hypobranchial eminence B) Lingual swelling
C) Tuberculum impur D) Second arch mesoderm
15. The muscle of tongue which is not innervated by hypoglossal nerve is
A) Hypoglossus B) Genioglossus
C) Palatoglossus D) Styloglossus
16. Cornea is made up of all except
A) Stratified squamous epithelium B) Bowman's membrane
C) Descemet's membrane D) Membrane of Bruch
17. The ligament of Berry fixes the thyroid gland to
A) Thyroid cartilage B) Conus elasticus
C) Cricoid cartilage D) Hyoid bone
18. The absence of tears is due to lesion in
A) Trigeminal ganglion B) Ciliary ganglion
C) Sphenopalatine ganglion D) Superior cervical sympathetic ganglion
19. Superior parathyroid glands develop from
A) Mesoderm of third arch B) Mesoderm of fourth arch
C) Endoderm of third arch D) Endoderm of fourth arch
20. Killian's dehiscence is seen in posterior wall of
A) Oropharynx B) Larynx C) Nasopharynx D) Laryngopharynx

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Cranial nerves that carry taste sensation from tongue are
 - A) Vagus, facial, glossopharyngeal
 - B) Vagus, facial, maxillary
 - C) Facial, hypoglossal, vagus
 - D) Cochlear duct
2. All are parts of membranous labyrinth, except
 - A) Vestibule
 - B) Saccule
 - C) Semicircular duct
 - D) Cochlear duct
3. Smallest division of the mediastinum is the
 - A) Superior mediastinum
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4. Corpora arenacea seen in
 - A) Pituitary gland
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5. The moderator band of the right ventricle stretches from the
 - A) Anterior wall to the septal wall
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 - C) Anterior wall to the posterior wall
 - D) Lowest part of anterior wall to the upper part of posterior wall
6. The anterior division of Mandibular nerve supplies all the following except:
 - A) Temporalis
 - B) Medial pterygoid
 - C) Lateral pterygoid
 - D) Masseter
7. Movement of sternum during respiration are comparable to
 - A) Buckle handle
 - B) Pullery
 - C) Pump handle
 - D) Piston
8. The wall of fossa ovalis in an adult right atrium represents the
 - A) Septum secundum
 - B) Septum primum
 - C) Septum spurium
 - D) Conus septum

9. Which cranial nerve supplies the muscle that raises the upper eyelid?
A) Facial B) Oculomotor C) Trochlear D) Abducent
10. Nerve of second pharyngeal arch is
A) Mandibular Nerve B) Facial Nerve
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11. Laryngeal prominence is produced by
A) Body of hyoid bone B) Arch of cricoids cartilage
C) Oblique line of thyroid cartilage D) Anterior margin of thyroid cartilage
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13. The circumvallate papillae develop from
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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A) Pituitary gland B) Pineal gland
C) Parathyroid gland D) Thyroid gland

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Lateral medullary syndrome is due to thrombosis of
 - A) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - B) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
 - C) Anterior spinal artery
 - D) Posterior spinal artery
2. Buccinator muscle is supplied by
 - A) Marginal mandibular nerve
 - B) Buccal branch of mandibular nerve
 - C) Buccal branch of facial nerve
 - D) Cervical branch of facial nerve
3. Great cerebral vein of Galen is formed by the union of
 - A) Thalamostriate and choroidal veins
 - B) Thalamostriate and septal veins
 - C) Right and left internal cerebral veins
 - D) Septal vein and choroidal veins
4. Tonsillar crypts are lined by
 - A) Simple columnar epithelium
 - B) Simple cuboidal epithelium
 - C) Non-keratinised stratified squamous epithelium
 - D) Keratinised stratified squamous epithelium
5. Middle cerebellar peduncle is formed mainly by
 - A) Tectocerebellar fibers
 - B) Vestibulo-cerebellar fibers
 - C) Reticulo-cerebellar fibers
 - D) Pontocerebellar fibers
6. Laryngeal inlet is closed by the contraction of
 - A) Aryepiglotticus
 - B) Thyroepiglotticus
 - C) Transverse arytenoids
 - D) Thyroarytenoidus
7. Fibres from the motor nucleus of facial nerve supply muscles developed from
 - A) 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - B) 4th pharyngeal arch
 - C) 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - D) 1st pharyngeal arch
8. Atlanto-occipital joints are
 - A) Pivot type of synovial joint
 - B) Ellipsoid type of synovial joint
 - C) Saddle type of synovial joint
 - D) Condylar type of synovial joint

9. Oesophageal constriction at the level of T6 is produced by
A) Oesophageal hiatus in the diaphragm B) Trachea
C) Arch of aorta D) Left bronchus
10. Straight sinus terminates usually in to
A) Right sigmoid sinus B) Right transverse sinus
C) Left sigmoid sinus D) Left transverse sinus
11. In the orbit, the optic nerve is crossed superficially by
A) Trochlear nerve B) Nasobiliary nerve
C) Frontal nerve D) Lacrimal Nerve
12. Inferior colliculus is the subcortical centre of
A) Visual pathway B) Auditory pathway
C) Olfactory pathway D) Taste pathway
13. All the following are derivatives of the first pharyngeal arch except
A) Anterior ligament of malleus B) Muscles of mastication
C) Stylomandibular ligament D) Sphenomandibular ligament
14. The cranial nerve which emerges through the dorsal aspect of brainstem is
A) Oculomotor nerve B) Trochlear nerve
C) Trigeminal nerve D) Abducent nerve
15. Epiglottis develops from
A) Tuberculum impar
B) Lingual swellings
C) Cranial part of hypobranchial eminence
D) Caudal part of hypobranchial eminence
16. All the following nuclei give origin to vagal nerve fibers except
A) Mesencephalic nucleus B) Nucleus of tractus solitarius
C) Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve D) Nucleus ambiguus
17. Posterior intercostal arteries of upper two intercostal spaces are branches of
A) Descending thoracic aorta B) Costo-cervical trunk of subclavian artery
C) Superior intercostal artery D) Internal thoracic artery
18. Which of the following ganglia is related with nerve to medial pterygoid?
A) Otic ganglion B) Ciliary ganglion
C) Pterygopalatine ganglion D) Submandibular ganglion
19. Taste buds are absent in
A) Circumvallate papillae B) Fungiform papillae
C) Filiform papillae D) Foliate papillae
20. Motor aphasia is the result of lesion of
A) Wernicke's area B) Broca's area C) Area 39 D) Area 40

THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1025]

OCTOBER 2025

Sub. Code: 6052

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Great cerebral vein of Galen is formed by the union of
 - A) Thalamostriate and choroidal veins
 - B) Thalamostriate and septal veins
 - C) Right and left internal cerebral veins
 - D) Septal vein and choroidal veins
2. Tonsillar crypts are lined by
 - A) Simple columnar epithelium
 - B) Simple cuboidal epithelium
 - C) Non-keratinised stratified squamous epithelium
 - D) Keratinised stratified squamous epithelium
3. Middle cerebellar peduncle is formed mainly by
 - A) Tectocerebellar fibers
 - B) Vestibulo-cerebellar fibers
 - C) Reticulo-cerebellar fibers
 - D) Pontocerebellar fibers
4. Laryngeal inlet is closed by the contraction of
 - A) Aryepiglotticus
 - B) Thyroepiglotticus
 - C) Transverse arytenoids
 - D) Thyroarytenoidus
5. Fibres from the motor nucleus of facial nerve supply muscles developed from
 - A) 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - B) 4th pharyngeal arch
 - C) 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - D) 1st pharyngeal arch
6. Atlanto-occipital joints are
 - A) Pivot type of synovial joint
 - B) Ellipsoid type of synovial joint
 - C) Saddle type of synovial joint
 - D) Condylar type of synovial joint
7. Oesophageal constriction at the level of T6 is produced by
 - A) Oesophageal hiatus in the diaphragm
 - B) Trachea
 - C) Arch of aorta
 - D) Left bronchus
8. Straight sinus terminates usually in to
 - A) Right sigmoid sinus
 - B) Right transverse sinus
 - C) Left sigmoid sinus
 - D) Left transverse sinus

9. In the orbit, the optic nerve is crossed superficially by
A) Trochlear nerve B) Nasobiliary nerve
C) Frontal nerve D) Lacrimal Nerve
10. Inferior colliculus is the subcortical centre of
A) Visual pathway B) Auditory pathway
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11. All the following are derivatives of the first pharyngeal arch except
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18. Motor aphasia is the result of lesion of
A) Wernicke's area B) Broca's area C) Area 39 D) Area 40
19. Lateral medullary syndrome is due to thrombosis of
A) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery B) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
C) Anterior spinal artery D) Posterior spinal artery
20. Buccinator muscle is supplied by
A) Marginal mandibular nerve B) Buccal branch of mandibular nerve
C) Buccal branch of facial nerve D) Cervical branch of facial nerve

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2021 – 2022 to 2023 – 2024)

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PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

- Laryngeal inlet is closed by the contraction of
 - Aryepiglotticus
 - Thyroepiglotticus
 - Transverse arytenoids
 - Thyroarytenoidus
- Fibres from the motor nucleus of facial nerve supply muscles developed from
 - 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - 4th pharyngeal arch
 - 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - 1st pharyngeal arch
- Atlanto-occipital joints are
 - Pivot type of synovial joint
 - Ellipsoid type of synovial joint
 - Saddle type of synovial joint
 - Condylar type of synovial joint
- Oesophageal constriction at the level of T6 is produced by
 - Oesophageal hiatus in the diaphragm
 - Trachea
 - Arch of aorta
 - Left bronchus
- Straight sinus terminates usually in to
 - Right sigmoid sinus
 - Right transverse sinus
 - Left sigmoid sinus
 - Left transverse sinus
- In the orbit, the optic nerve is crossed superficially by
 - Trochlear nerve
 - Nasobiliary nerve
 - Frontal nerve
 - Lacrimal Nerve
- Inferior colliculus is the subcortical centre of
 - Visual pathway
 - Auditory pathway
 - Olfactory pathway
 - Taste pathway
- All the following are derivatives of the first pharyngeal arch except
 - Anterior ligament of malleus
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 - Stylomandibular ligament
 - Sphenomandibular ligament

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PAPER II - HUMAN ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 526052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - D

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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 - Oesophageal hiatus in the diaphragm
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 - Left bronchus
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