

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION
(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2024 -2025)

FIRST PROFESSIONAL – (CBME)

PAPER II - ANATOMY

Q.P. Code: 527052

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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

SET - B

IV. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. A 37-year-old man presents with inability to close his mouth. He had a history of trauma during opening his mouth. The doctor made a diagnosis of dislocation of temporomandibular joint. This joint posteriorly related to which nerve
A) Chorda tympani nerve B) Masseteric nerve
C) Auriculo temporal nerve D) Lingual nerve
2. Name the muscle that separates the orbital part from palpebral part of lacrimal gland
A) Superior oblique B) Medial rectus
C) Inferior oblique D) Levator palpebrae superioris
3. Neostriatum is represented by
A) Caudate nucleus and claustrum B) Caudate nucleus and putamen
C) Putamen and Globus pallidus D) Substantia nigra
4. Suprapleural membrane is attached to
A) Transverse process of 6th cervical vertebra
B) Transverse process of 7th cervical vertebra
C) Outer border of 1strib
D) Inner border of clavicle
5. In an adult, the subarachnoid space ends inferiorly at
A) Sacral promontory B) L1 C) Coccyx D) S2
6. Moderator band is an internal feature of
A) Right Atrium B) Right ventricle C) Left atrium D) Left ventricle
7. Structure which passes through the cavernous sinus is
A) Oculomotor nerve B) Trochlear nerve C) Ophthalmic nerve D) Abducent nerve
8. Conducting tissue of the heart is a modification of
A) Epicardium B) Myocardium C) Endocardium D) Pericardium
9. The special sensation of anterior 2/3rd tongue is carried by
A) Lingual nerve B) Chorda tympani nerve
C) Hypoglossal nerve D) Inferior alveolar nerve
10. A 31 year old male presented with frequent attacks of cold, headache, facial pain and nasal block for 2 years. Clinical examination revealed deviated nasal septum. What are the bones forming the nasal septum?
A) Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone & vomer
B) Frontal process of maxilla & nasal notch of frontal bone
C) Vomer & labyrinthine part of ethmoid bone
D) Cribriform plate of ethmoid bone & sphenoidal crest

11. A 67 year old male was brought to the hospital with complaints of high fever, cough and difficulty in breathing for 7 days. Based on clinical examination and chest X-ray PA view, he was diagnosed to have pneumonia. Which part of lung is commonly affected by pneumonia?
A) Bronchi B) Bronchioles C) Alveoli D) Parietal pleura
12. A 23 year old male was brought to the hospital with severe bleeding due to a cut injury in the neck. The doctor found that bleeding is from the injured external jugular vein. What is the termination of external jugular vein?
A) Internal Jugular vein B) Subclavian vein
C) Anterior jugular vein D) Common facial vein
13. A 37 year old female came to the hospital with complaints of headache, giddiness and inability to speak. MRI showed a vascular lesion in frontal lobe. He was diagnosed to have motor aphasia. Which area of cerebral hemisphere acts as motor speech centre?
A) Area 44 and 45 B) Area 40 C) Area 39 D) Area 22
14. Tarsal glands in the eyelids are
A) Typical sebaceous glands B) Typical sweat glands
C) Modified sebaceous glands D) Modified sweat glands
15. Nerve to medial pterygoid supplies all the following muscles except
A) Medial pterygoid B) Levator veli palatini
C) Tensor tympani D) Tensor veli palatine
16. Bell's Palsy is due to injury of
A) Vagus nerve B) Facial nerve C) Trigeminal nerve D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
17. The pulmonary ligament is an extension of which part of parietal pleura
A) Cervical pleura B) Costal pleura
C) Mediastinal pleura D) Diaphragmatic pleura
18. A 42 year old unconscious female was brought to the hospital with a history of head injury. CT report shows extradural hematoma. This is due to injury of
A) Arteries of circle of Willis B) Superior cerebral vein
C) Lenticulostriate artery D) Middle meningeal artery
19. Anterior ethmoidal nerve is the continuation of
A) Frontal nerve B) Nasociliary nerve
C) Lacrimal nerve D) Inferior division of oculomotor nerve
20. Great cerebral vein of Galen is formed by union of two
A) Internal cerebral vein B) Anterior cerebral vein
C) Basal vein D) Deep middle cerebral vein

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 - Inner border of clavicle
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FIRST PROFESSIONAL – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

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Answer All Questions

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SET - A

IV. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

- Inferior parathyroid glands develop from
 - Mesoderm of 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - Mesoderm of 4th pharyngeal arch
 - Endoderm of 3rd pharyngeal pouch
 - Endoderm of 4th pharyngeal pouch
- Nasolacrimal duct opens into
 - Superior meatus
 - Middle meatus
 - Inferior meatus
 - Sphenoethmoidal recess
- Fish bone is lodged in pyriform fossa. Which nerve is injured?
 - Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
 - Lingual Nerve
 - Internal Laryngeal Nerve
 - External laryngeal Nerve
- Corpus callosum belongs to which type of white fibre of cerebrum?
 - Commissural fibre
 - Projection fibre
 - Association fibre
 - Radiating fibre
- Which of the following muscle produces depression of mandible
 - Temporalis
 - Masseter
 - Medial pterygoid
 - Lateral pterygoid
- Structure lodged in the groove above the hilum of Right lung is
 - Arch of azygos vein
 - Arch of aorta
 - Brachiocephalic vein
 - Brachiocephalic trunks
- Medial branches of 5th to 9th thoracic sympathetic ganglia forms
 - Greater splanchnic nerve
 - Lesser splanchnic nerve
 - Least splanchnic nerve
 - Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- Which of the following events takes place at the level of sternal angle
 - Beginning of ascending aorta
 - Trachea bifurcates
 - Thoracic duct terminates
 - First costal cartilage
- A 35 year old female came to ortho OPD with complaints of pain in the neck and numbness along the medial side of the right forearm and hand. She was diagnosed to have cervical rib on the rightside. The complaints are due to compression of
 - Upper trunk of brachial plexus
 - Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 - Subclavian artery
 - Subclavian vein

10. The atrioventricular node is situated in
A) Right atrium B) Left atrium C) Right Ventricle D) Left Ventricle
11. A 76 year old male presented with inability to raise his left forehead, inability to close his eyes, deviation of angle of mouth to right side. Identify the Cranial Nerve involved
A) 5th Cranial Nerve B) 6th Cranial Nerve
C) 7th Cranial Nerve D) 9th Cranial Nerve
12. A 3 year old boy was brought to hospital with difficulty in breathing and history of accidentally swallowing peanuts. Bronchoscopic examination revealed foreign body in the right bronchus. Foreign body aspiration usually occurs on the right side because it is
A) Short, wide and vertical B) Long and narrow
C) 45 degrees away from the median plane D) 60 degrees away from the median plane
13. Root value of phrenic nerve
A) C₁, C₂, C₃ B) C₂, C₃, C₄ C) C₃, C₄, C₅ D) C₄, C₅, C₆
14. A 47-year-old female teacher presented with change in the quality of voice for two months. Laryngoscopic examination revealed bilateral singer's nodule on the vocal cord. What is the exact location of singer's nodule?
A) Entire length of vocal cord
B) Anterior end of vocal cord
C) Posterior end of vocal cord
D) Junction of anterior 1/3 and posterior 2/3 of vocal cord
15. All veins of the heart drains into coronary sinus except
A) Great cardiac vein B) Anterior cardiac vein
C) Middle cardiac vein D) Small cardiac vein
16. Arch of aorta is at the level of
A) T₁ B) T₂ C) T₃ D) T₄
17. Lung alveoli is lined by
A) Simple squamous epithelium B) Simple cuboidal epithelium
C) Simple columnar epithelium D) Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
18. Lateral geniculate body is concerned with
A) Hearing B) Vision C) Proprioception D) Pain
19. External laryngeal nerve supplies
A) Superior constrictor B) Lateral cricoarytenoid
C) Posterior cricoarytenoid D) Cricothyroid
20. First tributary of internal jugular vein is
A) Superior thyroid vein B) Inferior petrosal sinus
C) Sigmoid sinus D) Common facial vein

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SET - B

IV. Multiple Choice Questions:

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1. Fish bone is lodged in pyriform fossa. Which nerve is injured?
A) Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve B) Lingual Nerve
C) Internal Laryngeal Nerve D) External laryngeal Nerve
2. Corpus callosum belongs to which type of white fibre of cerebrum?
A) Commissural fibre B) Projection fibre
C) Association fibre D) Radiating fibre
3. Which of the following muscle produces depression of mandible
A) Temporalis B) Masseter C) Medial pterygoid D) Lateral pterygoid
4. Structure lodged in the groove above the hilum of Right lung is
A) Arch of azygos vein B) Arch of aorta
C) Brachiocephalic vein D) Brachiocephalic trunks
5. Medial branches of 5th to 9th thoracic sympathetic ganglia forms
A) Greater splanchnic nerve B) Lesser splanchnic nerve
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6. Which of the following events takes place at the level of sternal angle
A) Beginning of ascending aorta B) Trachea bifurcates
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