

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University,  
Jabalpur  
MBBS First Professional Examination April-2022  
Subject- Anatomy  
Paper-I**

Time: 3:00 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

Instructions:

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary

Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to serial order of question paper.

MCQ has to be answered in theory answer book

c)

d)

Please write MCQ answer neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets; for example: - 1. (a) 2. (c)

e)

f)

MCQ has to be answered only once, any kind of repetition or cutting or erasing or whitener will be considered as malpractice, such answers will not be counted in marks and action will be taken according to UFM rules of university.

**Q1. Total MCQs: 20**

1) Which cranial nerve nucleus lies under the facial

colliculus

- (a) V
  - (b) VI
  - (c) VII
  - (d) VIII
- 2) Fossa ovalis is a remnant of
- (a) septum primum
  - (b) septum secundum
  - (c) ductus arteriosus
  - (d) ductus venosus
- 3) Somites develop from
- (a) notochord
  - (b) intermediate mesoderm
  - (c) paraxial mesoderm
  - (d) lateral plate mesoderm
- 4) Broca's area is present in
- (a) superior temporal gyrus
  - (b) precentral gyrus
  - (c) post central gyrus
  - (d) inferior frontal gyrus
- 5) Which nerve injury results in ptosis
- (a) IV
  - (b) VI
  - (c) III
  - (d) VII
- 6) Axillary sheath is derived from
- ~~(a) pretracheal fascia~~
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- (b) prevertebral fascia
  - (c) pharyngobasilar fascia
  - (d) investing layer of deep cervical fascia
- 7) Nerve carrying secretomotor fibers for parotid gland
- (a) auriculotemporal
  - (b) great auricular
  - (c) zygomatico temporal
  - (d) posterior auricular
- 8) Nasolacrimal duct opens into
- (a) superior meatus
  - (b) middle meatus
  - (c) inferior meatus
  - (d) vestibule of nose
- 9) Primary yolk sac is derived from
- (a) cavity of blastocyst
  - (b) neuropore
  - (c) stomodeum
  - (d) hindgut
- 10) Typical intercostal nerve
- (a) 1st
  - (b) 2nd
  - (c) 3rd
  - (d) 7th
- 11) Virchow's lymph node is
- (a) right supraclavicular
  - (b) left supra clavicular
  - ~~(c) omohyoid node~~
-

(d) submental node

12) Corpus callosum of cerebrum consists of

- (a) association fibers
- (b) projection fibers
- (c) commissural fibers
- (d) reticular fibers

13) Aortic opening of diaphragm is at the level of

- (a) T6 vertebra
- (b) T8 vertebra
- (c) T10 vertebra
- (d) T12 vertebra

14) Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle is inserted on the

- (a) pisiform bone
- (b) scaphoid bone
- (c) lunate bone
- (d) trapezium bone

15) Styloid apparatus consists of

- (a) vocal ligament
- (b) sphenomandibular ligament
- (c) vestibular ligament
- (d) styloid ligament

16) Opposition of thumb is done by

- (a) abductor pollicis brevis
- (b) flexor pollicis brevis
- (c) opponens pollicis
- (d) adductor pollicis

17) Air embolism is common in

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- (a) external jugular vein
  - (b) internal jugular vein
  - (c) anterior jugular vein
  - (d) facial vein
- 18) What is the cranial limit of notochord
- (a) oropharyngeal membrane
  - (b) prechordal plate
  - (c) pericardial cavity
  - (d) septum transversum
- 19) Which lemniscus originates from nuclei gracilis and cuneatus
- (a) spinal
  - (b) trigeminal
  - (c) medial
  - (d) lateral
- 20) Azygos vein opens into which vein
- (a) superior vena cava
  - (b) hemiazygos
  - (c) accessory hemiazygos
  - (d) inferior vena cava

## Q2. Short Answer Questions

**20 x 5 = 100**

- a. Carotid triangle
- b. Facial nerve
- c. Describe microscopic features of trachea
- d. ~~Well labeled diagram showing the transverse section of~~

upper part of pons

- e. Cubital fossa
- f. Classification of synovial joints
- g. Respiratory movements of thoracic wall
- h. Derivatives of first pharyngeal arch
- i. Openings of lateral wall of nose
- j. Write a note on otic ganglion

### **Q3. Long Answer Questions**

**3 x 10 = 30**

- a. Describe arterial supply and venous drainage of heart
  - b. Describe palatine tonsils under the following headings
    - i. Gross features including deep relations
    - ii. Histology
    - iii. Applied anatomy
  - c. A 30-year-old male presented to emergency department after a road traffic accident complaining of right arm pain and inability to move his extremity. The following morning, he developed clawing. Nerve conduction studies on the peripheral nerves of his arm confirmed the diagnosis of injury to the ulnar nerve. Keeping this scenario in mind, answer the following questions
    - i. Origin, root value of the nerve
    - ii. Course and distribution
    - iii. Branches
    - iv. Explain the reason for development of clawing
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