

MBBS I (First) Professional Examination 2017-18

Course Code: MBS101 **Paper ID:**0322124

Anatomy-I

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes **Max Marks:** 40

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part ‘B’

- Discuss the gross anatomy of Thyroid gland and describe its microanatomy. (8)
- Write a note on the applied anatomy of the following: (2x4=8)
 - Tongue
 - Pre vertebral cervical fascia
 - Median nerve
 - Corpus callosum
- Draw a labeled diagram of the following: (4+4)
 - Mid brain at the level of superior colliculus
 - Cubital fossa
- Write short notes on: (2x4=8)
 - Branches of Facial nerve
 - Contents of posterior triangle of neck
 - Blood supply of nasal septum
 - Enumerate the muscles of larynx and its function
- Describe the Cerebellum under following heading: (8)
‘Gross and applied anatomy’

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Roll No.

Student's Name

Student's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

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Anatomy-I

Part ‘A’

Time: 20 Minutes **Max Marks:** 10

- Note:** 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes.
2. Please tick (✓) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.
3. For answering please use Ball- pen only.

- Q.1 Stylohyoid muscle is supplied by:
 - Facial
 - Glossopharyngeal
 - Glossopharyngeal
 - Ansa cervical

Q.7 Corpus Callosum:
 - Projection Fibres
 - Commissural Fibres
 - Association Fibres
 - None
- Q.2 Internal carotid artery crosses:
 - Sigmoid sinus
 - Straight sinus
 - Cavernous sinus
 - Sagittal sinus

Q.8 The Spinal Nerves Pairs are:
 - 28
 - 30
 - 31
 - 33
- Q.3 Otic ganglion supplies:
 - Submadibular gland
 - Lingual gland
 - Parotid gland
 - All three

Q.9 In adults spinal cord ends at:
 - Lower Border of L1
 - Lower Border of L3
 - Lower Border of S1
 - Lower Border of L5
- Q.4 Passavant’s ridge is formed by:
 - Palatoglossus
 - Superior constrictor
 - Salpingopharyngeus
 - Palatopharyngeus

Q.10 Unusual method of DNA duplication is called:
 - Semiconservative
 - Nonconservative
 - Conservative
 - None of these
- Q.5 Vidian nerve passes through:
 - Inferior orbital fissure
 - Incisive foramen
 - Tympanomastoid fissure
 - Pterygoid canal

Q.6 Broca’s Area is present in:

P.T.O.

- Q.11 Which of the following muscle has no action at shoulder joint:
- a) Teres Muscle
 - b) Pectoralis Minor
 - c) Subscapularis
 - d) Trapezius
- Q.12 Ossification Centre Lunate appears at:
- a) Birth
 - b) Second Year
 - c) Fourth year
 - d) Sixth Year
- Q.13 Biceps brachii is supplied by:
- a) Radial Nerve
 - b) Median Nerve
 - c) Musculocutaneous Nerve
 - d) Axillary Nerve
- Q.14 Ape Thumb deformity is seen in involvement of:
- a) Median Nerve
 - b) Ulnar Nerve
 - c) Radial Nerve
 - d) Axillary Nerve
- Q.15 Which muscle causes retraction of scapula:
- a) Serratus anterior
 - b) Levator Scapulae
 - c) Rhomboideus Major
 - d) Supraspinatus
- Q.16 Notochord develops in:
- a) Third Week
 - b) Third Month
 - c) Six Month
 - d) Ten Month
- Q.17 Sperm acquires motility in:
- a) Seminal Vesicle
 - b) Testis
 - c) Epididymis
 - d) Ejaculatory Duct
- Q.18 Brunners Glands are seen in:
- a) Jejunum
 - b) Duodenum
 - c) Large Intestine
 - d) Appendix
- Q.19 Billroth's Cord are present in :
- a) Liver
 - b) Kidney
 - c) Spleen
 - d) Lymph Node
- Q.20 Palsy of right genioglossus causes:
- a) Deviation of tongue to right
 - b) Deviation of tongue to left
 - c) Deviation of soft palate to right
 - d) Deviation of soft palate to left