

**MBBS I (First) Professional Examination 2015-16**

Course Code: MBS101

Paper ID:0322124

**Anatomy-II**

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes

Max Marks: 40

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

**Part 'B'**

1. Explain in detail gross anatomy of **liver**, its nerve supply and its applied aspect. (10)
2. Describe in detail formation, course, branches and applied significance of **common peroneal nerve**. (10)
3. Describe in detail Mediastinum and its applied significance. (10)
4. Write short notes on: (2.5x4=10)
  - a) Various stages of development of penile part of male urethra
  - b) Histology of lymph node
  - c) Exomphalos
  - d) Inversion & Eversion

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Roll No.

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Student's Signature

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Course Code:MBS101

Student's Name

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Invigilator's Signature

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Paper ID:0322124

**Anatomy-II****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.2 The Right Bundle Branch (RBB) travels in:  
 a) Triangle of Koch  
 b) Moderator band  
 c) Membranous interventricular septum  
 d) Supraventricular crest

Q.3 The thymus is located in the following:  
 a) Superior & anterior mediastinum  
 b) Superior & middle mediastinum  
 c) Anterior & middle mediastinum  
 d) Middle Mediastinum

Q.4 Which of the following pleura forms the pulmonary ligament:  
 a) Visceral  
 b) Mediastinal  
 c) Costal  
 d) Diaphragmatic

Q.5 The bilateral tributary of inferior vena cava is:  
 a) Hepatic vein  
 b) Ovarian vein  
 c) Suprarenal vein  
 d) Renal vein

Q.6 The inferior border of the aponeurotic posterior wall of rectus sheath is called:  
 a) Falx inguinalis  
 b) Linea alba  
 c) Arcuate Line  
 d) Linea Semilunaris

Q.7 Which of the following vessels is not a content of spermatic cord:  
 a) Testicular artery  
 b) Testicular vein  
 c) Artery to Vas deferens  
 d) Cremasteric artery

Q.8 The rectum begins in front of the following vertebra:  
 a) S2                      b) S3  
 c) S4                      d) S5

Q.17 Compact bone is characterized by:  
 a) Presence of medullary cavity  
 b) Inner lining of endosteum  
 c) Bony trabeculae  
 d) Secondary osteons

Q.18 Untrue about pharyngeal arch derivatives:  
 a) Anterior 2/3 tongue develops from 1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch  
 b) Laryngeal cartilages are derived from 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> arch  
 c) Branchial cyst is persistent cervical sinus  
 d) Buccinators is mesodermal derivative of first arch

Q.19 The cardiac jelly formed around the heart tube during early development contributes to the formation of:  
 a) Pericardium  
 b) Myocardium  
 c) Epicardium  
 d) Endocardium

Q.20 Ventral pancreatic bud forms:  
 a) Head of pancreas and uncinate process  
 b) Head and body of pancreas  
 c) Inferior part of pancreas  
 d) Tail of pancreas

Q.10 The attachment of psoas major to the femur

is on:  
 a) Greater trochanter  
 b) Linea aspera  
 c) Lesser trochanter  
 d) Spiral Line

P.T.O.

Q.11 Anterior wall of femoral sheath is formed by:  
 a) Fascia Iliaca  
 b) Fascia transversalis  
 c) Cribriform fascia  
 d) Fascia Lata

Q.12 The relationship of saphenous opening to pubic tubercle is:  
 a) Below & Lateral  
 b) Below and medial  
 c) Above and lateral  
 d) Above and medial

Q.13 Which one of the following muscles is a medial rotator of hip joint:  
 a) Quadratus femoris  
 b) Obturator internus  
 c) Gluteus minimus  
 d) Sartorius

Q.14 The intracapsular tendon of the knee joint is:  
 a) Popliteus  
 b) Peroneus  
 c) Biceps femoris  
 d) Semimembranosis

Q.15 The epithelium which is the most suitable for diffusion is:  
 a) Simple squamous  
 b) Stratified squamous  
 c) Simple cuboidal  
 d) Stratified cuboidal

Q.16 Elastic cartilage is present in:  
 a) Nasal septum  
 b) Pinna  
 c) Trachea  
 d) Thyroid lamina