

MBBS FIRST PROFESSIONAL (PART- I EXAMINATION)
Anatomy (MCQs)

Model Paper

Marks 45

Time 45 minutes

01. The plane of reference that divides the body into anterior and posterior portions is:

- A. Sagittal.
- B. Transverse.
- C. Coronal.
- D. Cross-sectional.
- E. Oblique.

Key: C

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: General Anatomy Introduction
plane & term

02. Knuckle shaped smooth articular surface of the bone is called:

- A. Facet.
- B. Condyle.
- C. Trochlea.
- D. Fossa.
- E. Notch.

Key: B

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Skeletal System

03. Which characteristic is false regarding the Knee joint?

- A. Uniaxial joint
- B. Bicondylar joint with two separate fibrous capsules
- C. Complex joint
- D. Compound joint
- E. Hinge joint

Key: B

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Arthrology

04. Which condition is false regarding the atrophy of skeletal muscle fibres:

- A. Chronic illnesses
- B. Denervation
- C. Plaster cast for fractured bone
- D. Lower motor neuron disease
- E. Weight lift

Key: E

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Myology

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05. Typical spinal nerve is a:

- A. Motor nerve.
- B. Mixed nerve.
- C. Parasympathetic nerve.
- D. Sensory nerve.
- E. Sympathetic nerve.

Key: B

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Neurology

06. Lymph capillaries:

- A. Are blind ended tubes
- B. Are very little in dermis
- C. Don't make network like blood capillaries
- D. Have smaller caliber than blood capillaries
- E. In large intestine are called lacteals

Key: A

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Angiology

07. Regarding glands:

- A. Ovary is a pure endocrinal gland
- B. Pancreas is both endocrinal and exocrinal gland
- C. Parotid is only endocrinal gland
- D. Testis is only endocrinal gland
- E. Thyroid is a mixed gland

Key: B

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Vicerology

08. Which structure is the most radiopaque?

- A. Fat
- B. Skin
- C. Muscle
- D. Air
- E. Loose connective tissue

Key: A

Region: General Anatomy

Sub-Region: Exploring human body

09. Golgi apparatus is concerned with:

- A. Energy production.
- B. Concentration & packing of secretory products of cell.
- C. Synthesis of proteins.
- D. Synthesis of cell enzymes
- E. Synthesis of secretory products.

Key: B

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Cell

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10. Which example is false regarding the transitional epithelium?

- A. Renal pelvis.
- B. Ureter.
- C. Urinary bladder.
- D. Collecting ducts.
- E. Proximal part of urethra.

Key: D

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Epithelium

11. The precursor of the heparin is contained in:

- A. The mast cells
- B. The histiocytes
- C. The fibroblasts
- D. The plasma cell
- E. The macrophages

Key: A

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Connective Tissue

12. The refractive index of the following fibers matches with ground substance:

- A. Type-I collagen.
- B. Type-II collagen.
- C. Elastic fibers.
- D. Myofibers.
- E. Reticular fibers.

Key: B

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Connective Tissue

13. Which statements is false regarding myofibril?

- A. 1-3 mm is diameter
- B. Cylindrical thread like elements
- C. Arranged transversely in the sarcoplasm
- D. Show alternate light and dark bands
- E. Appear as ribbon in longitudinal section

Key: C

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Muscle Tissue

14. Bipolar neurons are found in:

- A. Anterior horn of the spinal cord.
- B. Cerebral cortex.
- C. Cerebellar cortex.
- D. Dorsal root ganglion.
- E. Olfactory epithelium.

Key: E

Region: General Histology

Sub-Region: Nervous Tissue

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15. In psoriasis, proliferating cells are of:

- A. Stratum corneum
- B. Stratum granulosum
- C. Stratum spinosum
- D. Stratum lucidum
- E. Dermis

Key: C

Region: General Histology **Sub-Region:** Skin

16. The lymphatic nodules are absent in:

- A. Tonsils.
- B. Appendix.
- C. Lymph nodes.
- D. Ilium.
- E. Thymus.

Key: E

Region: General Histology **Sub-Region:** Immune System

17. Which layer is absent in tunica intima of an artery?

- A. Endothelium
- B. Basement membrane
- C. Sub endothelium
- D. Internal elastic lamina
- E. External elastic lamina

Key: E

Region: General Histology **Sub-Region:** Vascular System

18. Anovulatory menstrual cycle:

- A. Leads to formation of secretory phase of endometrium
- B. Leads to formation of a corpus luteum
- C. Leads to formation of mature ovarian follicle
- D. Leads to polyovulation
- E. Results from use of birth control pills

Key: E

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Gametogenesis

19. Which feature is absent in Down syndrome?

- A. Congenital heart defects
- B. Mental retardation
- C. Simian crease on palm of hand
- D. Trisomy of chromosome No. 21
- E. Trisomy of X-chromosome

Key: E

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Medical Genetics

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20. The commonest site for the ectopic pregnancy to occur is the:

- A. Cervix of the uterus
- B. Ovary
- C. Recto-uterine pouch
- D. Uterine fundus
- E. Uterine tube

Key: E

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Embryogenesis 1-2 weeks

21. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is produced by:

- A. Epiblast.
- B. Hypoblast.
- C. Cytotrophoblast.
- D. Syncytiotrophoblast.
- E. Amnioblast

Key: D

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Embryogenesis 3-4 weeks

22. Which statement is false regarding a viable fetus?

- A. Body weight is more than 500g
- B. Crown-rump length is less than 150mm
- C. Fertilization age is beyond 22 weeks
- D. Finger nails are present
- E. The skin is wrinkled, translucent and pink to red

Key: B

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Fetal Period

23. The placenta is formed from:

- A. Decidua basalis and chorion laeve
- B. Decidua capsularis and chorion frondosum
- C. Decidua parietalis and chorion laeve
- D. Decidua basalis and chorion frondosum
- E. Decidua capsularis and chorion laeve

Key: D

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Placenta

24. Fraternal twins may arise by:

- A. Simultaneous fertilization of two ova.
- B. Division of a single fertilized ovum.
- C. Duplication of the embryoblast.
- D. Duplication of the primitive streak.
- E. Duplication of epiblast.

Key: A

Region: General Embryology **Sub-Region:** Twins

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25. A lesion of left half of spinal cord at 10th thoracic spinal segment will present with:

- A. Impaired pain and temperature sensation of right lower limb.
- B. Impaired proprioception in opposite lower limb.
- C. Impaired vibration and joint position in lower limb of the same side.
- D. 2-point discrimination impaired on the side of lesion.
- E. Brown-Sequard's syndrome.

Key: E

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Spinal Cord

26. The red nucleus is a feature of:

- A. Cerebellum.
- B. Midbrain.
- C. Cerebrum.
- D. Medulla oblongata.
- E. Thalamus.

Key: B

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Brain Stem

27. Which sign and symptom is absent in cerebellar lesion?

- A. Tendency to fall to the side of the lesion
- B. Intention tremors on the side of the lesion
- C. Nystagmus
- D. Hypotonicity on the side of lesion
- E. Positive Babinski sign on the side of the lesion

Key: E

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Cerebellum

28. The floor of diencephalon is part of:

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Thalamus
- C. Caudate nucleus
- D. Internal capsule
- E. Basal ganglia

Key: A

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Diencephalon

29. Vertebral artery enters the skull through:

- A. Foramen ovale.
- B. Carotid canal.
- C. Jugular foramen.
- D. Internal acoustic meatus
- E. Foramen magnum.

Key: E

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Blood Supply

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30. As regards cerebral hemisphere:

- A. It has three lobes and four poles
- B. Its central sulcus lies between the motor and visuosensory cortical areas
- C. Its motor speech (Broca's) area is situated in the dominant hemisphere
- D. Its corpus callosum is composed of association fibres
- E. Its visual cortical area is situated mainly on the superolateral surface

Key: C

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** Cerebral Hemisphere

31. Which statement is false regarding the internal capsule?

- A. The lentiform nucleus is related to its anterior and posterior limbs
- B. The optic radiation occupies its retrolenticular part
- C. Its anterior limb contains only corticopontine fibres
- D. The auditory radiation occupies its sublenticular part
- E. It is crossed by the optic tract as it enters crus cerebri

Key: C

Region: Neuroanatomy **Sub-Region:** White matter

32. Axillary artery in its first part is related posteriorly to:

- A. Posterior cord
- B. Medial cord
- C. Lateral cord
- D. Lateral pectoral nerve
- E. Axillary vein

Key: B

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Axilla

33. Which statement is false regarding the pectorals minor muscle?

- A. Attached to 2nd, 3rd, 4th costal cartilages
- B. Supplied by a nerve from medial cord of the brachial plexus
- C. Is crossed by axillary vein
- D. Pulls the scapula downwards
- E. If scapula is fixed, raises ribs in inspiration

Key: C

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Pectoral Region

34. A female patient was operated for removal of the breast on account of cancer. After the operation she developed "Winging of the scapula". This could be due to injury to the:

- A. Thoracodorsal nerve
- B. Long thoracic nerve
- C. Medial pectoral nerve
- D. Upper subscapular nerve
- E. Lower subscapular nerve

Key: B

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Upper Arm

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35. Which structure pierces the medial intermuscular septum of arm?

- A. Radial nerve
- B. Superior ulnar collateral artery
- C. Inferior ulnar collateral artery
- D. Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm.
- E. Median nerve.

Key: B

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Forearm

36. In the cubital fossa:

- A. The ulnar nerve is on the medial side
- B. The radial nerve is on the lateral side
- C. The median nerve passes downwards on the lateral side on the brachial artery
- D. All the superficial veins are deep to the cutaneous nerves
- E. The brachial artery is lateral to the tendon of the biceps brachii muscle

Key: B

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Forearm

37. The median nerve in the hand:

- A. Supplies all the short muscles of hand
- B. Supplies all the lumbrical muscles
- C. Lies superficial to the flexor retinaculum
- D. Supplies the palmar surface of lateral three and a half digits
- E. Its lesion causes claw-hand

Key: D

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Hand

38. The carpal tunnel transmits:

- A. The radial nerve.
- B. The ulnar nerve.
- C The tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis.
- D. The radial artery.
- E. The palmar cutaneous branches of median and ulnar nerves.

Key: C

Region: Upper Limb **Sub-Region:** Hand

39. Which structure is absent in lesser sciatic foramen?

- A. Obturator internus
- B. Pudendal nerve
- C. Internal pudendal art.
- D. Nerve to obturator internus
- E. Obturator nerve

Key: E

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Gluteal Region

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40. Femoral sheath:

- A. It is formed by fascia transversalis posteriorly.
- B. The medial compartment is occupied by the femoral artery
- C. The femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve lies in ventral compartment.
- D. Femoral canal is longer in women than in men
- E. Femoral nerve occupies the intermediate compartment.

Key: D

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Thigh

41. Regarding femur:

- A. The femoral head is extracapsular
- B. The femoral head is supplied by medial femoral circumflex arteries
- C. The tendon of piriformis is attached to greater trochanter
- D. The psoas minor muscle is attached to lesser trochanter
- E. The soleus muscle is attached to popliteal surface

Key: C

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Thigh

42. Which feature is absent in fibula?

- B. Articulates with talus
- C. Articulates with tibia
- D. Is a weight bearing bone
- E. Is buried in muscles
- E. First perforating artery of profundus femoris

Key: D

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Leg

43. If the common peroneal nerve is divided:

- A. Eversion of the foot is lost
- B. Inversion of the foot is lost
- C. Dorsiflexion of the foot is lost
- D. Plantar flexion of the foot is lost
- E. There is no loss of cutaneous sensation.

Key: A

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Leg

44. The bone that fractures in over-doing the movement of eversion is:

- A. The lateral malleolus
- B. The calcaneum
- C. The navicular
- D. The fifth metatarsal
- E. The head of the talus

Key: A

Region: Lower Limb **Sub-Region:** Foot

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45. Which statement is false regarding the lateral plantar nerve?

- A. Branch of superficial peroneal nerve
- B. Supplies flexor accessorius
- C. Deep branch supplies abductor hallucis
- D. Supplies skin on lateral side of sole
- E. Branch of deep peroneal nerve

Key: A

Region: Lower Limb

Sub-Region: Foot