

Q.P. CODE:501-A-CBME

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022

FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I (Set A)

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) Which of the following bone is Pneumatic Bone
 - a) Nasal bone
 - b) Parietal bone
 - c) Mandible
 - d) Ethmoid bone
- 2) Which of the following bone is best example for Membrano-cartilaginous ossification
 - a) Clavicle
 - b) Humerus
 - c) Parietal bone
 - d) Femur bone
- 3) "Joint innervated by the branch of motor nerve that supplying the muscle acting on the same joint" is:
 - a) Wolff's law
 - b) Hilton's law
 - c) All or none law
 - d) Muller' law
- 4) Large ducts of exocrine glands are line by
 - a) Stratified columnar
 - b) Stratified squamous non- keratinized
 - c) Simple columnar with brush border
 - d) Simple columnar with cilia
- 5) Mucous acini are with
 - a) Tall cells with flattened basal nuclei
 - b) Cuboid cells with central round nuclei
 - c) Tall cells with basal elongated nuclei
 - d) Flattened cells with central nuclei
- 6) Basal laminae of basement membrane contains the following type of collagen fibers
 - a) Type – I
 - b) Type – II
 - c) Type – III
 - d) Type – IV

Contd 2

- 7) Thoracoacromial (Acromiothoracic) artery is a branch from:
 - a) 1st part of subclavian artery
 - b) 1st part of axillary artery
 - c) 2nd part of subclavian artery
 - d) 2nd part of axillary artery
- 8) Axillary nerve (C5, C6) supplies the following muscle:
 - a) Deltoid muscles
 - b) Subscapularis muscle
 - c) Supraspinatus muscle
 - d) Subclavius muscle
- 9) Cause for the Policeman's tip hand deformity
 - a) Injury to the upper trunk of Brachial plexus
 - b) Injury to the lower trunk of Brachial plexus
 - c) Injury of the Medial Cord of Brachial plexus
 - d) Injury to the Lateral Cord of Brachial plexus
- 10) Horner's syndrome is due to
 - a) Injury to parasympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - b) Injury to sympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - c) Injury to Optic nerve
 - d) Injury to ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve
- 11) Axillary nerve is the branch from
 - a) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 - b) Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
 - c) Lateral cord of brachial plexus
 - d) Posterior cord of brachial plexus
- 12) Pterion related to
 - a) Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
 - b) Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery
 - c) Internal carotid artery
 - d) Maxillary artery
- 13) Motor nerve supply to the scalp anterior to the auricle
 - a) Zygomaticotemporal nerve
 - b) Supraorbital nerve
 - c) Temporal branch of facial nerve
 - d) Auriculotemporal branch
- 14) Following layer of scalp is considered as the dangerous area of scalp
 - a) Superficial fascia
 - b) Galea aponeurotica
 - c) Layer of loose areolar tissue
 - d) Periranium

- 15) Bell's palsy is:
- Infranuclear lesion of facial nerve
 - Lesion at trigeminal nerve at its nucleus
 - Cervical plexus lesion
 - Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve lesion
- 16) Which of the following is NOT the content of carotid sheath
- Internal carotid artery
 - Internal jugular vein
 - Vagus nerve
 - Sympathetic trunk
- 17) Facial colliculus is formed by
- Facial nerve fibers winding around abducent nucleus
 - Abducent nerve fibers winding around facial nerve nucleus
 - Facial nerve fibers winding around vestibular nucleus
 - Facial nerve nucleus and abducent nucleus merge to cause elevation
- 18) Substantia nigra is located in:
- Ventral part of the medulla oblongata
 - Basilar part of the pons
 - Cerebral peduncles of midbrain
 - Around the inferior cerebellar peduncle
- 19) Medial Geniculate body is related to:
- Visual pathway
 - Auditory pathway
 - Gustatory pathway
 - Proprioception pathway
- 20) Forceps minor is formed by the fibers passing through the following part of the corpus callosum
- Rostrum
 - Genu
 - Splenium
 - Body/ Trunk

HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I (Set B)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) Large ducts of exocrine glands are lined by
 - a) Stratified squamous non-keratinized
 - b) Simple columnar with brush border
 - c) Simple columnar with cilia
 - d) Stratified columnar
- 2) "joint innervated by the branch of motor nerve that supplies the muscle acting on the same joint" is:
 - a) Hilton's law
 - b) All or none law
 - c) Muller's law
 - d) Wolff's law
- 3) Which of the following bones is the best example for Membranocartilaginous ossification?
 - a) Humerus
 - b) Parietal bone
 - c) Femur bone
 - d) Clavicle
- 4) Which of the following bones is a Pneumatic Bone?
 - a) Parietal bone
 - b) Mandible
 - c) Ethmoid bone
 - d) Nasal bone
- 5) Axillary nerve (C5, C6) supplies the following muscle:
 - a) Subscapularis muscle
 - b) Supraspinatus muscle
 - c) Subclavius muscle
 - d) Deltoid muscles
- 6) Thoracoacromial (Acromiothoracic) artery is a branch from:
 - a) 1st part of subclavian artery
 - b) 1st part of axillary artery
 - c) 2nd part of subclavian artery
 - d) 2nd part of axillary artery

Contd ... 2

- 7) Basal laminae of basement membrane contains the following type of collagen fibers
- Type – I
 - Type – II
 - Type – III
 - Type – IV
- 8) Mucous acini are with
- Cuboid cells with central round nuclei
 - Tall cells with basal elongated nuclei
 - Flattened cells with central nuclei
 - Tall cells with flattened basal nuclei
- 9) Pterion related to
- Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery
 - Internal carotid artery
 - Maxillary artery
 - Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
- 10) Axillary nerve is the branch from
- Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
 - Lateral cord of brachial plexus
 - Posterior cord of brachial plexus
 - Lower trunk of brachial plexus
- 11) Horner's syndrome is due to
- Injury to sympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - Injury to Optic nerve
 - Injury to ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve
 - Injury to parasympathetic fibers to the head and neck
- 12) Cause for the Policeman's tip hand deformity
- Injury to the upper trunk of Brachial plexus
 - Injury to the lower trunk of Brachial plexus
 - Injury of the Medial Cord of Brachial plexus
 - Injury to the Lateral Cord of Brachial plexus
- 13) Which of the following is NOT the content of carotid sheath
- Internal jugular vein
 - Vagus nerve
 - Sympathetic trunk
 - Internal carotid artery

- 14) Bell's palsy is:
- a) Lesion at trigeminal nerve at its nucleus
 - b) Cervical plexus lesion
 - c) Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve lesion
 - d) Infranuclear lesion of facial nerve
- 15) Following layer of scalp is considered as the dangerous area of scalp
- a) Galea aponeurotica
 - b) Layer of loose areolar tissue
 - c) Periranium
 - d) Superficial fascia
- 16) Motor nerve supply to the scalp anterior to the auricle
- a) Supraorbital nerve
 - b) Temporal branch of facial nerve
 - c) Auriculotemporal branch
 - d) Zygomaticotemporal nerve
- 17) Forceps minor is formed by the fibers passing through the following part of the corpus callosum
- a) Genu
 - b) Splenium
 - c) Body/ Trunk
 - d) Rostrum
- 18) Medial Geniculate body is related to:
- a) Auditory pathway
 - b) Gustatory pathway
 - c) Proprioception pathway
 - d) Visual pathway
- 19) Substantia nigra is located in:
- a) Basilar part of the pons
 - b) Cerebral peduncles of midbrain
 - c) Around the inferior cerebellar peduncle
 - d) Ventral part of the medulla oblongata
- 20) Facial colliculus is formed by
- a) Facial nerve fibers winding around abducent nucleus
 - b) Abducent nerve fibers winding around facial nerve nucleus
 - c) Facial nerve fibers winding around vestibular nucleus
 - d) Facial nerve nucleus and abducent nucleus merge to cause elevation

Time : 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) "joint innervated by the branch of motor nerve that supplying the muscle acting on the same joint" is:
 - a) Muller' law
 - b) Wolff's law
 - c) Hilton's law
 - d) All or none law
- 2) Which of the following bone is Pneumatic Bone
 - a) Ethmoid bone
 - b) Nasal bone
 - c) Parietal bone
 - d) Mandible
- 3) Large ducts of exocrine glands are line by
 - a) Stratified columnar
 - b) Stratified squamous non- keratinized
 - c) Simple columnar with brush border
 - d) Simple columnar with cilia
- 4) Which of the following bone is best example for Membrano-cartilaginous ossification
 - a) Femur bone
 - b) Clavicle
 - c) Humerus
 - d) Parietal bone
- 5) Thoracoacromial (Acromiothoracic) artery is a branch from:
 - a) 1st part of subclavian artery
 - b) 1st part of axillary artery
 - c) 2nd part of subclavian artery
 - d) 2nd part of axillary artery

- 6) Mucous acini are with
 - a) Tall cells with basal elongated nuclei
 - b) Flattened cells with central nuclei
 - c) Tall cells with flattened basal nuclei
 - d) Cuboid cells with central round nuclei
- 7) Axillary nerve (C5, C6) supplies the following muscle:
 - a) Supraspinatus muscle
 - b) Subclavius muscle
 - c) Deltoid muscles
 - d) Subscapularis muscle
- 8) Basal laminae of basement membrane contains the following type of collagen fibers
 - a) Type – I
 - b) Type – II
 - c) Type – III
 - d) Type – IV
- 9) Axillary nerve is the branch from
 - a) Lateral cord of brachial plexus
 - b) Posterior cord of brachial plexus
 - c) Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 - d) Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
- 10) Cause for the Policeman's tip hand deformity
 - a) Injury to the upper trunk of Brachial plexus
 - b) Injury to the lower trunk of Brachial plexus
 - c) Injury of the Medial Cord of Brachial plexus
 - d) Injury to the Lateral Cord of Brachial plexus
- 11) Pterion related to
 - a) Internal carotid artery
 - b) Maxillary artery
 - c) Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
 - d) Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery
- 12) Horner's syndrome is due to
 - a) Injury to Optic nerve
 - b) Injury to ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve
 - c) Injury to parasympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - d) Injury to sympathetic fibers to the head and neck

- 13) Bell's palsy is:
- Cervical plexus lesion
 - Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve lesion
 - Infranuclear lesion of facial nerve
 - Lesion at trigeminal nerve at its nucleus
- 14) Motor nerve supply to the scalp anterior to the auricle
- Temporal branch of facial nerve
 - Auriculotemporal branch
 - Zygomaticotemporal nerve
 - Supraorbital nerve
- 15) Which of the following is NOT the content of carotid sheath
- Sympathetic trunk
 - Internal carotid artery
 - Internal jugular vein
 - Vagus nerve
- 16) Following layer of scalp is considered as the dangerous area of scalp
- Periranium
 - Superficial fascia
 - Galea aponeurotica
 - Layer of loose areolar tissue
- 17) Medial Geniculate body is related to:
- Gustatory pathway
 - Proprioception pathway
 - Visual pathway
 - Auditory pathway
- 18) Facial colliculus is formed by
- Facial nerve fibers winding around vestibular nucleus
 - Facial nerve nucleus and abducent nucleus merge to cause elevation
 - Facial nerve fibers winding around abducent nucleus
 - Abducent nerve fibers winding around facial nerve nucleus
- 19) Forceps minor is formed by the fibers passing through the following part of the corpus callosum
- Rostrum
 - Genu
 - Splenium
 - Body/ Trunk
- 20) Substantia nigra is located in:
- Cerebral peduncles of midbrain
 - Around the inferior cerebellar peduncle
 - Ventral part of the medulla oblongata
 - Basilar part of the pons

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:AP:VIJAYAWADA-520 008
M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION – JAN/FEB, 2022
FIRST M.B.B.S. EXAMINATION
HUMAN ANATOMY – PAPER-I (Set D)
(Multiple Choice Questions)

Time : 20 Minutes

Max. Marks: 20

Note : Answer all questions

SECTION – I (MCQs- 20 MARKS)

1x20=20

- 1) Which of the following bone is best example for Membrano-cartilaginous ossification
 - a) Femur bone
 - b) Clavicle
 - c) Humerus
 - d) Parietal bone
- 2) Large ducts of exocrine glands are lined by
 - a) Simple columnar with cilia
 - b) Stratified columnar
 - c) Stratified squamous non-keratinized
 - d) Simple columnar with brush border
- 3) Which of the following bone is Pneumatic Bone
 - a) Ethmoid bone
 - b) Nasal bone
 - c) Parietal bone
 - d) Mandible
- 4) "joint innervated by the branch of motor nerve that supplying the muscle acting on the same joint" is:
 - a) Wolff's law
 - b) Muller's law
 - c) Hilton's law
 - d) All or none law
- 5) Basal laminae of basement membrane contains the following type of collagen fibers
 - a) Type – I
 - b) Type – II
 - c) Type – III
 - d) Type – IV
- 6) Axillary nerve (C5, C6) supplies the following muscle:
 - a) Deltoid muscles
 - b) Subscapularis muscle
 - c) Supraspinatus muscle
 - d) Subclavius muscle

- 7) Mucous acini are with
- Flattened cells with central nuclei
 - Tall cells with flattened basal nuclei
 - Cuboid cells with central round nuclei
 - Tall cells with basal elongated nuclei
- 8) Thoracoacromial (Acromiothoracic) artery is a branch from:
- 1st part of subclavian artery
 - 1st part of axillary artery
 - 2nd part of subclavian artery
 - 2nd part of axillary artery
- 9) Horner's syndrome is due to
- Injury to ophthalmic division of Trigeminal nerve
 - Injury to parasympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - Injury to sympathetic fibers to the head and neck
 - Injury to Optic nerve
- 10) Pterion related to
- Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
 - Maxillary artery
 - Parietal branch of superficial temporal artery
 - Internal carotid artery
- 11) Cause for the Policeman's tip hand deformity
- Injury to the Lateral Cord of Brachial plexus
 - Injury to the upper trunk of Brachial plexus
 - Injury to the lower trunk of Brachial plexus
 - Injury of the Medial Cord of Brachial plexus
- 12) Axillary nerve is the branch from
- Lower trunk of brachial plexus
 - Upper trunk of the brachial plexus
 - Lateral cord of brachial plexus
 - Posterior cord of brachial plexus
- 13) Following layer of scalp is considered as the dangerous area of scalp
- Periranium
 - Superficial fascia
 - Galea aponeurotica
 - Layer of loose areolar tissue

- 14) Which of the following is NOT the content of carotid sheath
- a) Sympathetic trunk
 - b) Internal carotid artery
 - c) Internal jugular vein
 - d) Vagus nerve
- 15) Motor nerve supply to the scalp anterior to the auricle
- a) Zygomaticotemporal nerve
 - b) Supraorbital nerve
 - c) Temporal branch of facial nerve
 - d) Auriculotemporal branch
- 16) Bell's palsy is:
- a) Mandibular division of trigeminal nerve lesion
 - b) Infranuclear lesion of facial nerve
 - c) Lesion at trigeminal nerve at its nucleus
 - d) Cervical plexus lesion
- 17) Substantia nigra is located in:
- a) Ventral part of the medulla oblongata
 - b) Basilar part of the pons
 - c) Cerebral peduncles of midbrain
 - d) Around the inferior cerebellar peduncle
- 18) Forceps minor is formed by the fibers passing through the following part of the corpus callosum
- a) Body/ Trunk
 - b) Rostrum
 - c) Genu
 - d) Splenium
- 19) Facial colliculus is formed by
- a) Facial nerve fibers winding around abducent nucleus
 - b) Abducent nerve fibers winding around facial nerve nucleus
 - c) Facial nerve fibers winding around vestibular nucleus
 - d) Facial nerve nucleus and abducent nucleus merge to cause elevation
- 20) Medial Geniculate body is related to:
- a) Proprioception pathway
 - b) Visual pathway
 - c) Auditory pathway
 - d) Gustatory pathway