

ANS

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

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Instructions / સૂચના

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઈટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીની જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. The most important example of the point mutation is found in a disease called?
(A) Thalassaemia (B) Night blindness
(C) Sickle cell anaemia (D) Down's syndrome
002. Following are the features of the first rib expect
(A) Its shaft has superior and inferior surface
(B) Its angle and tubercle coincide
(C) Its head bears two articular facets
(D) It is the most curved and shortest rib
003. Anteriorly the trachea is related to all structures except
(A) Arch of aorta (B) Left brachiocephalic vein
(C) Esophagus (D) Deep cardiac plexus
004. Plagiarism refers to -
(A) illegal duplication of print and electronic work
(B) converting data in survey and research reports
(C) making errors in paraphrasing or citations
(D) presenting ideas and expression of others as your own without proper acknowledgement
005. Motivational research is a type of -
(A) Qualitative Research (B) Quantitative Research
(C) Applied Research (D) Fundamental Research
006. The median relation of the pelvic surface of the sacrum include all except
(A) Median sacral vessels (B) Sympathetic trunk
(C) Middle rectal artery (D) Rectum
007. The embryological remanants found in relation to the testis and epididymis include all except;
(A) Appendix of the testis (B) Organ of Giraldes
(C) Paraoophoron (D) Appendix of the epididymis
008. Which of the following arteries blocks the ascent of the horseshoe kidney
(A) Superior mesentric (B) Inferior mesentric
(C) Left colic (D) Superior rectal
009. Inferior layer of the urogenital diaphragm is formed by
(A) Central perineal tendon (B) Perineal membrane
(C) Colle's fascia (D) Scarpa s fascia
010. Which is strongest ligament of the pelvis?
(A) Iliolumbar ligament (B) Interosseus sacroiliac ligament
(C) Sacrospinous ligament (D) Sacrotuberous ligament
011. Which of the following joint is biaxial
(A) Wrist joint (B) Sternoclavicular joint
(C) Radioulnar joint (D) Incudostapedial joint
012. The cranial nerve passing through the cavity of the cavernous sinus is
(A) Occulomotor nerve (B) Trochlear nerve
(C) Abducent nerve (D) Maxillary nerve

013. Dinner fork deformity results
 (A) Fractured distal segment of radius is displaced backwards and laterally
 (B) Fractured distal segment of radius is displaced forwards and laterally
 (C) Fractured proximal segment of radius is displaced backwards and laterally
 (D) Fractured distal segment of radius is displaced further distally
014. Which procedure is used for detecting fallopian tube blockage
 (A) KUB (B) HistoSalpingography
 (C) Intravenous pyelogram (D) Barium enema
015. Which part of hip bone is used for taking bone marrow biopsy in anemia or leukemia
 (A) Ilium (B) Iliac crest
 (C) Anterior superior iliac spine (D) Posterior superior iliac spine
016. All are true about descending pyelogram, except
 (A) Dye is injected intravenously
 (B) Catheter in urethra can be seen
 (C) Both sides can be visualised simultaneously
 (D) Radioopaque substance is introduced
017. In plain Xray of skull a translucent shadow below and anterior to hypophyseal fossa is due to
 (A) Sphenoidal sinuses (B) Mastoid sinuses
 (C) Superior Petrosal sinus (D) Cavernous sinus
018. A transverse line drawn about 1.5 cm proximal to the superficial palmar arch indicates the
 (A) Deep palmar arch (B) Flexor retinaculum
 (C) Middle palmar crease (D) Proximal border of adductor pollicis
019. The mid inguinal point is a point midway between
 (A) Pubic tubercle and anterior superior iliac spine
 (B) Pubic tubercle and iliac tubercle
 (C) Pubic symphysis and anterior superior iliac spine
 (D) Pubic symphysis and iliac tubercle
020. Sub pubic arch in female pelvis is
 (A) $>90^\circ$ (B) $<90^\circ$
 (C) $>60^\circ$ (D) $<60^\circ$
021. The surface marking of Pulmonary orifice is by marking
 (A) 10.5 cms behind the right 3rd intercostal space
 (B) Horizontal line 2.5, behind the left 3rd costal cartilage
 (C) 10 cms behind the left 3rd costal cartilage
 (D) 8 cms behind the right 3rd costal cartilage
022. The angle formed by mandibular head to the ramus of mandible is
 (A) 90° (B) 60°
 (C) 120° (D) 180°
023. The ligaments attached to spine of sphenoid are all except
 (A) Sphenomandibular (B) Anterior ligament of malleus
 (C) Pterygo - spinous (D) All of the above

024. The middle point of anterior margin of foramen magnum is called as
 (A) Pterion (B) Basion
 (C) Inion (D) Anion
025. All the structures assume the full adult size at birth except
 (A) Internal ear (B) Mastoid antrum
 (C) Mastoid process (D) Three ear ossicles
026. All the structures run beneath the prevertebral fascia except
 (A) Dorsal scapular nerve (B) Long thoracic nerve
 (C) Spinal accessory nerve (D) Phrenic nerve
027. All are features of Colon except
 (A) Taenia (B) Haustration
 (C) VasaRecta (D) Appendices Epiploicae.
028. All are the branches of 2nd part of Maxillary artery except
 (A) Pterygoid (B) Pharyngeal
 (C) Deep temporal (D) Massetric
029. The vein through the foramen caecum connects veins of nasal cavity with
 (A) Inferior sagittal sinus (B) Superior sagittal veins
 (C) Cavernous sinus (D) Facial vein
030. Postero-inferior quadrant of lateral wall of nose is supplied by
 (A) Anterior ethmoidal nerve (B) Anterior superior alveolar nerve
 (C) Branch from pterygopalatine ganglion (D) Ethmoidal branch of nasociliary nerve
031. The antagonistic muscle of genioglossus is
 (A) Hyoglossus (B) Palatoglossus
 (C) Chondroglossus (D) Styloglossus
032. The attachments of iliacus is
 (A) Upper 2/3rd of iliac fossa (B) Lower 2/3rd of iliac fossa
 (C) Upper 1/3rd of iliac fossa (D) Lower 1/3rd of iliac fossa
033. All of the given below is used in body Embalming except
 (A) Formaline (B) Glutaraldehyde
 (C) Methanol (D) Nitric Acid
034. At the sternal angle
 (A) the first rib articulates with sternum
 (B) the arch of aorta starts and end at this level
 (C) the trachea bifurcates at this level
 (D) all of the above
035. The structures present in a cross section of the thorax at the upper border of the fourth thoracic vertebrae except
 (A) Arch of aorta (B) Superior vena cava
 (C) Left recurrent laryngeal nerve (D) Right atrium

036. Which of the following structures lie anteriorly in the hepatic pedicle just above the termination of the cystic duct?
 (A) Portal vein (B) Common hepatic duct
 (C) Right hepatic artery (D) Left hepatic artery
037. Structure emerging out of the sacral hiatus except
 (A) Fifth sacral nerves (B) Coccygeal nerves
 (C) Filum terminale (D) Spinal meninges
038. Which part of male urethra is surrounded by sphincter urethrae?
 (A) Bulbous part (B) Prostatic part
 (C) Membranous part (D) Spongy part
039. Which of the following statement is true about internal anal sphincter?
 (A) It is present around the lower two - third of the anal canal
 (B) It is formed by smooth muscle of the intestine
 (C) It is supplied by inferior rectal nerve
 (D) It is voluntary in nature
040. Last primary cartilaginous joint of the skull to ossify
 (A) Basisphenoidal joint (B) Atlanto - occipital joint
 (C) Atlanto - axial joint (D) Basisphenoidal joint
041. By which nerve is Sphenomandibular ligament pierced ?
 (A) Auriculotemporal nerve (B) Lingula nerve
 (C) Chorda - tympani nerve (D) Mylohyoid nerve
042. Ammon's horn in the lateral ventricle of the brain is formed by -
 (A) Forceps major (B) Calcarine sulcus
 (C) Forceps minor (D) Hippocampus
043. Epiploic foramen is bounded by-
 (A) Caudate lobe of the liver superiorly (B) First part of the duodenum inferiorly
 (C) Portal vein posteriorly (D) Right free margin of the lesser omentum
044. Name the sensory pathway which by passes thalamus and reaches the brain directly.
 (A) Visual pathway (B) Gustatory pathway
 (C) Auditory pathway (D) Olfactory pathway
045. From which Tract does the Climbing fibers arise
 (A) Olivocerebellar tract (B) Anterior spinocerebellar
 (C) Cuneocerebellar (D) Posterior spinocerebellar
046. Which is the only abductor of the larynx ;
 (A) Thyroepiglotticus (B) Aryepiglotticus
 (C) Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle (D) Lateral cricoarytenoid
047. Which is the Structures passing through tympanic canaliculus?
 (A) tympanic branch of facial nerve
 (B) tympanic branch of the sympathetic system
 (C) tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve
 (D) none of the above

048. Which is the Most frequently fractured bone of the Body
 (A) Clavicle (B) Scapula
 (C) Radius (D) Ulna
049. One of the Uretric constriction is present at the level of
 (A) Pelvic ureteral junction. (B) Calyces and pelvic junction
 (C) Urethral cystic junction (D) Spinter urethrae
050. The brachial plexus is divided into all the trunks given below except.
 (A) Upper (B) Middle
 (C) Lower (D) Lateral
051. The axillary sheath is continuous in the neck with
 (A) Pretracheal (B) Prevertebral
 (C) Investing layer (D) Temporal
052. The Inter phalangeal joints are
 (A) Hinge (B) Ellipsoid
 (C) Plane (D) Saddle
053. All the structures pierce clavipectoral fascia except?
 (A) Lateral pectoral (B) Thoracoacromial
 (C) Basilic vein (D) Lymphatics
054. Ischemic necrosis of the head of the femur is due to
 (A) Interruption of blood supply to head of femur
 (B) Interruption of Nervesupply to head of femur
 (C) Osteoporosis
 (D) Ligament tear
055. When poliomyelitis involves lower lumbar and sacral segments which muscles are paralysed?
 (A) Gluteus medius and minimus (B) Piriformis
 (C) Tensor fascia lata (D) Gluteus maximus
056. The moderator band forms a bridge between the lower portion of the interventricular septum and
 (A) Base of the posterior papillary muscle (B) Base of the anterior papillary muscle
 (C) Base of the septal papillary muscle (D) All of the above
057. Deep vein thrombosis of lower limb can cause tightness and tenderness of which muscle.
 (A) Soleus (B) Gastrocnemius
 (C) Popliteus (D) Tibialis posterior
058. The Lymph node of cloquet forms a content of
 (A) Femoral canal (B) Inguinal canal
 (C) Popliteal fossa (D) Hassel bachs triangle
059. Eversion of foot is produced by
 (A) Lateral compartment of leg (B) Medial compartment of thigh
 (C) Anterior compartment of leg (D) Posterior compartment of leg

060. The deep peroneal nerve enters the dorsum of the foot and lies On which side of dorsalis pedis artery ?
 (A) Medial (B) Lateral
 (C) Superficial (D) Deep
061. In which position does the extension of knee joint takes place in which position.
 (A) Locked (B) Unlocked
 (C) Flexed (D) Extended
062. Identify the wrong statement in the declaration as per IMC 2002
 (A) Even under threat, I will not use my medical knowledge contrary to the laws of humanity.
 (B) I will not permit considerations of religion, nationality, race, party politics or social standing to intervene between my duty & my patient.
 (C) I will not maintain the utmost respect for human life from the time of conception.
 (D) I will treat my colleagues with all respect and dignity.
063. All are contents of vertebral canal of Sacrum except
 (A) Filumterminale (B) Lower part of cuadaequina
 (C) Conus medullaris (D) Spinal meninges
064. Identify the wrong statement as amended in IMC 2002. The registered medical practitioners shall not disclose the secrets of a patient that have been learnt in the exercise of his/her profession except
 (A) Notifiable diseases
 (B) The patients attenders
 (C) In circumstances where there is a serious and identified risk to a specific person and or community
 (D) In a court of law under orders of the presiding judge
065. Central nervous system has following glial cells except
 (A) Oligodendocytes (B) Schwann cells
 (C) Astrocytes (D) Microglia
066. All are multipotent stem cells except
 (A) Cord blood stem cell (B) Adult stem cell
 (C) Embryonic stem cell (D) Mesenchyme stem cell
067. Alpha fetoprotein levels decrease in amniotic fluid and maternal serum in a case of
 (A) Sacro coccygeal teratoma (B) Sex chromosome abnormality
 (C) Amniotic band syndrome (D) Intestinal atresia
068. Identify the teratogen which does not lead to Anencephaly
 (A) Aminopterin
 (B) SSRI (Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors)
 (C) ACE inhibitors (growth retardation)
 (D) Hyperthermia
069. What type of joint is present at the junction of epiphysis and diaphysis i.e at the growth plate
 (A) Fibrous (B) Primary cartilaginous
 (C) Secondary cartilaginous (D) Plane joint

070. Spongy bone is present in all the following bones, except
 (A) Maxilla (B) Sphenoid
 (C) Ethmoid (D) Shaft of femur
071. The bone which is devoid of any muscular attachment is
 (A) Calcaneum (B) Navicular
 (C) Talus (D) Cuboid
072. Kyphosis is
 (A) Right side ward bend (B) Left side wards bend
 (C) Forward bend (D) Backward bend
073. The most lateral bony point in x-ray shoulder is
 (A) Acromion process (B) Greater tuberosity of humerus
 (C) Lateral end of clavicle (D) Anatomical neck
074. Which part of the Duodenum is formed by Duodenal cap?
 (A) 2nd part (B) 3rd part
 (C) 4th part (D) 1st part
075. Which of the following provide images similar to transverse sections of the body part ?
 (A) CT scan (B) Skiagram
 (C) Sonography (D) All of the above
076. The example of Biaxial Ellipsoid joint is
 (A) Radio-carpal joint (B) Tempero-mandibular joint
 (C) Radio ulnar joint (D) Atlantoaxial joint
077. The anterior Intercostal arteries are branches from Internal thoracic arteries at the level of
 (A) 1st to 7th intercoatal space (B) 1st to 6th intercostals space
 (C) 1st to 5th intercostals space (D) 1st to 8th intercostals space
078. All are the attachment on the anterior aspect of the shaft of Femur except
 (A) Vastusintermedialis (B) Articularis Genu
 (C) Vastuslateralis (D) Gluteus minimus
079. Which is not a composite muscle
 (A) Adductor magnus (B) Flexor digitorumprofundus
 (C) Flexor digitorumsuperficialis (D) Pectoralis major
080. Fenestrated capillaries are present in all organs except
 (A) Pancreas (B) Brain
 (C) Thyroid (D) Kidney
081. Which of the following is a resistance vessel
 (A) Arteriole (B) Venule
 (C) Sinusoid (D) Vein
082. Which of the following are Golgi type II neurons
 (A) Pyramidal cells (B) Granule cells of cerebellum
 (C) Purkinje cells (D) All of the above
083. Intrafascicular cells & perineurinal cells are types of which cell
 (A) Glioblast (B) Microglia
 (C) Oligodendrocytes (D) Astrocyte

084. Which nuclear columns supply striated muscles of brachial origin
 (A) General somatic efferent (B) Special visceral efferent
 (C) General visceral efferent (D) All of the above
085. Which of following structure is not seen in the brain after 60-70years
 (A) Prominence of sulci due to cortical shrinkage
 (B) The gyri get narrow and sulci get broad
 (C) The subarachnoid space becomes wider
 (D) There is shrinkage of the ventricles
086. Pheromones are secreted by which type of gland
 (A) Apocrine sweat gland (B) Eccrine sweat gland
 (C) Sebaceous gland (D) All of the above
087. Sebaceous glands are
 (A) Merocrine (B) Holocrine
 (C) Apocrine (D) Eccrine
088. Which is not a branch of median nerve at palm
 (A) Abductor pollicis brevis (B) Flexor pollicis longus
 (C) Flexor pollicis brevis (D) Opponenspollicis
089. Lateral epicondylitis is
 (A) Student's elbow (B) Tennis elbow
 (C) Pulled elbow (D) None of the above
090. Princeps pollicis artery is a branch of
 (A) Brachial artery (B) Ulnar artery
 (C) Radial artery (D) Common interosseous artery
091. Which of the following is not true regarding "anatomical snuff box"
 (A) Posterior wall is formed by extensor pollicis longus
 (B) Basilic vein begins here
 (C) Radial artery is one of the content here
 (D) Anteriorly formed by abductor pollicis longus & extensor pollicis brevis
092. Cysterna Chylia is a dilated lymph sac situated
 (A) In front of L1 & L2 vertebrae (B) In front of T12 & L1 vertebrae
 (C) Left side of T12 & L1 vertebrae (D) Left side of L2 & L3 vertebrae
093. The Suprapleural membrane is derived from
 (A) Scalenus anterior and endothoracic fascia
 (B) Scalenus Medius and cervical fascia
 (C) Scalenus minimus and endothoracic fascia
 (D) None of above
094. The structure which doesn't pass through foramen magnum
 (A) Accessory pharyngeal artery (B) Spinal accessory nerve
 (C) Vertebral artery (D) Vertical band of cruciate ligament
095. Which parasympathetic ganglia doesn't have a secretomotor root
 (A) Pterygopalatine (B) Otic
 (C) Submandibular (D) Ciliary

096. Which of the following is not a infrahyoid muscle
 (A) Omohyoid – inferior belly (B) Stenothyroid
 (C) Sternohyoid (D) Thyrohyoid
097. The Hernia which occurs at the junction of arcuate line and lineasemilunaris
 (A) Infantile hernia (B) Adult hernia
 (C) Incisional hernia (D) Spigelian hernia
098. The upper left Bronchial vein drains into
 (A) Superior Hemiazygous vein (B) Pulmonary vein in Left Atrium
 (C) Decending thoracic vein (D) Left superior intercostal vein
099. How many synovial cavities are there in median atlanto-axial joint
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
100. Premature closure of one sided coronal and lambdoid suture leads to
 (A) Scaphocephaly (B) Plagiocephaly
 (C) Brachycephaly (D) Microcephaly
101. Foeto-placental unit is formed by
 (A) Foetal cortex (suprarenal gland) and placenta
 (B) Foetal medulla (suprarenal gland) and placenta
 (C) Foetal cortex (kidney) and placenta
 (D) Foetal medulla (kidney) and placenta
102. Third pharyngeal arch mesoderm gives rise to all EXCEPT
 (A) Glossopharyngeal nerve (B) Aortic body
 (C) Body of hyoid (D) Stylopharyngeus muscle
103. Parafollicular cells (C cells) are derived from the neural crest cells migrated from
 (A) Diencephalon (B) Rhombencephalon
 (C) Telencephalon (D) Mesencephalon
104. All of the below factors are responsible and lead to cleft palate deformity except
 (A) Hereditary
 (B) Maternal age
 (C) Cortisone therapy in early weeks of pregnancy
 (D) Hypervitaminosis A
105. The first pair of somites arise in which region by 20th day of development
 (A) Occipital (B) Cervical
 (C) Thoracic (D) Lumbar
106. Hypoblast gives rise to
 (A) Ectoderm (B) Primitive yolk sac
 (C) Primordial germ cells (D) Endoderm
107. Impact factor is
 (A) Addition of citations and recent citable items published.
 (B) Ratio between citations and recent citable items published.
 (C) Ratio between recent citable items published and citations.
 (D) All of the above.

108. In a family , father is having a disease and mother is normal. the disease inherited only to daughters and not to sons. What type of disease is this
 (A) Sex linked dominant (B) Sex linked recessive
 (C) Autosomal dominant (D) Autosomal recessive
109. Which term represents a pair of contrasting characters?
 (A) Heterozygous (B) Homozygous
 (C) Codominant genes (D) Allelomorphs
110. Extrinsic muscles of the thorax are:
 (A) Serratus posterior (B) Serratus anterior
 (C) Pectoralis major (D) All of the above
111. All the statements about the azygous vein are correct expect
 (A) They are paravertebral in position
 (B) They are not accompanied by corresponding arteries
 (C) They have no valves in their lumen
 (D) They may appear tortuous
112. Lumbosacral angle is
 (A) 90 degree (B) 120 degree
 (C) 180 degree (D) 210 degree
113. The inferior opening of the pelvis is bounded by following structures, except
 (A) Ischiopubic ramus (B) Sacrotuberous ligament
 (C) Coccyx (D) Pecten pubis
114. Below statemnets are true about iliolumbar ligament, except
 (A) Unites the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra with iliac crest
 (B) Plays an importanat role in maintaining the position of 5th lumbar vertebra
 (C) Gives attachment to psoas major muscle
 (D) It is posteriorly related to erector spinae muscle
115. Which is called as Virchow's lymph node?
 (A) Left infraclavicular (B) Left supraclavicular
 (C) Right infraclavicular (D) Right supraclavicular
116. Deep lamina of the parotid capsule thickens to form -
 (A) Sphenomandibular ligament (B) Stylohyoid ligament
 (C) Stylomandibular ligament (D) All of the above
117. One of this is not associated with Insula.
 (A) Limen Insulae (B) Operculum
 (C) Extreme Insulae (D) Optic Chiasma
118. The parasympathetic part of autonomic nervous system is controlled by which part of Hypothalamus?
 (A) Caudal (B) Lateral
 (C) Medial (D) Rostral
119. Which area of brain show Blood - Brain Barrier?
 (A) Median eminence of hypothalamus (B) Hypophysis cerebri
 (C) Choroid plexus of ventricles (D) Tectum of midbrain

120. Anterior wall of Third Ventricle is formed by
 (A) Optic chiasma (B) Lamina terminalis
 (C) Tuber cinereum (D) Habenular commissure
121. The layer of white fibers over the ventricular Surface of Hippocampus is called as
 (A) Alveus (B) Pes hippocampi
 (C) Fimbria (D) Stria terminalis
122. The Visceral surface of spleen does not have
 (A) Gastric impression (B) Hilum
 (C) Pancreatic impression (D) 10th rib impression
123. The Parietal layer of serous Pericardium is not supplied by
 (A) Coronary arteries (B) Pericardiophrenic arteries
 (C) Musculophrenic artery (D) Posterior intercostals arteries
124. The Crus of Heart is meeting point of
 (A) Anterior atrioventricular groove and posterior inter ventricular groove
 (B) Posterior atrioventricular groove and posterior inter ventricular groove
 (C) Posterior atrioventricular groove and Anterior inter ventricular groove
 (D) None of the above
125. Genu is a part connecting
 (A) Body with splenium (B) Rostrum with the Body
 (C) Splenium with the Rostrum (D) None of the above
126. All are the contributions of Epithalamus except
 (A) Pineal body (B) Posterior commissure
 (C) Lateral Geniculate Body (D) Trigonum Hebenulae
127. The Fourth ventricles is communicated by all of the following except
 (A) Foramen of Luschka (B) Central canal
 (C) Foramen of Magendie (D) Interventricular foramen
128. Which of the fibres are not a component of Retrolentiform part of Internal capsule
 (A) Parietopontine fibers (B) Occipitopontine fibers
 (C) PosteriorThalamic radiation (D) Temporopontine fibers
129. The pancreatic Duct is called
 (A) Duct of Santorini (B) Ductof Stenson
 (C) Duct of Wirsung (D) Duct of Bernard
130. Nerves related to spiral groove are all except
 (A) Nerve to lateral head of Triceps (B) Nerve to supraspinatus
 (C) Nerve to Anconeus (D) Lower lateral cutaneous nerve of arm
131. The Inferior Surface of Liver has all impression except
 (A) Colic impression (B) Renal impression
 (C) Duodenal Impression (D) Inferior vena caval groove
132. The Following are the Lateral relations to femur except
 (A) VastusLateralis (B) Gluteus Maximus
 (C) Psoas Major (D) VastusIntermedius

133. The following are the attachments of shaft of fibula except
 (A) Tibialis posterior (B) Semimembranosis
 (C) Flexor hallucis Longus (D) Soleus
134. The Navicular bone belongs to
 (A) Proximal row of tarsal bones (B) Middle row of tarsal bones
 (C) Distal row of tarsal bones (D) Back row of tarsal bones
135. The Following muscles originates from Calcaneus except
 (A) Flexor digitorum accessorius (B) Abductor digiti minimi
 (C) Lumbricals (D) Flexor digitorum brevis
136. The hollow shadow seen in barium meal radiograph is due to
 (A) Pyloric gas (B) Fundic gas
 (C) Angularis incisura (D) Lesser curvature
137. All are the ligaments of Liver except
 (A) Coronary ligament (B) Ligament of Disse
 (C) Ligamentum Teres (D) Falciform Ligament
138. The Feather like appearance is seen in
 (A) Barium swallow (B) Barium Meal
 (C) Barium Follow through (D) Barium enema
139. The sacculations in colon is well differentiated by
 (A) Barium enema (B) Cystogram
 (C) Pyelogram (D) Barium Intestinals
140. Relations of Stomach bed is
 (A) Head of Pancreas (B) Posterior surface of Left Kidney
 (C) Right Gastric artery (D) Left colic Flexure
141. "Restorer of Anatomy" was the name given to,
 (A) Hippocrates (B) Galen
 (C) Mondino de Luzzi (D) Vesalius
142. Contents of Lesser Omentum is
 (A) Bile duct (B) Pancreas
 (C) Left hilum of kidney (D) Deltoid
143. Injury to which nerve causes winging of Scapula.
 (A) Long thoracic nerve (B) Dorsal Scapular
 (C) Axillary (D) Musculocutaneous nerve
144. Upper lesions of brachial plexus.
 (A) Erb's palsy (B) Klumpke
 (C) Ape hand (D) Wrist drop
145. Stab wound of neck can injure which nerve.
 (A) Spinal accessory (B) Mandibular
 (C) Maxillary (D) Vagus
146. Which is the most commonly dislocated joint of upper Limb
 (A) Shoulder joint (B) Acromioclavicular
 (C) Coracoacromial (D) Elbow joint

147. Fracture of neck of radius occurs due to
 (A) Fall on folded hand (B) Fall on outstretched hand.
 (C) Fall on shoulder (D) Fall on elbow
148. Which nerve gets injured when neck of fibula gets fractured?
 (A) Common peroneal (B) Tibial
 (C) Femoral (D) Obturator
149. Flat foot is also known as the
 (A) Pes planus (B) Pescavus
 (C) Ectromelia (D) Talipesequinovarus
150. Bunion is located over which metacarpal head....
 (A) First (B) Second
 (C) Third (D) Fourth
151. Until just before ovulation the primary oocytes is arrested in which phase
 (A) Metaphase (B) Prophase
 (C) Anaphase (D) Telophase
152. Which of the following structure doesn't form placental barrier
 (A) Syncytiotrophoblast (B) Continuous inner cytotrophoblast
 (C) Basal lamina of the trophoblast (D) Connective tissue of the villus
153. All are the muscles attached to the perineal body except
 (A) Sphincter ani externus. (B) Bulbospongiosus.
 (C) Longitudinal muscle of Rectal ampulla (D) Rectus Perinei
154. Which of the following cells associated with sensory nerve endings
 (A) Langerhans' cells (B) Melanocytes
 (C) Merkel's cells (D) Keratinocytes
155. Which of the following epithelioreticular cell is located at the boundary of cortex & medulla of thymus
 (A) Type I epithelioreticular cells (B) Type II epithelioreticular cells
 (C) Type III epithelioreticular cells (D) All of the above
156. Which cell has its primary function to maintain mucosal innate immunity by secreting antimicrobial substances
 (A) Enterocytes (B) Paneth cells
 (C) M cells (D) Enteroendocrine cells
157. Space of Mall is a
 (A) Perisinusoidal space (B) Around bile canaliculi
 (C) Periportal space (D) Pericapsular space
158. Ito cells, in pathologic conditions they differentiate into
 (A) Fibroblasts (B) Myofibroblasts
 (C) Reticular cells (D) Myoepithelial cells
159. Glucagon is secreted by which cell type of pancreatic islets
 (A) Cell type A (B) Cell type B
 (C) Cell type D (D) None of the above

160. Cremasteric muscle is detached part of
 (A) External Oblique Muscle (B) Internal Oblique Muscle
 (C) Transverse Oblique Muscle (D) Rectus Abdominis
161. Questionnaire is a
 (A) Research method (B) Measurement technique
 (C) Tool for data collection (D) Data analysis technique
162. The best sampling method for Sampling population of finite size is
 (A) Area Sampling (B) Systematic Sampling
 (C) Purposive Sampling (D) Quota Sampling
163. Hypothesis refers to
 (A) The outcome of an experiment
 (B) A conclusion drawn from an experiment
 (C) A form of bias in which the subject tries to outguess the experiment
 (D) A tentative statement about the relationship
164. A literature review requires
 (A) planning (B) good & clear writing
 (C) lot of rewriting (D) all of the above
165. When the activity of one gene is suppressed by the activity of a non - allelic gene, is known as
 (A) pseudo - dominance (B) hypostasis
 (C) epistasis (D) incomplete dominance
166. The branch of Inferior Mesentric artery is
 (A) Sigmoidal branch (B) Iliocolic branch
 (C) Iliocaecal branch (D) Mesenteric branch
167. All are true about Atlas except
 (A) The vertebral body of C1 fuses onto the body of C2 during development to become the dens of C2
 (B) There is no intervertebral disc between C1 and C2
 (C) The superior articular surfaces are circular and flat
 (D) Atlanto-occipital joint allows the head to move up and down
168. Scoliosis - all are true except
 (A) The vertebral bodies are normal
 (B) Posterior elements (pedicles and laminae) are normal
 (C) It is commonly present at birth
 (D) Commonest types of scoliosis is idiopathic scoliosis
169. Muscle which takes origin from transverse processes of C1 to C4
 (A) Rhomboid major (B) Levator scapulae
 (C) Rhomboid minor (D) Trapezius
170. Subarachnoid space ends approximately at the level of
 (A) L1 (B) L2
 (C) S2 (D) S4

171. Vaginal plexus is formed by
 (A) Uterine artery (B) Vesical artery
 (C) Rectal plexuses (D) All of the above
172. Following are the muscular branches of obturator nerve except
 (A) Adductor longus (B) Pectinius
 (C) Rectus femoris (D) Adductor brevis
173. The movements commonly occurs along frontal plane
 (A) Flexion & Extension (B) Adduction & Abduction
 (C) Internal & External rotation (D) All of the above
174. Lesser splanchnic nerve is formed by
 (A) 3rd - 4th thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk
 (B) 5th - 9th thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk
 (C) 10th - 11th thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk
 (D) 12th thoracic ganglia of sympathetic trunk
175. Transtubercular plane passes through
 (A) Upper border of 5th lumbar vertebrae (B) Upper border of 4th lumbar vertebrae
 (C) Lower border of 5th lumbar vertebrae (D) Lower border of 4th lumbar vertebrae
176. In the blastocyst stage of 107 cells, how many number of cells form the polar trophoblast
 (A) 8 (B) 30
 (C) 69 (D) 99
177. Given below are the phylogenetically classified placenta except
 (A) Epithelia – chorial (B) Endothelio – chorial
 (C) Haemo – epithel (D) Haemo – endothelial
178. Identify the CORRECT incidence of types of monozygotic twinning
 (A) Monochorionicbiamniotic > Monochorionicmonoamniotic > Monozygotibichorionic
 (B) Monochorionicmonoamniotic > Monozygotibichorionic > Monochorionicbiamniotic
 (C) Monozygotibichorionic > Monochorionicbiamniotic > Monochorionicmonoamniotic
 (D) Monochorionicbiamniotic > Monozygotic bichorionic > Monochorionicmonoamniotic
179. Monochorionicbiamniotic type of monozygotic twinning is due to the disturbance in which stage of development of zygote
 (A) Bilaminar germ disc duplicating (B) Eight cell stage
 (C) Two cell stage (D) Blastocyst stage
180. Identify the stage of development where each organ passes through critical period of maximum susceptibility to the action of teratogens
 (A) 0 to 1st week (B) 1st to 2nd week
 (C) 4th to 8th week (D) 8th to 10th week
181. Identify autosomal dominant type of genetic mutation
 (A) Phenyl ketonuria (B) Nail Patella syndrome
 (C) Tay sach's disease (D) Sickle cell anaemia
182. Under normal conditions the vitello intestinal duct disappears entirely at about
 (A) 4th week (B) 4th to 5th week
 (C) 5th to 6th week (D) 6th week

183. Ligamentum arteriosum is derived from
 (A) Dorsal part of 4th aortic arch (B) Ventral part of 4th aortic arch
 (C) Dorsal part of 6th aortic arch (D) Ventral part of 6th aortic arch
184. Identify the post trematic nerve branches of brachial arches derived from the hind brain vesicle
 (A) Chorda tympani nerve (B) Tympanic branch of glossopharyngeal nerve
 (C) Auricular branches of vagus nerve (D) Mandibular nerve
185. All the first arch muscles supplied by mandibular nerve are migratory except _____ which retains attachment to skeletal part of first arch.
 (A) Anterior belly of the digastric (B) Muscles of mastication
 (C) Tensor tympani (D) Tensor velipalatini
186. Name the occluding type of junctional complex among the given below
 (A) Zonula occludens (B) Zonula adherens
 (C) Focal contacts (D) Desmosome
187. Name the fate of gubernaculum in females
 (A) Suspensory ligament of ovary (B) Round ligament of uterus
 (C) Canal of nuck (D) Inguinal canal
188. Name the cell to cell signaling which is not paracrine
 (A) TGF – Beta (B) Cadherins
 (C) Hedgehogs (D) WNTs
189. All are contiguous gene syndromes except
 (A) Miller Dieker syndrome (B) Velocardiofacial syndrome
 (C) Cri – du – chat syndrome (D) Praderwilli syndrome
190. Name the longest stage in process of ovarian cycle
 (A) Primary or prenatal stage (B) Secondary or antral stage
 (C) Pre ovulatory stage (D) Ovulatory stage / graffian follicle stage
191. The opening of major Duodenal Papillae is guarded by
 (A) Sphincter of Wart (B) Sphincter of Oddi
 (C) Sphincter of Boyden (D) None of the above
192. A medical practitioner carrying out research projects is obliged to fulfill the below said criterias for being proper and ethical as per IMC 2002 EXCEPT
 (A) Ensure that the particular research proposal has the due permission from the competent concerned authorities.
 (B) Ensure that the source and amount of funding is publicly not disclosed at the beginning itself.
 (C) Ensure that it fulfils all the legal requirements prescribed for medical research.
 (D) Ensure that proper care and facilities are provided to human volunteers, if they are necessary for research project.
193. The nerve supply of Caecum is by –
 (A) T 11 – L2 (B) T 11 – L 1
 (C) T 10 – L 1 (D) T 10 – L 2

194. Glomus coccygeus is situated at
(A) Below the tip of coccygeus (B) Behind the coccygeus
(C) With the sacral hiatus (D) The termination of median sacral artery
195. There are more males with colour blindness than females since
(A) Gene for colour blindness is preset in Y chromosome
(B) Colourblindness is an x linked dominant disorder
(C) All sons of an affected male will have colourblindness
(D) The recessive gene is usually masked by another X chromosome in females
196. The reason for no duplication of DNA between meiosis 1 and meiosis 2
(A) To produce genetically identical daughter cells
(B) To increase genetic variability
(C) To reduce the chromosome number to haploid in the resulting daughter cells
(D) The chromosome duplicate twice during meiosis 1
197. Which of this is a function of mesencephalic nucleus of Trigeminal nerve
(A) It receives pain sensation from scalp
(B) Receives proprioceptive sensation from muscles of mastication
(C) Receives sensation from cornea
(D) Tactile sensation from face
198. After formation Left coronary artery pass
(A) Behind the Pulmonary trunk (B) Behind the Aorta
(C) Front of Pulmonary trunk (D) Front of Aorta
199. If a patient presents with left sided hemiplegia an right sided lateral squint, the lesion is likely to be at the level of:
(A) Right lower pons (B) Right upper midbrain
(C) Left lower pons (D) Left upper midbrain
200. The decussating fibers in the Trapezoid body arises from -
(A) Arcuate nucleus (B) Vestibular nucleus
(C) Inferior olivary nucleus (D) Cochlear nucleus