

AMD

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY [CBRT]

Name of The Post	Professor, Anatomy, General State Service, Class-1
Advertisement No	41/2019-20
Preliminary Test Held On	24-02-2021
Que. No.	001-200
Publish Date	25-02-2021
Last Date to Send Suggestion (S)	05-03 -2021

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. Which of the arteries enters the diaphysis
 (A) Nutrient artery (B) Periosteal artery
(C) Metaphyseal artery (D) Epiphyseal artery
002. The Last carpel to ossify is
(A) Hamate (B) Capitate
(C) Pisiform (D) Lunate
003. Ligamentum flavum, which connects adjacent vertebral laminae is a which type of joint
 (A) Syndesmoses (B) Sychondroses
(C) Symphyses (D) Sutures
004. Postganglionic sympathetic ûbers are
(A) White ramus communicans (B) Gray ramus communicans
(C) Fibers it contains are myelinated (D) All of the above
005. 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
006. 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
007. Muscle which takes origin from transverse processes of C1 to C4
(A) Rhomboid major (B) Levator scapulae
(C) Rhomboid minor (D) Trapezius
008. Subarachnoid space ends approximately at the level of
(A) L1 (B) L2
 (C) S2 (D) S4
009. The right bronchial artery normally arises from
 (A) Third posterior intercostal artery (B) Fourth posterior intercostal artery
(C) Fifth posterior intercostal artery (D) Sixth posterior intercostal artery
010. 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
011. Nervous spinosus is a branch of
 (A) Mandibular nerve (B) 2nd cervical nerve
(C) Maxillary nerve (D) Ophthalmic nerve

012. Parietal emissary vein connects
 (A) Veins of scalp and Superior sagittal
 (B) scalp, Internal jugular vein and Transverse sinus
 (C) Suboccipital venous plexus and Sigmoid sinus
 (D) Pharyngeal venous plexus and Sigmoid sinus
013. The nerve passing through greater palatine foramen is
 (A) Nasopalatine nerve (B) Posterior palatine nerves
 (C) Anterior palatine nerve (D) Lesser petrosal nerve
014. Rupture of which commonly injured artery causes extradural haemorrhage
 (A) External carotid artery
 (B) Trunk of middle meningeal artery
 (C) Posterior branch of middle meningeal artery
 (D) Anterior branch of middle meningeal artery
015. Sympathetic root to Pterygopalatine ganglion is from
 (A) Plexus along ophthalmic artery (B) Middle meningeal artery
 (C) Internal carotid artery (D) Facial artery
016. Nasociliary nerve carries sensory root to
 (A) Pterygopalatine ganglion (B) Otic ganglion
 (C) Ciliary ganglion (D) Submandibular ganglion
017. Cephalic index of brachycephalous is
 (A) 60-70 (B) 70-75
 (C) 75-80 (D) more than 80
018. C2, C3 of cervical plexus forms the root value of which nerve-
 (A) Greater occipital nerve (B) Great auricular nerve
 (C) Lesser occipital nerve (D) Third occipital nerve
019. Cremaster muscle is supplied by
 (A) Parasympathetic fibres from L1 & L2 (B) Sympathetic fibres from L1 & L2
 (C) Sympathetic fibres from L3 & L4 (D) Parasympathetic fibres from L3 & L4
020. All are contents of vertebral canal of Sacrum except
 (A) Filum terminale (B) Lower part of cauda equina
 (C) Conus medullaris (D) Spinal meninges
021. Lumbosacral angle is
 (A) 120° (B) 210°
 (C) 90° (D) 180°
022. All the ligaments are derived from Poupert's ligament except
 (A) Lacunar ligament (B) Pectineal ligament
 (C) Interfoveolar ligament (D) Reflex inguinal ligament
023. Lymph nodes which drains glans penis is
 (A) superficial inguinal group of lymph nodes
 (B) Internal iliac lymph nodes
 (C) Deep inguinal lymph nodes
 (D) External iliac lymph nodes

024. Hilum of spleen is in the region of visceral surfaces related to
 (A) Kidney (B) Pancreas
 (C) Stomach (D) Colon
025. The total number of Hepatic segments are
 (A) 6 (B) 7
 (C) 8 (D) 10
026. Duodenal cap is formed by which part of Duodenum
 (A) 2nd part (B) 3rd part
 (C) 4th part (D) 1st part
027. Root value of Sacral plexus is
 (A) L4, L5, S1, S2, S3 (B) L3, L4, L5, S1, S2
 (C) L5, S1, S2, S3, S4 (D) L2, L3, L4, L5, S1
028. In the females 42% of female pelvis type is
 (A) Anthropoid (B) Gynecoid
 (C) Platypelloid (D) Android
029. Sacroiliac joint is example of which type of joint
 (A) Symphysis (B) Suture
 (C) Synchondroses (D) Synovial
030. All are the contents of deep perineal pouch in male except
 (A) Membranous urethra (B) Root of Penis
 (C) Cowper's glands (D) Sphincter urethrae muscle
031. Surgical approach to removal prostate includes all except
 (A) Suprapubic (B) Transrectal
 (C) Transurethral (D) Retropubic
032. Anteversion of uterus is
 (A) Angulation between long axis of vagina & cervix
 (B) Angulation between long axis of vagina & uterus
 (C) Angulation between long axis of uterus & cervix
 (D) Angulation between long axis of uterus & pelvis
033. All are antigravity muscles of lower limb except
 (A) Calf muscles (B) Gluteus maximus
 (C) Quadriceps femoris (D) Adductors of thigh
034. The chief source of blood supply to Head & neck of femur is from
 (A) Obturator artery (B) Medial circumflex femoral artery
 (C) Lateral circumflex femoral artery (D) Nutrient artery of femur
035. Medial plantar nerve supplies
 (A) 1st lumbrical (B) 2nd lumbrical
 (C) 3rd lumbrical (D) 4th lumbrical
036. Littre's gland (urethral glands) opens into which part of male urethra
 (A) Prostatic (B) Membranous
 (C) Spongy (D) All of the above

037. L4, L5, S1 roots together forms which nerve
 (A) Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh (B) Superior gluteal nerve
 (C) Inferior gluteal nerve (D) Perforating cutaneous nerve
038. All are the branches of anterior division of Internal iliac artery except
 (A) Superior gluteal artery (B) Inferior gluteal artery
 (C) Superior vesical artery (D) Inferior vesical artery
039. Location of superior parathyroid gland at the posterior border of thyroid gland corresponds to the level of
 (A) C4 (B) C5
 (C) C6 (D) C7
040. Widest breadth of cervical enlargement of spinal cord is seen at which level of vertebral canal
 (A) C5 (B) C6
 (C) C7 (D) C8
041. The Langer's lines of the dermis in the skin of neck are disposed
 (A) Vertically (B) Obliquely
 (C) Horizontantly (D) None of the above
042. The Femoral Ring is Medially bounded by
 (A) Lacunar Ligament (B) Parietal Peritoneum
 (C) Femoral Vein (D) Fascia Lata
043. 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
044. The middle point of anterior margin of foramen magnum is called as
 (A) Pterion (B) Basion
 (C) Inion (D) Anion
045. All the structures assume the full adult size at birth except
 (A) Internal ear (B) Mastoid antrum
 (C) Mastoid process (D) Three ear ossicles
046. All the structures run beneath the prevertebral fascia except
 (A) Dorsal scapular nerve (B) Long thoracic nerve
 (C) Spinal accessory nerve (D) Phrenic nerve
047. Hilton's method of incision is to avoid injury to
 (A) 7th cranial nerve (B) 9th cranial nerve
 (C) 8th cranial nerve (D) 5th cranial nerve
048. All are the branches of 2nd part of Maxillary artery except
 (A) Pterygoid (B) Pharyngeal
 (C) Deep temporal (D) Massetric
049. 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

050. 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
051. The antagonistic muscle of genioglossus is
 (A) Hyoglossus (B) Palatoglossus
 (C) Chondroglossus (D) Styloglossus
052. Structure passing through sinus of Morgagni are all except
 (A) Levatorvelipalatini
 (B) Ascending palatine artery
 (C) Pharyngeal branch of ascending pharyngeal nerve
 (D) Auditory tube
053. All are ball & socket type of joints except
 (A) Incudomalleolar (B) Incudostapedial
 (C) Glenohumeral (D) Talocalcaneonavicular
054. "Restorer of Anatomy" the name of
 (A) Hippocrates (B) Galen
 (C) Mondino de Luzzi (D) Vesalius
055. The author of book "Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals" is
 (A) William Hunter (B) William Harvey
 (C) Vesalius (D) Leonardo da Vinci
056. Sesamoid bones are seen in tendons of all the following muscles except
 (A) Medial head of gastrocnemius (B) Flexor carpi radialis
 (C) Adductor longus (D) Quadratus lumborum
057. Inferior tonsillar artery is a branch of
 (A) Lingual artery (B) Facial artery
 (C) Ascending palatine artery (D) Greater palatine artery
058. Adduction of rimalgottidis is caused by all of the following muscles except
 (A) Lateral crico-arytenoid (B) Arytenoideustransversus
 (C) Posterior crico-arytenoid (D) Oblique arytenoid
059. Promontory is related to which quadrant of tympanic membrane
 (A) Antero-inferior (B) Antero-superior
 (C) Postero-superior (D) Postero-inferior
060. Wallenburgh's syndrome is due to thrombosis of
 (A) Superior cerebellar artery (B) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
 (C) Anterior spinal artery (D) Subclavian artery
061. General somatic afferent column of vagus nerve belongs one of the following nucleus
 (A) Nucleus ambiguus (B) Dorsal nucleus of vagus
 (C) Nucleus of tractussolitarius (D) Nucleus of the spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
062. All the following structures form the boundaries of triangle of Koch
 (A) Tendon of Todaro (B) Opening of coronary sinus
 (C) Base of septal leaflet of tricuspid valve (D) Posterior leaflet of tricuspid valve

063. Inter-atrial septum is developed from all the following except
 (A) Septum primum (B) Septum secundum
 (C) Septum spurium (D) Septum intermedium
064. which of the following internodal tracts passes along the crista terminalis and valve of IVC
 (A) Anterior tract of Bachmann (B) Posterior tract of Thorel
 (C) Middle tract of Wenckebach (D) All of the above
065. 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
066. The Hernia which occurs at the junction of arcuate line and linea semilunaris
 (A) Infantile hernia (B) Adult hernia
 (C) Incisional hernia (D) Spigelian hernia
067. Which ligament is formed by the thoraco-lumbar fascia
 (A) Lateral arcuate ligament (B) Ilio-lumbar ligament
 (C) Lumbo-costal ligament (D) All of the above
068. The arc of Riolan is a direct retroperitoneal anastomotic arcade between
 (A) Middle colic & left colic arteries (B) Superior & inferior mesenteric arteries
 (C) Superior & inferior rectal arteries (D) Sigmoid artery & Superior rectal artery
069. 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
070. In pronograde animals which muscle pulls the tail forwards
 (A) Ilio-coccygeus (B) Ischio-coccygeus
 (C) Pubo-coccygeus (D) Coccygeus
071. All the following are true about superior rectal vein except
 (A) Drains into inferior mesenteric vein (B) Consists of valves
 (C) Responsible for internal hemorrhoids (D) Portocaval anastomosis
072. Which is not a fibrous joint
 (A) Sutures (B) Gomphosis
 (C) Inferior tibiofibular (D) Xiphisternal
073. which of the following is a saddle joint
 (A) Atlanto - occipital joint (B) Superior radioulnar joint
 (C) Calcaneocuboid joint (D) Median atlanto - axial joint
074. The movements commonly occurs along frontal plane
 (A) Flexion & Extension (B) Adduction & Abduction
 (C) Internal & External rotation (D) All of the above

075. Efforts arm (EA) is always larger than resistance arm (RA) in which lever
 (A) First class lever system (B) Second class lever system
 (C) Third class lever system (D) All of the above
076. Which is not a composite muscle
 (A) Adductor magnus (B) Flexor digitorum profundus
 (C) Flexor digitorum superficialis (D) Pectoralis major
077. Fenestrated capillaries are present in all organs except
 (A) Pancreas (B) Brain
 (C) Thyroid (D) Kidney
078. Which of the following is a resistance vessel
 (A) Arteriole (B) Venule
 (C) Sinusoid (D) Vein
079. which of the following is a Golgi type II neurons
 (A) Pyramidal cells (B) Granule cells of cerebellum
 (C) Purkinje cells (D) All of the above
080. Intrafascicular cells & perineurinal cells are types of which cell
 (A) Glioblast (B) Microglia
 (C) Oligodendrocytes (D) Astrocyte
081. 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
082. Which is not a usual change 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
083. Pheromones are secreted by which type of gland
 (A) Apocrine sweat gland (B) Eccrine sweat gland
 (C) Sebaceous gland (D) All of the above
084. sebaceous glands are
 (A) Merocrine (B) Holocrine
 (C) Apocrine (D) Eccrine
085. Which is not a branch of median nerve at palm
 (A) Abductor pollicis brevis (B) Flexor pollicis longus
 (C) Flexor pollicis brevis (D) Opponens pollicis
086. Lateral epicondylitis is
 (A) Student's elbow (B) Tennis elbow
 (C) Pulled elbow (D) None of the above
087. Princeps pollicis artery is a branch of
 (A) Brachial artery (B) Ulnar artery
 (C) Radial artery (D) Common interosseous artery

088. 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
089. Injury to the median nerve in the arm would affect
 (A) Pronation of arm (B) Flexion of the wrist
 (C) Flexion of the thumb (D) Supination of the forearm
090. Which nerve has root value of C8.T1
 (A) Lateral pectoral nerve (B) Musculocutaneous nerve
 (C) Medial pectoral nerve (D) Lateral root of median
091. 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
092. Which parasympathetic ganglia doesn't have a secretomotor root
 (A) Pterygopalatine (B) Otic
 (C) Submandibular (D) Ciliary
093. Which of the following is not a infrahyoid muscle
 (A) Omohyoid - inferior belly (B) Stenothyroid
 (C) Sternohyoid (D) Thyrohyoid
094. Nerve piercing sphenomandibular ligament is
 (A) Lingual nerve (B) Buccal nerve
 (C) Inferior alveolar nerve (D) Nerve to mylohyoid
095. One of following clinical feature is not seen in Horner's syndrome
 (A) Miosis (B) Anhidrosis
 (C) Complete ptosis (D) Loss of cilio-spinal reflex
096. How many synovial cavities are there in median atlanto-axial joint
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
097. Which is not a part of internal carotid artery
 (A) Cervical (B) Ophthalmic
 (C) Petrous (D) Cerebral
098. Which one of the following structure does not form bed of the tonsil
 (A) Superior constrictor (B) Pharyngobasilar fascia
 (C) Buccinator muscle (D) Buccopharyngeal fascia
099. Which one of the following muscles of pharynx is not supplied by vagoaccessory complex
 (A) Salphingopharyngeus (B) Stylopharyngeus
 (C) Palatopharyngeus (D) Superior constrictor
100. Until just before ovulation the primary oocytes is arrested in which phase
 (A) Metaphase (B) Prophase
 (C) Anaphase (D) Telophase

101. 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
102. Skene's glands are
 (A) Greater vestibular glands (B) Lesser vestibular glands
 (C) Mammary glands (D) None of the above
103. Which of the following cells associated with sensory nerve endings
 (A) Langerhans' cells (B) Melanocytes
 (C) Merkel's cells (D) Keratinocytes
104. 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
105. Investing Layer of Deep cervical fascia encloses
 (A) Parotid Gland (B) Submandibular Gland
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
106. The tonsillar microscopy is arranged
 (A) Capsule, epithelium, lymphatic follicles. (B) Epithelium, capsule, Lymphatic follicles.
 (C) Epithelium, Lymphatic follicles. (D) None of the above
107. The hilum of Lymph node does not contain
 (A) Efferent lymphatics (B) Lymphatic artery
 (C) Lymphatic Vein (D) Afferent lymphaticse
108. The type of splenic circulation in humans is
 (A) Open circulation (B) Closed circulation
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
109. Which of these cells synthesize and secrete collagen type III in lymph nodes
 (A) Follicular dendritic cells (B) Macrophages
 (C) Reticular cells (D) Dentritic cells
110. The Antigen presenting cell is/are
 (A) Kupffer cell (B) Type II & III epithelioreticular cells
 (C) Langerhan's cells (D) All of the above
111. Which of the following layer contributes major constituent of the water barrier of epidermis
 (A) Stratum spinosum (B) Stratum granulosum
 (C) Stratum corneum (D) Stratum lucidum
112. Enamel is produced by
 (A) Ameloblasts (B) Neural crest derived odontoblasts
 (C) Odontoblasts (D) None of the above
113. Bipolar cells are present in
 (A) Retina (B) Olfactory mucosa
 (C) Dentin (D) All of the above

114. 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
115. Space of Mall is a
 (A) Perisinusoidal space (B) Around bile canaliculi
 (C) Periportal space (D) Pericapsular space
116. Ito cells, in pathologic conditions they differentiate into
 (A) Fibroblasts (B) Myofibroblasts
 (C) Reticular cells (D) Myoepithelial cells
117. 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
118. The muscle which doesn't take origin from lateral epicondyle of humerus is
 (A) Anconeus (B) Extensor digitorum
 (C) Extensor carpi ulnaris (D) Brachioradialis
119. Canal of Hering consists of
 (A) Pancreatic stem cells (B) Intestinal stem cells
 (C) Oesophageal stem cells (D) Hepatic stem cells
120. The wall of the gall bladder lacks
 (A) Muscularis mucosae (B) Submucosa
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
121. Race in which anterior ends of 10th ribs are usually free
 (A) Japanese (B) Caucasians
 (C) Africans (D) All of the above
122. Which is the anticlinal vertebra
 (A) T10 (B) T11
 (C) T12 (D) L1
123. Which is the Gorilla rib
 (A) 10th rib (B) 11th rib
 (C) 12th rib (D) Lumbar rib
124. Which is the most laterally projected rib
 (A) 7th rib (B) 8th rib
 (C) 9th rib (D) 10th rib
125. Position of forearm in which forearm bones are most stable
 (A) Pronation (B) Supination
 (C) Flexed (D) Midprone
126. Muscle causing flexion of proximal interphalangeal joints of hand is
 (A) Lumbricals (B) Interossei
 (C) Flexor digitorum superficialis (D) Flexor digitorum profundus

127. All the structures open into the posterior wall of prostatic urethra except
 (A) Ejaculatory ducts (B) Prostatic glands
 (C) Prostatic utricle (D) Lacunae of Morgagni
128. Carrying angle of male is
 (A) 5-10° (B) 10-15°
 (C) 20-30° (D) 30 -40°
129. A surgeon prefers most Safe side of anterior aspect of forearm for surgery
 (A) Medial side (B) Lateral side
 (C) Middle part (D) All of the above
130. Workhorse of the forearm extension
 (A) Long head of triceps (B) Lateral head of triceps
 (C) Medial head of triceps (D) Anconeus
131. Most preferred vein for cardiac catheterization is
 (A) Median cubital vein (B) Cephalic vein
 (C) Axillary vein (D) Basilic vein
132. Strongest ligament of upper limb is
 (A) Coracoclavicular ligament (B) Costoclavicular ligament
 (C) Coracoacromial ligament (D) Coracohumeral ligament
133. Type of sternoclavicular joint is
 (A) Synovial (B) Saddle
 (C) Compound (D) All of the above
134. Kuntz's nerve carry sympathetic fibers from which ganglion to upper limb via T2
 (A) 1st thoracic ganglion (B) 2nd thoracic ganglion
 (C) 3rd thoracic ganglion (D) All of the above
135. Subareolar plexus of Sappey drains into
 (A) Apical group of axillary lymph nodes (B) Central group of axillary lymph nodes
 (C) Lateral group of axillary lymph nodes (D) Anterior group of axillary lymph nodes
136. Rotter's lymph nodes are
 (A) Central group of axillary lymph nodes
 (B) Interpectoral lymph nodes
 (C) Superficial group of inguinal lymph nodes
 (D) Aortic group of lymph nodes
137. Most common site of fracture of radius is
 (A) Distal end of radius 2.5 cm distal to wrist
 (B) Distal end of radius 2.5 cm proximal to wrist
 (C) Proximal end of radius 2.5 cm distal to wrist
 (D) Proximal end of radius 2.5 cm distal to wrist
138. In Monteggia fracture the anatomical parts of bones involved are
 (A) Upper 3rd of shaft of ulna with radial head at superior radioulnar joint
 (B) Upper 3rd of shaft of ulna with ulnar head at superior radioulnar joint
 (C) Lower 3rd of shaft of ulna with radial head at superior radioulnar joint
 (D) Lower 3rd of shaft of ulna with ulnar head at superior radioulnar joint

139. Main movement to increase the transeverse diameter of the thoracic cavity is
 (A) Pump handle movement of vertebrosteral ribs
 (B) Pump handle movement of vertebrochondral ribs
 (C) Bucket handle movement of vertebrosteral ribs
 (D) Bucket handle movement of vertebrochondral ribs
140. Muscle of weight lifting
 (A) Biceps brachi (B) Triceps
 (C) Diaphragm (D) Pectoralis major
141. Which is not true about epitheloid tissue
 (A) Derived from mesenchymal cells
 (B) Mature cells lack surface connection
 (C) Close apposition of cells and presence of basement membrane
 (D) None of the above
142. Epitheloid tissue seen in
 (A) Interstitial cells of Leydig in testis (B) Leutein cells of ovary
 (C) Seen in both tissues (D) Not seen in both tissues
143. Endothelium of high endothelial venules are
 (A) Simple squamous epithelium (B) Cuboidal epithelium
 (C) Columnar epithelium (D) Stratified squamous epithelium
144. Desmosomes are also called as
 (A) Macula adherence (B) Zonula adherence
 (C) Zonula occludence (D) Fascia adherence
145. Lactating mammary gland is which type of gland
 (A) Merocrine (B) Apocrine
 (C) Holocrine (D) None of the above
146. All are elastic cartilages except
 (A) Epiglottis (B) Corniculate
 (C) Cuneiform (D) Cricoid
147. Structural & functional subunit of muscle is
 (A) Muscle fiber (B) Muscle fascicle
 (C) Myofilament (D) Myofibrils
148. Central nervous system has following glial cells except
 (A) Oligodendrocytes (B) Schwann cells
 (C) Astrocytes (D) Microglia
149. "Brain of gut" is provided by
 (A) Parasympathetic nerve fibers (B) Sympathetic nerve fibers
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
150. Vitamin A storage cell is
 (A) Hepatocytes (B) Kupffer cells
 (C) Ito cells (D) None of the above

151. All of the following are true about sacrococcygeal tumor except
 (A) It is due to proliferation of remnant of primitive streak
 (B) Contain tissues derived only from ectoderm
 (C) Contain tissues derived from all the germ layers
 (D) Most common tumor in newborn
152. Which is true about closed packed position of joints
 (A) Dislocation is very common
 (B) Incongruity of articular surfaces
 (C) Lax ligaments
 (D) Participating bones become one functional unit
153. Segmental innervation of biceps brachii tendon reflex is
 (A) C5 & C6 (B) C6 & C7
 (C) C7 & C8 (D) T1
154. Which is not true about opening of Inferior vena cava at the right atrium
 (A) Smaller than SVC opening (B) Opens into lower part of right atrium
 (C) Guarded by a rudimentary valve (D) None of the above
155. The skeleton of heart surrounds
 (A) Atrioventricular opening (B) Pulmonary valve
 (C) Aortic orifice (D) All of the above
156. 12th sympathetic trunk ganglion forms
 (A) Greater splanchnic nerve (B) Lowest splanchnic nerve
 (C) Least splanchnic nerve (D) None of the above
157. External spermatic fascia is derived from
 (A) Rectus sheath (B) Processus vaginalis
 (C) Internal oblique aponeurosis (D) External oblique aponeurosis
158. Which is not true about pyramidalis
 (A) Originates from anterior aspect of pubis (B) Inserts into linea alba
 (C) Supplied by T10 nerve (D) Tenses the linea alba
159. The nerve large hepatic branch is a branch of
 (A) Anterior vagal trunk (B) Posterior vagal trunk
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
160. Rosett kidney is
 (A) Fusion of caudal ends of both kidney (B) Fusion of both kidney at their hila
 (C) Polycystic kidney (D) Pelvic kidney
161. The structure involved in internal hemorrhoids is
 (A) Inferior rectal vein (B) Superior rectal vein
 (C) Medial rectal vein (D) Lateral rectal vein
162. Epithelium of urinary bladder derived from
 (A) Ectoderm (B) Endoderm
 (C) Mesoderm (D) All of the above

163. Mesoderm covering the yolk sac is
 (A) Somatic mesoderm (B) Intermediate mesoderm
 (C) Splanchnic mesoderm (D) None of the above
164. Derivatives of neural crest cells is
 (A) Melanocytes (B) Schwann cells
 (C) Cells of adrenal medulla (D) All of the above
165. Which is not true about ventral mesentery
 (A) Derived from septum transversum (B) Liver develops into this
 (C) Gives rise to falciform ligament (D) Gives rise to falciform ligament
166. Round ligament of liver is
 (A) Ligamentum venosum (B) Falciform ligament
 (C) Ligamentum teres hepatis (D) Lesser omentum
167. Lymph shed lies on the
 (A) Posterior aspect of arm (B) Lateral aspect of arm
 (C) Medial aspect of arm (D) Anterior aspect of arm
168. Herniation of abdominal viscera through an enlarged umbilical ring is
 (A) Gastroschisis (B) Omphalocele
 (C) Examphalos (D) Ectopia vesicae
169. Reichert's cartilage is a cartilage of
 (A) First pharyngeal arch (B) Second pharyngeal arch
 (C) Third pharyngeal arch (D) Fourth pharyngeal arch
170. Total number of rhombomere segments in hindbrain are
 (A) 6 (B) 7
 (C) 8 (D) 9
171. Intracellular proteins of the cytoskeleton are in the form
 (A) Microtubule (B) Microfilament
 (C) Intermediate filament (D) All of the above
172. Pseudoautosomal region is located at
 (A) Xq (B) Xp
 (C) 22q (D) 22p
173. Preduplication stage of cell division is
 (A) G2 (B) S
 (C) G1 (D) G0
174. All are true about Marfan's syndrome except
 (A) Autosomal recessive (B) Defect in FBN1 gene
 (C) Defect in fibrillin (D) Leads to defect in connective tissue
175. When both alleles of a pair are fully expressed in heterozygote, the genes and trait are said
 (A) Dominance (B) Mosaicism
 (C) Co-dominance (D) Intermediate inheritance
176. Microdeletion of 15q11-q13 paternally derived causes
 (A) Prader-willi syndrome (B) Angleman syndrome
 (C) Down syndrome (D) Hurler's syndrome

177. Down syndrome may be due to
 (A) Elderly prime (B) Carrier of translocation by male partner
 (C) Carrier of translocation by woman (D) All of the above
178. Short stature in Turner's syndrome is due to
 (A) SHOX gene (B) FBN1 gene
 (C) HOX gene (D) LDLR gene
179. Uniparental disomy is seen in
 (A) Prader-willi syndrome (B) Angleman syndrome
 (C) All of the above (D) None of the above
180. The spina bifida occulta, there is a defect in the vertebral arch of
 (A) L1 or L2 (B) L3 or L4
 (C) L2 or L3 (D) L5 or S1
181. Hiatus of Schwalbe is
 (A) Failure of origin of obturator internus from obturator fascia
 (B) Failure of origin of levator ani from obturator fascia
 (C) Failure of origin of sphincter ani internus from obturator fascia
 (D) Failure of origin of sphincter ani externus from obturator fascia
182. Superficial inguinal space is between
 (A) Fascia scarpa and external oblique aponeurosis
 (B) Fascia iliaca and external oblique aponeurosis
 (C) Fascia scarpa and internal oblique aponeurosis
 (D) Fascia iliaca and internal oblique aponeurosis
183. Which is not a boundary of Traube's space
 (A) Lower border of left lung (B) Left costal margin
 (C) Lower border of left lobe of liver (D) Medial end of spleen
184. Which clinical type of stomach is prone to suffer from duodenal ulcer
 (A) Sickle type (B) Sthenic type
 (C) Hypersthenic type (D) Hyposthenic type
185. Riedel's lobe is seen in
 (A) Spleen (B) Kidney
 (C) Liver (D) Pancreas
186. Foramen rotundum is present in which of the following
 (A) Body of sphenoid (B) Lesser wing of sphenoid
 (C) Greater wing of sphenoid (D) Pterygoid part
187. Which is the driving force for descent of testis
 (A) Gubernaculum testis (B) Intra-abdominal pressure
 (C) Arched fibers of internal oblique (D) Internal secretion of foetal testis
188. The lymph from deep structure of perineum drains into
 (A) External iliac lymph nodes (B) Internal iliac lymph nodes
 (C) Sacral nodes (D) Common iliac nodes

189. Prostatic plexus of nerves supplies
 (A) Urethra (B) Prostate
 (C) Seminal vesicles (D) Ejaculatory ducts
190. Coronary arteries anastomose with all the following arteries except
 (A) Bronchial arteries (B) Vasa vasorum of pulmonary arteries
 (C) Anterior intercostal arteries (D) Vasa vasorum of aorta
191. Trabeculae carneae of right ventricle are in all following forms except
 (A) Bridges (B) Papillary muscles
 (C) Chordae tendineae (D) Ridges
192. How many pairs of posterior intercostal arteries arise from descending thoracic aorta
 (A) 9 (B) 8
 (C) 11 (D) 10
193. Which one of the following structures run in the intersegmental planes of the lungs
 (A) Bronchial vessels (B) Segmental venules
 (C) Pulmonary arteries (D) Bronchus
194. Following are the effects of sympathetic on skin except
 (A) Vasomotor (B) Sudomotor
 (C) Decreased pigmentation (D) Pilomotor
195. The part/parts of mandible which ossifies from cartilage is/are
 (A) Incisive part below incisor teeth (B) Coronoid process
 (C) Condylod process (D) All of the above
196. Which of the following muscle causes protraction of scapula
 (A) Trapezius (B) Serratus anterior
 (C) Levator scapulae (D) Latissimus dorsi
197. What type of joint is superior radioulnar joint
 (A) Saddle (B) Hinge
 (C) Pivot (D) Plane
198. Which nerve supplies adductor pollicis
 (A) Deep branch of ulnar (B) Superficial branch of ulnar
 (C) Median (D) Radial
199. Interosseous recurrent artery is a branch of
 (A) Common interosseous artery (B) Ulnar artery
 (C) Anterior interosseous artery (D) Posterior interosseous artery
200. Fracture of mid shaft of humerus is likely to cause injury to
 (A) Musculocutaneous (B) Median
 (C) Ulnar (D) Radial