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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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 then 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. First perforating artery of profundus femoris
E. Is buried in muscles
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. Planter 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
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