

[BUMS 0723]

Sub. Code : 1204

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

JULY 2023

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL-BADAN-UNIUG - TB -PAPER - I

Q.P.Code : 621204

(New Regulations 2021)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.

No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. Rufini corpuscles are found at

(A) Pancrease

(B) Spleen

(C) Liver

(D) Skin

Rufini corpuscles کہاں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

(B) طحال

(A) بانقراس

(D) جلد

(C) جگر

2. Sartorius is also called as _____

(A) Tailor muscle

(B) adductor

(C) dilator

(D) flexor

Sartorius کو بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔

(B) منقبضہ

(A) عضلہ درزی

(D) flexor

(C) منبطہ

3. Median joint between Radius and Ulna is caked as

- (A) Symphysess (B) Syndessmosess
(C) fibrous (D) Synovid

زندہ اعلیٰ Radius اور زندا سفلی Ulna کے درمیان وسطی Median جوڑ کس قسم کا ہے؟

- Syndessmosess (B) Symphysess (A)
Synovid (D) fibrous (C)

4. Superior orbital fissure passess through

- (A) Abducent N (B) Radial N
(C) Ulnar N (D) femoral N

Superior orbital fissure شگاف عینی بالائی سے گزرتا ہے۔

- عصب زندگی اعلیٰ (B) Abducent N (A)
عصب مخزی (D) عصب زندگی اسفل (C)

5. Bregma is formed by_____

- (A) Coronary suture and saggittal suture
(B) lambdoid suture and sagittal suture
(C) Parital Suture and temporal suture
(D) None of above

Bregma نامی مقام بنتا ہے۔

- درز لابی وسیمی سے (B) زرد اکلیلی سیمی سے (A)
None of above (D) درز صدغی اور یا فوخ سے (C)

6. How may rootlets of olfactory Nerves pass through cribriform plate of ethmoid bone.

- (A) 110 (B) 120
(C) 150 (D) 101

طبقہ تر جہالیہ مفصاتیہ سے عصب شامی کے کتنے rootlets گزرتے ہیں؟

- 120 (B) 110 (A)
101 (D) 150 (C)

7. Accessory N descends from which foramen

- (A) Foramen mangnum (B) Foramen Ovalea
(C) Jugular Foramen (D) Foramen Lacerum

عصب شریکی وغیر شریکی کس سوراخ سے نیچے اترتا ہے۔

- Foramen Ovalea (B) Foramen mangnum (A)
Foramen Lacerum (D) Jugular Foramen (C)

8. Spinal cord terminates in the form of _____

- (A) Crusi form (B) Quadrangular
(C) Cornus (D) Circular

نخاع کس شکل میں ختم ہوتی ہے۔

- (A) صلیبی (B) مربع نما
(C) مخروطی (D) گول

9. Which Nerve tract is affected when there is no sensation at fingers.

- (A) Pyramidal (B) ant. Spinocerebellar tract
(C) ant. Spinothalamic tract (D) rubro spinal tract

کس عصبی راستے کی خرابی سے انگلیوں کے جلنے کا احساس ختم ہوتا ہے۔

- ant. Spinocerebellar tract (B) Pyramidal (A)
rubro spinal tract (D) ant. Spinothalamic tract (C)

10. Medial lemniscus is continuation of _____

- (A) Sensory tract (B) Motor tract
(C) Mixed tract (D) None of above

medial lemniscus کس کا تسلسل ہے۔

- (A) Sensory tracts (B) جس حرکی عصبی راستے
(C) Mixed tract (D) None of above

11. Ist and IInd Cranial Nerves arise from _____

- (A) Fore brain (B) Hind brain
(C) Mid brain (D) Spinal cord

پہلا اور دوسرا عصب دماغی کہاں سے نمودار ہوتا ہے؟

- (A) دماغ مقدم (B) دماغ موخر
(C) دماغ متوسط (D) نخاع

12. Anterior tubercle of which cervical vertebra is called as Carotid tubercle

- (A) L3 (B) C1
(X) C6 (D) C2

کس عنقی مہرہ کا حدبہ مقدمی Carotid tubercle کہلاتا ہے؟

- C1 (B) L3 (A)
C2 (D) C6 (C)

13. Head Rotates upon which cranial vertebra

- (A) L3 (B) S2
(C) C01 (D) C2

کون سے عنقی مہرے پر سر گھومتا ہے؟

- S2 (B) L3 (A)
C2 (D) C01 (C)

14. Couda aquina is formed by

- (A) Spinal Nerves (B) Cranial Nerves
(C) Radial bone (D) Biceps

Couda aquina کس طرح بنتا ہے؟

- Cranial Nerves (B) Spinal Nerves (A) سے
Biceps (D) Radial bone (C) سے

15. It is inserted at posterior surface of greater tuber of humerus

(A) Teres minor

(B) Biceps brachii

(C) Deltoid

(D) Pectoralis major

عضدی عقبی حدبہ پراختتام ہوتا ہے۔

(B) دوالراسین عضدی

(A) مستدیرہ صغیرہ

(D) عضلہ صدریہ کبیرہ

(C) عضلہ ذالیہ

16. Acromion forms_____

(A) Shoulder

(B) axilla

(C) elbow

(D) wrist

اخرم کیا بناتا ہے۔

(B) ابط

(A) شانہ

(D) wrist

(C) elbow

17. Muscle Countour of forearm Round

(A) Brachio radialis

(B) Triceps brachii

(C) Pectoralis minor

(D) Trapazus

کلائی کی گولائی کس سے بنتی ہے؟

(B) ثلاثہ الروس

(A) عضلہ عضدی زندگی

(D) عضلہ مربع مخرف

(C) صدریہ صغیرہ

18. Trabacullea cornea are found at which organ

(A) Stomach

(B) Brain

(C) Liver

(D) Heart

Trabacullea Cornea کس عضو میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

(B) دماغ

(A) معدہ

(D) قلب

(C) جگر

19. It supplies blood to breast

(A) Axillary A

(B) Mesentric A

(C) Femoral A

(D) Lat. pectoral A

تدین کی دموی پرورش کرتی ہے۔

Mesentric A (B)

Axillary A (A)

شریان صدری وحشی (D)

Femoral A (C)

20. It contributes to form ansa cervicalis

(A) C2

(B) T11

(C) S1

(D) Vagus Nerve

ansa cervicalis بنانے میں شامل ہے۔

T11 (B)

C2 (A)

Vagus Nerve (D)

S1 (C)

[BUMS 0624]

Sub. Code : 1204

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

JUNE 2024

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - I

Q.P.Code : 621204

(New Regulation 2021)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

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I. Multiple Choice Questions

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. A transverse plane is

- (A) The same as horizontal plane
- (B) Perpendicular to sagittal plane
- (C) One that divides body into right and left halves.
- (D) Both a and b are correct

ا۔ ایک عرضی خط وہی ہے جو

(A) جو خط سطح کے برابر ہو

(B) جو خط عمودی کے متوازی ہو

(C) وہ خط جو جسم کو بائیں آدھا یا دائیں آدھا تقسیم کرتا ہو

(D) دونوں a اور b صحیح ہیں

2. A group of cells that has same embryological origin and operates together to perform specialized activity is called as

(A) An organ (B) A tissue
(C) A system (D) Cellular organelle

۲۔ خلیات کا مجموعہ جو کہ جنینی طور سے یکساں ہوں اور اکٹھا کام انجام دیتے ہوں کیا کہلاتے ہیں۔

(A) ایک عضو (B) ایک نسیج
(C) ایک نظام (D) خلوی اعضاء

3. Which of the following is an avascular tissue

(A) Bony skeletal system
(B) Body fibrocartilage
(C) Stratified squamous epithelium
(D) Both (B) and (C)

۳۔ درج ذیل میں سے کون سی ساخت غیر عروقی ہے۔

(A) ہیکل عظام
(B) باڈی فائبروکارٹیلاج
(C) اسٹریٹیفائیڈ اسکوا موں اپتھیلیم
(D) (B) اور (C) دونوں صحیح ہیں

4. Which of the following is not considered as function of bony tissue

(A) Attachment site for muscles, tendons, and ligaments
(B) Storage of Calcium and Phosphorus
(C) Formation of blood cells
(D) Synthesis of Vitamin D

۴۔ درج ذیل میں سے کونسی ہڈی کا فعل نہیں سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

(A) ساختوں کا اتصال کے لئے جگہ فراہم کرنا مثلاً عضلات، رباطات، وغیرہ
(B) کیلشیم اور فاسفورس کا اجتماع
(C) خون کے خلیات پیدا کرنا
(D) وٹامن ڈی تیار کرنا

5. Whats a foramen

- (A) A cavity of bone (B) A depression
(C) A hole for blood vessels (D) It is just a crest

۵۔ اک ثقبہ کیا ہے۔

- (A) ہڈی میں موجود تجویف (B) ایک دبا ہوا نشان
(C) ایک سوراخ خون کی نالیوں کے لئے (D) ایک ابھار

6. Normas of skull have two of each of the following

- (A) Parietal bones (B) Nasal bones
(C) Temporal bones (D) Sphenoid bone

۶۔ مناظر تجملہ Normas of skull بنانے میں جوڑے میں شامل ہیں سوائے۔

- (A) عظام یا فونخ (B) عظام انف
(C) عظام صدغ (D) عظم وتد

7. Which of following bone is correctly matched with its process

- (A) Zygomatic bone and Temporal process
(B) Maxilla - Pterygoid process
(C) Vomer - Mandibular process
(D) Temporal - Occipital process

۷۔ کون سی ہڈی اور زائندہ (Process) آپس میں مل کر صحیح جوڑے ہیں۔

- (A) عظم الوجنہ اور زائندہ صدغی (B) فک اعلیٰ اور بازوی زائندہ وتدی
(C) وتیرہ وزائندہ فک اسفل (D) صدغی اور قحوی زائندہ

8. Sagittal sulcus commences from

- (A) Frontal crest (B) Cribriform plate of ethmoid bone
(C) Femur bone (D) Humerus bone

۸۔ میزاب سہمی کی شروعات ہوتی ہے۔

- (A) زائندہ جھمی (B) طبقہ تر جھالیہ مفصاتیہ
(C) عظم فخذ سے (D) عظم العضد سے

9. Temporal lines are formed at which of the following bones

- (A) Vomer (B) Nasal bones
(C) Radial bone (D) Parietal bones

۹۔ خطوط صدغیہ درج ذیل ہڈی پر ملتے ہیں۔

- (A) وتیرہ (Vomer) (B) عظام الانف (Nasal bones)
(C) زنداعلی (D) عظام یا فوخ

10. Contributes to form digastric triangle

- (A) Mandible (B) Occipital bone
(C) Vomer bone (D) None of the above

۱۰۔ Digastric Triangle بنانے میں شامل ہیں۔

- (A) فک اسفل (B) عظم قحطوہ
(C) عظم وتیرہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

11. Are ligaments of first cervical vertebra

- (A) Transvers ligament (B) Anterior longitudinal ligament
(C) Cruciate ligament (D) a and b are correct

۱۱۔ پہلے عنقی مہرے کا رباط ہے۔

- (A) رباط عرضی (B) رباط طولی مقدمی
(C) رباط صلیبی (D) a اور b صحیح ہیں

12. First part of superior mediastinum

- (A) Thyroid gland (B) Suprarenal gland
(C) Omohyoid (D) None of the above

۱۲۔ منصف الصدر بالائی کا حصہ ہے۔

- (A) غدوہ درقیہ (B) غدوہ فوق الکلیہ
(C) کتفیہ لامیہ (Omohyoid) (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

13. Is inserted at posterior surface of greater tubercle of humerus

- (A) Supraspinatus muscle (B) Sternum bone
(C) Clavicle bone (D) Femur bone

۱۳۔ عضدی حدبہ کبیرہ کی کچھلی سطح پر منتہاء پاتا ہے۔

- (A) عضلہ فوق السنسہ (B) عضلہ ذالیہ
(C) عضلہ صدریہ کبیرہ (D) عضلہ حرقفیہ

14. Insertion of trapezius takes place at

- (A) Humerus bone (B) Sternum bone
(C) Clavicle bone (D) Femur bone

۱۴۔ غصلہ مربع منخرفہ کا منتہاء کہاں ہوتا ہے

- (A) عظم عضد (B) عظم القص
(C) عظم الترقوہ (D) عظم الفخذ

15. Nucleus solitarius for taste is found at

- (A) Medulla oblongata (B) Pons
(C) Spinal Cord (D) None of the above

۱۵۔ ذائقہ کے لئے Nucleus solitarius کہاں پایا جاتا ہے؟

- (A) مبداء النخاع (Medulla oblongata) پر (B) جسر (Pons) پر
(C) نخاع پر (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

16. Which of the following below is a Glial cell

- (A) Lymph tissue (B) Astrocyte
(C) RBC (D) None of the above

۱۶۔ درج ذیل میں سے کون سا خلیہ Glial cell ہے۔

- (A) نیسج لمفی (B) آسٹروسائٹ
(C) کریات حمراء (RBC) (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

17. Vertebral artery ascends from_____

- (A) Through nasal cavity (B) Through ear
(C) Foramen transversarium (D) None of the above

۱۷۔ شریان فقری کہاں سے اوپر جاتی ہے

- (A) ناک سے (B) کان سے
(C) ثقبہ جناحیہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

18. Which vertebra has no body

- (A) Atlas (B) L5
(C) S1 (D) None of the above

۱۸۔ کس مہرہ میں جسم نہیں پایا جاتا۔

- (A) فقرۃ العنق الاولی (Atlas) (B) L5
(C) S1 (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

19. Where Foramen ovale is

- (A) Spleen (B) Lungs
(C) Heart (D) Stomach

۱۹۔ ثقبہ بیضہ کہاں ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) طحال (Spleen) (B) ریتین (Lungs)
(C) قلب (Heart) (D) معدہ (Stomach)

20. Length of spinal cord is equal to

- (A) Biceps femoris (B) Sartorius muscles
(C) Pectoralis major (D) None of the above

۲۰۔ spinal cord نخاع کی لمبائی کس کے برابر ہے۔

- (A) عضلہ ذوالراسین فحزی (B) عضلہ خیاطیہ
(C) عضلہ صدریہ کبیرہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

[BUMS 0125]

Sub. Code : 1204

THE TAMILNADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

JANUARY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL BADAN - PAPER – I

(Anatomy – Paper – I) UNIUG-TB

Q.P. Code : 621204

(New Regulation)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer ALL questions.

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script.

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I. Multiple Choice Questions: (20 × 1 = 20)

1. Anatomy means :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Up cutting | (B) Low cutting |
| (C) Incision | (D) Wound |

2. Sesamoid bones are

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (A) Patella | (B) Pisiform |
| (C) Hyoid bone | (D) Incus |

3. Skull bones are

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (A) 26 | (B) 22 |
| (C) 24 | (D) 21 |

4. Foramen is _____ of bone

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) Entry point | (B) Exit point |
| (C) A Dot | (D) Fissure |

5. Larynx is made up of _____ cartilages

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| (A) 9 | (B) 6 |
| (C) 5 | (D) 4 |

6. Cubital fossa is _____ hollow in shape

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Circular | (B) Triangular |
| (C) Pyramidal | (D) Conicular |

7. Wrist drop is due to _____ nerve injury
 (A) Radial (B) Ulnar
 (C) Median (D) Interosseous
8. The total number of phalanges are _____
 (A) 16 (B) 12
 (C) 14 (D) 18
9. Hyoid bone is greek word means _____ shaped
 (A) U (B) V
 (C) Y (D) T
10. Deltoid is muscle of :
 (A) Upper limb (B) Abdomen
 (C) Thorax (D) Head
11. Ribs are _____ in numbers
 (A) 16 pairs (B) 12 pairs
 (C) 10 pairs (D) 18 pairs
12. Largest bone of upper limb is
 (A) Humerus (B) Radius
 (C) Ulna (D) Scapula
13. Cervical bone is identified with
 (A) Spinous process
 (B) Big body
 (C) Costal facet
 (D) Foramen transversarium
14. Total number of upper limb bones are
 (A) 68 (B) 64
 (C) 62 (D) 60
15. Canines teeth are erupted permanently at the age of
 (A) 12 (B) 11
 (C) 10 (D) 14
16. Pharynx length is
 (A) 12-14 cm (B) 12-16 cm
 (C) 10-12 cm (D) 8-10 cm
17. Trachea is _____ inches long
 (A) 4-6 (B) 6-8
 (C) 6-9 (D) 4-5

18. Oesophagus is _____ cm long
(A) 27 cm (B) 18 cm
(C) 20 cm (D) 25 cm
19. Cervical vertebra is _____ in number
(A) 5 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8
20. Strongest bone of the face is _____.
(A) Zygomatic (B) Frontal
(C) Occipital (D) Mandible
-

[BUMS 0325]

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KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

MARCH 2025

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - I

Q.P.Code : 621204

(New Regulation 2022)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20)

1. The Embryonic cells which develop specifically into muscles are called:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) Osteoblasts | (B) Satellite cells |
| (C) Pericytes | (D) Mesoderm |

2. Temporo Mandibular Joint is

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Synovial joint of condylar | (B) Variety Ball & socket |
| (C) Saddle | (D) Ellipsoid |

3. The Palatopharyngeal muscle form a sphincter of pharynx is called as

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Passavant's ridge | (B) Waldeyer's ring |
| (C) Singer's nodule | (D) Killian's dehiscence |

4. Epistaxis is formed by the following vessels EXCEPT:

- | |
|--|
| (A) Septal branch of superior labial |
| (B) Anterior ethmoidal |
| (C) Sphenopalatine |
| (D) Ascending branch of greater palatine |

5. The following arteries supply the middle ear

(A) Post auricular	(B) Middle meningeal
(C) Accessory meningeal	(D) Ascending pharyngeal
6. Which one of the following is a membrane bone?

(A) Scapula	(B) Clavicle
(C) Humerus	(D) Radius
7. Which of the following is responsible for the conversion of light into nerve impulses in the Eye?

(A) Eyeball	(B) Conjunctiva
(C) Retina	(D) Cornea
8. The structure embedded within the parotid gland is

(A) Internal jugular vein	(B) Facial artery
(C) External carotid artery	(D) Internal carotid artery
9. The Coronal suture is found between:

(A) Frontal and parietal bones	(B) Temporal and ethmoidal bones
(C) Temporal and sphenoidal bones	(D) Parietal and occipital bones
10. Parts of transversus thoracis are all, Except:

(A) Subcostalis	(B) Sternocostalis
(C) Intercostalis	(D) Serratus posterior superior
11. The strongest part of the parietal Pleura is :

(A) Costal	(B) Mediastinal
(C) Pulmonary	(D) Diaphragmatic
12. Serratus anterior is :

(A) Protractor	(B) Retractor
(C) Elevator of scapula	(D) Depressor

13. Wrist drop is seen in :
(A) Ulnar nerve palsy (B) Radial nerve palsy
(C) Median nerve palsy (D) Axillary nerve palsy
14. The medial surface of Thyroid gland is related to :
(A) Trachea & oesophagus (B) Superior belly of omohyoid
(C) Sternohyoid (D) Sternothyroid
15. The muscle is responsible for rotation at the atlantoaxial Joint is :
(A) Splenius Capitis (B) Splenius Cervicis
(C) Semispinalis Capitis (D) Obliquus Capitis superior
16. The content of posterior mediastinum include all except :
(A) Thoracic duct (B) Oesophagus
(C) Vagus nerve (D) Trachea
17. Length of oesophagus is :
(A) 10 cm (B) 15 cm
(C) 25 cm (D) 40cm
18. The Trachea has C- shaped rings :
(A) 18 to 20 (B) 20 to 22
(C) 16 to 20 (D) 16 to 18
19. The Carotid sheath does not contain :
(A) Carotid artery (B) Jugular vein
(C) Thoracic duct (D) Vagus Nerve
20. Berry's Ligament is also known as :
(A) Suspensory ligament of Thyroid gland
(B) Cooper's ligament
(C) Anterior cruciate ligament
(D) Nuchal ligament

[BUMS 0725]

Sub. Code : 1204

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE COURSE

JULY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - I

Q.P.Code : 621204

(New Regulation 2022)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20)

1. Shallow grooves on the surface of brain are called :

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A) Fissures | (B) Sulci |
| (C) Gyri | (D) Convolutions |

2. Which are not Articular surfaces in tempo mandibular joint?

- (A) Articular tubercle
- (B) Anterior part of mandibular fossa
- (C) Posterior non articular part of tympanic plate
- (D) Hyoid bone

3. Which layer of the skin has no blood vessels?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Hypodermis | (B) Dermis |
| (C) Epidermis | (D) Peridermis |

4. The common site of bleeding from nose or Epistaxis is known as :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Little's Area | (B) Sphenoid Sinus |
| (C) Adenoid | (D) Frontal Sinus |

5. Which of the following nerves supplies the outer aspect of the tympanic membrane?

(A) Auricular branch of vagus	(B) Greater occipital
(C) Lesser occipital	(D) Anterior ethmoidal
6. The following extraocular muscles arise :

(A) Superior rectus	(B) Inferior rectus
(C) Inferior oblique	(D) Lateral rectus
7. Retina consists which of the following number of layers?

(A) Eight	(B) Nine
(C) Ten	(D) Eleven
8. Shoulder joint is which variety of joint :

(A) Ball and socket	(B) Pivot
(C) Hinge	(D) Saddle shaped
9. Sagittal suture is found between :

(A) Parietal and occipital	(B) Two parietal
(C) Occipital and lambdoid	(D) Frontal and parietal
10. The forward projection of sternum is called :

(A) Funnel chest	(B) Barrel chest
(C) Bell shaped chest	(D) Pigeon chest
11. The right border of heart is formed by :

(A) IVC	(B) Right atrium
(C) Innominate vein	(D) Innominate artery
12. Winging of the scapula is due to :

(A) Injury of the nerve to serratus anterior
(B) Injury to accessory nerve
(C) Pectoral nerve injury
(D) Injury to subscapular nerve

13. Scaphoid articulates with the following, except :
- (A) Radius (B) First metacarpal
(C) Trapezoid (D) Trapezium
14. CSF is found between the :
- (A) Skull and dura mater (B) Pia mater and brain
(C) Dura mater and arachnoid (D) Arachnoid and pia mater
15. How many pairs of cranial nerves are present?
- (A) 12 pairs (B) 10 pairs
(C) 31 pairs (D) 14 pairs
16. Superior mediastinum contains the following structures, except :
- (A) Vagus nerve (B) Ascending aorta
(C) Oesophagus (D) Brachiocephalic artery
17. Which of the following heart chamber is closely related to oesophagus?
- (A) Left atrium (B) Right atrium
(C) Right ventricle (D) Left ventricle
18. Aortic opening of diaphragm is at :
- (A) T8 level (B) T10 level
(C) T12 level (D) L1 level
19. Which of the following muscles does not form deep relation of the mammary gland?
- (A) Pectoralis major
(B) Pectoralis minor
(C) Serratus anterior
(D) External oblique muscle of abdomen
20. Correct order of structures from medial side to lateral side in cubital fossa is:
- (A) Median nerve, brachial artery, biceps tendon and radial nerve
(B) Median nerve, biceps tendon, radial nerve and brachial artery
(C) Median nerve, brachial artery, radial nerve and biceps tendon
(D) Brachial artery, median nerve, biceps tendon and radial nerve

[BUMS1025]

Sub. Code : 1204

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

FIRST PROFESSIONAL B.U.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

OCTOBER 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)

PAPER IV - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - I

Q.P.Code : 621204

(New Regulation 2021)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

I. Multiple Choice Questions (20 × 1 = 20)

1. The anterior triangle of the neck is further divided into how many smaller triangles?

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

2. Which movement occurs at the TMJ during mouth opening?

(A) Depression and rotation

(B) Elevation rotation

(C) Depression and protrusion

(D) Elevation and retraction

3. Which is the largest organ of the human body?

(A) Liver

(B) Brain

(C) Skin

(D) Heart

4. What is the clinical significance of deep fascia?

(A) It has no clinical significance

(B) It helps in wound healing by promoting fibrosis

(C) It prevents the spread of infections within compartments

(D) It is the main site for subcutaneous injections

5. Ligaments connect:
- (A) Muscle to muscle (B) Muscle to bone
(C) Bone to bone (D) Bone to muscle
6. Which of the following is an example of a long bone?
- (A) Femur (B) Vertebra
(C) Sternum (D) Patella
7. The basic unit of a muscle fiber responsible for contraction is called:
- (A) Sarcomere (B) Myofibril
(C) Actin (D) Myosin
8. Which of the following is not a structural classification of joints?
- (A) Fibrous (B) Cartilaginous
(C) Synovial (D) Muscular
9. Which view of the skull shows the anterior aspect?
- (A) Norma frontalis (B) Norma lateralis
(C) Norma basalis (D) Norma occipitalis
10. Which characteristics is typical of thoracic vertebrae?
- (A) Bifid spinous process
(B) Foramen transversarium
(C) Presence of costal facets
(D) Large kidney-shaped body
11. The thick muscular wall of the heart is called:
- (A) Endocardium (B) Myocardium
(C) Pericardium (D) Epicardium
12. Which muscle initiates abduction of the arm at the shoulder joint?
- (A) Deltoid (B) Supraspinatus
(C) Infraspinatus (D) Subscapularis

13. The carrying angle is formed at which joint?
- (A) Shoulder joint (B) Wrist joint
(C) Elbow joint (D) Sternoclavicular joint
14. Which lobe of the brain is primarily responsible for vision?
- (A) Frontal lobe (B) Parietal lobe
(C) Temporal lobe (D) Occipital lobe
15. Which cranial nerve supplies the muscles of facial expression?
- (A) Trigeminal nerve (B) Facial nerve
(C) Accessory nerve (D) Vagus nerve
16. Waldeyer's ring includes all except:
- (A) Palatine tonsil (B) Lingual tonsil
(C) Parotid gland (D) Pharyngeal tonsil
17. The upper esophageal sphincter is formed by the:
- (A) Cricopharyngeus muscle (B) Diaphragm
(C) Circular smooth muscle (D) Longitudinal smooth muscle
18. Which of the following is not a cartilage of the larynx?
- (A) Thyroid (B) Cricoid
(C) Hyoid (D) Arytenoid
19. The external carotid artery supplies :
- (A) Brain (B) Orbit
(C) Face and scalp (D) Posterior neck
20. The floor of the cubital fossa is formed by:
- (A) Biceps tendon and brachialis
(B) Brachialis and supinator
(C) Pronator teres and supinator
(D) Brachioradialis and biceps brachii