

**[BUMS 0723]**

**Sub. Code : 1205**

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 V - TASHREEHULBADAN -UNIUG-TB -PAPER - II

Q.P.Code : 621205

(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. The length of Sartorius is equal to

(A) Biceps femoris

(B) Latissimus dorsi

(C) Spinal cord

(D) adductor longus

Sartorius کی لمبائی کتنی ہے؟

Latissimus dorsi (B)

Biceps femoris (A)

adductor longus (D)

نخاع کے برابر (C)

2. Tibia Articulate with the following

(A) To Cuboid

(B) To Calcaneus

(C) To Talus

(D) To Navicular

Tibia درج ذیل سے اتصال کرتی ہے۔

Calcaneus سے (B)

Cuboid سے (A)

Navicular سے (D)

Talus سے (C)

3. When we sit we sit through which bone

- (A) Femur bone (B) Pubis  
(C) Ischium (D) Ilium

جب ہم بیٹھتے ہیں تو کون سی ہڈی زمین سے لگتی ہے۔

- (A) فخذ (B) Pubis  
(C) Ischium (D) Ilium

4. Which type of bone is patellea?

- (A) Long bone (B) Short bone  
(C) Sessmoid bone (D) None of a bone

patellea کس قسم کی ہڈی ہے؟

- (A) لمبی ہڈی (B) چھوٹی ہڈی  
(C) سمسمانی ہڈی (D) None of a bone

5. Separates True Pelvis from false Pelvis

- (A) Arcute line (B) Pelvic brim  
(C) Iliac crest (D) None of Above

عاندہ کاذب کو عاندہ صادق سے الگ کرتا ہے۔

- (A) خط قوس (B) Pelvic brim  
(C) Iliac crest (D) None of Above

6. Is called IIIrd Trochanter?

- (A) Greater trochanter (B) Lesser trochanter  
(C) Gluteal tuberosity (D) Coronoid tubercle

طروخانہ سوم کہلاتا ہے؟

- (A) Greater trochanter (B) Lesser trochanter  
(C) Gluteal tuberosity (D) Coronoid tubercle

7. Femoral bone is commonly fractured at

- (A) Body (B) Lower border  
(C) Neck (D) Linea Aspera

عظم الفخذ کا فریکچر زیادہ تر کہاں ہوتا ہے؟

(A) جسم (B) زیرین کنارہ

(C) عنق (D) Linea Aspera پر

8. It is a branch of celiac Trunk

- (A) Ceolic trunk A (B) Vertebral A  
(C) Humeral Artery (D) Radial Artery

شریان طحالی \_\_\_\_\_ کا ایک شاخ ہے۔

(A) شریان ثلاثی (B) شریان فقری

(C) شریان عضدی (D) شریان زندگی اعلیٰ

9. Who is not part of stomach bed from the following

- (A) Spleen (B) Left Kidney  
(C) Transverse colon (D) Urinary bladder

درج ذیل میں کون سی ساخت بستر معدہ میں شامل نہیں ہے؟

(A) طحال (B) بایاں گردہ

(C) قولون مستعرض (D) مثانہ

10. It is called as police man.

- (A) Urinary bladder (B) Pelvis  
(C) Lesser Omentum (D) Pericardium

پولس مین کہلاتا ہے۔

(A) مثانہ (B) عانہ

(C) ثرب صغیر (D) لفافہ قلب

11. Which ligament of Pelvis articulates with pectine pubis

- (A) Round (B) Broad  
(C) Coronary (D) Long

حدبہ عانہ پر کون سا رباط کون اتصال کرتا ہے؟

- (A) دائروی (گول) (B) چوڑا  
(C) اکللی (D) لمبوتر

12. From the following which one mark does not found on the liver

- (A) Stomach (B) Duodenum  
(C) Colon (D) Left Kidney

درج ذیل میں کس کا نشان جگر پر نہیں ہوتا؟

- (A) معدہ (B) اثناعشری  
(C) قولون (D) بایاں گردہ

13. What is the name of foramen between greater and lesser omentum

- (A) Adductor canal (B) Inguinal canal  
(C) Epiploic (D) None

ثرب صغیر اور ثرب کبیر کے درمیان سوراخ کا کیا نام ہے؟

- (A) Adductor canal (B) Inguinal canal  
(C) Epiploic (D) None

14. Surgery will be done from which point for appendicitis

- (A) Mc burny's point (B) Murphy point  
(C) Acromion point (D) None

ورم زائدہ اطور کی صورت میں جراحی کہاں کی جائے گی۔

- (A) Mc burny's point (B) Murphy point  
(C) Acromion point (D) None

15. Bile duct opens at

(A) on Pancreas

(B) into Uterus

(C) at Spleen

(D) in Duodenum

قناة صفرا کہاں کھلتی ہے۔

- (A) بالبقراں پر  
(B) رحم میں  
(C) طحال پر  
(D) اثناء عثری میں

16. Which of the following muscle does not originates from Ischeal tubrosity.

(A) Biceps femoris

(B) Rectus femoris

(C) Semi membranosas

(D) Semitendinosuss

درج ذیل میں سے کون سا عضلہ Ischeal tubrosity سے نہیں شروع ہوتا

- (A) Biceps femoris  
(B) Rectus femoris  
(C) Semi membranosas  
(D) Semitendinosuss

17. Which of the following structure is not found at left hypochondrium

(A) Left Kidney

(B) Spleen

(C) Tail of pancreas

(D) Rectum

کون سی ساخت left hypochondrium قسم شراسف بائیں میں نہیں ملتی؟

- (A) بایاں گردہ  
(B) طحال  
(C) بانقراں کی دم  
(D) معا مستقیم

18. Femoral Artery descends from

(A) Mid inguinal ring

(B) Femoral canal

(C) Adductor canal

(D) None

شریان مخذی نیچے اترتی ہے۔

- (A) Mid inguinal ring  
(B) Femoral canal  
(C) Adductor canal  
(D) None

19. Appendices found at 11 o'clock position is called as \_\_\_\_\_

(A) Paracolic

(B) Retrocolic

(C) Mid inguinal

(D) Promontric

11 بجے کے مقام پر پائی جانے والی اعمور \_\_\_\_\_ کہلاتا ہے۔

Retrocolic (B)

Paracolic (A)

Promontric (D)

Mid inguinal (C)

20. Numbers of bone at lower limb are

(A) 62

(B) 206

(C) 101

(D) 300

زیریں بازو میں کتنی ہڈیاں ہوتی ہیں۔

206 (B)

62 (A)

300 (D)

101 (C)

\_\_\_\_\_

**[BUMS 0624]**

**Sub. Code : 1205**

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 V - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - II

Q.P.Code : 621205

(New Regulation 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.

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

1. Chemicals from notochord induce the development of

- (A) Heart
- (B) Spinal cord and neural plate
- (C) Opening of reproductive & Urinary tract
- (D) Nourishes serous membrane

۱۔ نیچے جبل الظہری (notochord) سے نکلنے والے کیمیائی مادے درج ذیل میں کس کی پرورش کا باعث ہیں۔

- (A) قلب کی
- (B) نخاع اور عصبی تخت کی
- (C) تولیدی اور بولی راستوں کو کھولتا ہے
- (D) غشاء مصلی (serous membrane) کی پرورش کرتا ہے

2. Oxygen and nutrients from mother's blood first pass through the following before entering into maternal blood.

- (A) Umbilical artery
- (B) Umbilical vein
- (C) Decidua capsularis
- (D) Intervillous space

۲۔ ماں کے خون سے نسیم اور غذائی مادے بچے تک پہنچنے سے پہلے کہاں گزرتے ہیں۔

- (A) شریان جلی
- (B) ورید جلی
- (C) الساقط المحفظة (Decidua capsularis)
- (D) ساحة بین الزغب (Intervillous space)

3. Tibia distally articulates with which of following bone

- (A) Femur bone
- (B) Fibula bone
- (C) Talus bone
- (D) Cuboid bone

۳۔ عظم ساق نیچے سرے پر کس سے اتصال ہوتی ہے۔

- (A) عظم فخذ (Fibula bone)
- (B) عظم قصبة الصغریٰ (Fibula bone)
- (C) عظم الکاحل (Talus bone)
- (D) عظم مکعبہ (Cuboid bone)

4. Which of the following is heavier and strong in females

- (A) Pelvic bone
- (B) Sacrum bone
- (C) Fibula bone
- (D) (A) and (B)

۴۔ درج ذیل میں خواتین میں کون سی ہڈیاں مضبوط اور موٹی ہوتی ہیں۔

- (A) عظم العانہ (Pelvic bone)
- (B) عظم الحجر (Sacrum bone)
- (C) عظم قصبة الصغریٰ (Fibula bone)
- (D) (A) اور (B)



5. During expiration the diaphragm

- (A) Contracts and flattens (B) relaxes and flattens  
(C) Nor contracts nor relaxes (D) Relaxes to form a dome

۵۔ Expiration کے دوران دیا فرغما کس حال میں ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) سکڑتا ہے اور چپٹا ہو جاتا ہے (B) ڈھیلا پڑ جاتا ہے اور چپٹا ہو جاتا ہے  
(C) نہ تو سکڑتا ہے نہ ہی پھیلتا ہے (D) ٹھیلا ہو کر گنبد نما ہو جاتا ہے

6. Which of the following is the medial muscle of the thigh

- (A) Semimembranosus (B) Pectoralis major  
(C) Trapezius muscle (D) None of the above

۶۔ درج ذیل میں سے کون سا عضلہ ران میں انسی (medial) ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) عضلہ نصف الغشائی (B) عضلہ صدریہ کبیرہ  
(C) عضلہ مربع مخرفہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

7. Which of following muscles originate from ischium and act upon femur.

- (A) Semimembranosus and biceps femoris  
(B) triceps brachii  
(C) Gluteus major and minor  
(D) None of the above

۷۔ درج ذیل میں سے کون سا عضلہ عظم الورک پر مشترکہ طور پر مبداء پاتے ہیں اور فخذ پر اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں۔

- (A) عضلہ نصف الغشاء اور ذوالراسین فخذی (B) عضلہ ثلاثہ الرؤس  
(C) عضلہ الوی کبیرہ وصغیرہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

8. The spleen

- (A) Where platelets are stored  
(B) Where aged RBCs are phagocytized  
(C) Where blood platelets are phagocytised  
(D) All of the above are correct

۸۔ طحال کی اہمیت۔

- (A) خون کے دموی لوجین کا اجتماع (B) جہاں عمر رسیدہ RBC کو کھالیا جاتا ہے  
(C) جہاں دموی لوجین کو کھالیا جاتا ہے (D) اوپر کے تمام صحیح ہیں

9. Which anatomical part of stomach is nearest to oesophagus

- (A) Body of stomach (B) Pylorus of stomach  
(C) Fundus of stomach (D) Cardia

۹۔ معدہ کا کون سا تشریحی حصہ مری سے قریب تر ہوتا ہے۔

- (A) جسم معدہ (B) بواب المعدہ (Pylorus of stomach)  
(C) قاع المعدہ (Fundus of stomach) (D) الفواد (Cardia)

10. The trigone is a landmark in the urinary bladder is a triangular area bounded by

- (A) The orifice of the ejaculatory duct and urethra  
(B) The internal urethral orifice and the inferior border of detrusor muscle  
(C) The urethra and internal urethral orifice  
(D) Top of the fundus and urethral orifice

۱۰۔ Trigone جو کہ مثانہ کا ایک اہم حصہ ہے جو کہ ایک مثلث نما علاقہ ہے جس کے حدود حسب ذیل ہیں۔

- (A) The orifice of the ejaculatory duct and urethra  
(B) The internal urethral orifice and the inferior border of destrusor muscle  
(C) The urethra and internal urethral orifice  
(D) Top of the fundus and urethral orifice

11. The dense irregular connective tissue that covers testes and extends inwards in the testes to subdivide testes into lobule is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Tunica albuginea (B) Tunica vaginalis  
(C) Raphe (D) Rete testes

۱۱۔ گھنی اور ناہموار اتصالی بافت جو کہ فوتوں کو گھیرتی ہے اور اندرون پھیل کر فوطوں لوٹھڑوں (فصوص) میں تقسیم کرتی ہے، \_\_\_\_\_ ہے۔

- (A) Tunica albuginea (B) Tunica vaginalis  
(C) Raphe (D) Rete testes

12. Anatomical position of umbilicus is

- (A) L3-L4 (B) L1-L2  
(C) L4-L5 (D) L2-L3

۱۲۔ ناف کا مقام وقوع کہاں ہوتا ہے۔

- L1-L2 (B) L3-L4 (A)  
L2-L3 (D) L4-L5 (C)

13. Most preferred position for appendicectomy

- (A) Mc Burney's incision (B) Kochers incision  
(C) Gridiron incision (D) Bilateral hernia

۱۳۔ ورم زائدہ اعور کو کاٹ کر نکالنے کا سب سے بہتر مقام۔

- Kochers incision (B) Mc Burney's incision (A)  
Bilateral hernia (D) Gridiron incision (C)

14. Policeman of the abdomen

- (A) Lesser omentum (B) Mesentry  
(C) Rectus abdominis (D) None of the above

۱۴۔ پیٹ کا سپاہی ہے۔

- Mesentry (B) ثرب صغیر (A)  
درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں (D) عضلہ مستقیمہ بطنیہ (C)

15. Angle of His is found at

- (A) Cardiac orifice (B) Cardiac notch  
(C) Pyloric notch (D) Pyloric antrum

۱۵۔ Angle of His کہاں ہوتا ہے۔

- Cardiac notch (B) Cardiac orifice (A)  
Pyloric antrum (D) Pyloric notch (C)

16. While sitting which bone rests upon earth

- (A) Femur bone (B) Lumbar vertebra-5  
(C) Sacrum (D) None of the above

۱۶۔ بیٹھنے کے دوران زمین پر کون سی ہڈی ٹکی ہوتی ہے

- (A) عظم فخذ (B) قطنی مہرہ نمبر ۵  
(C) عظم العجز (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

17. Its a C-shaped organ

- (A) Rectum (B) Duodenum  
(C) pancreas (D) None of the above

۱۷۔ C- شکل کا عضو ہے

- (A) معاء مستقیم (B) اثنا عشری  
(C) بانقرا س (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

18. Does not contribute to form stomach bed

- (A) Pancreas (B) Transverse colon  
(C) Spleen (D) Heart

۱۸۔ فرش معدہ میں شامل نہیں ہے۔

- (A) بانقرا س (B) قولون مستعرض  
(C) طحال (D) قلب

19. Its a longitudinal muscle

- (A) Internal abdominis oblique (B) External oblique abdominis  
(C) Psoas muscle (D) None of the above

۱۹۔ طولی عضلہ ہے۔

- (A) عضلہ مستعرضہ بطنیہ داخلہ (B) عضلہ مستعرضہ بطنیہ خارجہ  
(C) عضلہ قطنیہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں

20. Converts greater sciatic notch into foramen

- (A) Sacrotubrous ligament (B) Gluteus maximus  
(C) Pectoralis minor (D) None of the above

۲۰۔ ثلمہ عرق النساء کو سوراخ میں تبدیل کرتا ہے۔

- (A) عجزی گرہی رباط (B) عضلہ الویہ کبیرہ  
(C) عضلہ صدریہ صغیرہ (D) درج بالا میں سے کوئی نہیں
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**[BUMS 0125]**

**Sub. Code : 1205**

**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 – V – TASHREEHUL BADAN – PAPER II**

**(ANATOMY – PAPER II) UNIUG-TB**

**Q.P. Code : 621205**

**(New Regulation)**

**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.**

**I. Choose the correct answer : (20 × 1 = 20)**

1. Foot drop is due to  
(A) Femoral nerve (B) Common peroneal nerve  
(C) Obturator nerve (D) Sciatic nerve
2. The muscles forming the floor of femoral triangle are all except  
(A) Pectineus (B) Adductor longus  
(C) Sartorius (D) Iliopsoas
3. Haversian system is seen in  
(A) Compact bone (B) Cancellous bone  
(C) Teeth (D) Nail
4. The bone devoid of muscle attachment  
(A) Patella (B) Scaphoid  
(C) Talus (D) Cuboid
5. The strongest ligament of the body is  
(A) Inguinal ligament (B) Lacunar ligament  
(C) Ligamentum flavum (D) Iliofemoral ligament
6. Abdominal aorta bifurcates at the level of  
(A) L1 (B) L2  
(C) L3 (D) L4
7. Capacity of stomach of new born is  
(A) 10 ml (B) 30 ml  
(C) 50 ml (D) 100 ml

8. Following structure does not form the portal triad
  - (A) Portal vein
  - (B) Hepatic vein
  - (C) Bile duct
  - (D) Hepatic artery
9. Bed of stomach does not contain
  - (A) Left kidney
  - (B) Left suprarenal
  - (C) Spleen
  - (D) Transverse mesocolon
10. Which of the following about Meckel's diverticulum is false
  - (A) Present in 2% of the population
  - (B) Occurs at 3 feet from the ileocolic junction
  - (C) Possesses all 3 coats of intestinal wall
  - (D) Arises from the mesenteric border of ileum
11. Hartman's pouch arises from
  - (A) Cystic duct dilation
  - (B) Protrusion beyond the liver
  - (C) Left lateral border of the neck
  - (D) Right lateral border of the neck
12. Most commonly used donor nerve in nerve grafting is
  - (A) Medial popliteal
  - (B) Posterior interosseus
  - (C) Great auricular
  - (D) Sural
13. Intramuscular injections in upper and lateral quadrant of gluteal region are given in
  - (A) Glutei maximus and minimus
  - (B) Gluteus medius
  - (C) Glutei maximus and erector spinae
  - (D) Gluteus maximus
14. Which muscle is called peripheral heart?
  - (A) Soleus
  - (B) Plantaris
  - (C) Gastrocnemius
  - (D) Sartorius
15. Regarding stability of knee joint, which of following factors is most important
  - (A) The shape of articulating surfaces
  - (B) The semilunar cartilages
  - (C) The cruciate ligaments
  - (D) The tone of muscle acting on joint, especially Quadriceps femoris

16. Types of joints
- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Hip joint                   | (i) Saddle joint           |
| (b) Ankle joint                 | (ii) Ball and socket joint |
| (c) Inferior tibiofibular joint | (iii) Syndesmosis          |
| (d) Calcaneocuboid joint        | (iv) Hinge joint           |
| (A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii      | (B) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i |
| (C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii      | (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i |
17. Which is the most important landmark for distinguishing inguinal from femoral hernia?
- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Superficial inguinal ring | (B) Public tubercle   |
| (C) Midinguinal point         | (D) Inguinal ligament |
18. What forms the lobe of the kidney?
- |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|
| (A) Two renal pyramids with intervening renal column |
| (B) Two renal columns with intervening pyramid       |
| (C) A renal pyramid with the cortex overlying it     |
| (D) Two renal columns plus the adjoining cortex      |
19. لفافى is known as
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| (A) Duodenum | (B) Jejunum |
| (C) Ileum    | (D) Colon   |
20. مفصل كعب is known as
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Elbow joint | (B) Hip joint   |
| (C) Knee joint  | (D) Ankle joint |
-



**[BUMS 0325]**

**Sub. Code : 1205**

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

KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

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

MARCH 2025

PAPER V - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - II

Q.P.Code : 621205

(New Regulation 2022)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

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

1. The free lower border of posterior wall of rectus sheath is called :  
(A) Falx inguinalis (B) Arcuate line  
(C) Linea semilunaris (D) Linea alba
2. Cremaster muscle is a part and parcel of \_\_\_\_\_ muscle  
(A) External oblique (B) Internal oblique  
(C) Transversus abdominis (D) Pyramidalis
3. Inferior mesenteric vein opens into:  
(A) Portal vein (B) Inferior vena cava  
(C) Splenic vein (D) Superior mesenteric vein
4. The arrangement of structures in the Hilus of Kidney from before backwards is:  
(A) Pelvis, vein & artery (B) Vein, pelvis & artery  
(C) Vein, artery & pelvis (D) Artery, vein & pelvis
5. The arterial supply of the Uterus is by :  
(A) Uterine artery (B) Superior renal artery  
(C) Internal pudendal (D) Middle rectal

6. The medial surface of Tibia gives insertion to all, Except :  
 (A) Sartorius (B) Gracilis  
 (C) Semitendinosus (D) Soleus
7. The sartorius muscle is also called as :  
 (A) Tailor's muscle (B) Gracilis muscle  
 (C) Beauty muscle (D) Flexor muscle
8. Visceral peritonium is derived from :  
 (A) Somatic mesoderm (B) Splanchnic mesodium  
 (C) Neural crest (D) Endoderm
9. Saphenous nerve is a branch of :  
 (A) Femoral nerve  
 (B) Sciatic nerve  
 (C) Obturator nerve  
 (D) Arises directly from lumbar plexus
10. The normal shape of Stomach in erect posture :  
 (A) Staghorn (B) 'J' shaped  
 (C) Hour glass (D) None of the above
11. The muscles forming the floor of the triangle are all, Except :  
 (A) Pectineus (B) Adductor longus  
 (C) Sartorius (D) Iliopsoas
12. The contents of adductor canal are all, Except :  
 (A) Femoral vessels (B) Nerve to vastus medialis  
 (C) Obturator nerve (D) Saphenous
13. The abdominal Part of Oesophagus enters the abdomen through oesophageal opening of diaphragm at the level of  
 (A) T10 Vertebra (B) T9 Vertebra  
 (C) T11 Vertebra (D) T8 Vertebra

14. The Bare area of Liver is located on \_\_\_\_\_ surface of Liver.  
(A) Inferior (B) Anterior  
(C) Posterosuperior (D) Superior
15. The policeman to the abdomen is :  
(A) Peritoneum (B) Taenia coli  
(C) Appendice epiplocae (D) Omentum
16. Langerhan's cells are seen in :  
(A) Skin (B) Pancreas  
(C) Giant cell tumour (D) Granuloma (epitheloid)
17. Appendicular artery is a branch of :  
(A) Anterior caecal artery (B) Superior ileocaecal artery  
(C) Inferior ileocaecal artery (D) None of the above
18. The inferior mesenteric vein enters the Portal vein by :  
(A) Joining the superior mesenteric vein  
(B) Joining the splenic vein  
(C) Directly entering the portal vein  
(D) Joining the left branch of portal vein
19. Suprarenal gland is supplied by all Except :  
(A) Renal artery (B) Abdominal aorta  
(C) Superior phrenic artery (D) Inferior phrenic artery
20. The spleen is in relation with following viscera Except :  
(A) Pancreas (B) Kidney  
(C) Suprarenal (D) Left colic flexure
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**[BUMS 0725]**

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KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

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

JULY 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)

PAPER V - TASHREEHUL BADAN - UNIUG - TB - ANATOMY - PAPER - II

Q.P.Code : 621205

(New Regulation 2022)

Time : 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 marks

Answer All questions.

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

1. The cremaster muscle is derived from which of the following muscles?  
(A) Rectus abdominis (B) External oblique  
(C) Transversus abdominis (D) Internal oblique
2. The levator ani muscle is composed of all the following Except :  
(A) Pubococcygeus (B) Iliococcygeus  
(C) Coccygeus (D) Puborectalis
3. The sacrum is formed by the fusion of how many vertebrae?  
(A) 3 (B) 4  
(C) 6 (D) 5
4. The sacroiliac joint is classified as what type of joint?  
(A) Synchondrosis (B) Syndesmosis  
(C) Synovial joint (D) Symphysis
5. Which of the following structures is NOT a part of the male pelvic viscera?  
(A) Prostate gland (B) Seminal vesicles  
(C) Vas deferens (D) Uterus

6. The longest and strongest bone in the human body is :  
 (A) Tibia (B) Fibula  
 (C) Femur (D) Humerus
7. The deep inguinal ring is located in which structure?  
 (A) External oblique (B) Internal oblique  
 (C) Transversalis fascia (D) Rectus sheath
8. The acetabulum is formed by which three bones?  
 (A) Ilium, ischium pubis (B) Femur, tibia, fibula  
 (C) Sacrum, coccyx, ilium (D) Talus, calcaneus, navicular
9. The abdominal part of the oesophagus is approximately how long?  
 (A) 1 cm (B) 2 cm  
 (C) 3 cm (D) 4 cm
10. The boundaries of the ischioanal fossa Include all, Except:  
 (A) Levator ani (B) Obturator internus  
 (C) Gluteus maximus (D) Sacrotuberous ligament
11. The femoral triangle is located in which region of the thigh?  
 (A) Anterior (B) Medial  
 (C) Lateral (D) Posterior
12. The adductor canal is also known as :  
 (A) Hunter's canal (B) Hesselbach's canal  
 (C) Guyon's canal (D) Alcock's canal
13. Which of the following structures forms the superolateral boundary of the popliteal fossa?  
 (A) Semimembranosus (B) Semitendinosus  
 (C) Biceps femoris (D) Gastrocnemius

14. The superior epigastric artery is a branch of which artery?  
(A) External iliac artery (B) Internal thoracic artery  
(C) Femoral artery (D) Aorta
15. The mesentery of the large intestine is known as :  
(A) Mesocolon (B) Omentum  
(C) Peritoneum (D) Ligamentum
16. The duodenum is a part of which section of the gastrointestinal tract?  
(A) Foregut (B) Midgut  
(C) Hindgut (D) Rectum
17. The blood supply of the jejunum is derived from which artery?  
(A) Celiac trunk (B) Inferior mesenteric artery  
(C) Superior mesenteric artery (D) Common hepatic artery
18. The portal vein is formed by the union of which two major veins?  
(A) Superior mesenteric vein and splenic vein  
(B) Inferior mesenteric vein and splenic vein  
(C) Superior mesenteric vein and inferior mesenteric vein  
(D) Splenic vein and gastric vein
19. Which of the following structures is NOT a part of extrahepatic biliary apparatus?  
(A) Gallbladder (B) Common hepatic duct  
(C) Intrahepatic bile duct (D) Common bile duct
20. The spleen is related to which of the following ribs?  
(A) 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> ribs (B) 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> ribs  
(C) 9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> ribs (D) 10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> ribs
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**Sub. Code : 1205**

# KAMIL-E-TIB WA JARAHAT

OCTOBER 2025 (SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM)

Q.P.Code : 621205

Maximum : 20 marks

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

1. The cremaster muscle is a derivative of which muscle?  
(A) Internal oblique muscle (B) External oblique muscle  
(C) Rectus abdominis muscle (D) Transversus abdominis muscle
2. The ischiorectal fossa is located between:  
(A) Obturator internus and levator ani  
(B) Coccygeus and piriformis  
(C) Pubic symphysis and sacrum  
(D) Sacrotuberous and sacrospinous ligaments
3. The coccyx is formed by the fusion of how many vertebrae?  
(A) 2-3 (B) 3-4  
(C) 4-5 (D) 5-6
4. What is the functional unit of the kidney?  
(A) Nephron (B) Glomerulus  
(C) Renal pyramid (D) Renal cortex
5. The external female genitalia is collectively known as the:  
(A) Cervix (B) Vulva  
(C) Perineum (D) Vestibule

6. The tibia articulates with which of the following bones at the knee joint?
- (A) Femur and fibula (B) Patella and fibula  
(C) Femur and talus (D) Femur and patella
7. What forms the roof of the inguinal canal?
- (A) External oblique aponeurosis  
(B) Inguinal ligament  
(C) Internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscles  
(D) Transversalis fascia
8. The knee joint contains which type of cartilage in its menisci?
- (A) Hyaline cartilage (B) Elastic cartilage  
(C) Fibrocartilage (D) Articular cartilage
9. The abdominal part of the esophagus is approximately how long?
- (A) 1 cm (B) 2 cm  
(C) 3 cm (D) 4 cm
10. Which of the following is NOT a part of the stomach?
- (A) Fundus (B) Body  
(C) Pylorus (D) Duodenum
11. Which of the following is NOT a boundary of the femoral triangle?
- (A) Inguinal ligament (B) Sartorius  
(C) Adductor longus (D) Rectus femoris
12. The contents of adductor canal are all, Except
- (A) Femoral vessels (B) Nerve to vastus medialis  
(C) Obturator nerve (D) Saphenous nerve
13. The floor of the popliteal fossa is formed by all of the following except:
- (A) Popliteal surface of femur (B) Capsule of knee joint  
(C) Popliteal artery (D) Popliteus muscle



14. Which structure carries oxygenated blood to the liver?
- (A) Portal vein (B) Hepatic artery  
(C) Inferior vena cava (D) Hepatic vein
15. Which of the following statements about the greater omentum is TRUE?
- (A) It is attached to the lesser curvature of the stomach  
(B) It is a double-layered fold of peritoneum  
(C) It contains the portal triad  
(D) It extends from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the liver
16. The pancreas is located in which abdominal region?
- (A) Right hypochondrium  
(B) Left hypochondrium  
(C) Epigastric and left hypochondrium  
(D) Umbilical
17. The jejunum is suspended from the posterior abdominal wall by which structure?
- (A) Greater omentum (B) Lesser omentum  
(C) Mesocolon (D) Mesentery
18. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the portal vein?
- (A) Splenic vein (B) Superior mesenteric vein  
(C) Inferior vena cava (D) Left gastric vein
19. Which of the following structures is NOT a part of the extrahepatic biliary apparatus?
- (A) Gall bladder (B) Common hepatic duct  
(C) Intrahepatic bile ducts (D) Common bile duct
20. Which ligament connects the spleen to the stomach?
- (A) Splenorenal ligament (B) Gastrosplenic ligament  
(C) Falciform ligament (D) Hepatogastric ligament