1 which of the following statements is/are true regarding the 3 rd cranial nerve	nuclei. ———
a- The oculomotor nucleus is situated in the central grey matter.	D
b- The fibers from the oculomotor nucleus pass through the red nucleus.	
c- The oculomotor nucleus lies just posterior to the medial longitudinal fasi	culus.
d- All of the above	
2 which of the following is NOT gray matter of the brain.	
a) Corpus callosum	
b) Cerebellar cortex.	Ι Λ
c) Mammillary bodies.	^
d) Basal ganglia	
3 the basilar artery ends by dividing into:	
a) Two middle cerebral arteries.	
b) Two anterior cerebral arteries.	
c) Two posterior cerebral arteries.	
d) Posterior communicating and ant. Choroid.	
4 Prosopagnosia (difficulty in recognizing faces) is due to injury of:	
a) Parietal lobe.	
b) Occipital lobe	C
c) Temporal lobe	
d) Frontal lobe.	
5 the spinal cord is supplied by following arteries except:	
a) Anterior spinal.	D
b) Posterior intercostal	0
c) Posterior spinal.	
d) Internal carotid	
6 select the correct pairing:	
a) Stylopharyngeus -pharyngeal plexus.	В
b) Palatopharyngeus-pharyngeal plexus	D
c) Palatoglossus-hypoglossal neve.	
d) Levator palate-glossopharyngeal nerve.	
7 the visual area is found around which sulcus.	
a) Parieto-occipital b). Callosal.	
c). Calcarine. D). None of the above.	
8 the nasal septum consists of: a) The maxilla.	
-,	
b) The Sphenoid and ethmoid bones.c) The vomer and ethmoid bones	
,	
d) The vomer and palatine bones.9 which structure is not present in the carotid sheath.	
a) Internal jugular vein.	
b) External jugular vein	
c) Internal carotid artery.	В
d) Hypoglossal nerve.	
10 which muscle abducts the vocal cords:	
a) Cricothyroid.	
b) Oblique arytenoid.	
c) Posterior cricoarytenoid	
d) Lateral cricoarytenoid.	
.,,,	

a) Lacrimal.	OT supply skin of the upper eyelid: b). Supraorbital.	C
c). Infraorbital	d). Infratrochlear.	
e). Supratrochlear.	a). Illiatiochical.	
	scle develops from which pharyngeal arch?	
A. First		
B. Second		
C. Third		B
D. Fourth		
L3 Smooth part of right	atrium is formed by which of the following?	
A. Right half of the pr	rimitive atrium	
B. Right horn of Sinus	s venosus	D
C. Right half of the at	rioventricular septum	B
D. Interatrial septum		
L4 Which of the followir	ng is a characteristic feature of the 'primary	villi' during the
early stages of placent	tal development?	
a) They consist of only	y cytotrophoblast cells and are devoid of sync	cytiotrophoblast.
	d of a core of mesodermal tissue covered by s	syncytiotrophoblast
and cytotrophoblas		of the second
trimester.	ional in nutrient and gas exchange by the end	ror the second
d) They develop from t	the cytotrophoblast layer and contain a core	of fetal blood
vessels		
5. Which of the followi	ing structures is NOT a component of the bra	achial plexus?
١. ٢		
) Suprascapular nerve		
		Г
) Thoracodorsal nerve		
) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve	ve of the forearm	
o) Thoracodorsal nerve i) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous ner	ve of the forearm cle' is unique because it:	
o) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous nerv . 6. The 'omohyoid musc		
o) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous nerv . 6. The 'omohyoid musc) Has two muscle bellies	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon	
 o) Thoracodorsal nerve o) Axillary nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve o.6. The 'omohyoid musc o) Has two muscle bellies o) Originates from the steep 	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum	
) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous nerve .6. The 'omohyoid musc) Has two muscle bellies) Originates from the str) Is innervated by the tr 	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve	
) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous nerge 6. The 'omohyoid musc) Has two muscle bellies o) Originates from the steel) Is innervated by the tri l) Acts as a flexor of the 	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve	A
n) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve l) Lateral cutaneous nerve 16. The 'omohyoid musco 1) Has two muscle bellies 1) Originates from the sta 1) Is innervated by the tra 1) Acts as a flexor of the 17. The 'foramen of Vesa	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head	A
) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve) Lateral cutaneous nerve 6. The 'omohyoid musc) Has two muscle bellies) Originates from the st) Is innervated by the tri) Acts as a flexor of the 7. The 'foramen of Vesa) Ethmoid bone	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head	A sich bone?
) Thoracodorsal nerve) Axillary nerve) Lateral cutaneous nerge 6. The 'omohyoid musc) Has two muscle bellies) Originates from the str) Is innervated by the tri) Acts as a flexor of the 7. The 'foramen of Vesa) Ethmoid bone) Sphenoid bone) Temporal bone	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head	A
n) Thoracodorsal nerve Axillary nerve Lateral cutaneous nerve G. The 'omohyoid musc Originates from the st Is innervated by the tri Acts as a flexor of the Tehmoid bone Sphenoid bone Temporal bone Occipital bone	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh	A sich bone?
n) Thoracodorsal nerve Axillary nerve Lateral cutaneous nerve The 'omohyoid musc Has two muscle bellies Originates from the st Is innervated by the tr Acts as a flexor of the The 'foramen of Vesa Ethmoid bone Sphenoid bone Temporal bone Coccipital bone Mich artery primar	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh	A sich bone?
n) Thoracodorsal nerve n) Axillary nerve n) Lateral cutaneous nerve n) Lateral cutaneous nerve n) Has two muscle bellies n) Originates from the strictly Is innervated by the trictly Acts as a flexor of the n) Ethmoid bone n) Ethmoid bone n) Sphenoid bone n) Temporal bone n) Occipital bone n) Occipital bone n) Occipital bone n) Mhich artery primar oranch of the femoral are	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh	A sich bone?
h) Thoracodorsal nerve h) Axillary nerve h) Lateral cutaneous nerve h) Lateral cutaneous nerve h) Has two muscle bellies h) Originates from the ste h) Acts as a flexor of the h) Acts as a flexor of the h) Ethmoid bone h) Sphenoid bone h) Temporal bone h) Occipital bone h) Occipital bone h) Occipital bone h) Mich artery primar h branch of the femoral ar	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of th rtery? Inflex artery	A sich bone?
h) Thoracodorsal nerve h) Axillary nerve h) Lateral cutaneous nerve h) Lateral cutaneous nerve h) Has two muscle bellies h) Originates from the strictly Is innervated by the trictly Acts as a flexor of the h) Acts as a flexor of the h) Ethmoid bone h) Ethmoid bone h) Sphenoid bone h) Temporal bone h) Occipital bone h) Occipital bone h) Occipital bone h) Mich artery primarioranch of the femoral are h) Lateral femoral circum h) Deep artery of the thigh	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of th rtery? Inflex artery	A sich bone?
n) Thoracodorsal nerve n) Axillary nerve n) Lateral cutaneous nerve n) Lateral cutaneous nerve n) Has two muscle bellies n) Originates from the str n) Is innervated by the tr n) Acts as a flexor of the n, The 'foramen of Vesa n) Ethmoid bone n) Sphenoid bone n) Sphenoid bone n) Temporal bone n) Occipital bone n) Occipital bone n) Acts as a flexor of the tr n) Lateral femoral circum n) Lateral femoral circum n) Deep artery of the this n) Obturator artery	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of the rtery? Inflex artery Inflex of the profunda femoris	A sich bone?
b) Thoracodorsal nerve c) Axillary nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve e) Has two muscle bellies e) Originates from the ste e) Is innervated by the tri d) Acts as a flexor of the e) Ethmoid bone e) Sphenoid bone e) Temporal bone e) Temporal bone e) Occipital bone e) Occipital bone e) Deep artery primar e) Lateral femoral circum e) Deep artery of the this e) Obturator artery d) Superior gluteal artery	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of the rtery? Inflex artery gh (profunda femoris)	A sich bone?
b) Thoracodorsal nerve c) Axillary nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Has two muscle bellies d) Originates from the street d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Ethmoid bone d) Sphenoid bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Deep artery primar oranch of the femoral are d) Lateral femoral circum d) Deep artery of the this d) Obturator artery d) Superior gluteal artery d) Superior gluteal artery d) The 'trigonum' of the	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of the rtery? Inflex artery Inflex artery Inflex definition found femoris Inflex definition found femorial f	A sich bone?
a) Has two muscle bellies b) Originates from the sta c) Is innervated by the tri d) Acts as a flexor of the L7. The 'foramen of Vesa a) Ethmoid bone b) Sphenoid bone c) Temporal bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone L8. Which artery primare branch of the femoral are a) Lateral femoral circum b) Deep artery of the this c) Obturator artery d) Superior gluteal artery d) Superior gluteal artery L9. The 'trigonum' of the	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of th rtery? Inflex artery gh (profunda femoris) y e bladder refers to: reters enter the bladder	A sich bone?
c) Thoracodorsal nerve c) Axillary nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Has two muscle bellies d) Originates from the street d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Ethmoid bone d) Sphenoid bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Deep artery primare oranch of the femoral are d) Lateral femoral circum d) Deep artery of the thig d) Superior gluteal artery d) Superior gluteal artery d) The 'trigonum' of the d) The area where the ur d) The triangular region of	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of the rtery? Inflex artery gh (profunda femoris) y e bladder refers to: reters enter the bladder on the posterior wall of the bladder	A sich bone? B See thigh and is a
c) Thoracodorsal nerve c) Axillary nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Lateral cutaneous nerve d) Has two muscle bellies d) Originates from the street d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Acts as a flexor of the d) Ethmoid bone d) Sphenoid bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Occipital bone d) Deep artery primare oranch of the femoral are d) Lateral femoral circum d) Deep artery of the thig d) Superior gluteal artery d) Superior gluteal artery d) The 'trigonum' of the d) The area where the ur d) The triangular region of	cle' is unique because it: s connected by an intermediate tendon ternum rigeminal nerve head alius' is an anatomical variation found in wh rily supplies blood to the medial aspect of th rtery? Inflex artery gh (profunda femoris) y e bladder refers to: reters enter the bladder	A sich bone?

20. The 'anterior cerebra a) Medial surfaces of the		_
b) Lateral surfaces of the		Α
c) Inferior aspects of the	·	
d) The cerebellum		
	us' is involved in the innervation of which cranial nerves?	
a) CN V, CN VII	b) CN IX, CN X	
c) CN XI, CN XII	d) CN III, CN IV	B
•	omplained of inability to extend his wrist on a	
	ng a party the previous night. He had spent the	
	s arm hanging by the side. Which nerve is	
probably involved?	5 5 7	
a). Median nerve	b). Radial nerve	B
c). Ulnar nerve	d). Axillary nerve	
•	known case of hypertension and diabetes mellitus,	
	garette smoking suddenly collapses at work. On	
	d to have right hemiparesis, left gaze preference	
•	s diagnosed with an acute ischaemic stroke. The	
•	related due to the involvement of which of the	
ollowing arteries?		
A) Anterior cerebral	artery	
B) Middle cerebral a	•	B
C) Posterior cerebra	•	
•	•	
D) Anterior choroida	al artery	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old womai	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles:	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman etanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of is penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following it came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman etanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and	al artery n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman setanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of ipenetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of by umbar puncture to evaluate the	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog	al artery In is unable to open her mouth jaw because of I penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not I because of the paralysis of which of the following It came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever I was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal I by umbar puncture to evaluate the I gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is:	В
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) BetweenT-12 an	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of is penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal is by umbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman setanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS piochemical and cytolog A) BetweenT-12 an B) Between L -1 and	n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following of the paralysis of which of the following of was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: and L-I vertebrae of L-2 vertebrae	B
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman setanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and	n is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following of the paralysis of which of the following discovered was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the price of the paralysis of Meningitis. The ideal of the paralysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: and L-I vertebrae of L-2 vertebrae of L-3 vertebrae	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of a penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever downs diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the following special analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae down the complaints of headache, fever downs diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the complaints of the complaints of the following special analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae downs de L-I vertebrae de L-I verte	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and	al artery In is unable to open her mouth jaw because of It penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not It because of the paralysis of which of the following It came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever It was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal Is by umbar puncture to evaluate the Isical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: It d L-I vertebrae It L-3 vertebrae It L-4 vertebrae It L-5 vertebrae It L-6 vertebrae It L-7 vertebrae It L-7 vertebrae It L-8 vertebrae It L-9 vertebrae It L-9 vertebrae It L-9 vertebrae It L-9 vertebrae	
D) Anterior choroidal 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a table to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and adouble vision during cling double vision during cling	In is unable to open her mouth jaw because of a penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following of the paralysis of which of the following of the was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the pumbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: and L-I vertebrae of L-2 vertebrae of L-3 vertebrae of L-4 vertebrae of L-5 vertebrae of L-6 vertebrae of L-7 vertebrae of L-7 vertebrae of L-8 vertebrae of L-8 vertebrae of L-9 vert	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between L-1 and B) Between L-2 and C) Between L-3 and D) Between L-3 and adouble vision during clim	al artery In is unable to open her mouth jaw because of penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following In the came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever downs diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of the pumbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: Ind L-I vertebrae down L-2 vertebrae down L-3 vertebrae down L-4	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and C) Between L-3 and double vision during clim normal without any chais shown a thrombosis imr	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of in penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever did was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of by umbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae did L-2 vertebrae did L-3 vertebrae did L-4 vertebrae an has presented with complaints of headache and mbing staircase. On examination her pupil was nge in the light reflex. Her MRI scan of brain had mediately posterior to the internal carotid artery within the	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and D) Between L-3 and adouble vision during clim normal without any chair shown a thrombosis immenlarged cavernous sinu	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of in penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of by umbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae d L-2 vertebrae d L-3 vertebrae d L-4 vertebrae an has presented with complaints of headache and mbing staircase. On examination her pupil was nge in the light reflex. Her MRI scan of brain had mediately posterior to the internal carotid artery within the is. Which one of the following nerves	
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and D) Between L-3 and adouble vision during clim normal without any chair shown a thrombosis immenlarged cavernous sinu	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of in penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of by umbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae d L-2 vertebrae d L-3 vertebrae d L-4 vertebrae an has presented with complaints of headache and mbing staircase. On examination her pupil was nge in the light reflex. Her MRI scan of brain had mediately posterior to the internal carotid artery within the is. Which one of the following nerves	D
D) Anterior choroida 24 A 64-year old woman tetanus resulting from a able to open her mouth muscles: A) Medial pterygoid B) Lateral pterygoid C) Masseter D) Temporalis 25 A 40 year old patien and stiffness in neck and site for withdrawal of CS biochemical and cytolog A) Between T-12 an B) Between L-1 and C) Between L-2 and D) Between L-3 and adouble vision during clim normal without any chair shown a thrombosis imr	al artery in is unable to open her mouth jaw because of in penetrating wound from a rusty nail. She is not because of the paralysis of which of the following at came to OPDwith complaints of headache, fever d was diagnosed as a case of Meningitis. The ideal of by umbar puncture to evaluate the gical analysis of Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) is: ad L-I vertebrae d L-2 vertebrae d L-3 vertebrae d L-4 vertebrae an has presented with complaints of headache and mbing staircase. On examination her pupil was nge in the light reflex. Her MRI scan of brain had mediately posterior to the internal carotid artery within the is. Which one of the following nerves	

27 A seven months old baby was diagnosed with hypoparathyroidism. Lack of differentiation of which pharyngeal pouches may be responsible for this anomaly?	
A) First and second pouchesB) Second and third pouchesC) Third and fourth pouchesD) Fourth and fifth pouches	С
28 All of the following are intrinsic muscles of the larynx EXCEPT A. Cricothyroid B. Thyrohyoid. C. Thyroepiglotticus D. Thyroarytenoid	В
29 Which nerve supplies fibrous pericardium?A. VagusB. PhrenicC. SympatheticD. Intercostal	В
30 Which of the following structures is primarily responsible for the production of Cerebrospinal fluid A. Arachnoid villi	f
B. Choroid plexusC. Subarachnoid spaceD. Ependymal cells in the cerebral cortex	В
31. The circumvallate papillae of the tongue are innervated bya) Lingual nerveb) Chorda Tympani nervec) Internal Laryngeal nerve	D
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve 32. The fibrous ring that forms the base of the heart and provides attachment for heart valves is called the: a) Annulus fibrosis	the
b) Fibrous pericardium c) Coronary sinus d) Aortic ring	Α
33. The anatomical landmark known as the 'sphenopalatine foramen' is found in which bone? a) Maxilla	
b) Sphenoid c) Ethmoid d) Palatine	В
34. The parietal pleura is innervated by which of the following nerves? a) Vagus nerve	
b) Phrenic nerve c) Intercostal nerves d) Thoracodorsal nerve	С

35. The 'nucleus pulposus' is a co	mponent of which structure?	
a) Intervertebral disb) Vertebral bodyc) Annulus fibrosusd) Ligamentum flavum		A
36. Which of the following ligame of the knee? a) Anterior cruciate ligament	ents is part of the medial collateral ligament co	mplex
b) Posterior cruciate ligament c) Tibial collateral ligament d) Patellar ligament		С
	ippo-campus' is part of which brain region?	
a) Limbic systemb) Occipital lobec) Cerebellumd) Brainstem		Α
	rminates by draining into which vein?	
a) External iliac veinb) Femoral veinc) Popliteal veind) Internal jugular vein		В
	ures is NOT a component of the rotator cuff?	
a) Supraspinatusb) Infraspinatusc) Teres majord) Subscapularis		С
40. The 'subarachnoid space' is prairie. a) Blood	rimarily filled with:	
b) Cerebrospinal fluid c) Lymph d) Mucus		В
41. The 'lateral epicondyle' of the muscles?	humerus is the site of attachment for which t	ype of
a) Flexor c) Rotator	b) Extensor d) Adductor	В
42. The 'trapezius muscle' is prima a) Accessory nerve (CN XI)	arily innervated by which nerve?	
b) Suprascapular nerve c) Long thoracic nerve d) Dorsal scapular nerve		Α
43. The 'incus' is found in which p	part of the ear?	
a) Outer ear b) Middle ear		В
c) Inner ear d) Auditory tube		

44. Which of the following arteries is a direct brance	h of the subclavian artery?	
a) Internal carotid artery	В	
b) Dorsal Scapular arteryc) External carotid artery	B	
d) Brachial artery		Ш
45. The 'coronary sinus' drains into which heart cha	amher?	
a) Left atrium		
b) Right atrium	В	
c) Left ventricle	В	
d) Right ventricle		
46. The 'genitofemoral nerve' provides sensory inn	ervation to which regions?	
a) Scrotum and inner thigh	or ration to itimen regions:	^
b) Lateral thigh and knee	,	4
c) Gluteal region and calf		
d) Anterior chest and shoulder		
47. The 'ligamentum teres' (round ligament) is asso	ciated with which structure in the	
liver?	diaca with which strattare in the	
a) Porta hepatis		
b) Falciform ligament	F	В
c) Hepatic vein		
d) Common bile duct		
48. The 'campers' fascia' is located in which body re	egion?	
a) Abdominal wall		4
b) Thoracic cavity	_	
c) Pelvic region		
d) Neck		
49. Which of the following muscles is NOT involved	in the movement of the scapula?	
a) Rhomboid major	·	
b) Latissimus dorsi		
c) Teres minor	C	
d) Serratus anterior		
50. The 'semilunar valves' are found in which vesse	ls?	
a) Veins		_
b) Arteries	В	
c) Capillaries	6	
d) Lymphatics		
51. The 'flexor retinaculum' is associated with which	h anatomical structure?	
a) Wrist		
b) Elbow		
c) Ankle	A	
d) Shoulder		
52. Which of the following structures is correctly pa		
A. The thyroid gland originates from the endoderm		
B. The adrenal medulla develops from neural crest c	l K	
C. The pancreas originates from the mesoderm of the	ie second pharyngear arch.	
D. The cerebellum is derived from the neural tube's	myelencephalon.	

53. The 'marginal artery' provides blood supply to which part of the body?	
a) Brain b) Large intestine	
c) Liver	B
d) Kidneys	
54. Which cranial nerve is responsible for innervating the majority of the extrin muscles? a) Trochlear nerve (CN IV)	isic eye
b) Abducent nerve (CN VI)	
c) Oculomotor nerve (CN III)	
d) Optic nerve (CN II)	
55. The 'pterygoid plexus' is associated with which anatomical region? a) Infratemporal fossa	
b) Oral cavity	
c) Thoracic cavity	A
d) Pelvic cavity	
56. The 'radial nerve' injury typically results in which condition? a) Foot drop	
b) Wrist drop	
c) Claw hand	B
d) Ape hand	
 57. Which of the following structures is a component of the 'autonomic nervou system'? a) Cauda equina b) Dorsal column c) Sympathetic chain ganglia 	C
d) Medulla oblongata	
58. The 'coronary arteries' originate from which part of the heart? a) Left atrium	
b) Right atrium	
c) Aortic root	
d) Pulmonary trunk	
59. The 'phrenic nerve' primarily provides motor innervation to which muscle? a) Diaphragm	
b) Intercostal muscles	
c) Abdominal muscles	A
d) Sternocleidomastoid	
60. The 'foramen magnum' allows passage of which structure? a) Optic nerve	
b) Spinal cord	
c) Internal carotid artery	B
d) Jugular vein	