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34 (1) ANAT 1.1

2020

ANATOMY

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Long Question : (**Any two**) 10×2=20
 - I. Discuss the shoulder joint under the following headings : 1+3+3+3=10
 - (a) Bones forming the joint
 - (b) Ligaments of the joint
 - (c) Movements
 - (d) Rotator cuff.
 - II. Describe briefly the course and branches of Trigeminal Nerve. Write a note on muscles of mastication.
7+3=10

Contd.

III. Discuss the male genital system under the following headings : 2+5+3=10

- (a) Coverings of testis
- (b) Histology of testis
- (c) Course of Ductus deferens.

2. Answer the following : **(any ten)** 5×10=50

- (i) Hamstring muscles
- (ii) Ovarian follicles
- (iii) External carotid artery
- (iv) Popliteus
- (v) Spinal cord
- (vi) Horner's Syndrome
- (vii) Median nerve
- (viii) Lumbricals of hand
- (ix) Carpal tunnel syndrome
- (x) Cardiac muscle
- (xi) Muscles of respiration
- (xii) Transitional epithelium.

3. Answer **any five** of the following : 2×5=10

- (i) Coronary sinus
- (ii) Branches of arch of aorta
- (iii) Pneumatic bone
- (iv) **Any two** derivative of neural crest
- (v) Deep inguinal ring
- (vi) Eversion and inversion
- (vii) Contents of cubital fossa.

4. Choose the correct answer : 1×20=20

- (i) Pisiform develops in the tendon of —
 - (a) Flexor carpi radialis
 - (b) Flexor carpi ulnaris
 - (c) Extensor digitorum
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Gluteus maximus is supplied by —
 - (a) Superior gluteal nerve
 - (b) Inferior gluteal nerve
 - (c) Femoral nerve
 - (d) Pudendal nerve

(iii) All of the following form boundaries of femoral ring except —

- (a) Lacunar ligament
- (b) Inguinal ligament
- (c) Femoral vein (v/a)
- (d) Femoral artery

(iv) Which of the following carry parasympathetic fibre ?

- (a) Oculomotor nerve
- (b) Trochlear nerve
- (c) Abducens nerve
- (d) Accessory nerve

(v) Fallopian tube is lined by —

- (a) Simple cuboidal epithelium
- (b) Simple columnar epithelium
- (c) Simple ciliated columnar epithelium
- (d) Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium

(vi) All are branches of right coronary artery except —

- (a) Acute marginal artery
- (b) Circumflex artery
- (c) Right conus artery
- (d) Posterior interventricular artery

(vii) Which cell produces renin ?

- (a) Leydig cell
- (b) Hilus cell
- (c) JG cells
- (d) Peg cell

(viii) Sartorius is supplied by —

- (a) Sciatic nerve
- (b) Obturator nerve
- (c) Femoral nerve
- (d) Common peroneal nerve

(ix) Which of the following don't pass through lesser sciatic foramen?

- (a) Pudendal nerve
- (b) Nerve to obturator externus
- (c) Internal pudendal artery
- (d) Nerve to obturator internus

(x) Musculocutaneous nerve supplies all except —

- (a) Biceps brachii
- (b) Biceps femoris
- (c) Brachialis
- (d) Coracobrachialis

(xi) Which of the following nerve don't supply the extraocular muscles?

- (a) Trochlear nerve
- (b) Oculomotor nerve
- (c) Trigeminal nerve
- (d) Abducens nerve

(xii) Desophageal opening in diaphragm is present at which vertebral level —

- (a) T8
- (b) T10
- (c) T12
- (d) L2

(xiii) All of the following are contents of posterior mediastinum except —

- (a) Oesophagus
- (b) Descending aorta
- (c) Ascending aorta
- (d) Thoracic duct

(xiv) Which of the following belong to posterior compartment of leg?

- (a) Tibialis anterior
- (b) Extensor hallucis longus
- (c) Popliteus
- (d) None of the above

(xv) Spermatic cord contain all of the following except —

- (a) Vas deferens
- (b) Testicular artery
- (c) Pampiniform plexus of veins
- (d) Seminiferous tubules

(xvi) Delta cells of islets of langerhans produce —

- (a) Glucagon
- (b) Somatostatin
- (c) Insulin
- (d) Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide.

(xvii) All of the following are tributaries portal vein except —

- (a) Splenic vein
- (b) Superior mesenteric vein
- (c) Hepatic vein
- (d) Cystic vein

(xviii) Masseter is supplied by —

- (a) Mandibular nerve
- (b) Optic nerve
- (c) Maxillary nerve
- (d) Abducenn nerve

(xix) Anterior cruciate ligament prevents —

- (a) Anterior dislocation of tibia
- (b) Posterior dislocation of tibia
- (c) Anterior dislocation of femur
- (d) Postenism dislocation of femur

(xx) Flexion of knee is caused by —

- (a) Biceps femoris
- (b) Sartorius
- (c) Vastus lateralis
- (d) Tensor fascia latae.