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Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION - 2020

Subject : Anatomy
Date : 06.01.2020
Max Marks: 60

Duration: 01:30 Hrs.
Place: Dehradun

Student Name:

Invigilator Name:

Signature:

Signature:

1. Hypoglossal nerve supplies to all the following muscles EXCEPT:

- a. Palatoglossus
- b. Geioglossus
- c. Hyoglossus
- d. Styloglossus

2. The lymphatic drainage from the tip of tongue first passes to :

- a. Sumbental nodes
- b. Supra clavicular node
- c. Sub mandibular nodes
- d. Superior deep cervical nodes

3. When a patient protrudes his tongue, it deviated to the right. Which of the following nerves is damaged

- a. Left hypoglossal
- b. Glossopharyngeal
- c. Right hypoglossal
- d. Facial nerve

4. Impulses generated in the taste buds of the tongue reach the cerebral cortex via the:

- a. Thalamus
- b. Internal capsule
- c. Cervical spinal nerve
- d. Trigeminal nerve

5. In which of the following papillae of the tongue are the taste buds predominantly located ?

- a. Circumvallate
- b. Filiform
- c. Foliate
- d. Fungi form

6. Circumvallate papillae are present:

- a. Behind suclus terminalis
- b. Front of suclus terminalis
- c. Anterior 2/3 of tongue
- d. Lateral border of tongue

7. All are structures lying deep to the hyoglossus muscle except:

- a. Hypoglossal nerve
- b. Lingual artery
- c. Stylohyoid muscle
- d. Genohyoid muscle

8. The papillae present on margins of the tongue:

- a. Fungiform papillae
- b. Filiform papillae
- c. Vallate papillae
- d. Foliate papillae

9. Anterior 2/3rd of tongue arises from:

- a. Hypobranchial eminence
- b. Two lingual swellings
- c. Tuberculum impar
- d. B & C

10. Sumbandibular gland is situated in:

- a. Digastric triangle
- b. Carotid triangle
- c. Muscular triangle
- d. Deep to hyoglossus muscle

11. Secretomotor supply of parotid comes from:

- a. Greater Petrosal nerve
- b. Auriculotemoral nerve
- c. Maxillary nerve
- d. Chorda Tympani

12. All the following nerves may be injured while doing excision of submandibular salivary glands except:

- a. Lingual nerve
- b. Spinal accessory nerve
- c. Mandibular branch of facial nerve
- d. Hypoglossal nerve

13. The orifice of the parotid duct is located:

- a. At the hamular notch
- b. In proximity to the incisive papillae
- c. On the buccal mucosa near the maxillary second molar
- d. Slightly posterior to the mandibular central incisors

14. Duct of parotid gland crosses over masseter muscle and pierces the:

- a. Buccinator muscle
- b. Superior constrictor
- c. Masseter
- d. Zygomaticus major

15. The secretomotor supply of the parotid gland is through:

- a. Otic ganglion
- b. Gasserian ganglion
- c. Geniculate ganglion
- d. Submandibular ganglion

16. Surgical excision of parotid gland endangers which of the following structures:

- a. Hypoglossal nerve
- b. Motor nerve of the muscles of mastication
- c. External carotid artery, auriculotemporal nerve, facial nerve
- d. Lesser occipital nerve and spinal accessory nerve

17. Which of the following muscle divides the sub-mandibular gland into a superficial and deep part?

- a. Genioglossus
- b. Mylohyoid
- c. Sternohyoid
- d. Digastric

18. Sub lingual gland is situated between:

- a. Hyoglossus and genioglossus
- b. Hyoglossus and styloglossus
- c. Genioglossus and mandible
- d. Geniohyoid and genioglossus

19. Which of the following structures is not found in parotid gland:

- a. ECA
- b. Facial nerve
- c. Auriculo temporal nerve
- d. Buccal branch of mandibular nerve

20. Bregma is the name given to the junction of the

- a. Coronal and sagittal sutures
- b. Frontal bone with the nasal bone
- c. Lambdoid and sagittal sutures
- d. Two parietal bones

21. Pterion is:

- a. Is a point of articulation four skull bones
- b. Is a point where 'bregma' and 'lambda' meet
- c. It is the region of the antero-lateral fontanelle merge
- d. Lies deep to the zygomatic arch

22. Lateral part of middle cranial fossa and posterior cranial fossa are divided by :

- a. Petrous temporal bone
- b. Crista galli
- c. Transverse groove
- d. Sphenoid bone

23. The maxilla articulates with all of the following bones, except one. Identify the exception:

- a. Frontal
- b. Zygomatic
- c. Palatine
- d. Temporal

24. Highest point on skull

- a. Pterion
- b. Porion
- c. Lambda
- d. Vertex

25. Which of the following structures is not present on the internal surface of mandible ?

- a. Genial tubercle
- b. Mylohyoid ridge
- c. Lingula
- d. Mentalforamen

26. Among all of the following foramina in the base of skull, which is , the most posteriorly present:

- a. Foramen spinosum
- b. Foramen rotundum
- c. Foramen lacerum
- d. Foramen Ovale

27. Mental foramen is located

- a. Between roots of premolars
- b. Between roots of molars
- c. Near canine
- d. Between Incisions

28 The palatine bone furnishes the link between

- a. Maxilla and the sphenoid bone
- b. Sphenoid and the ethmoid bone
- c. Sphenoid and the vomer
- d. None of the above

29. All of the following muscles take their origin from the outer surface of the mandible EXCEPT:

- a. Buccinator
- b. Depressor anguli oris
- c. Mentalis
- d. Platysma

30 Which of the following muscles has dual nerve supply?

- a. Digastric
- b. Lateral pterygoid
- c. Masseter
- d. Temporalis

31. All of the following muscles are elevators of the mandible EXCEPT:

- a. Digastric
- b. Masseter
- c. Medial pterygoid
- d. Temporalis

32. The infrahyoid muscles are innervated by the:

- a. Ansa cervicalis
- b. Hypoglossal nerve
- c. Tenth cranial nerve
- d. Ansa subclavia

33. Superior moment of eye ball is by :

- a. SO and IR
- b. SR and 10
- c. LR and SR
- d. MR and SR

34. The nerve that is related to pyriform recess in pharynx:

- a. Recurrent laryngeal
- b. External laryngeal
- c. Internal laryngeal
- d. Glosso pharyngeal

35. Cricothyroid is supplied by:

- a. Vagus
- b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Hypoglossal nerve
- d. Superior laryngeal nerve

36. Muscles which open the glottis are:

- a. Cricothyroid
- b. Thyroarytenoid
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid
- d. Lateral cricoarytenoid

37. Nasopharynx consists of all except:

- a. Pyriform recess
- b. Pharyngeal recess
- c. Pharyngeal tonsil
- d. Salpingopharyngeal fold

38. Lymph from lower lip – middle part drains directly into:

- a. Submandibular nodes
- b. Submental nodes
- c. Sublingual nodes
- d. Preauricular nodes

39. Which of the following does not drain into the sub mental lymph nodes?

- a. Upper lip
- b. Tip of tongue
- c. Floor of mouth
- d. Central lower lip

40. The anterior relation of the middle ear cavity is:

- a. Chorda tympani
- b. Tegmen tympani
- c. Tensor tympani
- d. Facial nerve

41. Articular disc of TMJ

- a. Fibro cartilaginous
- b. Bony
- c. Hyaline
- d. Elastic

42. Contents of the middle ear cavity are all except:

- a. Malleus
- b. Stapes
- c. Chorda tympani
- d. Cells of cord

43. Thalamus is the largest relay centre for all sensory inputs

- a. Touch
- b. Olfaction
- c. Hearing
- d. Pressure

44. Upper and lower lips are formed from which embryonic processes:

- a. Maxillary and mandibular
- b. Maxillary and median nasal
- c. Maxillary mandibular lateral nasal and median nasal
- d. Mandibular and median nasal

45. Palate is formed from:

- a. Median palatine process
- b. Lateral palatine process
- c. Both (a) and (d)
- d. Either (1) or (2)

46. Cleft lip occurs due to failure of:

- a. Fusion of lateral nasal process with maxillary process
- b. Fusion of median nasal process with maxillary process
- c. Fusion of median and lateral nasal process
- d. None of the above

47. Oblique facial cleft results due to :

- a. Improper fusion between maxillary and lateral nasal process
- b. Improper fusion between maxillary and medial nasal process
- c. Improper fusion between frontonasal and Mandibular process
- d. Improper fusion between maxillary and mandibular process

48. The philtrum of the upper lip is formed largely by the:

- a. Lateral nasal process
- b. Frontonasal process
- c. Maxillary process
- d. Mandibular process

49. The inferior dental artery is a branch of the

- a. Mandibular artery
- b. Maxillary artery
- c. Pterygomandibular plexus
- d. None of the above

50. The middle meningeal artery :

- a. Enters the skull through the foramen ovale
- b. Supplies the superolateral surface of the ipsilateral cerebral hemisphere
- c. Runs a subdural course within the cranial cavity
- d. Gives an interior branch which runs deep to the pterion

51. The cavernous sinu does not communicate with the

- a. Ophthalmic vein
- b. Internal jugular vein
- c. External jugular vein
- d. Pterygoid plexus

52. The artery which runs along, the lower border of posterior belly of digastric is:

- a. Lingual
- b. Ascending pharyngeal
- c. Occipital
- d. Palatine

53. All of the following are true of maxillary artery except:

- a. The branches of maxillary artery accompany the branches of maxillary nerve
- b. It is one of the terminal branches of ECA
- c. It passes deep between the two heads of lateral pterygoid muscle into the pterygo palatine fossa
- d. It is the arterial supply for mandible

54. All the following are true about upper eyelid EXCEPT:

- a. Muscles which close the eyelid are supplied by the facial nerve
- b. Muscles which open the eyelid are supplied by the branch of trigeminal nerve
- c. Sensory supply is by the 5th cranial nerve
- d. Blood supply is by the lacrimal and ophthalmic arteries

55. Ptosis may occur due to damage to:

- a. Trochlear nerve
- b. Oculomotor
- c. Trigeminal nerve
- d. Superior oblique muscle

56. Paralysis of upper eyelid is due to paralysis of:

- a. III
- b. IV
- c. V
- d. VII

57. The oculomotor nerve supplies all the muscles of eye except

- a. Lateral rectus
- b. Superior oblique
- c. Superior rectus
- d. A & B

58. Which of the following does not pass through superior orbital fessure

- a. Oculomotor nerve
- b. Optic
- c. Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve
- d. Trochlear

59. All of the following structures are in lateral wall of cavernous sinus except

- a. Oculomotor
- b. Trochlear
- c. Trigeminal
- d. Ophthalmic

60. Ophthalmic artery is branch of:

- a. Maxillary artery
- b. Sphenopalatine artery
- c. ICA
- d. ECA
