



RAN-2506000101012502 - N / 2406000101010502

First Year M.B.B.S. (Suppli) Examination November - 2025

Anatomy (Paper - II)

Time: 3 Hours]

[Total Marks: 100

સૂચના : / Instructions

- (1) ઉપરોક્ત દર્શાવેલ વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the above details on your answer book.
- (2) Write each section in separate answer sheet.
- (3) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- (4) Figure to the right indicates maximum marks.
- (5) In section-A, all **MCQs** are compulsory; only one answer will be accepted, no Negative marking and answers will be marked with blue/ black pen on **OMR sheet & must be submitted within 30 minutes.**

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

SECTION - A

(20)

Q.1. MCQ

1. The valve between right atrium and right ventricle is-
A. Mitral valve B. Tricuspid valve
C. Aortic valve D. Pulmonary valve
2. The rectus sheath is incomplete below-
A. Xiphoid process B. Arcuate line
C. Pubic crest D. Umbilicus
3. The artery passing through the adductor canal is-
A. Popliteal artery B. External iliac artery
C. Femoral artery D. Obturator artery
4. Gall bladder is derivative of-
A. Hindgut B. Foregut
C. Midgut D. None of above
5. Steriocilia are located in-
A. Jejunum B. Epididymis
C. Trachea D. Uterine tube
6. All drain into coronary sinus, EXCEPT-
A. Posterior vein of left ventricle B. Small cardiac vein
C. Middle cardiac vein D. Anterior cardiac vein
7. The lesser sac communicates with the greater sac through the-
A. Esophageal hiatus B. Aortic opening
C. Epiploic foramen D. Pylorus
8. Which muscle is called peripheral heart?
A. Gastrocnemius B. Sartorius
C. Plantaris D. Soleus

9. The Type of epithelium lining in the lung alveoli is-
 - A. Simple columnar
 - B. Stratified squamous keratinized
 - C. Simple squamous
 - D. Stratified squamous non-keratinized
10. The transverse sinus of the pericardium lies between-
 - A. Pulmonary veins and left atrium
 - B. Right atrium and right ventricle
 - C. Aorta and pulmonary trunk in front, SVC behind
 - D. Pulmonary trunk and pulmonary veins
11. The ureter crosses the pelvic brim at the level of-
 - A. Sacral promontory
 - B. Bifurcation of common iliac artery
 - C. Pubic tubercle
 - D. Ischial spine
12. Which is NOT a character of hamstring muscle?
 - A. Insertion into one of the bones of leg
 - B. Origin from ischial tuberosity
 - C. Nerve supply by deep peroneal
 - D. The muscles acts as flexor of knee & extensor of hip joint
13. Which nerve lies in front of the psoas major muscle?
 - A. Obturator nerve
 - B. Pudendal nerve
 - C. Genitofemoral nerve
 - D. Femoral nerve
14. Loss of some portion of chromosome is-
 - A. Deletion
 - B. Inversion
 - C. Translocation
 - D. Insertion
15. The thymus is primarily located in which mediastinum?
 - A. Posterior mediastinum
 - B. Middle mediastinum
 - C. Superior mediastinum
 - D. Anterior mediastinum
16. The inguinal ligament is formed by the lower border of-
 - A. External oblique aponeurosis
 - B. Internal oblique
 - C. Transverse abdominis
 - D. Rectus abdominis
17. From where the nutrient artery for femur is originated?
 - A. First perforating artery of profunda femoris artery
 - B. Femoral artery
 - C. Second perforating artery of profunda femoris artery
 - D. Popliteal artery
18. The fallopian tubes are derived from?
 - A. Mesonephric duct
 - B. Allantois
 - C. Cloaca
 - D. Paramesonephric duct
19. Papillary muscle is seen in the interior of which chambers?
 - A. Right ventricle & left ventricle
 - B. Left atrium & left ventricle
 - C. Right atrium & right ventricle
 - D. Right atrium & left atrium
20. Which of the following gene is responsible for the sex determination?
 - A. XO gene
 - B. XXY gene
 - C. SRY gene
 - D. YYX gene

SECTION - B

- Q.2. Long essay question (Structured) (10)**
Describe thoracoabdominal diaphragm under following headings-
1. Origin and Insertion
 2. Major and minor openings in it
 3. Nerve supply and actions
 4. Applied anatomy
- Q.3. Give the Anatomical/Embryological reason of any 5- (15)**
1. Tenderness at McBurney's point is a classical sign of which medical condition? Give anatomical base of involved structure.
 2. Write about anatomical based reason of Prolapse of uterus.
 3. What is an anatomical reason of foot drop?
 4. Explain an anatomical basis of varicose veins common in the lower limb?
 5. Explain an anatomical basis of myocardial infarction?
 6. Which is the preferred site for pleural tapping and why?
- Q.4. Write short notes on any 3- (15)**
1. Lesser sac
 2. Relations of kidney
 3. Medial longitudinal arch
 4. Histology of liver

SECTION-C

- Q.5. Applied aspect attempt all. (20)**
1. Applied anatomy of anal canal.
 2. Swellings in femoral triangle.
 3. Atrial septal defect.
 4. Bronchopulmonary segments.
- Q.6. Write short notes on. (20)**
1. Karyotyping OR Down syndrome.
 2. Rotation of midgut.
 3. Histology of Kidney.
 4. Importance of effective Doctor-Patient communication.
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