

Program: BS Paramedical Sciences
Semester: Second (2nd)

Time: 90 Minutes

Subject: Human Anatomy-II
Marks: 70

Student Name: _____

Roll Number: _____

Note: Encircle the appropriate choice in the answer/response sheet provided by the supervisory staff.

Q-1. Which of the following is the branch from second part of the axillary artery?

- a. Anterior circumflex humeral artery
- b. Lateral thoracic artery
- c. Posterior Circumflex Humeral artery
- d. Superior Thoracic Artery

Q-2. Sternoclavicular joint is a type of

- a. Plane-type synovial joint
- b. Saddle-type synovial joint
- c. Hinge-type synovial joint
- d. Condylod-type synovial joint

Q-3. Groove separating the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe

- a. Central sulcus
- b. Lateral sulcus
- c. Lunate sulcus
- d. Precentral gyrus

Q-4. One of the following is incorrect regarding precentral gyrus

- a. Sensory area
- b. Anterior to central sulcus
- c. Controls voluntary movements on the opposite side of the body
- d. Motor area

Q-5. Broca area is located in

- a. Frontal lobe
- b. Temporal lobe
- c. Occipital lobe
- d. Parietal lobe

Q-6. The inferior and superior colliculi compose of the

- a. Tectum
- b. Tegmentum
- c. Thalamus
- d. Myelencephalon

Q-7. Radioulnar joint is example of

- a. Ball and socket type of Synovial joint
- b. Pivot type of Synovial joint
- c. Saddle type of Synovial joint
- d. Hinge type of Synovial joint

Q-8. Cervico-axillary canal is bound medially by

- a. Outer border of 1st rib
- b. Clavicle
- c. Upper border of Scapula
- d. Head of humerus

Q-9. All of the following are true regarding to midbrain EXCEPT

- a. Hindbrain and midbrain constitute the brain stem
- b. Cerebral aqueduct passes through the midbrain
- c. Located between thalamus of the forebrain and pons of the hindbrain
- d. Ventral portion is composed of mainly four, round swellings known as corpora quadrigemina

Q-10. The superior sagittal sinus is located between the

- a. Inner table of the skull and the endosteal layer of the dura

- b. Endosteal and the meningeal layers of the dura
- c. Meningeal layer of the dura and the arachnoid layer
- d. Pia mater and underlying brain cortex

Q-11. A thick layer of deep fascia that encircles the neck and enclose the trapezius and the sternocleidomastoid muscles

- a. Investing Layer
- b. Pretracheal Layer
- c. Prevertebral Layer
- d. Carotid Sheath

Q-12. One of the following is present in Middle ear

- a. Labyrinth
- b. Epitympanic Recess
- c. External acoustic meatus
- d. Internal acoustic meatus

Q-13. Sensory innervation of deeper aspect of auricle and external auditory meatus is supplied by

- a. Facial and vagus nerves
- b. Auriculotemporal nerve
- c. Greater auricular nerve
- d. Lesser occipital nerve

Q-14. The fluid present in membranous labyrinth of ear

- a. Sacculle
- b. Perilymph
- c. Endolymph
- d. Yellowish brown wax

Q-15. Middle conchae of nose is part of a

- a. Nasal bone
- b. Ethmoid bone
- c. Vomer
- d. Maxilla

Q-16. Larynx extend from

- a. C1 - C7
- b. C2 - C4
- c. C4 - C7
- d. C3 - C6

Q-17. The only Pharyngeal muscle innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve

- a. Stylopharyngeus
- b. Palatopharyngeus
- c. Superior Pharyngeal constrictor
- d. Middle Pharyngeal constrictor

Q-18. Abductors of larynx are

- a. Thyroepiglottic muscle
- b. Cricothyroid muscle
- c. Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- d. Thyroarytenoid (vocalis) muscle

Q-19. All are contents of Nasopharynx EXCEPT

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

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Q-20. One of the following Muscle is not part of thenar eminence

- a. Adductor pollicis
- b. Opponens pollicis
- c. Flexor pollicis brevis
- d. **Abductor pollicis brevis**

Q-21. Descending genicular arteries originates from

- a. Obturator artery
- b. **Popliteal artery**
- c. Internal iliac artery
- d. **Femoral artery**

Q-22. External iliac becomes the femoral artery when it crosses

- a. Iliac crest
- b. **Inguinal ligament**
- c. Head of the femur
- d. At mid of the femoral triangle

Q-23. All of the following are planter muscles of the foot EXCEPT

- a. Extensor hallucis brevis
- b. **Flexor digitorum brevis**
- c. **Dorsal interossei**
- d. Lumbricals

Q-24. Diamond-shaped intermuscular space situated at the back of the knee.

- a. Cubital fossa
- b. **Popliteal fossa**
- c. Tibialis posterior
- d. Tarsal tunnel

Q-25. The muscle located deep to the gastrocnemius in the posterior fascial compartment of leg. It is large and flat, and named due to its resemblance with a flat fish.

- a. Peroneus
- b. **Soleus**
- c. Anconeus
- d. Popliteus

Q-26. Superior and inferior Ophthalmic vein drain into

- a. **Cavernous sinus (Cavernous Sinus)**
- b. Superior petrosal sinus
- c. Superior sagittal sinus
- d. Internal jugular vein

Q-27. One of the following is INCORRECT about relation of Orbital Foramen

- a. Superior wall: frontal bone and the lesser wing of sphenoid
- b. Orbital Rim
- c. Optic Foramen
- d. **Wall: zygomatic bone and greater wing of sphenoid**

Q-28. Anterior Fold is formed by

- a. Iris
- b. Cornea
- c. Retina
- d. Choroid

Q-29. All are Passing through superior orbital fissure EXCEPT

- a. Supraorbital Nerve
- b. Oculomotor nerve
- c. Adduct nerve
- d. Frontal nerve

Q-30. Superior Oblique muscle of the eye ball is supplied by

- a. Tracheal nerve
- b. Optic nerve
- c. Abducent nerve
- d. **Supraorbital nerve**

Q-31. The primary motor cortex is located in the

- a. Lingual gyrus
- b. Post-central gyrus
- c. **Pre-central gyrus**
- d. Superior frontal gyrus

Q-32. Choroid plexus is present in all of the following EXCEPT

- a. Third ventricle
- b. **Cerebral aqueduct**
- c. Fourth ventricle
- d. Foramen of Monro

Q-33. Regarding the anatomical relation of the Pituitary gland all are true EXCEPT

- a. Anterior to the anterior communicating artery
- b. Inferior to the optic chiasm
- c. Medial to the cavernous sinuses
- d. **Superior to the sphenoid sinus**

Q-34. Which one of the following is INCORRECT about Medulla oblongata?

- a. Connects the pons above to the spinal cord below
- b. Pyramids are composed of bundles of nerve fibers that originate in large nerve cells in the precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex
- c. **On the Anterior surface of the inferior part of the medulla oblongata are the gracile and cuneate tubercles**
- d. Behind the olives are the inferior cerebellar peduncles, which connect the medulla to the cerebellum

Q-35. Posterior inferior cerebellar artery Supplying the cerebellum is branch of

- a. Basilar artery
- b. **Vertebral artery**
- c. Internal carotid artery
- d. External carotid artery

Q-36. Photoreceptors are located in which layer of eye ball

- a. Cornea
- b. Iris
- c. **Retina**
- d. Choroid

Q-37. Serratus anterior muscle is innervated by

- a. Lateral pectoral nerve
- b. **Long thoracic nerve**
- c. Medial pectoral nerve
- d. Axillary nerve

KHYBER MEDICAL UNIVERSITY, PESHAWAR
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION SPRING 2022

Paper Code: 3

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- Q-38.** Ciliary body of the eye is Part of
a. Pigmented layer
b. Vascular layer
c. Neural layer
d. Retina
- Q-39.** Pigment layer of the eye is part of
a. Outer coat of eye ball
b. Middle coat of eye ball
c. Inner coat of Eye ball
d. Fibrous Coat
- Q-40.** Which of the following nerves passes between the bicep brachii and the brachialis muscles?
a. Median nerve
b. Ulnar nerve
c. Musculocutaneous
d. Radial nerve
- Q-41.** The gap in the posterior wall of the axilla
a. Cervico-axillary canal
b. Clavipectoral triangle
c. Cubital fossa
d. Quadrangular Space
- Q-42.** The subclavian artery continues as axillary artery at
a. Lower border of teres major
b. Lateral border of anterior scalene
c. Lateral border of the first rib
d. Medial border of teres minor
- Q-43.** Suture between the parietal and occipital bone
a. Coronal suture
b. Lambdoid suture
c. Squamous suture
d. Metopic suture
- Q-44.** All are true regarding Neonatal skull EXCEPT
a. The angle of the mandible at birth is obtuse
b. The tympanic part of the temporal bone is C-shaped ring at birth
c. The mastoid antrum lies about 3 mm deep to the floor of the supramental triangle
d. The mastoid process is not present at birth and develops later in response to the pull of the stylohyoid muscle
- Q-45.** One of the following is Correct regarding scalp layers from anterior to exterior
a. Skin, connective tissue, epicranial aponeurosis, loose areolar tissue, and pericranium
b. Pericranium, epicranial aponeurosis, loose areolar tissue, connective tissue and skin
c. Pericranium, loose areolar tissue, epicranial aponeurosis, connective tissue and skin
d. Skin, Epicranial aponeurosis, loose areolar tissue, connective tissue and pericranium
- Q-46.** Nerve loop in cervical plexus Embedded in wall of carotid sheath
a. Phrenic nerve
b. Ansa Cervicalis
c. Cervical cutaneous branch
d. Transverse cervicalis nerve
- Q-47.** All of the following are Cutaneous terminal branches of cervical plexus EXCEPT
a. Transverse Cervicalis
b. Greater Auricular
c. Longus capitis Branch
d. Lesser occipital Branch
- Q-48.** Which one of the following Muscle can be seen when asked the Patient to Clench his Jaw Firmly?
a. Platysma
b. Omohyoid
c. Digastric
d. Geniohyoid
- Q-49.** What kind of joint is temporomandibular joint?
a. Synovial pivot
b. Synovial Hinge
c. Synovial ball and socket
d. Synovial saddle
- Q-50.** At the age of how many months' anterior fontanelle closes?
a. 24
b. 18
c. 12
d. 6
- Q-51.** Nerve supply to the anconeus is from
a. Ulnar nerve
b. Median nerve
c. Radial nerve
d. Axillary nerve
- Q-52.** Pronator teres is content of which of the following fascial compartment.
a. Anterior fascial Compartment of the Forearm
b. Posterior fascial compartment of the Forearm
c. Lateral Fascial Compartment of the Forearm
d. Anterior Fascial compartment of the upper arm
- Q-53.** Patient presents with claw hand. What nerve has been affected?
a. Median nerve
b. Ulnar nerve
c. Axillary nerve
d. Radial nerve
- Q-54.** Which of the following nerve provides motor innervation to posterior arm?
a. Median nerve
b. Ulnar nerve
c. Musculocutaneous
d. Radial nerve
- Q-55.** From below, identify the roots of the musculocutaneous nerve?
a. C6, C7, C8, T1
b. C5, C6, C7
c. C4, C5, C6
d. C8, T1

Q-56. The thyrocervical artery is a branch of

- a. Subclavian artery
- b. Brachial artery
- c. First part of the axillary artery
- d. Second part of the axillary artery

Q-57. One of the following muscles is not a rotator cuff muscle

- a. Teres minor
- b. Supraspinatus
- c. **Teres major**
- d. Infraspinatus

Q-58. Tensor fasciae latae is supplied by

- a. Nerve to vastus lateralis
- b. Anterior division of femoral nerve
- c. Superior gluteal nerve
- d. Inferior gluteal nerve

Q-59. Origin of the Plantaris muscle of the leg

- a. Outer surface of ilium
- b. **Posterior surface of calcaneum**
- c. Lateral surface of shaft of fibula
- d. Lateral supracondylar ridge of femur

Q-60. One of the following derived from embryonic Forebrain

- a. Mesencephalon
- b. Myelencephalon
- c. **Telencephalon**
- d. Metencephalon

Q-61. Prominence of cheek is formed from

- a. Maxillary bone
- b. Frontal bone
- c. **Zygomatic bone**
- d. Mandible bone

Q-62. Thinnest part of the lateral wall of the skull where the anteroinferior corner of the parietal bone articulates with the greater wing of the sphenoid

- a. Sphenopalatine Fossa
- b. **Pterion**
- c. Pterygomaxillary fissure
- d. Infratemporal Fossa

Q-63. Large foramina which pierced the greater wing of sphenoid

- a. **Foramen Rotundum**
- b. Foramen Spinosum
- c. Foramen Ovale
- d. Foramen Lacerum

Q-64. One of the following Ligaments is NOT present throughout vertebral column

- a. Sternocleidomastoid Muscle
- b. Scalene Muscles
- c. **Digastric Muscle**
- d. Thyrohyoid Muscle

Q-65. One of the following Ligaments is NOT present throughout vertebral column

- a. Posterior longitudinal ligaments
- b. **Ligamentum flavum**
- c. Interspinous ligament
- d. Nuchal ligament

Q-66. One of the following is triangles of the neck is Excluded in reality having four boundaries

- a. Submandibular triangle
- b. Submental triangle
- c. **Muscular triangle**
- d. Subclavian triangle

Muscular Triangle

Q-67. One of the following is NOT a content of Carotid triangle of neck

- a. **Facial Artery**
- b. Hypoglossal nerve
- c. Internal jugular vein
- d. Common carotid artery

Facial Artery

Q-68. The largest salivary gland

- a. Submandibular gland
- b. Thyroid gland
- c. Sublingual gland
- d. **Parotid gland**

Parotid Gland

Q-69. Lacrimal gland opens into superior fornix of conjunctiva by

- a. 6 Ducts
- b. 8 Ducts
- c. **12 Ducts**
- d. 16 Ducts

Q-70. Which one of the following is true regarding the permanent dentition of an adult?

- a. **4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 premolars, and 6 molars in each jaw**
- b. 2 incisors, 4 canines, 4 premolars, and 6 molars in each jaw
- c. 4 incisors, 2 canines, 6 premolars, and 4 molars in each jaw
- d. **4 incisors, 1 canines, 4 premolars, and 6 molars in each jaw**

Both A and B are Same