

SUBJECT:- ANATOMY PAPER- I,
REGION- HEAD,FACE AND NECK

Sr.	Question	Option				Correct Option	Reference with Page No.	Edition
		A	B	C	D			
1	The suture placed at the Junction of Parietal and Occipital bones of the Skull is	Coronal	Sqamosal	Sagital	Lambdoid	D,Lambdoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.05	4th
2	It is a Median elevation connecting two Superciliary arches of Skull	Nasion	Frontal tuber	Glabella	Superciliary arches	C,Glabella	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol IIIPage no.06	4th
3	The meeting point between the coronal and sagittal suture is called as..	Vertex	Lambda	Bregma	Obelion	C,Bregma	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 04	4th
4	It is an area locted in the floor of Temporal fossa of Skull marked by H shaped Suture	Pterion	Asterion	Jugular fossa	Incisive fossa	A,Pterion	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 10	4th
5	Is is a Tooth like Projection Placed in the Anterior cranial fossa on cribriform plate of Ethmoid bone	Anterior clinoid process	Crista galli	Tuber sellae	Posterior clinoid process	B,Crista galli	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 21	4th
6	It is an oblique line placed on Outer surface of Body of Mandible	Mylohyoid line	Masseteric line	Temporal line	Buccinator line	D,Buccinator line	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.32	4th
7	Which of the following Vertebra shows presence of Odontoid process?	Atlas vertebra	Axis Vertebra	7 th Cervical	Typical Cervical	B, Axis Vertebra	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 42	4th
8	It is the only Vertebra in the body which has got no body.	Sacrum	Axis Vertebra	12th Thoracic	Atlas Vertebra	D,Atlas Vertebra	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 41	4th
9	Which layer of the Scalp is called dangerous area of Scalp?	Pericranium	Epicranial Aponeurosis	Dense fibrous tissue	Loose aeolar Tissue	D,Loose areolar Tissue	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.48	4th
10	Which of the following Artery does not Supply Scalp ?	Occipital	Superior labial	Supraorbital	Superficial Temporal	B, Superior labial	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.48	4th
11	Which muscle of facial expression helps to express Horror,Terror and Fright?	Mentalis	Risorius	Platysma	Zygomaticus Major	C,Platysma	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 52	4th
12	Which Muscle of facial expression is responsible for Whistling?	Zygomaticus Major	Platysma	Buccinator	Procerus	C,Buccinator	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.52	4th
13	Infranuclear lesions of which Cranial nerve results in Bell's Palsy ?	Trigeminal	Facial	Vagus	Glossopharyngeal	B, Facial	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.54	4th
14	Which clinical condition is produced due to Inflammation of Tarsal gland of Eye lid	Conjunctivitis	Hordeolum	Chalazion	Blepharitis	C,Chalazion	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.62	4th

15	What is the length of Nasolacrimal Duct of Lacrimal Apparatus?	10 mm	18 mm	15 mm	25 mm	B, 18 mm	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.63	4th
16	All of the following are layers of Deep Fascia of neck except.....	Pretracheal Fascia	Prevertebral Fascia	Sibson's Fascia	Pharyngobasilar Fascia	C, Sibson's Fascia	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.66	4th
17	Which of the following is not the content of Carotid Sheath?	Vagus nerve	Internal Jugular Vein	External Jugular Vein	Common Carotid Artery	C, External Jugular Vein	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no. 68	4th
18	Which layer of Deep fascia of neck forms Roof of Posterior triangle of Neck?	Prevertebral Fascia	Pretracheal Fascia	Pharyngobasilar Fascia	Investing layer of Deep Fascia	D, Investing layer of Deep Fascia	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.70	4th
19	Which layer of Deep fascia of neck forms Floor of Posterior triangle of Neck?	Pretracheal Fascia	Pharyngobasilar Fascia	Prevertebral Fascia	Investing layer of Deep Fascia	C, Prevertebral Fascia	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.70	4th
20	It is the Tent shaped fold of Dura matter forming roof of Posterior Cranial Fossa	Falx Cerebri	Falx Cerebelli	Tentorium Cerebelli	Diaphragma Sellae	C, Tentorium Cerebelli	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.91	4th
21	Which Sinus is enclosed in the fold of Dura matter called Falx Cerebelli?	Straight Sinus	Occipital Sinus	Transverse Sinus	Cavernous Sinus	B, Occipital sinus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no .92	4th
22	It is the large Venous Space situated in the middle cranial fossa on either side of body of Sphenoid bone ?	Cavernous Sinus	Transverse Sinus	Occipital Sinus	Straight Sinus	A, Cavernous sinus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 93	4th
23	Which of the following structure does not lie in the lateral wall of Cavernous Sinus ?	Trochlear nerve	Oculomotor nerve	Ophthalmic Nerve	Abducent Nerve	D, Abducent nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.94	4th
24	The weight of Pituitary gland is about....	100mg	200 mg	500mg	250mg	C, 500 mgs	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no. 99	4th
25	Which part of Pituitary gland is responsible for secretion of Melanocyte stimulating Hormone?	Anterior lobe	Infundibulum	Posterior lobe	Intermediate lobe	D, Intermediate lobe	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 100	4th
26	Which of the following muscle of Extraocular group is Supplied by Abducent Nerve?	Superior Oblique	Inferior Oblique	Lateral Rectus	Medial Rectus	C, Lateral Rectus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.109	4th
27	Which of the following muscle of Extraocular group is <i>Not</i> Supplied by Oculomotor Nerve?	Inferior Oblique	Medial Rectus	Inferior Rectus	Superior Oblique	D, Superior Oblique	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.108,109	4th
28	In which triangle of neck the Submandibular Salivary gland is Located?	Muscular triangle	Submental Triangle	Diaphragmatic Triangle	Carotid Triangle	C, Diaphragmatic Triangle	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.125	4th
29	Which of the following branch of External Carotid Artery is given outside the Carotid Triangle ?	Occipital Artery	Lingual Artery	Superior Thyroid Artery	Posterior Auricular Artery	D, Posterior Auricular Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.127	4th
30	Which of the following artery is one of the Terminal branch of External Carotid Artery?	Maxillary Artery	Lingual Artery	Facial Artery	Ascending Pharyngeal Artery	A, Maxillary Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no. 127	4th
31	All of the following Structures lies within the substance of Parotid gland except...	External carotid Artery	Facial Nerve	Internal Jugular Vein	Retromandibular Vein	C, Internal Jugular Vein	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.136	4th
32	Which Parasympathetic ganglion is responsible for relaying secretomotor fibres to Parotid Gland?	Sphenopalatine	Ciliary	Otic	Genicular	C, Otic	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.156	4th
33	Which of the following muscle is helping to depress mandible to open the Mouth?	Masseter	Temporalis	Lateral Pterygoid	Medial Pterygoid	C, Lateral Pterygoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 145	4th

34	Which structure is related with the Posteriolateral surface of each lobe of Thyroid gland ?	Trachea	Carotid Sheath	Oesophagus	Recurrent laryngeal nerve	B, Carotid Sheath	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.167	4th
35	Which of the following is not the branch of Subclavian Artery?	Vertebral Artery	Thyrocervical Trunk	Costocervical Trunk	Acromiothoracic Artery	D, Acromiothoracic Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no. 174	4th
36	Which Muscle is supplied by Special visceral efferent component of Glossopharyngeal Nerve?	Salpingopharyngeus	Stylopharyngeus	Palatopharyngeus	Superior Constrictor muscle	B, Stylopharyngeus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.181	4th
37	Which of the following muscle of Tongue is not supplied by Hypoglossal Nerve?	Hyoglossus	Styloglossus	Palatoglossus	Genioglossus	C, Palatoglossus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.252	4th
38	Which of the following muscle of Soft Palate is Supplied by Mandibular Nerve?	Musculus Uvulae	Tensor veli palatini	Levator veli palatini	Palatopharyngeus	B, Tensor veli palatini	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.211	4th
39	What is the length of pharynx is about?	08 cm	25 cm	12 cm	10 cm	C, 12 Cm	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.214	4th
40	For which pathologically enlarged Tonsils the Term 'Adenoid' is used?	Nasopharyngeal	Tubal	Palatine	Lingual	A, Nasopharyngeal	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III page no.216	4th
41	In which part of the Pharynx Pharyngotympanic (auditory) tube open?	Oropharynx	Nasopharynx	Laryngopharynx	None of above	B, Nasopharynx	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.216	4th
42	Which air sinus opens in posterior part of Hiatus semilunaris of lateral wall of Nose?	Frontal	Anterior ethmoidal	Maxillary	Middle ethmoidal	C, Maxillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.231	4th
43	Which part of nasal septum is known as Little's Area?	Anteroinferior	Posterosuperior	Anterosuperior	Posteoinferior	A, Anteroinferior	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.229	4th
44	What is the length of Larynx in an adult Male is about ?	36 mm	54mm	44mm	50mm	C, 44mm	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.239	4th
45	Which intrinsic muscle of Larynx is not supplied by Recurrent laryngeal nerve ?	Cricothyroid	Thyroarytenoid	Aryepiglotticus	Thyroepiglotticus	A, Cricothyroid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.244	4th
46	Which of the following group of nodes is called as Node of Tongue?	Submental nodes	Jugulo-Diaphragmatic	Jugulo-omohyoid	Submandibular nodes	C, Juguloomohyoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.252	4th
47	Which nerve carries taste sensation from anterior two third of tongue?	Lingual nerve	Vagus nerve	Glossopharyngeal nerve	Chorda-tympani nerve	D, Chorda-tympani	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.252	4th
48	It is an oval opening Posteriorsuperior to the Promontory in the medial wall of middle Ear.	Sinus tympani	Fenestra Vestibuli	Fenestra cochlea	Tympanic antrum	B, Fenestra Vestibuli	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.261	4th
49	Which nerve is injured when there is loss of 'CORNEAL BLINK REFLEX' ?	Ophthalmic nerve	Optic nerve	Oculomotor nerve	Maxillary nerve	A, Ophthalmic	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no. 288	4th
50	Which of the following nerves does not traverse through Superior orbital fissure ?	Nasociliary	Maxillary	Abducent	Trochlear	B, Maxillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.108	4th
51	Which of the following nerve supplies Cornea	Supraorbital	Lacrimal	Infraorbital	Short ciliary	D, Short Ciliary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.271	4th
52	Which muscles are responsible for Abduction of Vocal Folds?	Cricothyroid Muscle	Aryepiglottic Muscle	Lateral Cricothyrenoid	Posterior Cricothyrenoid	D, Posterior Cricothyrenoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.245	4th

53	Which part of Internal Carotid Artery does not give any Branch?	Cerebral	Petrous	Cervical	Cavernous	C ,Cervical	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.177	4th
54	What is the type of Median atlantoaxial joint is?	Plane	Condylloid	Pivot	Ellipsoid	C ,Pivot	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no 205	4th
55	Which Muscle cross the Subclavian Artery to divide it into three Parts?	Longus colli	Scelus Anterior	Pectoralis Minor	Sternocleidomastoid	B,Scalanus Anterior	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol IIIPage no.173	4th
56	At which point the Parotid duct opens in the Vestibule of Mouth?	Upper second Molar	Lower first Molar	Upper third Molar	Upper Second Premolar	A , Upper second Molar	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.137	4th
57	The Cranial root of Accessory nerve arises from which nucleus?	Dorsal nucleus of Vagus	Spinal Nucleus	Nucleus Ambiguus	Nucleus of Tractus Solitarius	C ,Nucleus Ambiguus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol IIIPage no.186	4th
58	What is the length of External Auditory Canal is about ?	10 mm	24 mm	30 mm	16 mm	B, 24 mm	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol III Page no.256	4th
59	Coronal Suture is placed in between	Two Parietal bones	Parietal and Occipital	Frontal and Parietal bones	Parietal and Temporal bones	C - Frontal and Parietal bones	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 6	8th
60	Lambdoid Suture is placed in between	Frontal and Parietal bones	Two Parietal bones	Parietal and Occipital bones	Parietal and Temporal bones	C - Parietal and Occipital bones	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 7	8th
61	Which of the following Structure is passing through the Foramen Ovale?	Mandibular Nerve	Internal Carotid Artery	Hypoglossal Nerve	Internal Jugular Vein	A - Mandibular Nerve	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 19	8th
62	The Foramen Magnum transmits all of the following, EXCEPT -	Medulla Oblangata	Spinal Accessory	Hypoglossal Nerve	Meninges	C - Hypoglossal Nerve	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 19	8th
63	The muscle inserted on the Coronoid process of Mandible is -	Medial Pterygoid	Lateral Pterygoid	Temporalis	Masseter	C - Temporalis	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 34	8th
64	Which layer of Scalp is known as the <i>Dangerous area of Scalp</i> ?	Skin	Superficial fascia	Epicranial Aponeurosis	Loose Areolar Tissue	D - Loose Areolar Tissue	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 67	8th
65	All the muscles of facial expression are supplied by	Facial Nerve	Hypoglossal Nerve	Glossopharyngeal Nerve	Optic Nerve	A - Facial Nerve	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 71	8th
66	The facial expression of Surprise is produced by.....	Risorius	Platysma	Depressor Anguli Oris	Frontalis	D - Frontalis	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 71	8th
67	Sternocleidomastoid muscle is supplied by.....	Facial Nerve	Spinal Accessory	Vagus Nerve	Phrenic Nerve	B - Spinal Accessory	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 91	8th
68	All of the following are the contents of Carotid Sheath, Except -	Common Carotid Artery	Internal Jugular Vein	Vagus Nerve	Sympathetic Trunk	D - Sympathetic Trunk	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 90	8th
69	Which muscle divides the Posterior triangle of Neck into Occipital part and Supraclavicular part?	Anterior belly of Digastric	Posterior belly of Digastric	Superior belly of Omohyoid	Inferior belly of Omohyoid	D - Inferior belly of Omohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 94	8th
70	All of the following muscles form the floor of Posterior triangle of Neck, EXCEPT -	Splenius Capitis	Levator Scapulae	Sternohyoid	Scalenus Medius	C - Sternohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 94	8th
71	All of the following are Infrahyoid muscles, EXCEPT -	Mylohyoid	Sternohyoid	Sternothyroid	Thyrohyoid	A- Mylohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 101	8th

72	The Anterior triangle of neck is bounded by all, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Anterior median plane of the neck	Sternocleidomastoid	Trapezius	Base of Mandible	C - Trapezius	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 103	8th
73	Which of the following muscle divide the side of the Neck into 2 Anterior and Posterior triangles?	Trapezius	Sternocleidomastoid	Omohyoid	Digastric	B - Sternocleidomastoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 84	8th
74	Which of the following nerve is <i>NOT</i> the content of Carotid triangle?	Vagus Nerve	Spinal Accessory	Hypoglossal Nerve	Glossopharyngeal Nerve	D - Glossopharyngeal	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 106	8th
75	Which of the following is <i>NOT</i> the branch of External Carotid Artery?	Superior Thyroid Artery	Facial Artery	Maxillary Artery	Submental Artery	D - Submental Artery	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 110	8th
76	Weight of the Parotid gland is about.....	10grams	25grams	50grams	100grams	B - 25grams	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 114	8th
77	All of the following structures pass through the Parotid Gland, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	External Carotid Artery	Retromandibular Vein	Internal Carotid Artery	Facial Nerve	C - Internal Carotid Artery	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No -	8th
78	All of the following are muscles of mastication, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Masseter	Medial Pterygoid	Lateral Pterygoid	Zygomaticus major	D - Zygomaticus major	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 125	8th
79	Muscles of mastication are supplied by -	Mandibular Nerve	Maxillary Nerve	Facial Nerve	Spinal Accessory Nerve	A - Mandibular Nerve	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 125	8th
80	Which of the following is <i>NOT</i> the Suprahyoid muscle?	Digastric	Stylohyoid	Omohyoid	Mylohyoid	C - Omohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 143	8th
81	Which muscle divides the Submandibular gland into Superficial and Deep parts?	Mylohyoid	Digastric	Hyoglossus	Genioglossus	A - Mylohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 146	8th
82	The Thyroid gland is placed at the level of -	C1, C2, C3, C4	C3, C4, C5, C6	C5, C6, C7, T1	C7, T1, T2, T3	C - C5, C6, C7, T1	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 154	8th
84	Parathyroid glands are placed on the	Anterior border of Thyroid gland	Posterior border of	Superior border of Isthmus	Inferior border of Isthmus	B - Posterior border of	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 159	8th
85	All of the following are the branches of Subclavian artery, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Vertebral Artery	Superior Thyroid	Inferior Thyroid Artery	Internal Thoracic Artery	B - Superior Thyroid Artery	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 163	8th
86	Which of the following fold of Dura mater divides the Posterior Cranial fossa into 2 parts?	Falx Cerebri	Tentorium Cerebelli	Diaphragma Sellae	Falx Cerebelli	B - Tentorium Cerebelli	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 214	8th
87	All of the following Extraocular muscles are supplied by Oculomotor Nerve, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Superior Rectus muscle	Inferior Rectus muscle	Lateral Rectus muscle	Inferior Oblique muscle	C - Lateral Rectus muscle	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 234	8th
88	All of the following opens in the middle meatus of lateral wall of Nose, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Middle ethmoidal sinus	Frontal air sinus	Maxillary air sinus	Sphenoidal air sinus	D- Sphenoidal air sinus	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 276	8th
89	One of the following is the paired cartilage of Larynx -	Thyroid Cartilage	Cricoid Cartilage	Cuneiform Cartilage	Epiglottis	C - Cuneiform Cartilage	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 287	8th
90	Which of the following papillae are situated immediately in front of Sulcus Terminalis on Tongue?	Vallate papillae	Fungiform papillae	Filiform papillae	Foliate papillae	A - Vallate papillae	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 300	8th
91	Which of the following is <i>NOT</i> the extrinsic muscle of Tongue?	Mylohyoid	Genioglossus	Styloglossus	Hyoglossus	A - Mylohyoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 301	8th

92	Which of the following is Muscle of Mastication?	Orbicularis oris	Temporalis	zygomtic major	frontalis	B Temporalis	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 118	7th
93	Which of the following is Unpaired cartilage of Larynx?	Thyroid	Arytenoid	Corniculate	Cuneiform	A Thyroid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 263	7th
94	White portion of the eyeball is called as.....	Sclera	Cornea	Choroid	None of these	A Sclera	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No - 299	7th
95	Which of the following is ring like cartilage of Larynx ?	Thyroid	Cricoid	Arytenoid	Epiglottis	B Cricoid	B D Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 3 Page No -263	7th

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SUBJECT:- ANATOMY PAPER- I,
REGION- SUPERIOR EXTREMITY

Sr. No.	Question	Option				Correct Option	Reference with Page No.	Edition
		A	B	C	D			
1	Which muscle is inserted on posterior border of lateral 1/3 of Clavicle?	Trapezius	Deltoid	Pectoralis Major	Pectoralis minor	A, Trapezius	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-08	Fifth
2	The conoid tubercle of clavicle gives attachment to.....ligament	Acromioclavicular	Coracoclavicular	Sternoclavicular	Humeroclavicular	B, Coracoclavicular	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-08	Fifth
3	Which muscle is inserted on costal surface of Medial border of Scapula	Teres Major	Rhomboideus Major	Serratus Anterior	Trapezius	C, Serratus Anterior	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-11	Fifth
4	Which Muscle arises from Infraglenoid Tubercle of Scapula ?	Biceps, long head	Triceps, long head	Teres minor	Supraspinatus	B, Triceps, Long head	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-11	Fifth
5	Which Muscle is Inserted on lesser tubercle of Humerus?	Teres minor	Supraspinatus	Subscapularis	Pectoralis minor	C, Subscapularis	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-15	Fifth
6	Which nerve is Closely related with surgical neck of Humerus?	Radial	Ulnar	Axillary	Median`	C, Axillary	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-17	Fifth
7	The tuberosity of Radius gives insertion toMuscle.	Brachialis	Biceps brachii	Supinator	Anconeus	B, Biceps brachii	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-20	Fifth
8	The Tuberosity of Ulna gives insertion to -----Muscle.	Supinator	Triceps brachii	Brachialis	Brachioradialis	C, Brachialis	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-22	Fifth

9	Vertically Mammary gland extends from-----Ribs.	3rd to 5th	4th to 8th	1st to 5th	2nd to 6th	D, 2nd to 6th	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-40	Fifth
10	Which of the following Muscle does not lie in deep relations of mammary gland ?	Serratus Anterior	Pectoralis minor	Pectoralis Major	External oblique	B,Pectoralis Minor	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-41	Fifth
11	The parenchyma of Mammary gland consist of-----number of Lobes	10 to 12	15 to 20	25 to 30	05 to 10	B, 15-20	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-41	Fifth
12	which group of lymph nodes drains about 75% of lymph from Mammary gland ?	Posterior Intercostal	Internal Mammary	Axillary	Supraclavicular	C,Axillary	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-43	Fifth
13	Which of the following Muscle is responsible for forward rotation of Scapula ?	Trapezius	Pectoralis Major	Serratus Anterior	Coracobrachialis	C, Serratus Anterior	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-133	Fifth
14	What is the Root value of Brachial Plexus?	C3 to T2	C5 to T1	C6 to T2	C4 to C8	B, C5 to T1	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I,page no-54	Fifth
15	Which nerve arises as a branch of Upper Trunk of Brachial Plexus?	Suprascapular	Dorsal Scapular	Thoracodorsal	Axillary	A, Suprascapular	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-55	Fifth
16	All of the following nerves are branches of Posterior cord of Brachial Plexus except...	Radial	Axillary	DorsalScapular	Thoracodorsal	C, Dorsal Scapular	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-55	Fifth
17	All of the following are groups of Axillary lymph nodes except...	Pectoral	Scapular	Infraclavicular	Supraclavicular	D, Supraclavicular	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-58	Fifth
18	Which of the following nerve roots are involved in Erb'sParalysis?	C4 and C5	C5 and C6	C8 and T1	T1 only	B, C5 and C6	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-59	Fifth
19	Which Muscle lies in the floor of Triangle of Auscultation?	Levator Scapulae	Rhomboideus Major	Trapezius	Rhomboideus Minor	B, Rhomboideus Major	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-66	Fifth
20	It is the Preaxial Vein of the Upper limb homologous with Great saphenous Vein	Basilic Vein	Cephalic Vein	Axillary Vein	Brachial Vein	B, Cephalic Vein	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-72	Fifth
21	Which of the following Muscle does not get inserted on Greater tubercle of Humerus ?	Supraspinatus	Teres Minor	Suscapularis	Infraspinatus	C, Subscapularis	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-78	Fifth
22	Which of the following Muscle is supplied by Axillary nerve?	Teres Major	Subscapularis	Supraspinatus	Teres Minor	D, Teres Minor	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-78	Fifth
23	Which of the following structure passes through Quadrangular Space?	Radial Nerve	Axillary Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Suprascapular Nerve	B,Axillary Nerve	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-82	Fifth
24	It is the Nerve which supplies muscles of Anterior compartment of Arm.	Axillary	Median	Musculocutaneous	Ulnar	C, Musculocutaneous	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-88	Fifth

25	Which Structure leaves the Cubital Fossa by passing through two heads of Pronator Teres ?	Ulnar	Radial	Median	Axillary	C, Median nerve	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-92	Fifth
26	Which of the following Muscle forms Floor of Cubital Fossa?	Pronator Teres	Brachioradialis	Brachialis	Anconeus	C, Brachialis	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-92	Fifth
27	Which of the following structure passes through Spiral groove of Humerus?	Musculocutaneou s	Radial Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Axillary Nerve	B, Radial nerve	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no- 95	Fifth
28	Which of the following muscle is not supplied by Median Nerve	Pronator Teres	Palmaris longus	Flexor carpi Ulnaris	Flexor Carpi Radialis	C, Flexor Carpi Ulnaris	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-104	Fifth
29	Which of the Following Structure passing through Flexor Retinaculum of Wrist?	Median Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Palmaris Longus	Ulnar Artery	A, Median Nerve	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-105	Fifth
30	All the Muscles of Thenar group are supplied by Median nerve except.....	Flexor pollicis brevis	Adductor pollicis	Abductor pollicis brevis	Opponens Pollicis	B, Adductor Pollicis	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-116	Fifth
31	Which nerve of Superior extremity is called as Musician's Nerve ?	Radial	Median	Ulnar	Musculocutaneou s	C, Ulnar nerve	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-110	Fifth
32	Which muscles are responsible for Adduction of Fingers?	Lumbricals	Hypothenar Muscles	Palmar Introssei	Dorsal Introssei	C, Palmar Introssei	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-117	Fifth
33	Which intrinsic muscles of Hand are called as Writter's Muscle?	Thenar Muscles	Lumbricles	Introssie muscles	Hypothenar Muscles	B, Lumbricles	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-117	Fifth
34	Which nerve is commonly involved in Carpal tunnel Syndrome?	Radial	Axillary	Median	Ulnar	C, Median	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-99	Fifth
35	Which deformity is resulted due to Injury to Radial Nerve?	Ape Thumb	Claw Hand	Wrist Drop	Carpal tunnel Syndrome	C, Wrist Drop	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-62	Fifth
36	Injury to which nerve results in Claw Hand deformity ?	Ulnar	Axillary	Radial	Musculocutaneou s	A, Ulnar	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no- 134	Fifth
37	Which compartment of Extensor Retinaculum Posterior Interosseous nerve passes through ?	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	C, Fourth	B.D Chourasia`s Human Anatomy Vol-I, page no-126	Fifth
38	Which is the first bone in the body to complete its ossification?	Humerus	Scapula	Clavicle	Radius	C - Clavicle	B.D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 7	Eighth
39	Which of the following muscle is attached to anterior border of lateral 1/3rd of shaft of Clavicle?	Deltoid	Pectoralis Major	Sternohyoid	Sternocleidoma stoid	A - Deltoid	B.D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 8	Eighth
40	Which muscle have origin from the lower border of crest of Spine of Scapula?	Trapezius	Deltoid	Serratus Anterior	Coracobrachial is	B - Deltoid	B.D. Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 9	Eighth

41	All of the following muscles are attached to Coracoid process of Scapula, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Coracobrachialis	Pectoralis Minor	Subscapularis	Short head of Biceps Brachii	C - Subscapularis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 12	Eighth
42	All of the following muscles are inserted on the medial border of Scapula, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Serratus Anterior	Rhomboideus Major	Teres Major	Levator Scapulae	C - Teres Major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.12	Eighth
43	Which Muscles are attached to Supraglenoid tubercle of Scapula is?	Long head of Biceps Brachii	Long head of Triceps Brachii	Coracobrachialis	Supraspinatus	A- Long head of Biceps Brachii	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.12	Eighth
44	Which Muscle is inserted on Lesser Tubercle of Humerus ?	Supraspinatus	Subscapularis	Infraspinatus	Teres Minor	B - Subscapularis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.16	Eighth
45	Following muscles are inserted on Greater Tubercle of Humerus, <i>EXCEPT</i> - ---	Subscapularis	Supraspinatus	Infraspinatus	Teres Minor	A - Subscapularis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.16	Eighth
46	Which of the following muscles is <i>NOT</i> inserted on Intertubercular Sulcus of Humerus ?	Pectoralis Major	Teres Major	Deltoid	Latissimus Dorsi	C-Deltoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.16	Eighth
47	Which muscle is inserted into the rough area in the middle 1/3 of the medial border of Humerus?	Coracobrachialis	Deltoid	Brachialis	Latissimus Dorsi	A - Coracobrachialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.16	Eighth
48	Which of the following nerve is <i>NOT</i> closely related to Humerus?	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Median Nerve	D - Median Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.17	Eighth
49	Muscle that get inserted on the Radial tuberosity of Radius is called as...	Biceps Brachii	Triceps Brachii	Pronator Teres	Brachioradialis	A - Biceps Brachii	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.20	Eighth
50	Muscle that arises from the anterior oblique line of Radius is called as...	Abductor Pollicis Longus	Flexor Carpi Radialis	Flexor Digitorum Superficialis	Extensor Pollicis Brevis	C - Flexor Digitorum Superficialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.20	Eighth
51	Muscle that get inserted on the Ulnar tuberosity of Ulna is called as....	Triceps Brachii	Brachialis	Supinator	Biceps Brachii	B - Brachialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.23	Eighth
52	Muscle that get inserted on superior surface of Olecranon Process of Ulna is called as.....	Triceps Brachii	Biceps Brachii	Supinator	Pronator Teres	A - Triceps Brachii	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.23	Eighth
53	Which of the following bone is <i>NOT</i> present in the proximal row of carpal bones?	Scaphoid	Trapezium	Lunate	Triquetral	B - Trapezium	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.25	Eighth
54	Which bone is developed in the tendon of Flexor Carpi Ulnaris?	Pisiform	Scaphoid	Trapezium	Hamate	A - Pisiform	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.27	Eighth
55	All of the following are the muscles of Pectoral region, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Coracobrachialis	Pectoralis Major	Pectoralis Minor	Subclavius	A - Coracobrachialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.45	Eighth
56	The Nerve to Serratus Anterior arises from which roots?	C4, C5, C6	C5, C6, C7	C6, C7, C8	C7, C8, T1	B - C5, C6, C7	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.48	Eighth

57	Winging of Scapula occurs due to paralysis of - ----	Pectoralis Major	Pectoralis Minor	Latissimus Dorsi	Serratus Anterior	D - Serratus Anterior	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.49	Eighth
58	All of the following arteries <i>supplies</i> the Mammary gland except.....	Superior Thoracic Artery	Lateral Thoracic Artery	Thoracoacromial artery	Anterior circumflex	D- Anterior circumflex	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.40	Eighth
59	Axillary artery is the continuation of - -----	Brachiocephalic trunk	Common Carotid artery	Subclavian artery	None of the above	C - Subclavian artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.54	Eighth
60	It is the artery that arises as the branch of 1st part of Axillary artery.	Superior Thoracic artery	Thoracoacromial artery	Lateral Thoracic artery	Subscapular artery	A - Superior Thoracic artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.57	Eighth
61	Which of the following Nerve arises from the upper trunk of Brachial plexus is ?	Nerve to Serratus Anterior	Dorsal Scapular Nerve	Ulnar nerve	Suprascapular Nerve	D - Suprascapular Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 61	Eighth
62	All of the following are the branches of Lateral cord of Brachial Plexus, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Lateral Pectoral Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	Radial Nerve	Lateral root of Median Nerve	C - Radial Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 61	Eighth
63	It is the branch of Medial cord of Brachial Plexus	Ulnar Nerve	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	A - Ulnar Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 61	Eighth
64	Which of the following is the branch of Posterior Cord of Brachial Plexus?	Upper Subscapular	Nerve to Latissimus Dorsi	Axillary Nerve	All of the above	D - All of the above	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 62	Eighth
65	Which trunk of Brachial Plexus is injured in Erb's Paralysis?	Upper Trunk	Middle Trunk	Lower Trunk	None of the above	A - Upper Trunk	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 62	Eighth
67	Injury to the Lower trunk of Brachial Plexus results into-	Erb's Paralysis	Klumpke's Paralysis	Winging of Scapula	Waiter's Tip Position	B - Klumpke's Paralysis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 63	Eighth
68	Deltoid muscle is supplied by -	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	Median Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	A - Axillary Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 75	Eighth
69	The nerve which passes through the Quadrangular space of Scapular region is called as....	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	A - Axillary Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 78	Eighth
70	The nerve which passes through the Lower triangular space of Scapular region is called as.....	Axillary Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Radial Nerve	Median Nerve	C - Radial Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 79	Eighth
71	All of the Following are the muscles of Anterior Compartment of Arm, <i>EXCEPT</i> ----	Triceps Brachii	Biceps Brachii	Coracobrachialis	Brachialis	A - Triceps Brachii	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 96	Eighth
72	The nerve that supplies Biceps Brachii muscle is called as.....	Axillary Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	Radial Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	B - Musculocutaneous	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 96	Eighth
73	Profunda Brachii Artery is the branch of - -----	Axillary Artery	Brachial Artery	Radial Artery	Ulnar Artery	B - Brachial Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 101	Eighth

74	Medial boundary of Cubital Fossa is formed by - ----- -	Supinator	Brachialis	Pronator Teres	Flexor Carpi Ulnaris	C - Pronator Teres	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 103	Eighth
75	Which of the following is <i>NOT</i> the content of Cubital Fossa?	Ulnar Nerve	Radial Nerve	Median Nerve	Brachial Artery	A - Ulnar Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 105	Eighth
76	The action of Triceps Brachii muscle is	Flexion of Elbow	Supination	Pronation	Extension of Elbow	D - Extension of Elbow	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 106	Eighth
77	All of the following muscles arise from the Medial epicondyle of Humerus <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Pronator Teres	Flexor Carpi Radialis	Palmaris Longus	Extensor Carpi Radialis longus	D - Extensor Carpi Radialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 116	Eighth
78	Common Interosseous Artery is the branch of -	Radial Artery	Ulnar Artery	Brachial Artery	Profunda Brachii Artery	B - Ulnar Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 121	Eighth
79	All of the following muscles are supplied by Median Nerve, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Flexor Carpi Radialis	Flexor Digitorum Superficialis	Pronator Teres	Brachioradialis	D - Brachioradialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 116	Eighth
80	The nerve which is palpable behind the medial epicondyle of Humerus is called as.....	Median Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	B - Ulnar Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 122	Eighth
81	Which of the following muscle is supplied by Ulnar Nerve?	Flexor Carpi Ulnaris	Pronator Teres	Extensor Carpi Ulnaris	Supinator	A - Flexor Carpi Ulnaris	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 123	Eighth
82	Which nerve passes deep to Flexor Retinaculum of Wrist Joint?	Ulnar Nerve	Median Nerve	Radial Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	B - Median Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 125	Eighth
83	All of the following structures pass deep to Flexor retinaculum of Wrist, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Tendon of Flexor Pollicis Longus	Tendons of Flexor Digitorum Superficialis	Tendons of Flexor Digitorum Profundus	Palmaris Longus	D - Palmaris Longus	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 125	Eighth
84	Which Nerve is called as Labourer's Nerve?	Median Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Axillary Nerve	Radial Nerve	A - Median Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 138	Eighth
85	Which of the following is the content of Anatomical Snuff Box?	Ulnar Artery	Median Nerve	Radial Artery	Ulnar Nerve	C - Radial Artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 145	Eighth
86	Brachioradialis muscle is supplied by - ----	Radial Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Median Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	A - Radial Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 147	Eighth
87	Posterior Interosseous Nerve is a branch of -	Ulnar Nerve	Median Nerve	Radial Nerve	Musculocutaneous Nerve	C - Radial Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 149	Eighth
88	The type of Shoulder Joint is.....	Ball and Socket Joint	Pivot Joint	Ellipsoidal Joint	Hinge Joint	A - Ball and Socket Joint	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 158	Eighth
89	Which of the following is the most common type of Shoulder Dislocation?	Subglenoid	Anterior	Superior	Posterior	A - Subglenoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 162	Eighth

90	Rotator's Cuff of Shoulder joint is formed by all, <i>EXCEPT</i> -	Subscapularis	Teres Major	Teres Minor	Supraspinatus	B - Teres Major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 78	Eighth
91	The type of Elbow Joint.....	Hinge Joint	Pivot Joint	Saddle Joint	Ellipsoidal Joint	A- Hinge Joint	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 164	Eighth
92	The carrying angle of Elbow Joint in males is about - --	5° - 10°	10° - 15°	15° - 20°	20° - 25°	B - 10° - 15°	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 166	Eighth
93	The following bone is <i>NOT</i> involved in the articulation of Wrist Joint .	Scaphoid	Lunate	Triquetral	Pisiform	D - Pisiform	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No. 171	Eighth
94	The muscle that covers Inferior angle of scapula is called as.....	Trapzius	Deltoid	Latissimus dorsi	Bicep brachii	C,Latissimus dorsi	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.09	Eighth
95	All are branches of axillary artery except	Sup thoracic A	Thoracoacromial A	Anterior circumflex	Profunda brachii A	D,Profunda Brachii A	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.58	Eighth
96	Which of the following is one of the branch of upper trunk of brachial plexus ?	Nerve to subclavius	Axillary N	Radial N	Median N	A, Nerve to Subclvius	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No61	Eighth
97	Ulnar nerve is branch of which cord of Brachial Plexus ?	Lateral cord	Medial cord	Posterior cord	None of Above	B,Medial cord	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.59	Eighth
98	All Structures are passing deep to flexor retinaculum except.....	Median N	Ulnar N	Tendons of flexor digitorum	Ulnar bursa	B, Ulnar Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.125	Eighth
99	Which muscle does not belongs to group of thenar eminance ?	Abductor Pollicis brevis	Flexor Pollicis brevis	Palmaris brevis	Opponence Pollicis	C, Palmaris Brevis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.130	Eighth
100	Breast is which type of modified gland?	sweat	salivary	lymphatic	Endocrine	A. sweat gland.	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.-40	Eighth
101	which of the following nerve is branch of lateral cord of brachial plexus.	Musculocutaneous	Radial	Ulnar	Axillary	A.Musculocutaneous	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No.-55	Eighth
102	which of the following nerve is branch of posterior cord of brachial plexus.	Axillary	Ulnar	Lateral pectoral	medial pectoral	A Ulnar	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-55	Eighth
103	Subscapular artery is branch of----- artery.	Brachial	Axillary	Radial	Ulnar	B.Axillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-57	Eighth
104	Lateral thoracic artery is a branch of which artery.	brachial	Axillary	Radial	Ulnar	B.Axillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-57	Eighth
105	Superior thoracic artery is branch of which artery.	Brachial	Axillary	Radial	Ulnar	B.Axillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-57	Eighth

106	Axillary vein is continuation of which vein ?	Cephalic	Basilic	Median cubital	Internal thoracic	B.Basilic	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-58	Eighth
107	The root value of musculocutaneous nerve is.....	C5,C6,C7	C5,C6	C4,C5	C6,C7	A.C5,C6,C7	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-55	Eighth
108	The nerve that supplies Teres minor muscle is called as....	Axillary	Radial	Median	Ulnar	A.Axillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-78	Eighth
109	Short head of biceps brachii takes origin from....	Coracoid process	Radial tuberosity	supraglenoid tubercle	Infraglenoid tubercle	A.Coracoid process	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-87	Eighth
110	Long head of biceps brachii takes origin from....	Radial tuberosity	Coracoid process	supraglenoid tubercle	Infraglenoid tubercle	C.Supraglenoid tubercle	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-87	Eighth
111	What is the nerve supply of Deltoid ?	Radial	Ulnar	Axillary	Median	C.axillary	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-78	Eighth
112	Which muscle forms Lateral boundary of cubital fossa?	Deltoid	Biceps brachii	Brachioradialis	Triceps brachii	C.Brachioradialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-92	Eighth
113	The nerve supply of Palmaris longus Muscle is.....	Ulnar	Axillary	Median	Radial	C.Median	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-104	Eighth
114	What is the type of wrist joint?	Hinge	Ellipsoid	ball & socket	pivot	B.Ellipsoid	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-147	Eighth
115	It is the muscle who is responsible for Adduction of shoulder joint .	Deltoid	Triceps brachii	Pectoralis major	Pectoralis minor	C.Pectoralis major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-143	Eighth
116	It is the muscle who is responsible for Flexion of elbow joint .	Brachialis	Triceps brachii	Anconeus	Deltoid	A.Brachialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-144	Eighth
117	First carpometacarpal joint is variety of which type of joint.	Pivot	Saddle	Condylloid	Ellipsoid	B, Saddle	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-154	Eighth
118	All of the following Structures pass superficial to flexor retinaculum of wrist are EXCEPT	Palmaris longus	Ulnar Artery	Flexor carpi ulnaris	flexor digitorum superficialis	D, Flexor digitorum superficialis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-113	Eighth
119	Which of the following Structures are passing through Radial Groove of Humerus?	Radial Nerve & profunda brachii	Radial Artery & profunda brachii	Brachial Artery & Ulnar	Radial Artery & Median	A, Radial Nerve and Profunda	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-95	Eighth
120	Which of the following bone does not belong to distal row of Carpal Bone ?	Trapezium	Capitate	Triquetral	Hamate	C, Triquetral	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-25	Eighth
121	The nerve that supplies Brachialis Muscle is called as.....	Median	Musculocutaneous	Ulnar	Axillary	B, Musculocutaneous	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-91	Eighth

122	Which of the following artery is content of Anatomical Snuff box?	Brachial	Radial	Ulnar	Axillary	B Radial	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-125	Eighth
123	It is the muscle which is inserting on lateral lip of Bicipital groove.	Pectoralis Major	Pectoralis Minor	Teres Major	Lattissimus Dorsi	A Pectoralis Major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-44	Eighth
124	Musculotendinous cuff of Shoulder joint is formed by all muscles EXCEPT.....	Suprapinatus	Infraspinatus	Teres Major	Subscapularis	C Teres Major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-77	Eighth
125	Which of the following is not the branch of posterior cord of Brachial plexus?	Radial	Axillary	Suprascapular	None of these	C Suprascapular	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-61	Eighth
126	Posterior wall of Axilla is formed by all the following muscles EXCEPT	Teres Major	Teres Minor	Lattissimus dorsi	Subscapularis	B Teres Minor	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-61	Eighth
127	All carpal bones are present in proximal row EXCEPT	Scaphoid	Triquetral	Hamate	Pisiform	C Hamate	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-33	Eighth
128	Superficial Palmar arch in the hand is formed as direct continuation of which artery?	Ulnar artery	Radial artery	Brachial artery	Both a&b	A Ulnar artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-123	Eighth
129	All the following nerves are the branches of Posterior cord of Brachial Plexus EXCEPT	Axillary nerve	Radial nerve	Thoracodorsal nerve	Median nerve	D, Median nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-52	Fourth
130	Which of the following is most common site for fracture of Humerus?	Anatomical Neck	Surgical Neck	Trochlea	Capitulum	B, Surgical Neck	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-17	Eighth
131	Which of the following muscle divides the Axillary artery in to three parts ?	Pectoralis minor	Teres Minor	Pectoralis Major	Teres Major	A Pectoralis Minor	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-50	Eighth
132	Beyond the lower border of insertion of Teres Major Axillary artery continues as.....	Brachial artery	Radial artery	Ulnar artery	Subclavian artery	A Brachial artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-51	Eighth
133	All are the muscles of anterior compartment of arm except	Biceps brachi	Triceps Brachi	Coracobrachialis	Brachialis	B Triceps Brachi	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-91	Eighth
134	Root value of musculocutaneous nerve is	C5-T1	C5-C8	C5-C8 & T1	C5-C7	D C5-C7	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-92	Eighth
135	Medial boundary of cubital fossa is formed by	Pronator teres	Brachioradialis	Brachialis	Supinator	A Pronator Teres	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-97	Eighth
136	All are the muscles of Thenar eminence except	Abductor pollicis brevis	Adductor pollicis	flexor digiti minimi	Flexor pollicis brevis	C Flexor digiti minimi	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-123	Eighth
137	Which muscle is inserted on posterior border of lateral 1/3 of Clavicle?	Deltoid	Pectoralis Major	Trapezius	Subclavius	C, Trapezius	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 08	Fifth

138	It is the muscle inserting on Superior surface of coracoid process of Scapula.	Trapezius	Coracobrachialis	Pectoralis Minor	Biceps brachii	C, Pectoralis Minor	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 55	Fifth
139	The Median nerve leaves the cubital fossa by passing through two heads of----- Muscle.	Palmaris longus	Supinator	Pronator Teres	Brachialis	C,Pronator Teres	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No-92	Fourth
140	It is the structure which passes through upper triangular space of scapular region	Axillary nerve	Radial nerve	Profunda brachii artery	Circumflex scapular artery	D,Circumflex scapular artery	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 13	Fifth
141	It is the cutaneous branch of Musculocutaneous nerve.	Medial cutaneous nerve of arm	Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm	Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm	Medial cutaneous nerve of	C, Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 89	Fifth
142	All the following muscles contributes to form Musculotendinous Cuff of Shoulder EXCEPT	Subscapularis	Teres Minor	Teres Major	Supraspinatus	C, Teres Major	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 79	Fourth
143	All the following muscles are inserted on greater tubercle of Humerus EXCEPT----	Supraspinatus	Infraspinatus	Teres Minor	Subscapularis	D, Subscapularis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 78	Fifth
144	All the structures are passing deep to flexor retinaculum EXCEPT....	Median Nerve	Ulnar Nerve	Radial Bursa	Ulnar Bursa	B, Ulnar Nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 117	Fifth
145	All the Thenar muscles of hand are supplied by Median Nerve EXCEPT	Abductor Pollicis Brevis	Flexor Pollicis brevis	Adductor Pollicis	Opponens Pollicis	C, Adductor Pollicis	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 147	Fifth
146	Which of the following bone does not take part in formation of Wrist Joint ?	Lower end of Radius	Scaphoid	Lower end of Ulna	Lunate	C, Lower end of Ulna	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 117	Fifth
147	The Muscles who are responsible for Adduction of Fingers towards centre are called as...	Palmar Interossei	Lumbricals	Dorsal interossei	Thenar Muscles	A,Palmar Interossei	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 115	Fifth
148	At the Elbow Joint which nerve passes behind the Medial condyle of Humerus ?	Radial nerve	Median nerve	Ulnar nerve	Musculocutaneous nerve	C, Ulnar nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 91	Fifth
149	It is the content of cubital fossa which leaves the fossa by passing through two heads of Pronator Teres	Ulnar nerve	Radial nerve	Median nerve	Brachial Artery	C, Median nerve	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 103	Fifth
150	It is the Muscle which is inserted on middle of lateral aspect of shaft of Radius.	Palmaris longus	Supinator	Brachialis	Pronator Teres	D, Pronator Teres	B.D.Chaurasia's Human Anatomy Vol 1 Page No- 93	Fifth

SUBJECT: - ANATOMY PAPER- I,
TOPIC: -GENERAL ANATOMY

Sr No	Question	Option				Correct	Reference with page No.	Edition
		A	B	C	D			
1	Who is known as "FATHER OF ANATOMY"	Hippocrates of cos	Herophilus of Chalcedon	Galen of Pergaman	Leonardo da vinci of Haly	B, Herophilus of Chalcedon	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy page no-5	Thi r d
2	Who is known as "FATHER OF SCIENTIFIC [MODERN] ANATOMY"?	Hippo crates	Herophilus	Vesalius	Mandinus	C, Vesalius	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy page no-6	Thi r d
3	"WILLIUM HARVE" was an English physician who discovered the.....	Crculation of blood	Gaseus exchange in alveoli	Blood groups	Digestion of protein ,Fat, Carbohydrates	A, Crculation of blood	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy, page no-6	Thi r d
4	Which anatomical plane divides the body in to the right and left halves ?	Horizontal plane	Coronal plane	Sagittal plane	Median plane	D, Median plane	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy, page no-09	Thi r d
5	Any plane of the human body parallel to the median plane is known as	Coronal plane	Transverse plane	Sagittal plane	Median plane	C, Sagittal plane	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy, page no-10	Thi r d
6	Which artery in the following carries deoxygenated blood ?	Umbilical Artery	Internal iliac artery	Coronary artery	Coeliac artery	A, Umbilical Artery	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy, page no-14	Thi r d
7	Bony nodules found embedded in the tendons or joint capsules ,they have no priosteum & ossify after birth are called as	Sesmoid bones	Pneumatic bones	Short bones	Accessory bones	A, Sesmoid bones	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy page no-29	Thi r d
8	The end and the tip of the bones which ossify from secondary centers are called	Epiphysis	Diaphysis	Metaphysis	None of the above	A, Epiphysis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy , page no-34	Thi r d
9	The branch of anatomy which deals with the study of ligaments & related joints is called as	Osteology	Embryology	Radionatomy	Syndesmology	D, Syndesmology	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy , page no-47	Thi r d
10	Which one of the following is the function of pneumatic bones ?	It helps in the resonance of the vibration of sound	It acts as an air conditioning chamber by adding humadity & tempature to	It is economical & makes the bones lighter	All the above	D, All the above	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy , page no-29	Thi r d

11	Which one of the following given bone ossify in membranocartilaginous type ?	Calvicle	femur	Maxilla	Vertebra	A, Clavicle	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-30	Thi r d
12	The ends & tips of a bone ,which ossify from secondary centres are called as.....	Diaphysis	Metaphysis	Epiphysis	None of above	C, Epiphysis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
13	The elongated shaft of a long bone, which ossifies from a primary center is called as.....	Diaphysis	Epi physis	Metaphysis	None of above	A, Diaphysis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
14	The artery supplies the blood to the long bone by entering through shaft is called as	Nutrient artery	End artery	Medullary artery	Periosteal arteries	A, Nutrient artery	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
15	Which part of the long bone is the zone of active growth ?	Epiphysis	Diaphysis	Metaphysis	Epiphyseal Plate	C, Metaphysis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
16	All are Peculiarities of cartilage EXCEPT	Cartilage has no blood vessels or lymphatics	Cartilage has no nerves	Cartilage is surrounded by a fibrous membrane called	Cartilage is not replaced by bone	D, Cartilage is not replaced by bone	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-40	Thi r d
17	Which of the following is not the type of cartilage ?	Hyaline cartilage	Fibro cartilage	Membranous cartilage	Elastic cartilage	C, Membranous cartilage	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-40	Thi r d
18	All of the following cells belongs to bone EXCEPT.....	Osteoblasts	Osteocytes	Osteomites	Osteoclasts	C, Osteomites	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
19	Ball and sockets variety of joint is also called as	Hinge joint	pivot joint	Condylar joint	Spheroidal joint	D,Spheroidal joint	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
20	The end of the skeletal muscle ,which remains fixed during its contraction is called as.....	Origin	Insertion	Belly	Tendon	A, Origin	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
21	The end of the skeletal muscle ,which moves during its contraction is called as.....	Belly	Insertion	Tendon	Origin	B,Insertion	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
22	All the characteristic of sinusoids EXCEPT.....	Their lumen is wider & irregular	Their walls are thinner & incomplete	The are present only in human beings	They may connect arteriole with venule	C,The are present only in human beings	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-88	Thi r d
23	Circulation through the anastomosis is called	End circulation	Direct circulation	Indirect circulation	Collateral circulation	D, Collateral circulation	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
24	All of the following are functions of lymph node except.....	Lymph node filter the lymph	Produce lymphocytes	Trapping of Antigens	Absorb and remove large protein mplecules from Tissue Spaces	D, Absorb and remove large protein mplecules from Tissue Spaces	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-100	Thi r d

25	fibrous bands which connect the adjacent bones are called as.....	Ligaments	Raphae	Capsule	Aponeurosis	A, Ligaments	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-144	Thi r d
26	Which of the following type of joint is seen in between socket of gum and Tooth?	Syndesmosis	Gomphosis	Synovial joint	Suture	B, Gomphosis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
27	Which one of the following is an example of Ellipsoid Joint	Elbow	Shoulder	Wrist	Ankle	C, Wrist	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-58	Thi r d
28	The large arteries are supplied by blood vessels, nutrient Vessels are called as	Vasa nervosum	Vasa vasorum	Arteriole	All the above	B, Vasa vasorum	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
29	A precapillary or post capillary communication between the neighbouring vessels is called as	Collateral circulation	Anastomosis	Portal circulation	Arcade	B, Anastomosis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
30	The average diameter of Capillary is about....	20 to 25 microns	06 to 08 microns	15 to 20 microns	30 to 40 microns	B, 06 to 08 microns	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
31	Arteries which do not anastomose with their neighbours are called as.....	Single arteries	End artery	Last arteries	Capilleries	B, End artery	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
32	Which system is called as a chief controlling & coordinating system of the body ?	Gastrointestinal system	Renal system	Nervous system	Endocrine system	C, Nervous system	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
33	What are the protoplasmic extension of the nerve cells from the neural pathways called as ?	Nerves	Tendons	Stem	Veins	A, Nerves	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
34	A single long efferent process which may give off occasional branches & is of uniform diameter is called as .	Axon	Dendrites	Myelin	Nodules	A, Axon	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-105	Thi r d
35	Junction between the two or more neurons is called as	Synapse	Neuroglia	Anastomosis	Reflex arc	A, Synapse	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
36	The basic functional unit of nervous system which can perform an integrated neural activity is called as	Reflex arc	Synapse	Oligodendrocyte	Astrocytes	A reflex arc	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-108	Thi r d
37	All are the appendages of skin EXCEPT	Hair	Nails	Sweat glands	Superficial fascia	D, Superficial fascia	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
38	The sheath which surrounds the myelin sheath and represents the plasma membrane of the Schwann cell is called as....	Neuropil	Mesaxon	Neurilemma	Neuroglia	C, Neurilemma	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-114	Thi r d
39	The superficial avascular layer of stratified squamous epithelium of the skins called as.....	Epidermis	Dermis	Corium	Papillary layer	A, Epidermis	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-125	Thi r d

40	The deep fascia in relation to some joints e.g wrist & ankle, modified to form thickened bands known as _____	Sheath	Retinacula	Capsule	Bursae	B,Retinacula	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-134	Thi r d
41	Which of the following is not the type of connective tissue ?	Loose connective tissue	Dense irregular connective tissue	Adipose tissue	Muscles	D, Muscles	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition page no-141,142	Thi r d
42	Who discovered X-Rays accidentally on 8/11/1895 ?	Wilhelm Roentgen	William harve`s law	William Hunter	John Hunter	A, Wilhelm Roentgen	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
43	It is the branch of Systemic Anatomy which deals with study of Muscles.	Myology	Osteology	Neurology	Angiology	A, Myol ogy	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
44	It is a lying down position with face facing downwards.	Supine	Lithotomy	Anatomical	Prone	D,Prone	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d
45	Which of the following is an example of Saesamoid bone in Human body?	Talus	Scaphoid	Patella	Navicular	C,Patella	B. D. Chourasia`s Handbook of General Anatomy 4th edition	Thi r d