

RAN-2506000101012501/2406000101010501
1st MBBS Examination September - 2026
Anatomy Paper - I
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 book.
- (3) In section A, all MCQs are compulsory, only one answer will be accepted, no negative marking & must be submitted within first 30 minutes.
- (4) Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- (5) Figures to the right indicate marks.

Seat No.:

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Student's Signature

SECTION A
Q.1.
MCQs
1 × 20 = 20

1. All muscles of soft palate are innervated by cranial accessory nerve EXCEPT
 - a) Palatoglossus
 - b) Palatopharyngeus
 - c) Tensor veli palatini
 - d) Levator veli palatini
2. Recurrent laryngeal nerve is related to
 - a) Superior thyroid artery
 - b) Inferior thyroid artery
 - c) Superior thyroid vein
 - d) Middle thyroid vein
3. Fascial layer overlying phrenic nerve is
 - a) Prevertebral layer
 - b) Investing layer
 - c) Pretracheal layer
 - d) None of above
4. Internal carotid nerve is branch of
 - a) Superior cervical sympathetic ganglion
 - b) Middle cervical sympathetic ganglion
 - c) Inferior cervical sympathetic ganglion
 - d) Otic ganglion
5. Expression of surprise is caused by
 - a) Corrugator supercilli
 - b) Nasalis
 - c) Frontalis
 - d) Procerus
6. The _____ of spinal nerve contains both sensory and motor fibers
 - a) Anterior ramus
 - b) Posterior ramus
 - c) Main trunk
 - d) All of above
7. Pain & thermal sensations from forehead are projected into
 - a) Principal sensory nucleus of trigeminal nerve
 - b) Spinal nucleus of trigeminal nerve
 - c) Mesencephalic nucleus of trigeminal nerve
 - d) Both a & c

8. All pass through inferior cerebellar peduncle EXCEPT
 - a) Vestibulo-cerebellar tract
 - b) Cerebello-vestibular tract
 - c) Posterior spino-cerebellar tract
 - d) Anterior spino-cerebellar tract
9. All are components of facial nerve EXCEPT
 - a) Somatic efferent
 - b) General visceral efferent
 - c) Special visceral efferent
 - d) Special visceral afferent
10. Axilla contains all EXCEPT
 - a) Trunks of brachial plexus
 - b) Axillary tail
 - c) Intercostobrachial nerve
 - d) Long thoracic nerve
11. 2nd lumbricals get innervation from
 - a) Radial nerve
 - b) Median nerve
 - c) Ulnar nerve
 - d) Musculocutaneous nerve
12. True about extensor pollicis longus
 - a) Supplied by posterior interosseous nerve
 - b) Inserts over distal phalanx of thumb
 - c) Blood supply of anterior interosseous artery
 - d) All of above
13. Rotator cuff is formed by all EXCEPT
 - a) Teres minor
 - b) Teres major
 - c) Subscapularis
 - d) Infraspinatus
14. All contribute in formation of dorsal digital expansion EXCEPT
 - a) Adductor pollicis
 - b) Interossei
 - c) Lumbricals
 - d) Extensor digitorum
15. Which of following is receptor in muscle?
 - a) Motor end plate
 - b) Muscle spindle
 - c) Neurotransmitter
 - d) Motor unit
16. Type of germinal epithelium of ovary is
 - a) Simple squamous
 - b) Stratified squamous
 - c) Simple cuboidal
 - d) Simple columnar
17. At the time of implantation, embryo is in stage of
 - a) Blastocyst
 - b) Zygote
 - c) Foetal period
 - d) Morula
18. Pituitary gland develops from
 - a) Ectoderm
 - b) Mesoderm
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of a & b
19. Example of pivot joint is
 - a) Superior tibio-fibular joint
 - b) Elbow joint
 - c) Superior radio-ulnar joint
 - d) Ankle joint

20. Perichondrium is absent in all EXCEPT
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Glenoid labrum | b) Articular cartilage |
| c) Intervertebral disc | d) Cartilage of epiglottis |

SECTION B

Q.2. Long essay question (Structured) (10)

Describe cavernous sinus under following headings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Introduction & location | b) Structures within lateral wall |
| c) Communications | d) Applied aspects |

Q.3. Explain Anatomical/Embryological reasons. (ANY 5) (5 × 3 = 15)

- What is path of migration of motor nucleus of facial nerve during development?
Explain neurological basis for such migration.
- Enumerate extrinsic & intrinsic muscles of tongue. Which muscle is known as safety muscle of tongue? Explain anatomical basis for such nickname.
- What is carrying angle? Explain anatomical basis for it.
- What about deformity and position of limb in Erb's paralysis. Explain anatomical basis for it.
- Mention relations of right and left recurrent laryngeal nerves with major arteries.
Explain embryological basis for differed relations on both sides.
- Explain embryological basis for sensory nerve supply of tongue.

Q.4. Write short notes. (ANY 3) (3 × 5 = 15)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) Boundaries and contents of cubital fossa | b) Suboccipital triangle |
| c) Circle of Willis | d) Histology of cerebellum |

SECTION C

Q.5. Applied aspects (4 × 5 = 20)

- Klumpke's paralysis
- Applied anatomy of scalp
- Lower motor neuron paralysis
- Development of thyroid gland with applied aspects

Q.6. Write short notes. (4 × 5 = 20)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Fibrous joints | b) Implantation |
| c) Histology of hyaline cartilage | d) The cadaver as our first teacher |



RAN-2506000101012502/2406000101010502

1st MBBS Examination September - 2026

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 book. (3) In section A, all MCQs are compulsory, only one answer will be accepted, no negative marking & must be submitted within first 30 minutes. (4) Draw labelled diagrams wherever necessary. (5) Figures to the right indicate marks.	Seat No.: Student's Signature
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SECTION A

Q.1. MCQs

1 × 20 = 20

1. Vertebral level of origin of coeliac trunk is
 - a) L1
 - b) L2
 - c) L3
 - d) None of above
2. Which of following is not the boundary of Hesselbach's triangle?
 - a) Inferior epigastric artery
 - b) Lateral border of rectus abdominis
 - c) External iliac artery
 - d) Inguinal ligament
3. Inferior suprarenal artery arises from
 - a) Renal artery
 - b) Inferior phrenic artery
 - c) Middle suprarenal artery
 - d) Superior phrenic artery
4. Testicular lymphatics drain into
 - a) Superficial inguinal nodes
 - b) Deep inguinal nodes
 - c) Pre-aortic & Para-aortic nodes
 - d) None of above
5. Content/s of Calot's triangle is/are
 - a) Cystic artery
 - b) Cystic duct
 - c) Cystic lymph node
 - d) Both a & c
6. All are contents of superior mediastinum EXCEPT
 - a) Ascending aorta
 - b) Left brachiocephalic vein
 - c) Trachea
 - d) Vagus nerves
7. Pleural sac extends beyond thoracic cage at following sites EXCEPT
 - a) Left costo-vertebral angle
 - b) Left costo-xiphoid angle
 - c) Right costo-vertebral angle
 - d) Right costo-xiphoid angle

8. Adult cardiac chamber with thickest wall is
 - a) Left atrium
 - b) Left ventricle
 - c) Right atrium
 - d) Right ventricle
9. Azygous vein drains into
 - a) Right 3rd posterior intercostal vein
 - b) Inferior vena cava
 - c) Coronary sinus
 - d) None of above
10. Muscle flexing hip and extending knee is
 - a) Adductor magnus
 - b) Rectus femoris
 - c) Sartorius
 - d) Both b & c
11. All are contents of adductor canal EXCEPT
 - a) Nerve to vastus lateralis
 - b) Femoral vein
 - c) Saphenous nerve
 - d) Anterior division of obturator nerve
12. Incorrect about peroneus longus is
 - a) Evertor of foot
 - b) Helps in maintenance of transverse arch
 - c) Inserts on 5th metatarsal bone
 - d) Innervated by superficial peroneal nerve
13. Spring ligament connects
 - a) Talus and navicular
 - b) Calcaneum and cuboid
 - c) Talus and cuboid
 - d) Calcaneum and navicular
14. Lateral plantar nerve innervates all EXCEPT
 - a) Flexor digiti minimi brevis
 - b) Adductor hallucis
 - c) Flexor digitorum brevis
 - d) 2nd lumbrical
15. Space of Mall are found in
 - a) Pancreas
 - b) Kidney
 - c) Liver
 - d) Bone
16. Stereocilia are located in
 - a) Inner ear
 - b) Trachea
 - c) Fallopian tube
 - d) Both b & c
17. Which lumbar intersegmental artery does give rise to axis artery of lower limb?
 - a) 2nd
 - b) 3rd
 - c) 4th
 - d) 5th
18. Somites are developed from
 - a) Paraxial mesoderm
 - b) Intermediate mesoderm
 - c) Lateral plate mesoderm
 - d) Endoderm
19. Factor/s helping in venous return is/are
 - a) Gravitation in case of upper part of body
 - b) Muscular contraction
 - c) Negative intrathoracic pressure
 - d) All of above

20. Genotype of Klinefelter syndrome is
- a) Trisomy 21
 - b) 47, XXY
 - c) 45,XO
 - d) None of above

SECTION B

Q.2. Long essay question (Structured) (10)

Describe male urethra under following headings.

- a) Introduction
- b) Description of different parts
- c) Neurovascular supply

Q.3. Explain Anatomical/Embryological reasons. (ANY 5) (5 × 3 =15)

- a) Explain anatomical basis for medicolegal importance of femur ossification.
- b) What is paracentesis thoracic? What is its preferred site? What is anatomical basis for such preference.
- c) Which are three important cardinal features of colon? Explain anatomical basis for formation of colonic haustrations.
- d) Which muscle is known as peripheral heart. Explain anatomical basis for such nickname.
- e) Which cardiac atrial pressure is higher during foetal life? Explain embryological basis for it.
- f) What is root value of nerve supplying motor fibres to thoracoabdominal diaphragm? Explain embryological basis for such vast difference between level of root value and level of target muscle.

Q.4. Write short notes. (ANY 3) (3 × 5 = 15)

- a) Femoral triangle
- b) Superior mesenteric artery
- c) Thoracic duct
- d) Histology of duodenum

SECTION C

Q.5. Applied aspects (4 × 5 = 20)

- a) Applied anatomy of knee joint
- b) Mediastinal syndrome
- c) Portal hypertension
- d) Ventricular septal defects

Q.6.

Write short notes.

(4 × 5 = 20)

- a) X-linked recessive inheritance OR Down's syndrome
 - b) Paramesonephric ducts
 - c) Histology of ileum
 - d) Barriers to communication
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