

**BDS FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION 2007****ANATOMY**  
**MODEL PAPER (MCQs)**

Total Marks: 45

Time Allowed: 45 Minutes

Total No. of MCQs: 45

1. **The periosteal arteries are derived from:**
- A major artery passing near the bone.
  - Anastomosis around the joints.
  - Nutrient artery of the bone.
  - Muscular arteries of the muscles attached to the bone.
  - Metaphyseal arteries.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: General Anatomy**
2. **Which of the following belongs to the diarthrosis variety of joints?**
- Gomphosis.
  - Synchondrosis.
  - Symphysis.
  - Synovial joints.
  - Sutural joints.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: General Anatomy**
3. **Which of the following function as resistance vessel?**
- Elastic arteries.
  - Muscular arteries.
  - Arterioles.
  - Venules.
  - Capillaries.
- Key: c**  
**Topic Specification: General Anatomy**
4. **The acrosome reaction occurs:**
- When the spermatozoa are traveling through the uterine cavity.
  - Just before the penetration of corona radiata.
  - When the sperm cell membrane comes in contact with the corona radiata cells.
  - When the sperm cell membrane comes in contact with the zona pellucida.
  - When the sperm head has penetrated through the zona pellucida.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: General Embryology**
5. **The lining of the primary yolk sac is called:**
- Amnion.
  - Epiblast.
  - Somatopleuric extraembryonic mesoderm.
  - Chorion.
  - Heuser's membrane.
- Key: e**  
**Topic Specification: General Embryology**

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- 6. Which of the following is a derivative of mesoderm?**
- a) Lens of eye.
  - b) Pituitary gland.
  - c) Mammary gland.
  - d) Enamel of teeth.
  - e) Cortex of suprarenal gland.
- Key: e**  
**Topic Specification: General Embryology**
- 7. The largest bundle of commissural fibres in the brain is called:**
- a) Anterior commissure.
  - b) Posterior commissure.
  - c) Habenular commissure.
  - d) Corpus callosum.
  - e) Fornix.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**
- 8. The inferior horn of the lateral ventricle extends into the:**
- a) Frontal lobe of cerebral hemisphere.
  - b) Temporal lobe of cerebral hemisphere.
  - c) Occipital lobe of cerebral hemisphere.
  - d) Diencephalon.
  - e) Midbrain.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**
- 9. Tectum is a part of:**
- a) Diencephalon.
  - b) Midbrain.
  - c) Pons.
  - d) Medulla oblongata.
  - e) Cerebellum.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**
- 10. In each posterior gray column of the spinal cord, the group of neurons lying just anterior to the substantia gelatinosa is called:**
- a) Nucleus dorsalis.
  - b) Nucleus proprius.
  - c) Visceral afferent nucleus.
  - d) Accessory nucleus.
  - e) Lumbosacral nucleus.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**

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**11. Which of the following structures take part in the formation of the roof of 4<sup>th</sup> ventricle of brain?**

- a) Superior colliculi.
- b) Inferior colliculi.
- c) Pineal body.
- d) Superior medullary velum.
- e) Facial colliculus.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**

**12. The primary motor area is located on the:**

- a) Precentral gyrus.
- b) Postcentral gyrus.
- c) Middle frontal gyrus.
- d) Superior temporal gyrus.
- e) Middle temporal gyrus.

**Key: a**

**Topic Specification: Brain and Spinal Cord (Gross)**

**13. Which of the following cell components is not surrounded by a membrane?**

- a) Lysosomes.
- b) Microbodies.
- c) Mitochondria.
- d) Nucleus.
- e) Nucleolus.

**Key: e**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

**14. An example of the stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium is constituted by the lining epithelium of:**

- a) Trachea.
- b) Urinary bladder.
- c) Oesophagus.
- d) Stomach.
- e) Conjunctiva.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

**15. Production of antibodies is the function of:**

- a) Fibroblasts.
- b) Plasma cells.
- c) Histiocytes.
- d) Mast cells.
- e) Fat cells.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

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**16. The connective tissue covering of a skeletal muscle fasciculus is called:**

- a) Glycocalyx.
- b) Perineurium.
- c) Perimysium.
- d) Endomysium.
- e) Periosteum.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

**17. The cortex of a lymph node contains:**

- a) Lymphatic nodules.
- b) Cords of Billroth.
- c) Periarterial lymphatic sheaths.
- d) Venous sinuses.
- e) Hassal's corpuscles.

**Key: a**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

**18. Which of the following cell types performs a phagocytic function in the epidermis?**

- a) Merkel cells.
- b) Langerhans cells.
- c) Keratinocytes.
- d) Melanocytes.
- e) Monocytes.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: General Histology**

**19. The intercalated ducts of the salivary glands are lined by:**

- a) Tall columnar epithelium.
- b) Low cuboidal epithelium.
- c) Simple squamous epithelium.
- d) Stratified squamous epithelium.
- e) Stratified cuboidal epithelium.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: Special Histology**

**20. Von-Ebner's glands are found:**

- a) On the soft palate.
- b) On the lips.
- c) On the cheeks.
- d) On the tongue.
- e) In the wall of oesophagus.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Special Histology**

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- 21. The oesophagus is lined by:**
- a) Simple columnar epithelium.
  - b) Simple cuboidal epithelium.
  - c) Simple squamous epithelium.
  - d) Stratified squamous keratinized epithelium.
  - e) Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium.
- Key: e**  
**Topic Specification: Special Histology**
- 22. The muscles of the tongue are derived from;**
- a) Myotomes of cervical somites.
  - b) 1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch mesenchyme.
  - c) 2<sup>nd</sup> pharyngeal arch mesenchyme.
  - d) Preotic myotomes.
  - e) Myotomes of occipital somites.
- Key: e**  
**Topic Specification: Special Embryology**
- 23. Which of the following muscles is a derivative of the third pharyngeal arch?**
- a) Mylohyoid.
  - b) Tensor tympani.
  - c) Stylohyoid.
  - d) Stylopharyngeus.
  - e) Cricothyroid.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: Special Embryology**
- 24. Incomplete fusion of the two medial nasal swellings results in the production of:**
- a) Oblique facial cleft.
  - b) Median cleft of upper lip.
  - c) Lateral cleft of upper lip.
  - d) Macrostomia.
  - e) Microstomia.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Special Embryology**
- 25. The medial one third of the superior nuchal line gives origin to:**
- a) Splenius capitus.
  - b) Trapezius.
  - c) Sternocleidomastoid.
  - d) Semispinalis capitus.
  - e) Occipital belly of occipitofrontalis.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

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**26. Which of the following structures passes through the mandibular foramen?**

- a) Inferior alveolar nerve.
- b) Mandibular nerve.
- c) Lingual nerve.
- d) Mylohyoid nerve.
- e) Hypoglossal nerve.

**Key: a**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**27. The superficial temporal and maxillary veins join to form:**

- a) Posterior auricular vein.
- b) External jugular vein.
- c) Retromandibular vein.
- d) Internal jugular vein.
- e) Angular vein.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**28. The medial branch of the dorsal ramus of C<sub>2</sub> spinal nerve is known as:**

- a) Great auricular nerve.
- b) Greater occipital nerve.
- c) Lesser occipital nerve.
- d) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- e) Posterior auricular nerve.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**29. The skin of the angle of mandible is supplied by:**

- a) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- b) Mental nerve.
- c) Infra-orbital nerve.
- d) Great auricular nerve.
- e) Zygomaticotemporal nerve.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**30. The deep facial vein connects the facial vein to:**

- a) Cavernous sinus.
- b) Pterygoid venous plexus.
- c) Internal jugular vein.
- d) Maxillary vein.
- e) Superior ophthalmic vein.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

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- 31. The investing layer of deep cervical fascia splits to enclose:**
- a) Thyroid gland.
  - b) Hyoid bone.
  - c) Arch of aorta.
  - d) Parotid gland.
  - e) Submandibular gland.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**
- 32. Which of the following muscles lies in the floor of the posterior triangle of neck?**
- a) Scalenus anterior.
  - b) Scalenus medius.
  - c) Sternocleidomastoid.
  - d) Trapezius.
  - e) Sternohyoid.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**
- 33. The posteromedial surface of the parotid gland is related to:**
- a) Masseter.
  - b) Ramus of mandible.
  - c) Temporomandibular joint.
  - d) Styloid process.
  - e) Branches of the facial nerve.
- Key: d**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**
- 34. The postganglionic secretomotor fibres reach the parotid gland through the:**
- a) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
  - b) Greater petrosal nerve.
  - c) Lesser petrosal nerve.
  - d) Great auricular nerve.
  - e) Auriculotemporal nerve.
- Key: e**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**
- 35. The sensory root of the facial nerve is known as:**
- a) Chorda tympani.
  - b) Nervous intermedius.
  - c) Lesser petrosal nerve.
  - d) Greater petrosal nerve.
  - e) Nerve of pterygoid canal.
- Key: b**  
**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

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**36. Which of the following is a deep (medial) relation of the lateral pterygoid muscle?**

- a) Ramus of mandible.
- b) Maxillary artery.
- c) Sphenomandibular ligament.
- d) Superior pharyngeal constrictor.
- e) Stylopharyngeus.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**37. Which of the following muscles assists in the elevation of the mandible?**

- a) Lateral pterygoid.
- b) Medial pterygoid.
- c) Digastric.
- d) Genohyoid.
- e) Mylohyoid.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**38. The taste sensation from the posterior one-third of the tongue is carried by:**

- a) Chorda tympani.
- b) Lingual nerve.
- c) Hypoglossal nerve.
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve.
- e) Inferior alveolar nerve.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**39. The lymphatics of the palatine tonsil drain into:**

- a) Postauricular lymph nodes.
- b) Occipital lymph nodes.
- c) Reteropharyngeal lymph nodes.
- d) Jugulodigastric lymph nodes.
- e) Jugulo-omohyoid lymph nodes.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**40. Which of the following is a branch of the maxillary nerve?**

- a) Zygomaticotemporal.
- b) Supratrochlear.
- c) Infratrochlear.
- d) External nasal.
- e) Buccal.

**Key: a**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**



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**41. The lymphatics from the tip of the tongue drain into:**

- a) Submandibular lymph nodes.
- b) Submental lymph nodes.
- c) Parotid lymph nodes.
- d) Jugulodigastric lymph nodes.
- e) Jugulo-omohyoid lymph nodes.

**Key: b**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**42. The lateral wall of the infratemporal fossa is formed by:**

- a) Lateral pterygoid plate.
- b) Tensor palatini muscle.
- c) Zygomatic arch.
- d) Ramus of mandible.
- e) Carotid sheath.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**43. The posterior auricular nerve is a branch of:**

- a) Chorda tympani.
- b) Great auricular.
- c) Facial.
- d) Auriculotemporal.
- e) Accessory.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**44. The medial surface of the thyroid lobe is related to:**

- a) Longus colli.
- b) Superior pharyngeal constrictor.
- c) Carotid sheath.
- d) Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
- e) Sympathetic trunk.

**Key: d**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**

**45. The superior meatus of nose contains the opening of:**

- a) Anterior ethmoidal air cells.
- b) Middle ethmoidal air cells.
- c) Posterior ethmoidal air cells.
- d) Maxillary air sinus.
- e) Frontal air sinus.

**Key: c**

**Topic Specification: Gross Anatomy of Head and Neck**