



Seat No. _____

BCF-7791
First Year B. P. T. Examination
January – 2016
Human Anatomy

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

- Instructions :** (1) Draw diagrams where **necessary**.
(2) Figures to **right** indicate full marks.
(3) Write each section in a **separate** answer book.

SECTION - I

- 1 Write any two : **20**
(a) Rotator cuff
(b) Cubital fossa
(c) Median nerve.
- 2 Write short notes on : **10**
(a) Scalp **OR** Posterior triangle of neck.
(b) Basal nuclei **OR** Floor of Fourth Ventricle.
- 3 Write in short : (any **five**) **10**
(a) What is Epithelium ? Give classification of epithelium.
(b) What is Osteon ?
(c) What is Portal Triad ?
(d) Name the branches of Ansa Cervicalis.
(e) Name the muscles of mastication and write about their actions.
(f) What is Hilton's law ?
- 4 Choose the correct answer : **10**
(1) Pisiform bone develops under -
(a) Tendon of Flexor Carpi Ulnaris
(b) Tendon of Flexor Digitorum Superficialis
(c) Tendon of Flexor Carpi Radialis
(d) Tendon of Palmaris Longus

- (2) Biceps brachii muscle is supplied by -
- Musculocutaneous Nerve
 - Radial Nerve
 - Median Nerve
 - Ulnar Nerve
- (3) All the muscles of the soft palate are supplied by Vago-accessory complex except -
- Palatoglossus
 - Palatopharyngeus
 - Tensor veli palatini
 - Levator veli palatini
- (4) Which one is the abductor of the vocal cord ?
- Cricothyroid
 - Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - Transverse arytenoid
- (5) Inferior colliculi are associated with -
- Visual pathway
 - Auditory pathway
 - Olfactory pathway
 - Sensory pathway
- (6) Bell's palsy occurs due to facial nerve injury at -
- Supranuclear lesion
 - Infranuclear lesion
 - Nuclear lesion
 - Injury in the face
- (7) Cell forming collagen fibres in connective tissue is -
- Fibroblasts
 - Pigment cells
 - Monocytes
 - Plasma cells
- (8) Pinna is the example of -
- Hyaline cartilage
 - Fibrocartilage
 - Elastic cartilage
 - None of the above
- (9) Bipolar neurons are present in all except -
- Olfactory cells
 - Retina
 - Mesencephalic nuclei of trigeminal nerve
 - Ganglion of Vestibulo-cochlear nerve
- (10) Intercalated disc is present in -
- Smooth muscle
 - Cardiac muscle
 - Skeleton muscle
 - None of the above

SECTION - II

- 5 Write any two : 20
- (a) Femoral triangle
 - (b) Hamstring muscles
 - (c) Sciatic nerve.
- 6 Write short notes on : 10
- (a) Rectus sheath **OR** Pelvic diaphragm.
 - (b) Right atrium **OR** Intercostal muscles.
- 7 Write any **five** : 10
- (a) What is Decidua ? Give its types.
 - (b) What is spermatogenesis ?
 - (c) Name the Structure developing from 1st branchial arch.
 - (d) What is Holden's line ? Give its clinical importance.
 - (e) What is conjoint tendon ?
 - (f) Write the type of sutures with its example.
- 8 Choose the correct answer : 10
- (1) Which is not the modification of fascia lata ?
 - (a) Ilio-tibial tract
 - (b) Saphenous opening
 - (c) Cribriform fascia
 - (d) Intermuscular septum
 - (2) The inferior tibio-fibular joint -
 - (a) Hinge joint
 - (b) Pivot joint
 - (c) Syndesmosis
 - (d) Saddle joint
 - (3) Which of the following structures lies in the gastro-splenic ligament ?
 - (a) Splenic artery
 - (b) Left gastric artery
 - (c) Left gastro-epiploic vessels
 - (d) Tail of pancreas

- (4) Pyramidalis muscle is supplied by -
- (a) Subcostal nerve
 - (b) Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
 - (c) Ilioinguinal nerve
 - (d) Iliohypogastric nerve
- (5) Which costal cartilage does not directly articulate with the sternum ?
- (a) 5th
 - (b) 6th
 - (c) 7th
 - (d) 8th
- (6) Following structures lie in the posterior mediastinum Except -
- (a) Esophagus
 - (b) Descending thoracic aorta
 - (c) Thoracic duct
 - (d) Inferior vena cava
- (7) Morula is a -
- (a) 16 cell stage
 - (b) 18 cell stage
 - (c) 15 cell stage
 - (d) 19 cell stage
- (8) Ventral mesogastrium gives rise to -
- (a) Lesser omentum
 - (b) Greater omentum
 - (c) Ligamentum teres
 - (d) Gastrosplenic ligament
- (9) The cells which provide myelin sheath in the central nervous system are the -
- (a) Astrocytes
 - (b) Microglia
 - (c) Oligodendrocytes
 - (d) Schwann cells
- (10) Coracoid process is example of -
- (a) Pressure epiphysis
 - (b) Traction epiphysis
 - (c) Atavistic epiphysis
 - (d) Aberrant epiphysis