

To be filled by the candidate)

Booklet S. No. _____

Roll No. (In figures) _____

Roll No. (In words) _____

Name of the Candidate : _____

Father's Name : _____

Center of Examination : _____

Total No. of Questions : 50

Paper Code-2602

**Name of Examination- Senior Resident/Specialist Tutor Entrance 2026
Specialty-Anatomy**

Time Allowed : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 200

IMPORTANT NOTE:

- (i) OMR Answer Sheet will be supplied by the Examination Centre Superintendent for answering the questions.
- (ii) Use **Blue/Black Ink/ Ball Pen only**, to darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (iii) Darken one circle deeply for each question in the OMR Answer Sheet, as faintly darkened circle might be rejected by the Optical Scanner.
- (iv) Darkening of more than one circle shall be rejected by the scanner. **Over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of White Fluid is not allowed.**
- (v) Before dealing with the question paper, fill-up the required information with Blue/Black Ball Pen correctly both in the Question Booklet and in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- (vi) Do not fold the OMR Answer Sheet nor put any mark here and there to avoid rejection by the Optical Scanner.
- (vii) Write Roll. No. carefully on the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the appropriate circle properly.
- (viii) **Each question carries Four Marks while 1 mark shall be deducted for each incorrect response.**
- (ix) **Use of Calculator is not allowed.**
- (x) **No over-writing, cutting, erasing or use of white fluid is allowed.**
- (xi) Rough work be done on the sheet(s) at the end.
- (xii) **MOBILE TELEPHONES (EVEN ON SWITCH-OFF MODE) AND SUCH OTHER ELECTRONIC DEVICES ARE NOT ALLOWED INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
- (xiii) The question paper-booklet will be retained by the candidate after the entrance test is over.

Q 1) Regarding the Rotator Cuff, which of the following muscles is a dynamic stabilizer but is NOT an actual member of the cuff?

- a) Supraspinatus
- b) Subscapularis
- c) Long head of Biceps Brachii
- d) Teres minor

Answer: c

Q 2) The Triangle of Marcille is an important landmark in pelvic surgery. Which nerve is found within its boundaries?

- a) Obturator nerve
- b) Femoral nerve
- c) Lumbosacral trunk
- d) Sciatic nerve

Answer: A

Q 3) In the Cubital Fossa, the Median Nerve lies:

- a) Lateral to the Brachial Artery
- b) Medial to the Brachial Artery
- c) Posterior to the Biceps tendon
- d) Lateral to the Biceps tendon

Answer: b

Q 4) Which of the following is the first bone to start ossifying in the human body?

- a) Mandible
- b) Femur
- c) Clavicle
- d) Talus

Answer: c

Q 5) The Sibson's Fascia (Suprapleural membrane) is an extension of the fascia of which muscle?

- a) Scalenus anterior
- b) Scalenus medius
- c) Scalenus minimus
- d) Sternocleidomastoid

Answer: c

Q 6) The Danger area of the face communicates with the Cavernous Sinus primarily via:

- a) Pterygoid venous plexus
- b) Superior ophthalmic vein
- c) Maxillary vein
- d) Retromandibular vein

Answer: b

Q 7) Which nerve provides sensory innervation to the tip of the nose?

- a) Infratrochlear nerve
- b) External nasal branch of Anterior Ethmoidal nerve
- c) Infraorbital nerve
- d) Zygomaticofacial nerve

Answer: b

Q 8) In the cavernous sinus, which of the following structures is most laterally placed?

- a) Abducent nerve
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Oculomotor nerve
- d) Maxillary nerve

Answer: **D**

Q 9) Damage to the Nucleus Ambiguus would most likely result in:

- a) Loss of taste
- b) Dysphagia and Hoarseness
- c) Loss of facial expression
- d) Deviated tongue

Answer: b

Q 10) The artery of Percheron is a rare variant supplying:

- a) Bilateral Thalamus
- b) Internal Capsule
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Occipital lobe

Answer: a

Q 11) The Calot's Triangle boundaries traditionally include all EXCEPT:

- a) Cystic duct
- b) Common hepatic duct
- c) Inferior surface of the liver
- d) Right hepatic artery

Answer: d

Q 12) Which of the following structures is purely retroperitoneal?

- a) Head of Pancreas
- b) Ascending Colon
- c) Kidney
- d) Transverse Colon

Answer: c

Q 13) The Arcuate Line of Douglas is located:

- a) Midway between the umbilicus and pubic symphysis
- b) At the level of the umbilicus
- c) At the level of the ASIS
- d) 2 cm above the inguinal ligament

Answer: a

Q 14) In a Direct Inguinal Hernia, the sac is located:

- a) Lateral to the Inferior Epigastric Artery

- b) Medial to the Inferior Epigastric Artery
- c) Through the Deep Inguinal Ring
- d) Within the Spermatic Cord

Answer: b

Q 15) The Gubernaculum in females remains as:

- a) Round ligament of uterus and Ligament of ovary
- b) Epoophoron
- c) Paroophoron
- d) Hydatid of Morgagni

Answer: a

Q 16) The Sustentaculum Tali is a part of which bone?

- a) Talus
- b) Calcaneum
- c) Navicular
- d) Cuboid

Answer: b

Q 17) Trendelenburg's sign is positive due to the paralysis of:

- a) Gluteus Maximus
- b) Gluteus Medius and Minimus
- c) Piriformis
- d) Quadratus femoris

Answer: b

Q 18) The Adductor Canal (Hunter's Canal) contains all EXCEPT:

- a) Femoral Artery
- b) Saphenous Nerve
- c) Nerve to Vastus Medialis
- d) Femoral Nerve

Answer: d

Q 19) The Unhappy Triad of O'Donoghue involves injury to:

- a) ACL, Medial Meniscus, MCL
- b) PCL, Lateral Meniscus, LCL
- c) ACL, Lateral Meniscus, MCL
- d) PCL, Medial Meniscus, MCL

Answer: a

Q 20) Which muscle is known as the Peripheral Heart?

- a) Gastrocnemius
- b) Soleus
- c) Tibialis Anterior
- d) Plantaris

Answer: b

Q 21) The Parafollicular cells (C-cells) of the thyroid are derived from:

- a) First Pharyngeal pouch
- b) Ultimobranchial body
- c) Thyroglossal duct
- d) Foramen Cecum

Answer: b

Q 22) The Ligamentum Arteriosum is a remnant of:

- a) Left 4th Aortic arch
- b) Right 6th Aortic arch
- c) Left 6th Aortic arch
- d) Left 3rd Aortic arch Answer: c

Q 23) Which cell in the testis produces Testosterone?

- a) Sertoli cell
- b) Leydig cell
- c) Spermatogonia
- d) Myoid cell

Answer: b

Q 24) The Hassall's corpuscles are characteristic features of:

- a) Spleen
- b) Thymus
- c) Lymph node
- d) Tonsil

Answer: b

Q 25) The Epithelium of the Urinary Bladder is:

- a) Simple Squamous
- b) Pseudostratified Columnar
- c) Transitional (Urothelium)
- d) Stratified Squamous

Answer: c

Q 26) To perform a Lumbar Puncture in an adult, the needle is usually inserted at the level

- a) L1-L2
- b) L2-L3
- c) L3-L4 or L4-L5
- d) T12-L1

Answer: c

Q 27) The Killian's Dehiscence is a potential site for Zenker's Diverticulum. It is located between:

- a) Two parts of the Cricopharyngeus
- b) Thyropharyngeus and Cricopharyngeus
- c) Superior and Middle Constrictor
- d) Middle and Inferior Constrictor

Answer: b

Q 28) Which nerve is commonly compressed in Carpal Tunnel Syndrome?

- a) Ulnar Nerve
- b) Median Nerve
- c) Radial Nerve
- d) Posterior Interosseous Nerve

Answer: b

Q 29) The Azygos Vein drains into:

- a) Right Brachiocephalic vein
- b) Superior Vena Cava
- c) Inferior Vena Cava
- d) Left Brachiocephalic vein

Answer: b

Q 30) The Sinus Venosus mainly forms which part of the adult heart?

- a) Left Atrium
- b) Smooth part of Right Atrium
- c) Rough part of Right Atrium
- d) Right Ventricle

Answer: b

Q 31) Which nerve is known as the Laborer's Nerve?

- a) Median Nerve
- b) Ulnar Nerve
- c) Radial Nerve
- d) Musculocutaneous Nerve

Answer: a

Q 32) The Erb's Point is the junction of how many nerves?

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 3

Answer: c

Q 33) The Lymphatic drainage of the Breast primarily goes to:

- a) Internal Mammary nodes
- b) Axillary nodes (Pectoral group)

c) Supraclavicular nodes

d) Subscapular nodes

Answer: b

Q 34) The Left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve hooks around the:

- a) Subclavian Artery
- b) Arch of Aorta
- c) Ligamentum Arteriosum
- d) Both b and c

Answer: d

Q 35) The Moderator Band is found in:

- a) Right Atrium
- b) Left Atrium
- c) Right Ventricle
- d) Left Ventricle

Answer: c

Q 36) The Cremasteric reflex is mediated by which nerve?

- a) Ilioinguinal nerve
- b) Genitofemoral nerve
- c) Obturator nerve
- d) Femoral nerve

Answer: b

Q 37) Which of the following is the Governor of the Heart?

- a) AV Node

- b) SA Node
- c) Bundle of His
- d) Vagus Nerve Answer: b

Q 38) The White Line of Hilton is found in the:

- a) Rectum
- b) Anal canal
- c) Ureter
- d) Esophagus

Answer: b

Q 39) The Foramen of Winslow communicates the Lesser Sac with the:

- a) Greater Sac
- b) Pleural cavity
- c) Pericardial cavity
- d) Pelvic cavity

Answer: a

Q 40) The Stensen's Duct is associated with:

- a) Submandibular gland
- b) Sublingual gland
- c) Parotid gland
- d) Lacrimal gland

Answer: c

Q 41) Which cranial nerve emerges from the dorsal aspect of the Brainstem?

- a) Oculomotor
- b) Trochlear
- c) Abducens

- d) Trigeminal

Answer: b

Q 42) The Great Vein of Galen drains into:

- a) Straight Sinus
- b) Superior Sagittal Sinus
- c) Sigmoid Sinus
- d) Transverse Sinus

Answer: a

Q 43) The Lesser Omentum is a derivative of:

- a) Dorsal mesentery
- b) Ventral mesentery
- c) Septum transversum
- d) Pleuroperitoneal membrane

Answer: b

Q 44) Which bone is called the Keystone of the medial longitudinal arch?

- a) Calcaneum
- b) Talus
- c) Navicular
- d) Cuboid

Answer: b

Q 45) The Island of Reil refers to:

- a) Thalamus
- b) Insula
- c) Amygdala
- d) Hippocampus

Answer: b

Q 46) Guyon's Canal syndrome involves the compression of:

- a) Median nerve
- b) Ulnar nerve
- c) Radial nerve
- d) Deep branch of radial nerve

Answer: b

Q 47) The Pouch of Morison is the:

- a) Hepatorenal recess
- b) Rectovesical pouch
- c) Rectouterine pouch
- d) Subphrenic space

Answer: a

Q 48) Which muscle is pierced by the Parotid duct?

- a) Masseter
- b) Buccinator
- c) Medial Pterygoid
- d) Lateral Pterygoid

Answer: b

Q 49) The Middle Meningeal Artery is a branch of:

- a) Internal Carotid Artery
- b) Maxillary Artery
- c) Facial Artery
- d) Lingual Artery

Answer: b

Q 50) The Conus Medullaris in an adult ends at the level of:

- a) L1-L2
- b) L3-L4
- c) S1-S2
- d) T12

Answer: a

Rough Page

Rough Page
