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Full Book

ANATOMY DEPARTMENT

AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE, LAHORE

SPECIAL EMBRYOLOGY FULL BOOK TEST

2nd year MBBS

DATE: 28-08-17

Total time: 30min

Total Marks: 30

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

NAME 2017 ROLL NO 57

1. Stapes develops from which of the following pharyngeal arches:

- A. 1st
- B. 2nd
- C. 3rd
- D. 4th
- E. 6th

2. Inferior pair of parathyroid glands develop from:

- A. Endoderm of third pharyngeal pouch
- B. Surface ectoderm
- C. Rathke's pouch
- D. Floor of the pharynx
- E. Ultimobranchial body

3. The part of the face contributed by the maxillary prominence is:

- A. Cranial boundary of stomodeum.
- B. Upper lip.
- C. Lower check.
- D. Alae of nose.
- E. Nasal septum.

4. Pharyngeal groove 1 gives rise to the;

- A. Internal auditory meatus
- B. External auditory meatus

C. Eustachian tube

D. Cervical sinus

E. Primary tympanic cavity

5. A congenital diaphragmatic hernia may result from failure of the:

- A. Septum transversum to develop normal fashion
- B. Pleuroperitoneal membranes to fuse in a normal fashion
- C. Pleuropericardial membrane to develop completely
- D. Dorsal mesentery of the esophagus to develop
- E. Body wall to form the peripheral part of the diaphragm

6. The trigone on the posterior wall of the urinary bladder is formed by the:

- A. Incorporation of the lower end of the mesonephric ducts
- B. Incorporation of the lower end of the pronephric ducts
- C. Incorporation of the metanephric blastema
- D. Incorporation of the mesonephric tubules
- E. Incorporation of the pronephric tubules

7. The proximal convoluted tubules of the definitive adult kidney are derived from the

- A. Ureteric bud
- B. Metanephric vesicle
- C. Mesonephric duct
- D. Mesonephric tubules
- E. Pronephric tubules

8. The podocytes of Bowman capsule are derived from:

- A. Ectoderm
 - B. Endoderm
 - C. Mesoderm
 - D. Endoderm and mesoderm
 - E. Neural crest cells
- The contractile nature of the

9. The transitional epithelium lining the ureter is derived from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Endoderm and mesoderm
- E. Neural crest cells

10. The transitional epithelium lining the urinary bladder is derived from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Endoderm and mesoderm
- E. Neural crest cells

11. During surgery for a benign cyst on the kidney, the surgeon notes that the patient's right kidney has two ureters and two renal pelvis. This malformation is:

- A. An abnormal division of the pronephros
- B. An abnormal division of the nephrogenic cord
- C. Formation of an extra mass of intermediate mesoderm
- D. A premature division of the metanephric blastema

Answer 11

A. A premature division of the ureteric bud

12. A urachal cyst is a remnant of the:

- A. Urogenital sinus
- B. Urogenital ridge
- C. Cloaca
- D. Allantois
- E. Mesonephric duct

13. Ventral root of spinal cord is formed by the axons of:

- A. Alar plate
- B. Sulcus limitans
- C. Dorsal root ganglion
- D. Neural crest cells
- E. Basal plates

14. The anterior and posterior neuropores close during which week of embryonic development?

- A. Week 2
- B. Week 3
- C. Week 4
- D. Week 5
- E. Week 6

15. Which of the following represents the general somatic efferent (GSE) column of the pons?

- A. Abducent nucleus
- B. Nucleus ambiguus
- C. Hypoglossal nucleus
- D. Inferior olivary nucleus
- E. Inferior salivatory nucleus

16. At birth the conus medullaris is found at which vertebral level?

- A. T12
- B. L1
- C. L3
- D. S1
- E. S4

17. Podocytes are associated with the following part of urinary system:

- A. Distal convoluted tubule
- B. Urinary bladder
- C. Major calyces

- D. Thick limb of loop of Henle
- E. Visceral layer of Bowman's capsule

18. Which of the following represents the general visceral efferent (GVE) column of the pons?

- A. The cerebellum
- B. The spinal trigeminal nucleus
- C. The principal trigeminal nucleus
- D. The superior salivatory nucleus
- E. The pontine nuclei

19. Which of the following conditions results from failure of the anterior neuropore to close?

- A. Hydrocephalus
- B. Anencephaly
- C. Mongolism
- D. Craniosynostosis
- E. Meningoencephalocele

20. In a congenital diaphragmatic hernia most commonly occurs:

- A. Pulmonary hypoplasia
- B. Pulmonary hyperplasia
- C. Physiologic umbilical hernia
- D. Liver hypoplasia
- E. Liver agenesis

21. Taste sensation from anterior 2/3rd of tongue is carried by which nerve:

- A. Lingual
- B. Glossopharyngeal
- C. Vagus
- D. Hypoglossal

E. Chorda tympani

22. Which of the following statements best describes the sulcus limitans?

- A. It is found in the interpeduncular fossa
- B. It is located between the alar and basal plates
- C. It separates the medulla from the pons
- D. It separates the

hypothalamus from the thalamus

E. It separates the neocortex from the allocortex

23. All the three germ layers contribute together in the formation of:

- A. Membranous labyrinth.
- B. Tubotympanic recess.
- C. Tympanic membrane.
- D. Ear ossicles.
- E. Stapedius

24. Which of the pharyngeal pouches develops into the palatine tonsil?

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. Fourth
- E. Sixth

25. Failure of fusion of two medial nasal swellings results in:

- A. Oblique facial cleft
- B. Median cleft of upper lip
- C. Lateral cleft of upper lip
- D. Macrostomia
- E. Microstomia

26. The paramesonephric duct in the female develops into:

- A. Ligament of the ovary
- B. Paroophoron and epoophoron
- C. Upper part of the vagina
- D. Round ligament of the uterus:
- E. Uterus

27. Structures derived from cloacal membrane are:

- A. Urorectal septum
- B. Anal membrane
- C. Urethral ectodermal plate
- D. Hymen
- E. Central fibrous trigone

28. Undescended testes are found in:

- A. Aponeurosis of external oblique muscle
- B. Femoral triangle
- C. Ventral aspect of the penis
- D. On the opposite side
- E. Inguinal canal

29. Wilm's tumor is the cancer of:

- A. Ureters.
- B. Kidneys.
- C. Bladder.
- D. Ovaries
- E. Uterus

30. The trachea is lined with pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium with goblet cells. This epithelium is derived from:

- A. Neuroectoderm
- B. Endoderm
- C. Ectoderm
- D. Visceral mesoderm
- E. Mesoderm of fourth and sixth pharyngeal arches