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(A treatise for NEET)

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- Pathology • Forensic Medicine • Microbiology
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(A treatise for NEET)

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Section B

Practice Questions **1103**

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EMBRYOLOGY (QUESTIONS)

1. Polar bodies are formed during: (DNB 05, AI 06)
a. Spermatogenesis
b. Organogenesis
c. Oogenesis
d. Morphogenesis
Ref: Langman 12/e p12-13, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p18

2. Length of a mature human spermatozoon is:
a. 50 – 60 microns (JIPMER 91, DNB 02)
b. 10 – 40 microns
c. 100 – 200 microns
d. 300 – 500 microns
Ref: Langman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p12

3. Meiosis in spermatogenesis occurs in which of the following step? (AIIMS Nov 07)
a. Primary spermatocyte to intermediate spermatocyte
b. Primary spermatocyte to secondary spermatocyte
c. Secondary spermatocyte to round spermatid
d. Round spermatid to elongated spermatid
Ref: Langeman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p14

4. Meiosis occurs in human males in: (AIIMS 2004)
a. Epididymis
b. Seminiferous tubules
c. Vas deferens
d. Seminal vesicles
Ref: Langman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p14

5. Spermatogenesis occurs at: (DNB 06, AI 08)
a. Body temperature
b. Temperature lower than core body temperature
c. Temperature higher than core body temperature
d. Temperature does not play a role
Ref: Langman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p14

6. Sperm after formation is stored in: (DNB 07, AIIMS 99)
a. Sertoli cell
b. Epididymis
c. Rete testes
d. Seminal vesicle
Ref: Langman 12/e p26, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p15

7. In a female child at birth oocyte is in a stage of: (PGI 2000)
a. Anaphase 2nd meiotic
b. Prophase 1st meiotic
c. Oogony
d. Maturation
Ref: Langman 12/e p21, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p17

8. Which of following is the feature of Y chromosome?
a. Acrocentric (AI 2004, AIIMS May 07)
b. Telocentric
c. Submetacentric
d. Metacentric *Ref: Human Histology 4/e p35*

9. A person showing two cell lines derived from two different zygotes is known as: (AIIMS Nov 06)
a. Chimerism
b. Mosaicism
c. Segregation
d. Pseudo-dominance
Ref: Langman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p14

10. Formation of primary ovary in female foetus takes place by:
a. 6th week (DNB 08, PGI 03, AIIMS 06)
b. 8th week
c. 10th week
d. 12th week
Ref: Langeman 12/e p24, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p21

11. Regarding development of genital system what is true:
a. Ovaries develop in absence of Y chromosome
b. Genital ridge develops at 5th week (AIIMS Nov. 07)
c. Male genitals develop earlier than female
d. It is fully developed (and sex can be differentiated) at 10th week
Ref: Langman 12/e p25

12. In a young female of reproductive age with regular menstrual cycles of 28 days ovulation occurs around 14th day of periods. When is the first polar body extruded:
a. 24 hrs prior to ovulation (AIIMS May 05)
b. Accompanied by ovulation
c. 48 hrs after the ovulation
d. At the time of fertilization
Ref: Langman 9/e p23

13. Which of the following is correct regarding fertilization and implantation? (AI 08)
a. Fertilisation usually occurs in the uterus
b. Implantation occurs 24 hours after fertilization
c. The tubes are lined by ciliated epithelium
d. The cilia beat towards fimbriae
Ref: IB Singh Histology 9/e p21

14. True about morula: (PGI 2001)
a. 8-cell stage
b. 16-cell stage
c. Solid mass with fluid inside
d. Zona pellucida present
Ref: Langman 12/e p43, IB Singh Embryology 9/e p37

15. Implantation occurs at the stage of: (DNB 05, AI 98)
a. Zygote
b. Morula
c. Blastocyst
d. Primary villi
Ref: Langman 12/e p38

Ans. **1.** c. Oogenesis **2.** a. 50–60 microns **3.** b. Primary spermatocyte… **4.** b. Seminiferous tubules
5. b. Temperature… **6.** b. Epididymis **7.** b. Prophase 1st meiotic **8.** a. Acrocentric
9. a. Chimerism **10.** c. 10th week **11.** a. Ovaries develop in… **12.** b. Accompanied by ovulation
13. c. The tubes are lined… **14.** b. 16-cell stage **15.** c. Blastocyst

16. Which of the following is true regarding vessels in the umbilical cord: (AIIMS 2000)
a. Two arteries and two vein
b. One artery and one vein
c. Two artery and the left vein
d. Two vein and the left artery.
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p59

17. Umbilical cord has: (PGI 90, DNB 01; Kerala 90, TN 90)
a. 2 artery and 1 vein (AIIMS 91)
b. 1 artery and 2 vein
c. 2 artery and 2 vein
d. Only one artery *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p59*

18. True about umbilical vessel: (PGI Nov 11)
a. Right umbilical vein disappears
b. Left umbilical vein disappears
c. Umbilical vein carries oxygenated blood
d. Umbilical artery develops into ligamentum teres of the liver
e. Left umbilical vein develops into medial umbilical ligament *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p59*

19. Which of the following is true regarding gastrulation: (AI 2002)
a. Establishes all the three germ layers
b. Occurs at the caudal end of the embryo prior to its cephalic end.
c. Involves the hypoblastic cells of inner cell mass
d. Usually occurs at 4 weeks *Ref: Langman 12/e p61*

20. Right isomerism is? (AI 2011)
a. Asplenia
b. Two spleens
c. One spleen
d. Polysplenia *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p174*

21. According to embryologist, embryo is termed till:
a. 8 weeks of fertilization (PGI June 08)
b. 10 weeks after LMP
c. 10 weeks after fertilization
d. 12 weeks after LMP
e. 12 weeks after fertilization
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p1

22. Notochord develops in- (NIMHANS 01)
a. 3rd week (DNB 10, WB 09, AMU 08)
b. 3rd month
c. 6 month
d. 10th month *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p52*

23. Which of the following has important role in initiation and maintenance of primitive streak: (AIIMS Nov 07)
a. FGF-8
b. BMP-4
c. EGRF
d. Nodal gene *Ref: Langman 12/e p55*

24. False regarding notochord are: (PGI Dec 08, KA 09; DNB 09)
a. Prenotochordal cells intercalates with hypoblast
b. Cranial end forms last
c. Neurenteric canal communicates amniotic and umbilical vesicle cavities
d. Extends from oropharyngeal membrane to primitive node
e. Forms nucleus pulposus but not chordoma
Ref: Langman 12/e p51

25. All are neural plate inducers except: (PGI June 08)
a. Notochord appearance
b. High BMP
c. FGF upregulation
d. Prechordal mesoderm *Ref: Langman 12/e p55, 61*

26. BMP -4 is inhibited by A/E: (PGI Dec 08)
a. Noggin
b. Follistatin
c. Retinoic Acid
d. Chordin

27. All are true except: (PGI june 09)
a. In 3rd week neural groove is formed and neurulation completes in 4th week
b. Neural folds are 1st sign of brain development
c. Neuropores communicate with amniotic cavity
d. Neural crest undergo hypoblast to epiblast transformation
e. Cranial neural crest cells leave before and truncal cells after neural tube closure.
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283

28. Closure of Neural Tube begins at which of the following levels: (DNB 10, AI 09)
a. Cervical Region
b. Thoracic Region
c. Cephalic end
d. Caudal end *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p281*

29. Structures derived from the neural crest are:
a. Pia (DNB 03, AIIMS 96, AI 98)
b. Dental papillae
c. Adrenal medulla
d. Schwann cells
e. All of the above *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283-284*

30. Failure of migration of neural crest cells is seen in:
a. Albinism (DNB 01)
b. Congenital megacolon
c. Odontomes
d. Adrenal tumour *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p285*

31. All are endodermal in origin except: (DNB 2K)
a. Hepatocyte
b. Odontoblast
c. Alveolar lining cells
d. None *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p320*

32. Melanoblasta are derived from: (DNB/AP 2K)
a. Pasal epidermal cells
b. Neural crest cells
c. Prickle cells of epidermis
d. Somato pleuric mesoderm
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283

Ans. **16.** c. Two art and the… **17.** a. 2 artery and 1 vein **18.** a. Right… c. Umbilical… **19.** a. Establishes all the three…
20. a. Asplenia **21.** a, b **22.** a. 3rd week **23.** d. Nodal gene
24. b and e **25.** b. High BMP **26.** c. Retinoic Acid **27.** d. Neural crest…
28. a. Cervical Region **29.** e. All of the above **30.** b. Congenital megacolon **31.** b. Odontoblast
32. b. Neural crest cells

33. Auerbach's plexus and Meissner's ganglion cell are derived from: (AIIMS Nov 09)
a. Yolk sac
b. Primordial germ cell
c. Neural Crest
d. Fetal GIT *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p284*

34. Hirschsprung's disease is due to: (AIIMS Nov 09)
a. Loss of anterior longitudinal cells
b. Loss of ganglionic cell in paravertebral sympathetic chain
c. Failure of migration of neural crest cell from cranial to caudal direction
d. Idiosyncratic *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p285*

35. All the following are derivatives of the neural crest, except: (AI 2002)
a. Melanocyte
b. Adrenal medulla
c. Sympathetic ganglia
d. Cauda equina *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283-284*

36. Derivaties of neural crest is/are: (PGI 2003)
a. Para follicular cells of thyroid
b. Adrenal crest
c. Adrenal medulla
d. Dorsal root ganglia
e. Autonomic ganglia *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283-284*

37. All of these are derivative of neural crest except: (DNB 04, PGI 02)
a. Melanocyte
b. Adrenal medulla
c. Sympathetic ganglia
d. Cauda equina
e. Dentine *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283-284*

38. Structure which develop from neural crest are/is: (PGI 2000)
a. Enamel of tooth
b. Thoracic duct
c. Adrenal medulla
d. Spinal nerves *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283-284*

39. The following ocular structure is not derived from surface ectoderm: (AIIMS May 06)
a. Crystalline lens
b. Sclera
c. Corneal epithelium
d. Epithelium of lacrimal glands
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p319

40. Surface ectoderm gives rise to all of the following structures except: (AIIMS 2003)
a. Lens
b. Corneal epithelium
c. Conjunctival epithelium
d. Anterior layers of iris *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p318*

41. Neural ectoderm derivatives are: (PGI 11)
a. Corneal stroma
b. Cilliary epithelium
c. Iris stroma
d. Corneal epithelium
e. Sphincter and dilator pupillae muscles
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p318

42. All of the following are mesodermal in origin except: (AI 98, DNB 02)
a. Dilators of iris
b. Iris stroma
c. Ciliary body
d. Choroid *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p319*

43. Which of the following brainstem nuclei is not derived from the alar palate? (AIIMS Nov 08)
a. Inferior olivary
b. Substantia nigra
c. Dentate
d. Hypoglossal
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p290

44. Which of the following is not derivative of mesoderm: (AIIMS 01, DNB 99)
a. Ureter
b. Gall bladder
c. Uterus
d. Epididymis *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p320*

45. Somites develop from: (DNB 02, TN 95)
a. Notochord
b. Intermediate mesoderm
c. Paraxial mesoderm
d. Lateral plate mesoderm
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p55

46. Muscular component of dorsal aorta develops from? (AI 2011)
a. Axial mesoderm
b. Paraxial mesoderm
c. Intermediate mesoderm
d. Lateral plate mesoderm
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p75

47. Lumbar hemivertebra results due to the abnormal development of: (AIIMS May 06)
a. Dorsal sclerotome
b. Intermediate cell mass
c. Notocord
d. Ventral sclerotome *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p127*

48. False regarding muscle development is/are: (PGI Nov 09)
a. Cardiac muscle develop from splanchnic mesoderm
b. Smooth muscle of dorsal aorta develops from lateral plate mesoderm
c. Pupillary muscles are ectodermal
d. Voluntary muscles of head are derived from axial mesoderm
e. Tendons develop from sclerotome
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p55

49. During first 3-4 month of gestation erythrocytes are formed by: (PGI May 2009)
a. Yolk sac
b. Liver
c. Spleen
d. Bone marrow
e. Thymus
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p88-89

Ans. **33.** c. Neural Crest **34.** c. Failure of migration… **35.** d. Cauda equina **36.** c, d and e
37. d. Cauda equina **38.** c. Adrenal medulla **39.** b. Sclera **40.** d. Anterior layers of iris
41. b. Cilliary epithelium **42.** a. Dilators of iris **43.** Hypoglossal **44.** b. Gall bladder
45. c. Paraxial mesoderm **46.** b. Paraxial mesoderm **47.** d. Ventral sclerotome **48.** d. Voluntary ....
49. a, b and c

50. True regarding development of heart is /are all except: (PGI Nov 2010)
a. Dorsal mesocardium forms transverse pericardial sinus
b. Myosites arise from splanchopleuric mesoderm
c. Purkinje fibers develop from somatopleuric mesoderm
d. Neural crest cells have role in development of muscular sub pulmonary infundibulum
e. Endocardial cushion develops from cardiac jelly
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p283

51. Jelly formed around the heart tube during early development, contributes to the formation of:
a. Pericardium (AIIMS May 06)
b. Mesocardium
c. Myocardium
d. Endocardium
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p212, Fig. 19.12

52. Unequal division of the conus cordis resulting from anterior displacement of the conotruncal septum gives rise to:
a. Persistent truncus arteriosus (AIIMS 2003)
b. Coarctation of aorta
c. Tetralogy of Fallot
d. Transposition of great vessels
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p220

53. Ligamentus arteriosus is a remnant of: (DNB 05)
a. Ductus arteriosus
b. Ductus caroticus
c. Ductus venosus
d. None *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p246*

54. Premature closure of foramen ovale results is: (DNB 03)
a. Underdeveloped right atrium
b. Right ventricular hypertrophy
c. Left ventricular hypertrophy
d. Pulmonary stenosis
e. No serious effect *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p220*

55. The membranous part of the atrioventricular part of interventricular septum is between: (DNB 05, JIPMER 02)
a. RA and LV
b. LV and RV
c. RA and RV
d. LA and LV *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p211, 215*

56. The structure derived from the right forth aortic arch:
a. Right common carotid artery (DNB 08, TN 98)
b. Right subclavian artery
c. Aortic arch
d. None of the above *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p227*

57. Which of the following is the most common renal vascular anomaly: (AI 2010)
a. Supernumerary renal arteries
b. Supernumerary renal veins
c. Double Renal arteries
d. Double Renal veins *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p237, 239*

58. Accessory renal arteries are A/E: (PGI Nov 2009)
a. End arteries
b. Vascular anomaly
c. 2-4 in number
d. Very rare occurrence
e. Hydronephrosis *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p237, 239*

59. Left sided superior vena cava drains into: (AI 2010)
a. Right Atrium
b. Left Atrium
c. Coronary sinus
d. Pericardial space *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p236*

60. Maxillary prominence develops in: (DNB 02, JIPMER 99)
a. 1st pharyngeal arch
b. 1st pharyngeal groove
c. 1st pharyngeal pouch
d. 1st pharyngeal membrane
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p116

61. Which of the following muscles is supplied by mandibular nerve: (AI 2002)
a. Masseter
b. Buccinator
c. Tensor veli palati
d. Posterior belly of digastric
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p117

62. Following statements are true regarding first pharyngeal arch: (PGI June 2009)
a. Maxillary and mandibular prominences are formed
b. Maxilla and Zygomatic bone are formed by inter-membranous ossification
c. Tensor palati formed by first arch
d. Facial nerve is nerve supply of first arch
e. Glossopharyngeal is nerve supply of first arch
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p115

63. Thymus develops from: (DNB 09, Kerala 94)
a. 4th arch
b. 2nd arch
c. 3rd arch
d. 6th arch *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p99, Fig. 9.7*

64. Which of the following is derived from cartilage of the third arch: (DNB 08, JIPMER 98, AP 99)
a. Styloid process
b. Malleus
c. Incus
d. Greater cornu of hyoid *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p117*

65. Bone not present at birth: (AI 2005)
a. Malleus
b. Incus
c. Stapes
d. Petrous temporal *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p29*

66. All of the following muscles are derived from pharyngeal arches, except: (AI 12)
a. Tensor tympani
b. Levator palpebrae superioris
c. Palatine tensor
d. Orbicularis oculi *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p117*

Ans. **50.** c. Purkinje fibers… **51.** c. Myocardium **52.** c. Tetralogy of Fallot **53.** a. Ductus arteriosus
54. b. Right ventricular… **55.** a. RA & LV **56.** b. Right sub.... **57.** a. Supernumerary…
58. d. Very rare… **59.** c. Coronary sinus **60.** a. 1st phary..... **61.** a and c
62. a and b **63.** c. 3rd arch **64.** d. Greater cornu… **65.** d. Petrous temporal
66. b. Levator Palpebrae…

67. All of the following are derived from pharyngeal arches except: (AI 12)
a. Tensor tympani
b. Palatine tonsils
c. Mylohyoid
d. Tensor veli palatini *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p117*

68. C-cells of thyroid are derived from: (PGI 2002)
a. I branchial arch
b. II branchial arch
c. III branchial arch
d. IV branchial arch
e. Ultimobranchial body *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p119*

69. True about development all except: (PGI 2000)
a. Parathyroid glands develop from 3rd and 4th branchial arch
b. Tongue muscles develop from occipital myotome
c. Superior parathyroid gland develops from 4th branchial arch
d. Inferior parathyroid gland develop from 2nd branchial arch *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p115, 116*

70. Tongue muscle develop from: (AIIMS Nov 07)
a. Mesoderm of pharyngeal pouch
b. Occipital Myotome
c. Somites
d. Endoderm of pharyngeal pouch
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p117

71. True regarding the development of ear: (PGI Dec 07)
a. Eustachian tube opens at the level of inferior turbinate
b. Eustachian tube develops from the cleft of first arch
c. Pinna develops from the cleft of first arch
d. Growth of the inner ear completed by 4th month
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p324

72. The retina is an outgrowth of the: (DNB 07, WB 96)
a. Mesencephalon
b. Diencephalon
c. Telencephalon
d. Pons *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p314*

73. A midline cleft lip is due to the failure of fusion between:
a. Maxillary processes (AIIMS May 06)
b. Medial nasal processes
c. Medial and lateral nasal process
d. Medial nasal and maxillary process
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p140

74. Midline cleft lip is due to failure of fusion of:
a. Two medial nasal processes (Kerala 01, DNB 02)
b. Medial and lateral nasal processes
c. Two lateral nasal processes
d. Any of the above *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p140*

75. Diaphragm develops from all except: (AI 2011)
a. Septum transversum
b. Dorsal mesocardium
c. Pleuroperitoneal membrane
d. Cervical myotomes *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p200*

76. False about gastrointestinal development is
a. Lower respiratory system develops from foregut
b. Stomach rotates 90° clockwise and its posterior wall grows faster (PGI Nov 2009)
c. Duodenum rotates to right and is retroperitoneal
d. Dorsal bud form uncinate process
e. Dorsal duct forms santorini duct
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p178

77. Most common site of ectopic pancreatic tissue is:
a. Stomach (AIIMS May 07)
b. Jejunum
c. Appendix
d. Hilum of spleen *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p221*

78. All of them develop in the mesentery of stomach except:
a. Liver (AIIMS Nov 2010)
b. Spleen
c. Kidney
d. Pancreas *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p163*

79. Teres major of liver is a remnant of: (PGI May 2010)
a. Ductus venosus
b. Umblical artery
c. Ductus arteriosus
d. Peritoneum
e. Left umbilical vein *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p192*

80. The reduction of the physiological hernia occurs at:
a. 6th week (DNB 02, PGI 96)
b. 7th week (JIPMER 94, AIIMS 94)
c. 10th week
d. 12th week
e. 20th week
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p224

81. Meckel's diverticulum is a remnant of: (AIIMS May 05)
a. Stenson's duct
b. Wolffian duct
c. Mullerian duct
d. Vitellointestinal duct *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p225*

82. The cecum is found to be placed below the stomach and in the midline. Which of the following abnormality must have taken place while rotation of the gut: (AIIMS Nov 2010)
a. Malrotation
b. Nonrotation
c. Reverse rotation
d. Mixed rotation
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p169

83. A child has recurrent abdominal pain and bilious vomiting. The condition was diagnosed by barium follow through. Surgical procedures followed – Lad's band division, appendectomy and mesenteric widening, diagnosis is:
a. Duodenal web (AIIMS Nov 2010)
b. Acute appendicitis
c. Malrotation
d. Caecal volvulus
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p169

Ans. **67.** b. Palatine Tonsils **68.** e. Ultimobranchial… **69.** d. Inferior parathyroid… **70.** c. Somites
71. a, c and d **72.** b. Diencephalon **73.** b. Medial nasal processes **74.** a. Two medial…
75. b. Dorsal ... **76.** d. Dorsal bud form… **77.** a. Stomach **78.** c. Kidney
79. e. Left umbilical vein **80.** c. 10th week **81.** d. Vitellointestinal duct **82.** d. Mixed rotation
83. c. Malrotation

84. Epithelium of ureter develops from? (AIIMS Nov 07)
a. Mesonephros
b. Metanephros
c. Pronephros
d. Paramesonephric duct *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p255*

85. Proximal convoluted tubules develops from:
a. Mesonephric duct (DNB 03, JIPMER 98)
b. Metanephric tubules
c. Mesonephric tubules
d. Urteric buds *Ref: Langman 12/e p233*

86. Urachus fistula is: (PGI Dec 04, DNB 05)
a. Patent allantois (AMU 06, UP 08)
b. Ectopic hernia
c. Patent vitello-intestinal tract
d. Meckel's diverticum
e. Umbilical hernia *Ref: Langman 12/e p242*

87. Germ cells in the ovary develop from: (DNB 99, AI 03)
a. Celomic endoderm
b. Trophoblastic layer
c. Yolk sac
d. Surface ectoderm *Ref: Langman 12/e p243*

88. Primordial germ cell is derived from: (AI 07)
a. Ectoderm
b. Mesoderm
c. Endoderm
d. Mesodermal sinus *Ref: Langman 12/e p243*

89. Regarding development of genital system what is true?
a. Ovaries develop in absence of Y chromosome
b. Genital ridge develops at 5th week (AIIMS Nov 07)
c. Male genitals develop earlier than female
d. It is fully developed (and sex can be differentiated) at 10th week *Ref: Langman 12/e p245*

90. Genital swellings in male differentiate into:
a. Glans penis (UP-03, DNB 98, AIIMS 92)
b. Penile urethra
c. Ischiocavernosus of penis
d. Scrotum
e. No adult structure *Ref: Langman 12/e p251*

91. Uterus develops from: (DNB 04, AIIMS 92)
a. Mullerian duct
b. Wolfian duct
c. Both
d. None *Ref: Langman 12/e p248*

92. The testis descends the inguinal canal during month.
a. 5th (DNB 06, AIIMS 97)
b. 6th
c. 7th
d. 8th *Ref: Langman 12/e p256*

93. During fetal life, development of testis takes place in relation with: (PGI Nov 11)
a. Intraperitoneal near ventral wall
b. Anterior abdominal wall
c. Retroperitoneal near dorsal wall
d. Processus vaginalis
e. Posterior abdominal wall *Ref: Grays 40/e p1317*

94. Melanoblast cells appear in basal layer of epidermis during: (DNB 2K, WB 03, Assam 08)
a. 3rd month of intrauterine life
b. 5th month of intrauterine life
c. 7th month of intrauterine life
d. 8th month of intrauterine life *Ref: Langman 12/e p339*

95. False statement about fetal development: (PGI Nov 2010)
a. Fetal legs develop before upper limb
b. Growth in length is very fast in 3-5th month
c. Thumbs are formed in preaxial border
d. Fetus gains maximum weight in 1st trimester
e. Upper limb develops before legs *Ref: Langman 12/e p151*

96. Misexpression of which of the following homeobox genes alters the position of the forelimbs during development:
a. HOXA7 (AIIMS May 04)
b. HOXB8
c. HOXC9
d. HOXD10 *Ref: Langman 12/e p155*

97. Enchondral ossification is/are seen in: (PGI May 2010)
a. Long bones
b. Flat bones of skull
c. Clavicle
d. Mandible
e. Nasal bones *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p94*

98. All are of adult size at birth except: (AIIMS May 09)
a. Mastoid antrum
b. Ear Ossicles
c. Tympanic cavity
d. Maxillary antrum and orbit *Ref:Grays 40/e p623*

99. Which of the following attains adult size before birth:
a. Ear ossicles (AIIMS Nov 2010)
b. Maxilla
c. Mastoid
d. Parietal bone *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p325*

100. The first centres of ossification appears during which month of pregnancy? (AIIMS Nov 11)
a. At the end of 2nd month of pregnancy
b. At the beginning of 3rd month of pregnancy
c. At the end of 3rd month of pregnancy
d. At the end of 4th month of pregnancy
Ref: Gray's 40/e p 793

101. Mitochondria of a sperm is seen in: (DNB 2005)
a. Head
b. Neck
c. Body
d. Tail *Ref: IB Singh embryology 5/e p22, IB Singh Human Embryology p13, Fig. 2.2*

102. The origin of the ovaries is from: (DNB 2006)
a. Genital ridge
b. Genital tubercle
c. Wolffian duct
d. Mullerian duct *Ref: IB Singh Embryology 5/e p312, IB Singh Human Embryology 9/e p275*

Ans. **84.** a. Mesonephros **85.** b. Metanephric tubules **86.** a. Patent allantois **87.** c. Yolk sac
88. a. Ectoderm **89.** a. Ovaries develop in… **90.** d. Scrotum **91.** a. Mullerian duct
92. c. 7th **93.** c, d and e **94.** a. 3rd month of… **95.** a. Fetal legs …
96. b. HOXB8 **97.** a. Long bones **98.** d. Maxillary antrum… **99.** a. Ear ossicles
100. a. At the end of… **101.** c. Body **102.** a. Genital ridge

103. Ectopia cordis is associated with: (DNB 2006, 2007)
a. Lens
b. Lungs
c. Heart
d. Liver
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 5/e p248, Grays Anatomy, IB Singh 9/e p218

104. The Tensor tympani is a derivative of: (DNB 2008)
a. 1st arch
b. 2nd arch
c. 3rd arch
d. 4th arch
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 5/e p125, IB singh Human Embroyology 9/e p117

105. Closure of neural tube begins at: (DNB 2008)
a. Caudal end
b. Cephalic end
c. Podalic
d. Lumbar site
Ref: Keith Moore, Inderbir Singh, Langman Embryology, IB singh Human Embroyology 9/e p54

106. Primary defect in structure is known as: (DNB 2008)
a. Malformation
b. Deformation
c. Anomaly
d. Mutation
Ref: Sabiston Surgery, Schwartz Surgery, Langman Embryology

107. Ureter develops from: (DNB 2008, 09)
a. Mesonephric tubules
b. Ureteric Bud
c. Urogenital sinus
d. Paramesonephric duct
Ref: Inderbir Singh Human Embryology 9/e p255

108. Spleen originates from the following space of peritoneal cavity: (DNB 2008)
a. Dorsal Mesentry
b. Ventral mesentry
c. Left subhepatic space
d. Infracolic compartment
Ref: BD Chaurasia 6/e volume 2 p298

109. Gartner's duct is remnant of: (DNB 2009)
a. Mullerian duct
b. Wolffian duct
c. Cloacal duct
d. Epoophoron
Ref: IB singh Histology 5/e p315, IB Singh Human Embroyology 9/e p278

110. Aurebach's and Meissner's plexus is derived from:
a. Neural crest (DNB 2009)
b. Yolk sac
c. Primordial germ cell
d. Epithelial lining of gut *Ref: Lagman embryology 12/e p69*

111. Ligamentum teres develops from: (DNB 2009)
a. Umbilical artery
b. Umbilical vein
c. Portal vein
d. Ductus venosus
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 5/e p279 BD Chaurasia Human Embryology 9/e pp 246

112. Stylohyoid ligament is derived from: (DNB 2010)
a. First arch
b. Second arch
c. Third arch
d. Fourth arch
Ref: IB Singh Human Embryology 5/e p125, IB Singh 9/e p116

113. Epididymis is derived from: (DNB 2010)
a. Paramesonephric duct
b. Wollfian duct
c. Nephric duct
d. None
Ref: IB singh Human Embroyology 9/e p278

114. Ovary develops from: (DNB 2011)
a. Genital ridge
b. Genital tubercle
c. Wollfian duct
d. Mesonephric duct
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 5/e p312, IB Singh Human embroyology 9/e pp 270

115. Coverings of graffian follicle are all except: (DNB 2011)
a. Theca interna
b. Theca externa
c. Germinal cells
d. Granulosa cells *Ref: IB Singh Human Embroyology 9/e p19*

116. Appendix of Testis develops from: (DNB 2011)
a. Allantois
b. Paramesonephric duct
c. Mesonephric duct
d. Cloaca
Ref: IB Singh Human Embroyology 9/e pp 275

117. Placenta is formed by: (DNB 2011)
a. Decidua basalis and Chorion Frondosum
b. Decidua capsularis and chorion laevae
c. Decidua parietalis and Chorion Frondosum
d. Decidua basalis and Chorion leave
Ref: IB Singh Embryology 9/e p66

118. Uterus is formed by: (DNB 2011)
a. Urogenital sinus
b. Paramesonephric duct
c. Mesonephric duct
d. Mullerian duct
Ref: Inderbir Singh Human Embryology 9/e p261, 262

119. Parathyroids develop from: (DNB 2011)
a. branchial cyst
b. branchial cleft
c. branchial pouch
d. branchial arch
Ref: IB Singh Human Embryology 9/e p119

120. The umbilical cord contains: (WB PG 2008)
a. one vein two arteries
b. two veins two arteries
c. two veins one artery
d. one vein one artery
Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p59

121. Fertilization occurs in which part of the fallopian tube:
a. Interstitial (MP PG 2009)
b. Isthmus
c. Ampulla
d. Infundibulum
Ref: Embryology IB Singh p39

Ans. **103.** c. Heart **104.** a. 1st arch **105.** b. Cephalic end **106.** a. Malformation
106. a. 7 days **107.** b. Ureteric Bud **108.** a. Dorsal Mesentry **109.** b. Wolffian duct
110. a. Neural crest **111.** b. Umbilical vein **112.** b. Second arch **113.** b. Wollfian duct
114. a. Genital ridge **115.** c. Germinal cells **116.** b. Paramesonephric… **117.** a. Decidua basalis and…
118. b. Parameson… **119.** c. branchial pouch **120.** a. one vein two… **121.** c. Ampulla

122. The caudal end of wolfian body is represented as:
a. Para-oophoron (MP PG 2009)
b. Epoophoron
c. Gartener's cyst
d. Bartholin's cyst *Ref: Embryology IB Singh p277, 278*

123. The fate of the notochord is that it: (MP PG 2009)
a. Completely disappears
b. Persists as vertebral body
c. Persists as the interertebral disc
d. Persists as nucleus pulposus of the intervertebral disc
Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p52

124. Ureter develops from: (UP PG 2010)
a. Mesonephric duct
b. Metanephric duct
c. Genital ridge
d. Paramesonephric duct *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p278*

125. Gland derived from foramen caecum is (AIIMS 1991)
a. Thyroid
b. Parathyroid
c. Pituitary
d. Thymus *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p120*

126. 2/e pharyngeal arch is supplied by: (UP PG 2009)
a. Mandibular
b. Facial
c. Glossopharyngeal
d. Recurrent laryngeal
Ref: Embryology IB Singh p214, 215, Fig 5.16

127. Parafolliculars gland of thyroid developed from:
a. Ectoderm (UP PG 2009)
b. Mesoderm
c. Endoderm
d. Neural crest *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p119*

128. The ductus arteriosus is derived from the following aortic arch (COMED PG 2011)
a. 3rd
b. 4th
c. 5th
d. 6th *Ref: Zangman 1/e p187*

129. What is the embryological remnant of Median umbilical ligament? (Karnatka PG 2011)
a. Urachus
b. Allantois
c. Amnion
d. Yolk sac
e. None
Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 2/e p373

130. The umbilical cord has: (Del PG Mar 2009)
a. Two arteries and one vein
b. One artery and two veins
c. Two arteries and two veins
d. One artery and one vein
Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p59

131. Ventral mesogastrium derivatives includes all, except:
a. Falciform ligament (Del PG Mar 2009)
b. Coronary ligament
c. Lesser omentum
d. Gastrosplenic ligament
Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 2/e p233

132. In a male newborn the adrenogenital syndrome (congenital hyperplasia of the adrenal glands) is most often associated with: (Del PG 2010)
a. Normal appearing genitalia
b. Hypoglycemia
c. Pseudohermaphroditism
d. Persistent paramesonephros (Mullerian ducts)
Ref: Ganong 22/e p366, Harrison 16/e p2217, 2219

133. Paramesonephric duct in males remains as: (MHA PG 2010)
a. Prostatic utricle
b. Prostatic urethra
c. Colliculus seminalis
d. Ejaculatory duct *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p263*

134. Which of the following arteries is derivative of second branchial arch? (MHA PG 2010)
a. Maxillary artery
b. Middle meningeal artery
c. Stapedial artery
d. Anterior tympanic artery
Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p222

135 Human intestinal glands contain ___ (MHA PG 2010)
a. Paneth cells
b. Neuroendocrine cells
c. Stem cells
d. All of the above *Ref: Histology IB Singh 6/e p252, 253*

136. Meckel's cartilage develops from?
a. I branchial arch (MHA PG 2010)
b. II branchial arch
c. III branchial arch
d. IV branchial arch *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p115*

137. Three germ cell layers in embryo separate by the process of?
a. Ovulation (MHA PG 2011)
b. Neurilation
c. Gastrulation
d. All of the above *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p48*

138. The following are derivatives of paramesonephric duct except: (MHA PG 2011)
a. Uterus
b. Ovary
c. Fallopian tube
d. Upper vagina *Ref: Langman medical embroyology 12/e p248*

139. Capacitation is the process of conditioning of sperms before fertilization that occurs within? (MHA PG 2011)
a. Vas deferens
b. Epididymis
c. Seminiferous
d. Female genital tract *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p15, 16*

140. Primitive streak is formed by: (Raj PG 2009)
a. Ectoderm
b. Endoderm
c. Mesoderm
d. Notochord *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p47*

Ans. **122.** a. Para-oophoron **123.** d. Persists as nucleus **124.** a. Mesonephric duct **125.** a. Thyroid
126. b. Facial **127.** d. Neural crest **128.** d. 6th **129.** e. None
130. a. Two arteries… **131.** d. Gastrosplenic… **132.** d. Persistent… **133.** a. Prostatic utricle
134. c. Stapedial artery **135.** d. All of the above **136.** a. I branchial arch **137.** c. Gastrulation
138. b. Ovary **139.** d. Female genital tract **140.** a. Ectoderm

141. Tonsil is formed by: (Raj PG 2009)
a. Ventral part of IInd pharyngeal pouch
b. Dorsal part of II pharyngeal pouch
c. Ventral part of III pharyngeal pouch
d. Dorsal part of III pharyngeal pouch
Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 3/e p230

142. Paramesonephric duct forms which of the following?
a. Ureter (Raj PG 2009)
b. Uterus
c. Bladder
d. Penis *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p278*

143. Accessory spleen is found at all sites, except: (Raj PG 2009)
a. Hillum
b. Presacral area
c. Tail of pancreas
d. Greater omentum, small bowel mesentery
Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 2/e p301

144. Thyroglossal cyst arises from: (Raj PG 2009)
a. 2nd branchial pouch
b. 5th branchial pouch
c. 3rd branchial pouch
d. 4th branchial pouch *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p117*

145. Spinal accessory nerve arises from: (Raj PG 2009)
a. Medulla
b. Nucleus ambiguous
c. Cervical part of spinal cord
d. All *Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 3/e p336*

146. Tongue is developed from except: (Raj PG 2008)
a. Lingual swelling
b. Occipital somite
c. Tuberculum impar
d. Hypobranchial prominence
Ref: Langman IB Singh 12/e p273

147. Ureter develops from: (Raj PG 2008)
a. Metanephros
b. Mesonephros
c. Mesonephric duct
d. Paramesonephric duct *Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p278*

148. The median umbilical ligament is a remnant of:
a. Umbilical artery (J and K PG 2010)
b. Umbilical vein
c. Urachus
d. Meckel's diverticulum
Ref: B. D. Chorasia Human Anatomy 6/e Vol. 2/e p374

149. Metanephric blastema gives rise to all the following, except: (J and K PG 2011)
a. Bowman's Capsule
b. Loop of Henle
c. Distal convoluted tubule
d. Collecting ducts *Ref: Embryology IB Singh p252*

150. Derivatives of Meckel's cartilage are all except:
a. Malleus (J and K PG 2011)
b. Stylohyoid ligament
c. Spine of spheroid
d. Genial tubercles *Ref: Langman IB Singh 12/e p264*

151. Medulla oblongata develops from: (J and K PG 2012)
a. Mesencephalon
b. Metencephalon
c. Myelencephalon
d. Prosencephalon *Ref: Neuronatomy IB Singh 8/e p29*

152. All the derivatives of mesonephric duct and tubules in females except: (J and K PG 2012)
a. Epoophoron
b. Paroopharon
c. Gartner's duct
d. Bartholin's gland *Ref: Langman IB Singh 12/e p250*

153. All are mesodermal in origin except? (UP PG 2011)
a. Ciliary body
b. Cyclic membrane
c. Adrenal cortex
d. Trigone of bladder
Ref: Neuronatomy IB Singh 8/e p320; IB Singh Embryology 8/e p320

154. Malleus is derived from? (UP PG 2011)
a. Meckel's cartilage
b. Reinche's cartilage
c. Third pharyngeal arch
d. Second pharyngeal arch
Ref: Langman IB Singh 12/e p264; IB Singh Embryology 8/e p100, 316

155. Which of the following chromosomes are found in sub metacentric position? (UP PG 2011)
a. 12
b. 14
c. 15
d. 16 *Ref: internet*

156. Spermatogenesis? (UP PG 2011)
a. Start at birth
b. Maximum in 370C
c. Occurs in seminiferous tubules
d. Time required for a spermatogonium to develop into mature spermatozoan is 6 weeks
Ref: Embryology IB Singh 9/e p14; IB Singh Embryology 8/e p11-12

Ans. **141.** a. Ventral part of… **142.** b. Uterus **143.** b. Presacral area **144.** d. 4th branchial…
145. d. All **146.** a. Lingual swelling **147.** c. Mesonephric duct **148.** c. Urachus
149. d. Collecting ducts **150.** c. Spine of spheroid **151.** c. Myelencephalon **152.** d. Bartholin's gland
153. a. Ciliary body **154.** a. Meckel's cartilage **155.** a. 12 **156.** c. Occurs in seminiferous…

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