



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Ph.D Entrance Test – November – 2025

Faculty of Medicine / Anatomy

Instructions / Note:

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Question number 1 - 35 questions belong to Research Methodology component and Question number 36-70 questions belong to the subject at PG level
5. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

36. The free margin of tentorium cerebelli is attached anteriorly to _____
- A. Petrous temporal border
 - B. Anterior clinoid process
 - C. Middle clinoid process
 - D. Posterior clinoid process
37. Which of the following does not form the floor of temporal fossa?
- A. Maxilla
 - B. Parietal bone
 - C. Sphenoid bone
 - D. Temporal bone
38. Nerve supply to Stylohyoid is by _____
- A. Facial nerve
 - B. Inferior alveolar nerve
 - C. Hypoglossal Nerve
 - D. Nerve to Mylohyoid
39. The Great cerebral vein of Galen drains into _____
- A. Superior sagittal sinus
 - B. Inferior sagittal sinus
 - C. Cavernous sinus
 - D. Straight sinus



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40. The nerve point of neck is located at _____
- A. Anterior border of Sternocleidomastoid
 - B. Posterior border of Sternocleidomastoid
 - C. Anterior border of Scalenus anterior
 - D. Posterior border of Scalenus anterior
41. Nerve fibres that connect different areas of same side cerebral cortex are called _____
- A. Projection fibres
 - B. Commissural fibres
 - C. Decussating fibres
 - D. Association fibres
42. Substantia Gelatinosa is seen in _____
- A. Dorsal horn of Spinal Cord
 - B. Medial part of Ventral Horn of Spinal cord
 - C. Lateral part of Ventral horn of Spinal cord
 - D. Lateral horn of Spinal cord
43. Posterior External Arcuate fibres arise from _____
- A. Nucleus Gracilis
 - B. Nucleus Cuneatus
 - C. Accessory Cuneate nucleus
 - D. Nucleus Ambiguous
44. The Lingual nerve has triple relation with _____
- A. Submandibular duct
 - B. Submandibular Ganglion
 - C. Hypoglossal Nerve
 - D. Lingual artery
45. Which of the following forms the anterior wall of third ventricle?
- A. Pineal body
 - B. Mamillary body
 - C. Lamina terminalis
 - D. Pituitary gland
46. The red colour of Red muscle is mainly due to _____
- A. Increase in Myoglobin in cytoplasm
 - B. Increase in Mitochondria in cytoplasm
 - C. Rich blood supply
 - D. More Sarcoplasmic reticulum



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47. Main collagen present in Hyaline cartilage is _____
- A. Type I
 - B. Type II
 - C. Type III
 - D. Type IV
48. Striated ducts in salivary glands are lined by cells with _____
- A. Basal infoldings in Plasma membrane
 - B. Luminal infoldings in Plasma membrane
 - C. Presence of cilia on the luminal surface
 - D. Lateral infoldings in plasma membrane
49. Which cell stores Vit D in the Liver?
- A. Hepatocytes
 - B. Kupffer cells
 - C. Ito cells
 - D. Cholangiocytes
50. Renal corpuscle is constituted by _____
- A. Glomerulus and Henle's loop
 - B. Glomerulus and Bowman's capsule
 - C. Bowman's capsule and tubules
 - D. Bowman's capsule, Tubules and Glomerulus
51. The usual period of viability of sperms after ejaculation is _____
- A. 2-3 days
 - B. 3-4 days
 - C. 4-5 days
 - D. 5-6 days
52. Most smooth muscles and cardiac muscles are derived from _____
- A. Somatopleuric mesoderm
 - B. Splanchnopleuric mesoderm
 - C. Paraxial mesoderm
 - D. Occipital myotomes
53. Cartilage of larynx which develops from Caudal part of Hypobranchial eminance is _____
- A. Thyroid
 - B. Cricoid
 - C. Epiglottis
 - D. Arytenoid



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54. Tetralogy of Fallot's can have all the following findings except _____
- A. Pulmonary stenosis
 - B. Aortic Stenosis
 - C. Right Ventricular Hypertrophy
 - D. Interventricular septal defect
55. The Lens develops from _____
- A. Lens vesicle from surface ectoderm
 - B. Outer layer of Optic Vesicle
 - C. Inner layer of Optic Vesicle
 - D. Mesoderm around Optic cup
56. Mendelian principles describe _____
- A. Patterns of inheritance
 - B. Genetic epidemiology
 - C. Genomics
 - D. Genetic code
57. When twins have parts of their body from the other twin, the condition is called _____
- A. Parasitic twin
 - B. Mirror image twin
 - C. Chimera
 - D. Transfusion twin
58. In Philadelphia chromosome, the translocation is between _____
- A. Long arm of Chromosome 22 and Long arm of Chromosome 9
 - B. Long arm of Chromosome 22 and Short arm of Chromosome 9
 - C. Short arm of Chromosome 22 and Long arm of Chromosome 9
 - D. Short arm of Chromosome 22 and short arm of Chromosome 9
59. To insert a cannula into the 6th intercostal space, the tip of the cannula should be placed _____
- A. Just above 6th rib
 - B. Just below 6th rib
 - C. Just above 7th rib
 - D. Just below 7th rib
60. A patient who developed inability to walk tip toe probably has injury to _____
- A. Sural nerve
 - B. Tibial nerve
 - C. Common peroneal nerve
 - D. Superficial peroneal nerve



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61. All the following are features of Klumpke's paralysis except _____
- A. Horner's syndrome
 - B. Loss of Biceps and supinator jerks
 - C. Claw hand
 - D. Sensory Loss along the medial border of Forearm
62. Location of the superficial cardiac plexus is _____
- A. Near Superior vena cava
 - B. Near Inferior Vena cava
 - C. Near Ligamentum arteriosum
 - D. Near Trachea
63. Extent of Moderator band is from _____
- A. Anterior wall to Posterior wall of Right ventricle
 - B. Anterior wall to Septal wall of Right Ventricle
 - C. Anterior wall to Posterior wall of Right atrium
 - D. Anterior wall to septal wall of Right atrium
64. Poupart's ligament is derived from _____
- A. External oblique muscle
 - B. Internal Oblique Muscle
 - C. Transversus abdominis
 - D. Rectus abdominis
65. The "Dangerous" type of position for tip of the appendix is _____
- A. Preileal
 - B. Postileal
 - C. Pelvic
 - D. Subcaecal
66. Lower subscapular nerve supplies _____
- A. Deltoid
 - B. Teres Minor
 - C. Teres Major
 - D. Levator Scapulae
67. Lymphatics below the Pectinate line drain into _____
- A. Inferior Mesenteric Lymph nodes
 - B. Superficial Inguinal Lymph nodes
 - C. Internal iliac lymph nodes
 - D. External Iliac Lymph nodes



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68. The most fixed part of the Urinary bladder is _____
- A. Apex
 - B. Base
 - C. Neck
 - D. Superolateral angle
69. On surgical clearance of Lymph nodes between the Pectoralis Major and Minor muscles, the lower part of Pectoralis major was paralysed. Which Nerve could possibly be involved?
- A. Medial Pectoral Nerve
 - B. Lateral Pectoral Nerve
 - C. Nerve to Serratus Anterior
 - D. Nerve to Subclavius
70. Which ligament prevents posterior displacement of Tibia on the Femur?
- A. Anterior Cruciate ligament
 - B. Posterior Cruciate ligament
 - C. Oblique popliteal ligament
 - D. Medial collateral ligament

