ANATOMY

1. Regarding the branchial arch
   A. The nerve of the third branchial arch is the facial nerve
   B. The digastric muscle is derived from the muscle mass of the mandibular arch
   C. The three auditory ossicles are derived from the first arch cartilage
   D. The cricothyroid muscle is derived from the fourth branchial arch
   E. The stem of the stapedial artery is a remainder of the first aortic arch

2. Circle of Willis is formed by the
   A. anterior communicating artery
   B. internal carotid arteries
   C. posterior cerebral arteries
   D. basilar artery
   E. superior cerebellar arteries

GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY

3. Regarding pain sensation
   A. Fast pain is due to activity in the C fibers
   B. Slow pain is due to activity in the A delta pain fibers
   C. Its receptors respond to warmth
   D. Its transmission is inhibited in the ventral horn of the spinal cord
   E. It activates the contralateral cingulate gyrus

PATHOLOGY

4. Regarding neoplasia
   A. Benign neoplasm penetrates the basement membrane of tissue
   B. Anaplastic cells resemble normal cells
   C. Large nucleoli is a feature of benign neoplasm
   D. The size of tumour distinguishes between benign and malignant type
   E. High nuclear-cytoplasmic ratio indicates a malignant lesion
MICROBIOLOGY

5. Virulence of a pathogen depends on the ability to
A enter host
B multiply
C produce coagulase
D kill the host lymphocytes
E dissolve collagen

PHARMACOLOGY

6. Ganciclovir
A is a guanosine analogue
B is active against cytomegalovirus
C is well absorbed in the gut
D acts by inhibiting DNA polymerase
E induces renal impairment