GENESIS

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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : Psychiatry
PAPER : I

Exam Date	:	**Mock-I**	**: 13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20**
		Mock-II	**: 25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20**
Exam Time	**:**	**2.30.pm-4.00pm**	
Total Number	**:**	**100**	

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Forebrain is formed by-
a) Myelencephalon
b) Telencephalon
c) Lateral ventricle
d) Diencephalon
e) Mesencephalon

2. Function of cerebellum are-
a) Contralated voluntary movement
b) Maintain muscle tone & posture
c) Ipsilateral voluntary motor activity
d) Maintenance of balance
e) Control somatic & visceral Sensation

3. Amino Acid Neuroytransmitter are-
a) Dopamine
b) GABA
c) Glutamate
d) Glycine
e) Histamin

4. Following things are involved in the formation of circle of willis
a) Vertebral artery
b) Internal carotid artery
c) Anterior cerebral artery
d) Basilar artery
e) Superior cerebral artery

5. Regarding myelination of CNS the following statement true-
a) Myelination of brain begins at about the six month of fetal life
b) Start just after birth
c) Spinal cord begins at the fourth month of fetal life
d) Complete within the 1st year of life]
e) Oligodendrocytes from myelin sheath

6. Sympathetic action of autonomic nervous system are-
a) Increase GIT peristalsis
b) Decrease GIT peristalsis
c) Ejaculation
d) Erection
e) Increase sweat gland secretion

7. True statement regarding reflexes-
a) Knee jerk-(L_3-L_4)
b) Ankle jerk-(L_5-S_1)
c) Biceps jerk-(C_5-C_6)
d) Triceps jerk-(C_5-C_6)
e) Supinator jerk -(C_5-C_6)

8. True statement regarding CBF
a) Increase BP-Increase CBF
b) Metabolic acidosis does not effect CBF
c) Decrease viscosity-Increase CBF
d) Increase venous pressure -Increase CBF
e) Decrease PaO_2-Increase CBF

9. Excitatory neurotransmitters are-
a) GABA
b) Ach
c) Glutamate
d) Substance-P
e) Dopamine

10. Incase of REM sleep
a) EEG amplitude low
b) EEG frequency rate below & 8 Hz
c) Waveband –α/β
d) Rapid eye movement occur
e) Found k-complex

11. Function of thyroid Hormone-
a) Helps in normal CNS development
b) Decrease rate of carbohydrate absorption
c) Maintain normal menstruation & fertility
d) Decrease serum cholesterol
e) Decrease basal metabolic rate (BMR)

12. Action of insulin of adipose tissue
a) Increase TG deposition
b) Decrease fatty acid synthesis
c) Decrease glucose entry
d) **I**ncrease K^+ uptake
e) Inhibition of hormone sensitive lipase

13. Lack of Estrogen causes-
a) Mania
b) Anxiety
c) Emotional lability
d) Irritability
e) Increase libido

14. Derivatives of 2nd pharyngneal arches-
a) Glossopharyngeal nerve
b) Facial nerve
c) Stylopharyngeus muscle
d) Buccinator muscle
e) Post belly of diagnostic muscle

15. Derivatives of neural tube-
a) Brain & spinal cord
b) Neuron and neuralgia
c) Meninges
d) Neuralgia
e) Schwann cell

16. Clinical features of Huntington's Disease-
a) Choreiform movement
b) No memory impairment
c) Increase volitional movement
d) Ataxia
e) Depression

17. Cytogenic Disorder are-
a) Pattan's Syndrome
b) Down Syndrome
c) Turnur's Syndrome
d) Edward's Syndrome
e) Kleinefelter's Syndrome

18. What are the multifactorial disorder-
a) Alzeimer disease
b) Gout
c) Diabetis
d) Adrenal hyperplasia
e) Neural tube defect

19. Component of papez circuit
a) Mamillary body
b) Anterior Commissure
c) Posterior Commissure
d) Anterior nucleus of thalmas
e)) Posterior nucleus of thalmas

20. CSF secretion occurs by-
a) Ependymall cells
b) Brain substance
c) Choroid plexus
d) Sulcus & gyrus
e) Perivascular space

21.Nissal granules are present in-
a) Dendrite
b) Axon
c) Axon Hillok
d) Cell body
e) Cell body close to dendrites

22. Regarding slow pain, True stalemate are-
a) Occur both skin and almost any deep tissue or organ
b) Conducted to spinal cord by C-fiber
c) Neurotransmitter –Sub-p
d) Burning pain, throbbing pain
e) Produce dull,diffuse unpleasant feeling

23. Golgi type –I Neurons are-
a) Pyramidal cell
b) Retina
c) Olfactory cell
d) Purkinjee cell
e) Anterior horn cell of spinal cord

24. DNA consist of four base-
a) Adenine
b) Thymine
c) Uracil
d) Guanine
e) Cytosine

25. Nuclei found at the level of superior Collicubus-
a) E-W nucleus
b) Inferior colliculus
c) Red nucleus
d) Trochlear nucleus
e) Oculomotor nucleus

Each question below contains five suggested answers- choose the <u>one best</u> response to each question (26-50)

26. Damage to sensory speech area cause
a) Broca's aphasia
b) Expressive aphasia
c) Fluent aphasia
d) Non-fluent aphasia
e) Pure aphasia

27. Huntington's disease is
a) Autosomal dominant
b) Autosomal recessive
c) X-linked dominant
d) X-linked recessive
e) Cytogenetic disorder

28. Fine touch sensation, tectile localization and proprioception is the function of
a) Anterior spinothalamic tract
b) Anterior corticospinal tract
c) Tract of burdach
d) Lateral spinothalamic tract
e) Lateral corticospinal tract

29. Which Neuroglial cells responsible for formation of myelin sheath of CNS
a) Astrocyte
b) Ependymocytes
c) Microglia
d) Oligodendrocyte
e) Schwann cell

30.Which part of diencephalon capable of influencing the activities of pituitary gland, the parathyroid and adrenal cortex of medulla
a) Epithalamus
b) Mammillary body
c) Pineal body
d) Subthalamus
e) Tuber cinerum

31. Nerve pierce the cavernous sinus-
a) Trochlear
b) Facial
c) Internal carotid artery
d) Oculomotor nerve
e) Optic nerve

32. Which Commissuredevelopes first-
a) Posterior Commissure
b) Anterior Commissure
c) Lamina terminal
d) Fornix
e) Corpus callosum

33. Increase of subclinical hypothyroidism TSH level is
a) U.D(undetectable
b) Normal or low
c) Elevated 20-50 ml/l
d) Mildly elevated 5-20 ml u/l
e) Elevated >200 ml/l

34.Nigrostriate fiber liberates-
a) Serotonin
b) Dopamine
c) Ach
d) Glutamate
e) Substance-p

35. Largest cerebellar nuclei is-
a) Varmis
b) Emboliform
c) Fastigial
d) Dentate
e) Globose

36. A boy having blow to the side of the head came to emergency with unconsciousness. On CT scan lens shaped hyper density is seen-which vessel likely-ruptured-
a) Great cerebral veins
b) Anterior division middle menengeal artery
c) Posterior division middle menengeal artery
d) Venous sinus
e) Superior cerebral vein

37. Location of Spinal top-
a) lower border of L-3
b) lower border of S-2
c) Above and below the L-4
d) Upper border of S-1
e) Below the L-5

38. A hypertensive man has come with contralateral hemiparesis and hemisensory loss mainly leg and foot.Which artery most likely occluded
a) Middle cerebral artery
b) Basilarartery
c) Posterior cerebral artery
d) Anterior cerebral artery
e) Vertebral artery

39. After delivery of child doctor seen-the baby's greater part of the brain and vault of the skull absent,eyes are present but optic nerves are absent.Which type of anomaly is this-
a) Meningocele
b) Myelocele
c) Hydrocephalus
d) Anencephaly
e) Spina bifida

40. Tryptophan derivative Neurotransmitter
a) NA
b) Glutamate
c) Dopamine
d) Serotonin
e) Epinephrine

41. 50 year old man came with the complaints of-Difficulty in intiatingmovement,stowness in movement and slow writing movements.Where is the possible lesion occur
a) Caudate Nucleus
b) Opposite subthalamic nucleus
c) Reticular formation
d) limbic system
e) Putamen

42. A patient came with hypotonia,babiniskisign,but there was no muscle wasting. Possible lesion was in-
a) Reticulospinaltruct
b) Dorsalcolomn
c) Corticospinal truct
d) Spinothalamic truct
e) Anterolateral colomn

43. A obese women came with complaint of amnorrhea,sleepdisturbance,emotionally disturbed and previously diagonised as dibetisainsipidus. Possible lesion occur in-
a) Thalamus
b) Hypothalamus
c) Limbic system
d) basal ganglia
e) Reticular formation

44. Which of the following need cerebral cortex-
a) Light reflex
b) Papillary reflex
c) Corneal reflex
d) Blinking reflex
e) Accommodation reflex

45. Relays common sensation to consciousness – function of the which thalamic Nucleus-
a) Dorsomedial nucleus
b) Ventral posteromedial
c) Medial geniculate body
d) Lateral geniculate body
e) Anterior nucleus

46. Crossing over occur is-
a) Leptotene
b) Diplotene
c) Diakinesis
d) Pachytene
e) Zygotene

47. Earlist step of nervous system development-
a) Neural plate
b) Neural pore
c) Neural grove
d) Neural fold
e) Neural vesicle

48. Patient with dressing apraxia,Neglect of contralaleralside,spatial discrimination lesion occur is-
a) Frontal
b) Temporal dominant
c) Temporal non- dominant
d) Parietal dominant
e) Parietal non- dominant

49. A patient has gaitdisturbance, hypotonia, dysdiadocchokinesia, nystagmus.Which is true for the condition
a) Resting tremor
b) Normal knee jerk
c) No sensory change
d) Paralysis occur
e) Muscle atrophy present

50. Cell division occur at stage-
a) G 1
b) G 2
c) S
d) M
e) S 1

Psychiatry Mock-I Paper-I

1. FTTTF [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 18 ,P-505,Table-18.1]
2. FTTTF [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 6 ,P-243,Clinical notes of cerebella]
3. FTTTF [Ref: Ganong's Review physiology 24th ed,chapter-7(Neurotransmitter) P-138,142,143]
4. FTTTF [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 17 ,P-478]
5. TFTFT [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 18 ,P-512]
6. FTTFT [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 14 ,P-407+Ganong 24th chapter 13P-260]
7. TFTFT [Ref: Datta Inferior Extremity]
8. TTTFT [Ref: Ganong 24th chapter 33 P-606,607]
9. FTTTF [Ref: Ganong 24th chapter 7 P-138+Guyton 11th P-563,564]
10. TFTTF [Ref: Ganong 24th chapter 14 P-274]
11. TFTTF [Ref: Ganong 24th chapter 19 P-348]
12. TFFTT [Ref: Ganong 24th chapter 24 P-434,table-24.2]
13. FTTTF [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-18,P-654,Box-18.23]
14. FTFTT [Ref: Langman's Medical Embrylogy]
15. TTFTF [Ref: Langman's Medical Embrylogy]
16. TFFTT [Ref: Oxford psychiatry 7th ,ch-14,P-375]
17. TTTTT [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-13,P-44]
18. TTTFT [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-13,P-44]
19. TTFTF [Ref: Stahl's Essential Psychopharmacology 4th]
20. TTTFT [Ref :Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 16 ,P-458]
21. TFFTT [Ref :Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 2 ,P-44,table-2.2]
22. TTTTT [Ref: Ganong 24th ,ch-8,P-159+Snell 7th ch-4,P-145]
23. TFFTT [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 2 ,P-38,Fig-2.1]
24. TTFTT [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-3,P-38]
25. TFTFT [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 5 ,P-215,table 5.4]
26. C [Ref: Davidson's 23rd /Ch-25/P-1088]
27. A [Ref: Davidson's 23rd /Ch-3/P-47]
28. C **[Ref: Snell neuroanatomy 7th /Ch-4/P-165]**
29. D [Ref: Snell neuroanatomy 7th /Ch-2/P-55,table -2.4]
30. C [Ref: Snell neuroanatomy 7th /Ch-7/P-256]
31. D [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 15 ,P-433-434,Fig15.6]
32. B [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 18 ,P-512]
33. D [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-18,P-636,box-18.5]
34. B [Ref: Ganong 24th ,ch-7,P-138,fig-7.2]
35. D [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 6 ,P-235]
36. B [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 1 ,P-22,23,fig-1.23]
37. C [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 1 ,P-19]
38. D [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 17 ,P-475(anterior cerebral art)]
39. D [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 18 ,P-514]
40. D [Ref: Ganong 24th ,ch-7,P-136]
41. E [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 10 ,P-321]
42. C [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 4 ,P-148]
43. B [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 23 ,P-392]
44. E [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 11 ,P-339]
45. B [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 12 ,P-376]
46. D [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-3,functional histology –Datta]
47. A [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 1 ,P-14]
48. E [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-25,P-1066]
49. C [Ref: Snell Neuroanatomy 7th ,chapter 6 ,P-244]
50. D [Ref: Davidson's 23rd Ch-3,P-40+Datta functional histology]