GENESIS

Post Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

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. Regarding neuromodulators-
a) Ion channel coupled
b) Rapid action
c) Control homeostasis
d) Closes or open K+ or ca++ channel
e) G protein coupled

2. Lateral spinothalamic tract carries-
a) Vibration
b) Pain
c) Light touch
d) Temperature
e) Pressure

3. Regarding ependymocytes-
a) Line ventricles
b) Absorbs CSF
c) Circulates CSF
d) Long basal processes
e) Forms tight junction

4. In Wallerian degeneration-
a) 3rd day axon is swollen
b) Entire axon is destroyed in a week
c) Oligodendrocytes proliferate
d) Myelin sheath break down
e) Droplet phagocytosed

5. Following receptors are G protein coupled-
a) GABAa
b) GABAb
c) GABAc
d) Muscarinic cholinergic receptors
e) Nicotinic cholinergic receptors

6.Regarding NA-
a) Decrease heart rate
b) No change on cardiac output
c) Increase mean BP
d) Decrease blood glucose
e) Increase heart rate

7. Life saving hormones are-
a) Parathormone
b) Aldesterone
c) NA
d) Cortisol
e) Glucagon

8. hormones produced by paraventricular nuclei-
a) ADH
b) Oxytocin
c) TRH
d) GHIH
e) LHRH

9. Hormones for calcium homeostasis-
a) Calcitonin
b) Calitriol
c) PTH
d) Insulin
e) Mineralocorticoids

10. Hormones act by gene activation-
a) Aldesterone
b) ADH
c) PTH
d) Thyroid hormone
e) Calcitriole

11. Regarding acromegaly-
a) Increase GH before epiphyseal fusion
b) Enlargement of thyroid gland occurs
c) Kyphosis develops
d) Increased height
e) Enlargement of hands & feet

12. Following are autosomal dominant-
a) VWD
b) Huntington disease
c) Wilson's disease
d) Tuberous sclerosis
e) Cystic fibrosis

13. Following are true for fragile X syndrome-
a) Long face
b) Most common genetic cause of mental retardation
c) No anticipation
d) Macrogonadism
e) Mostly male

14. Nucleus of tractussolitaruis includes-
a) Sensory nucleus of glossopharyngeal
b) Motor nucleus of glossopharyngeal
c) Sensory nucleus of facial
d) Parasympathetic nucleus of facial
e) Sensory nucleus of vagus

15. Commissural fibers are-
a) Internal capsule
b) Cingulum
c) Fornix
d) Forceps major
e) Forceps minor

16. Regarding Horner's syndrome-
a) Miosis
b) Mydriasis
c) Vasodilatation
d) Vasoconstriction
e) Anhydrosis

17. Neural crest derivatives-

a) Melanocytes
b) Posterior root ganglia
c) Autonomic ganglia
d) Cornea
e) Lens

18. Non capsulated receptors are-
a) Neuromuscular spindles
b) Free nerve endings
c) Merkel disc
d) Ruffinis corpuscle
e) Hair follicle

19. At the level of facial colliculus-
a) Abducent nucleus
b) Motor nucleus of trigeminal
c) Medial vestibular nucleus
d) EW nucleus
e) Facial nucleus

20.Functions of reticular formation-
a) Biological clock
b) Control endocrine nervous system
c) Control emotions
d) Control ANS
e) Control somatic sensations

21. Damage to dominant angular gyrus causes-
a) Alexia
b) Astereognosis
c) Difficulty in planning
d) Euphoria
e) Agraphia

22. Following are elongations of pia mater-
a) Falxcereberi
b) Tentorial notch
c) Falxcerebri
d) Ligamentumdenticulatum
e) Telachoroidea

23. Derivatives of telencephalon-
a) Basal ganglia
b) Hippocampus
c) Pineal body
d) Hypothalamus
e) Infundibulum

24. Derivatives of optic vesicle-
a) Lens
b) Third ventricle
c) Optic nerve
d) Retina
e) Cornea

25. Components of facial nerve-
a) SVE
b) GVA
c) SVA
d) SSA
e) GVE

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

26.Papez circuit doesnot involve.
a) Hypothallamus
b) Fornix
c) Cingulum
d) Endorhinal cortex
e) Mammilary body

27.Structures pass through internal acoustic meatus.
a) Internal carotid artery
b) Middle meningeal artery
c) Vestibulocochlear nerve
d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
e) vagus nerve

28.Bilateral corticonuclear connections are present in-
a) Part of trigeminal nucleus
b) only Part of facial nucleus
c) Part of only hypoglossal nucleus
d) Part of facial & hypoglossal nucleus
e) Part of vagus

29.The karyotype of.
a) Turner is 46XY
b) Female down syndrome is 46XY +21
c) 47XYY is not compatible with health & behavior
d) A normal male baby is 46XY
e) A normal female is 46XX

30. Destructive lesions in left inferior frontal gyrus cause-
a) Expressive aphasia
b) Agraphia
c) Receptive aphasia
d) Global aphasia
e) doesnot Understand meaning of words

31. Medial geniculate body is related to-
a) Visual pathway
b) Audiory pathway
c) Gustatory pathway
d) Motor pathway
e) Sensory pathway

32. Major output system of basal ganglia -
a) Caudate nucleus
b) Globus pallidus
c) Putamen
d) Lentiform nucleus
e) Claustrum

33. Preganglionic nerve of facial nerve to sublingual salivary gland is-
a) Chorda tympani
b) Nerve to pterygoid canal
c) Lingual nerve
d) Long ciliary nerve
e) Short ciliary nerve

34. After stroke a man developed ischemia over the lateral surface of brain. This surface is mostly supplied by-
a) PICA
b) Inferior cerebral artery
c) posterior cerebral artery
d) Anterior cerebral artery
e) Middle cerebral artery

35. Where myelination starts first in brain?
a) Thalamus
b) Basal ganglia
c) Midbrain
d) Pons
e) Medulla

36. When each cerebral hemisphere arises?
a) Beginning of 5th week
b) Beginning of 6th week
c) End of 5th week
d) Beginning of 4th week
e) End of 6th week

37. Which disease is associated with chromosomal deletion?
a) Cystic fibrosis
b) PKD
c) Haemochromatosis
d) Achondroplasia
e) Familial polyposis coli

38. Chromosomal number disorders mostly form at-
a) Prophase
b) Metaphase
c) Interphase
d) Telophase
e) Anaphase

39. A man came after blow to the side of the head with bradycardia,papilloedema& headache. Most common artery may be damaged is-
a) Posterior division of middle meningeal artery
b) Lateral division of middle meningeal artery
c) Anterior division of middle meningeal artery
d) Subdural veins
e) Emissary veins

40. After an blow to lateral face a man developed salivary problems. Parasympathetic innervations of this gland came from-
a) Trigeminal
b) Vagus
c) Glossopharyngeal nerve
d) Facial
e) Hypoglossal

41. A patient came with hypothyroidism. which of the following is not essential for the biosynthesis of thyroid hormone?
a) Thyroglobulin
b) Protein synthesis
c) Iodine
d) TSH
e) Feritin

42. You are your name & you answered that. How your sensory & motor speech area is connected?
a) Uncus
b) Indusiumgriesium
c) Fornix
d) Arcuate fasiculous
e) Infundibulum

43. Eye movement is the main function of-
a) Midbrain
b) Pons
c) Medulla
d) Cerebellum
e) Reticular nucleus

44. A girl came to you with continous ,slow, writhing movements. possible site of the leison is-
a) Caudate nucleus
b) Lenticular nucleus
c) Basal ganglia
d) Subthalamus
e) Substantia nigra

45. A patient has flaccid paralysis, with no muscle wasting. His babiniski sign is positive. possible cause is-
a) GBS
b) LMNL
c) UMNL
d) Pyramidal tract leison
e) Extrapyrapyramidal tract leison

46. A patient has left sided tumor on parietal region. Which pathway will be interrupted?
a) Left sided pain pathway
b) Left sided pressure pathway
c) Left sided temparatur pathway
d) Left sided touch pathway
e) Right sided temparature pathway

47. Heat is carried by -
a) A beta fiber
b) Large A delta fiber
c) C fiber
d) A theta fiber
e) Small A delta fiber

48. A man cannot stand on his trunk, either he bends forward or backward.Where can be the leison,if he has no other difficulty?
a) Midbrain
b) Neocerebellum
c) Vestibulocerebellum
d) Vermis of the cerebellum
e) Pons

49. A ptpreseneted with headache. On CT scan, a large tumour is seen on the posterior end of thalamus. Patient possibly has -
a) Motor damage
b) Hearing defect
c) Loss of taste
d) Olfactory disturbance
e) Visual difficulty

50. You are sitting calmly & thinking about a music with closed eyes. what waves will be visible in EEG in such state?
a) Alpha
b) Beta
c) Delta
d) Theta
e) K spindles

Psychiatry Mock-II, Paper-I

1. FFTTT
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Nervous system)
2. FTFTF
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Nervous system)
3. TTTFF (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 55)
4. FTFTT (Ref: Snell'sneuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 107)
5. FTFTF
(Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
6. TTTFF
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Nervous system)
7. TTFFF
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Nervous system)
8. TFFTT
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Nervous system)
9. TTTFF
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Endocrinology)
10. TFFTT
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Endocrinology)
11. FTTFT
(Ref: Vision's physiology Chapter-Endocrinology)
12. TTFTF ((Davidson's medicine - genetics chapter)
13. TFFTT
(Ref: Davidson's medicine - genetics chapter)
14. TFTFT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P-346,351,353)
15. FFTTT (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter-Nervous system)
16. TFTFT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, Page -417)
17. TTTFF (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P-16)
18. FTTFT (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
19. TFTFT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P-208)
20. TTFTT (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
21. TFFFT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 296)
22. FFFTT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P-436 & 437
23. TTFFF (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 505)
24. FFTTF (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 509)
25. TFTFT (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 333)
26. A (Ref: Wikipedia)
27. C (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 196)
28. D (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, Page -358)
29. B (Ref: Davidson's medicine - genetics chapter)
30. A (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
31. B (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy - 7th edition, P- 375)
32. B (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 319)
33. A (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P-408)
34. E (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 478)
35. B (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 512)
36. A (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 509)
37. A (Ref: Davidson's medicine - genetics chapter)
38. E (Ref: Davidson's medicine - genetics chapter)
39. C (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 439)
40. C (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 408)
41. E (Ref: Vision's physiology-chapter: endocrinology)
42. D (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, P- 293)
43. A (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
44. B (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
45. D (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
46. E (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
47. C (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
48. D (Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)
49. E (Ref: Snell's Neuroanatomy-7th edition, Chapter-Thalamus)
50. A
(Ref: Vision's physiology, Chapter- Nervous system)