GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre
230, New Elephant Road (4th floor), Katabon More, Dhaka-1205
Phone: 01404 432 530, 01404 432 515

FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : Gynae
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. Which does not pierce the perineal membrane?
a) Deep artery of clitoris
b) Dorsal artery of clitoris
c) Ant. Labial vessels
d) Lower part of ureter
e) Post. Labial vessels

2. Which of the following is X-linked recessive disorder?
a) Wilson's disease
b) Alport's syndrome
c) Hunters disease
d) Alkaptonuria
e) Friedreich ataxia

3.Which of the following is not the content of pudental canal?
a) Internal pudental artery
b) Internal pudental vein
c) Internal pudental nerve
d) Deep nerve of penis
e) Perineal nerve

4. Which is not the content of broad ligament?
a) Uterine artery
b) Uterine ligament
c) Epoophoron
d) Uterus
e) Proximal part of round ligament

5. Regarding female urethra-
a) Length 4 cm
b) Diameter 6 cm
c) It opens into the vestibule 2.5 cm above the clitoris
d) Post. Urethrovesical angle 100 degree
e) It runs downwards & forwards in close proximity to post vaginal

6. Regarding transformation zone of cervix-
a) Variable histological features
b) The zone is static
c) The site is constantly irritated
d) Width 10-20mm
e) More chance of dysplasia

7. Components of Triple test-
a) MSAFP
b) Amniocentesis
c) HCG
d) uE3
e) Maternal serum prolactin

8. Regarding urinary bladder-
a) Has considerable power of distension
b) The base & neck goes upward when distended
c) The inferolateral surfaces are related to space of Retzius
d) Lymphatics drain into internal iliac nodes
e) Parasympathetic causes relaxation of Detrusor muscle

9. Regarding jejunum & ileum-
a) Caliber less in ileum
b) Dysentery is disease of jejunum
c) Peyer'spatches present in ileum
d) Villi is longer in ileum
e) Arterial arcade is more in ileum

10. The lateral muscles of anterior. Abdominal wall-
a) They are supplied by lower 6 thoracic & 1st lumber nerves
b) Gains attachment with femur
c) Attached with costal cartilages
d) Contained within rectus sheath
e) Attached with lateral margin of rectus abdominis

11. True regarding fontanels-
a) Shape of anterior. Fontanel- diamond
b) Shape of posterior. Fontanel- transverse
c) Facilitates molding
d) Length of anterior. Fontanels- 5 cm
e) Length of posterior. Fontanels- 1.2 cm

12. Branches of anterior division of internal iliac artery-
a) Superior Gluteal artery
b) Superior Vesicle artery
c) Inferior vesicle artery
d) Internal pudental artery
e) Inferior rectal artery

13. Features of Cauda equine syndrome-
a) Saddle anesthesia
b) Gait- intact
c) Fecal incontinence
d) Micturition reflex maintained
e) Weakness in both legs

14. Goblet cells-
a) Unicellular exocrine gland
b) Basal region is wide
c) Nucleus located in basal region
d) Mucous secretion is stimulated by parasympathetic innervation
e) Large intestine contains numerous Goblet cells

15. The abdominal aorta-
a) Bifurcates at the level of L4 vertebrae
b) Cisterna chyli on left side
c) IVC lies on right side
d) Left renal vein crosses it anteriorly
e) Lies closely with lumber vertebrae

16. The right adrenal gland-
a) Developed entirely from mesoderm
b) It is innervated mainly by postganglionic sympathetic nerve fibers
c) Has three main arteries supplying it & three veins leaving it
d) It is anterior to IVC
e) It is reduced in size within three months of births

17. External urethral sphincter-
a) Situated in the lower end of urethra
b) Incomplete posteriorly
c) Has peristaltic action
d) Completely made by involuntary circular muscle
e) Covered by sphincter urethrae membranaeca in deep perineal pouch

18. Presentation of quantitative data by-
a) Frequency curve
b) Line chart
c) Bar diagram
d) Histogram
e) Pictogram
TTFTF (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)

19. Sweat glands are absent on the-
a) Tympanic membrane
b) Face
c) Nipples
d) Labia minora
e) Palms

20. The thyroid gland-
a) Has isthmus in front of 2^{nd}, 3^{rd}& 4^{th} rings of trachea
b) Extends upwards upto upper border of thyroid cartilage
c) Is anterior to anterior jugular vein
d) Is lateral to recurrent laryngeal nerve
e) Developed as a down growth of ectoderm from tongue epithelium

21. The lesser pelvis-
a) In the female, has a relatively longer antero-posterior diameter at the pelvic inlet
b) Has an outlet bounded by the ischiopubic rami & the sacrotuberous ligament
c) Has a cavity whose anterior wall is much shorter than the posterior
d) Has a smaller subpubic angle in the female than the male
e) In the female is generally circular in cross section

22. The right lung-
a) Is larger than left
b) Is divided by fissures into the upper lobes, lower lobes & the lingula
c) Possesses 10 bronchopulmonary segments
d) Is related to the esophagus only in the lower part of its medial surface
e) Is related inferiorly to liver

23. The uterine tubes-
a) Lie in the base of the uterine broad ligaments
b) About 4 cm long
c) Are lined by ciliated epithelium
d) Extended to the medial surface of the ovary
e) When healthy are always present

24. Etiology of adrenogenital syndrome-
a) Autosomal dominant disorder
b) Inborn error of adrenal steroid metabolism
c) 21-hydroxylase deficiency
d) 11-dehydroxylase deficiency
e) Excess ACTH production

25. Measurement of radiation-
a) Gray (Gy) is the amount of energy absorbed per unit mass of tissue
b) 1 Gy = 1 joule/kg
c) 1 cGy = 2 Rad
d) 1 Gy = 100 Rads
e) Dosimetry is the amount of radiation the patient receives

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

26. Which one is correct homologous structure?
a) Scrotum = Labia minora
b) Penis = Vagina
c) Ductus epididymis = Duct of epoophoron
d) Rete testis = Hymen
e) Prostate gland = Bartholin's gland

27. Sampling frame is must in which type of sampling?
a) Simple random sampling
b) Systemic random sampling
c) Stratified random sampling
d) Cluster sampling
e) Multistage sampling

28. Which is not true regarding ABO group incompatibility-?
a) 2nd baby is affected
b) 15% of baby has got ABO group incompatibility
c) Jaundice is mild
d) Baby is either group A or B & mother is group O
e) Jaundice appears within 24 hours

29. Square root of variance is called-
a) Mean
b) Variation
c) Standard variation
d) Median
e) Accuracy

30. "Peg cells" are found in-
a) Bartholin's gland
b) Ovary
c) Fallopian tube
d) Cervix
e) Para urethral gland

31. Origin of germ cells of ovary-
a) Ectodermal
b) Mesodermal
c) Endodermal
d) Mesenchymal
e) Coelomic epithelium

32. Which of the following is efficient for rare diseases?
a) Cross sectional study
b) Case control study
c) Cohort study
d) Descriptive study
e) Clinical trial

33. Pubic symphysis is which type of joint?
a) Plane variety of synovial joint
b) Hinge variety of synovial joint
c) Pivot type of synovial joint
d) Primary cartilaginous joint
e) 2ndary cartilaginous joint

34. Femoral pulsation is seen in mid-inguinal point against-
a) Tendon of psoas major
b) Teres major
c) Teres minor
d) Adductor brevis
e) Head of femur

35.Which ligament prevents the downward displacement of kidney?
a) Fibrous capsule
b) Perinephric fat
c) Renal fascia
d) Para-nephric fat
e) Spleno-renal ligament

36. Contraindication of lumber puncture-
a) Coma
b) Mole at the affected site
c) Head injury
d) Thrombocytopenia
e) Raised ICP

37. What are the most abundant cells in alveoli?
a) Type 1 cells-95%
b) Type 2 cells-4-6%
c) Macrophages
d) Goblet cells
e) Kulchitsky cells

38. Uterine artery crosses the ureter from-
a) Above & behind
b) Above & below
c) Above & in front
d) Behind & below
e) Behind & left side

39. Hassall's corpuscles are characteristic of-
a) Spleen
b) Lymph node
c) Pancreas
d) Kidney
e) Thymus

40. Which of the following acts as sentinel nodes of vulva?
a) Superficial ingunal LN
b) Deep inguinal LN
c) External iliac LN
d) Internal iliac LN
e) Anorectal nodes

41. When type 2 error occurs?
a) Fail to reject the null hypothesis when it is false
b) Fail to reject the null hypothesis when it is true
c) Reject the null hypothesis when it is false
d) Reject the null hypothesis when it is true
e) Reject the alternate hypothesis

42. Mode of secretion of sebaceous gland-
a) Apocrine
b) Merocrine
c) Holocrine
d) Paracrine
e) Autocrine

43. Which of the following can measure the difference between normaland cancer tissue?
a) USG
b) PET
c) LASER
d) MRI
e) SIS

44. Aortic arch derivative-
a) Stapedial artery from 1st arch
b) Subclavian artery from left 4th arch
c) Pulmonary artery from 5th arch
d) 6th arch disappears
e) Common carotid artery from 3rd arch

45. While performing a radicle mastectomy, the surgeon injured the longthoracic nerve. Which of the following muscles will be affected?
a) Anterior scalene
b) Middle scalene
c) Serratus anterior
d) Subscapularis
e) Teres major

46. What is the most dependent part in lying position
a) Pouch of Douglus
b) Lesser sac
c) Morrison's pouch
d) Paracolic gutter
e) Sub phrenic recess

47. Which have better obstetric outcome?
a) Bicornuate uterus
b) Septate uterus
c) Arcuate uterus
d) Uterus didelphus
e) Unicornuate uterus

48. Development of spleen is from-
a) Mesenchymal
b) Ventral mesogastrium
c) Dorsal mesogastrium
d) Dorsal mesentry
e) Lateral mesogastrium

49. Which is the common position of appendix?
a) Retrocecal
b) Pelvic
c) Preileal
d) Postileal
e) Retrocolic

50. What is the strongest layer in large artery?
a) Sub-endothelial connective tissue
b) Internal elastic lamina
c) Smooth muscle layer
d) External elastic lamina
e) Tunica adventitia

Gynae-Mock-I, Paper-I

1. TTFFF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-331)
2. FTTFF (Ref: Robbins Basic Pathology, 10th/Chp-7)
3. FFTTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-335)
4. FTFTF (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi: 7th/P-16)
5. TFFTF (Ref:Gynae Dutta/chp-1/Edi: 7th/P-10)
6. TFTFT (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/P-7)
7. TFTTF (Ref:Obs Dutta chp-12/Edi: 8th/P-129)
8. TFTTF (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi: 7th/P-11)
9. TFTFT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-251)
10. TFTFF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-202)
11. TFTFT (Ref:ObsDutta chp-9/Edi: 8th/P-95)
12. FTTTF (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-2, Edi: 7th/P-20)
13. TFTFT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 5th/Vol-3/P-459)
14. TFFTT (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi:14th/P-295)
15. TFTTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/ P-313)
16. FFFFT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-306)
17. FTFFT (Ref:BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-350)
18. TTFTF (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
19. TFTTF (Ref:Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi:14th/ P-385)
20. TTFTF (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 5th/Vol-3/P-171)
21. FTTFF (Ref:ObsDutta Chp-9, Edi: 8th/P-99)
22. TFTFT (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-1/P-224)
23. FFTFT (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi: 7th/P-8)
24. FTTFT (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-28/Edi: 7th/P-362)
25. TTFTT (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-31/Edi: 7th/P-420)
26. C (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-3/Edi: 7th/P-27)
27. A (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
28. A (Ref:ObsDutta chp-33/Edi: 8th/P-555)
29. C (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
30. C (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi: 7th/P-9)
31. C (Ref: ObsDutta chp-2/Edi: 8th/P-19)
32. B (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
33. E (Ref: ObsDutta chp-9/Edi: 8th/P-105)
34. E (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-56)
35. C (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-297)
36. E (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy Edi: 5th/Vol-3/P-320)
37. B (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-1/P-230)
38. C (Ref:GynaeDutta chp-1/Edi:7th/P-11)
39. E (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi: 14th/P-276)
40. A (Ref: GynaeDutta chp-2/Edi: 7th/P-23)
41. A (Ref: ABC of Research Methodology & Biostatistics)
42. C (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology, Edi: 14th/P-385)
43. B (Ref:Gynae Dutta chp-10/Edi: 7th/P-101)
44. E (Ref: Langman's Embryology, Edi:11th/P-188)
45. C (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-1/P-14)
46. C (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-228)
47. B (Ref:Gynae Dutta chp-4/Edi: 7th/P-37)
48. C (Ref: Langman's Embryology, Edi:11th/P-215)
49. A (Ref: BD Chaurasia's anatomy, Edi: 4th/Vol-2/P-257)
50. E (Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology,Edi: 14th/P-220)