

GENESIS

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

SUBJECT : Radiology
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. Structures devoid of sweat glands are

- a) Scalp
- b) Margins of the lips
- c) Glans penis
- d) Palm of the hand
- e) Fore head

2. Types of cells found in the alveoli are

- a) Type-I cell
- b) Phagocyte
- c) Brush cell
- d) Clara cell
- e) Type-II cell

3. The clavicle

- a) Has no medullary cavity
- b) Is convex anteriorly in the medial two-third
- c) Laterally gives attachment to trapezius
- d) Stabilizes the shoulder joint
- e) Articulates laterally with the coracoid process of the scapula

4. The carpal bone scaphoid

- a) Starts to ossify at birth
- b) Articulates with the radius
- c) Has a tubercle which is palpable in the anatomical snuff box
- d) Is closely related to the radial artery
- e) Receives nutrient vessels at its wrist

5. Membranous labyrinth consists of

- a) Duct of Cochlea
- b) Vestibule
- c) Organ of corti
- d) Semicircular canal
- e) Utricle

6. The carotid sheath

- a) Is attached superiorly to the base of skull
- b) Is fused with pericardium inferiorly
- c) Lies deep to the prevertebral fascia
- d) Encloses the jugular vein
- e) Contains the external carotid artery

7. Spleen is in relation with the

- a) Stomach
- b) Left kidney
- c) Left suprarenal gland
- d) Left colic flexure
- e) Head of the pancreas

8. Content of the adductor canal

- a) Long saphenous vein
- b) Sural nerve
- c) Descending genicular artery
- d) Femoral nerve
- e) Femoral artery

9. Muscle developing from second pharyngeal arch

- a) Anterior belly of digastric
- b) Frontalis
- c) Temporalis
- d) Posterior belly of digastric
- e) Platysma

10. Derivatives of foregut includes

- a) Pharynx
- b) Adrenal cortex
- c) Oesophagus
- d) Pancreas
- e) Respiratory system

11. Connective tissue cells include

- a) Fibroblast
- b) Adipocyte
- c) Mast cell
- d) Plasma cell
- e) Lymphocyte

12. Cells are united by

- a) Desmosome
- b) Intermediate junction
- c) Tight junction
- d) Gated junction
- e) Terminal junction

13. Foot drop is usually associated with

- a) Tibial nerve injury
- b) Medial plantar nerve injury
- c) Common peroneal nerve injury
- d) Obturator nerve injury
- e) Lumbar intervertebral disc prolapsed at L4 & L5 level

14. In a chest X-ray posterior –anterior view

- a) Right atrium forms the most of the right border of the heart
- b) Pulmonary bay is usually concave in normal person
- c) Inferior vena cava is seen at the upper part of the cardiac margin
- d) Left atrial appendage is seen above the Pulmonary bay area
- e) Apex is rotated downwards in right ventricular enlargement

15. In male, contents of deep perineal pouch are

- a) Sphincter urethrae
- b) Urethral artery
- c) Deep transverse perineal
- d) Long perineal nerve
- e) Ischiocavernosus muscle

16. Nerves arising from the root of brachial plexus are

- a) Long thoracic nerve
- b) Dorsal scapular nerve
- c) Nerve to subclavius
- d) Supra scapular nerve
- e) Axillary nerve

17. Attachments of flexor retinaculum

- a) Pisiform
- b) Trapezium
- c) Capitate
- d) Scaphoid
- e) Hook of the hamet

18. The oesophagus

- a) Has both striated & smooth muscle fibre in its lower third
- b) Is related to the left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c) Is anterior to the right subclavian artery in the thorax
- d) Is related to the azygos vein & the pleura below T₄
- e) Is posterior to the left main bronchus

19. The diaphragm is pierced by the

- a) Splanchnic nerve
- b) Sympathetic trunks
- c) Left phrenic nerve
- d) Gastric nerve
- e) The lowest intercostals nerve

20. Muscle having dual nerve supply

- a) Pronator teres
- b) Pectineus
- c) Adductor brevis
- d) Supinator
- e) Flexor digitorum profundus

21. Regarding Phrenic nerve

- a) Formed by the ventral rami of 3rd, 4th & 5th cervical nerve
- b) Right one crosses 1st part of the right subclavian artery
- c) Left one crosses 2nd part of the left subclavian artery
- d) Supply diaphragm from above
- e) Both supply the right crus of the diaphragm

22. What are the structures that must be penetrating By spermatozoa at the time fertilization

- a) Sperm cell membrane
- b) Oocyte cell membrane
- c) Oocyte nucleus
- d) Corona radiata
- e) Zona pellucida

23. Identify the structures present in both superior & posterior mediastinum

- a) Phrenic nerve
- b) Oesophagus
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Thoracic duct
- e) Azygos vein

24. What are the structures that reside both in femoral triangle & Hunter's canal

- a) Femoral nerve
- b) Femoral vein
- c) Nerve to vastus medialis
- d) Nerve to pectineus
- e) Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve

25. What are the characteristics of the right bronchus

- a) Shorter than left
- b) Narrower than left
- c) More curved than left
- d) More vertical than left
- e) Supplies more voluminous right lung

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

26. The cavernous sinus is related

- a) Superiorly to the pituitary gland
- b) Laterally to the thalamus
- c) Posteriorly to the facial nerve
- d) Anteriorly to the superior orbital tissue
- e) Inferiorly to the ethmoidal air sinus

27. Planter flexion is a movement of ankle joint which is produced by except

- a) Soleus
- b) Extensor digitorum longus
- c) Flexor hallucis longus
- d) Plantaris
- e) Gastrocnemius

28. What are the features of thoracic duct

- a) Begins at upper border of T₁₂
- b) Enters the thorax through venacaval opening
- c) Opposite C₆, it arches at the neck
- d) Drains the right half of the body
- e) Finally drains at left subclavian vein

29. The sphenoid bone transmits the

- a) Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve
- b) Internal carotid artery
- c) Ophthalmic nerve
- d) Hypoglossal nerve
- e) Vagus nerve

A [Ref: Lumley]

30. Osteomyelitis occurs in children

- a) Epiphysis
- b) Diaphysis
- c) Epiphyseal plate
- d) Metaphysis
- e) Cartilage

31. In an adult, the vertebral level at which the inferior vena cava is usually formed is

- a) L₂
- b) T₁₂
- c) L₃
- d) L₄
- e) L₅

32. Origin from internal carotid artery

- a) Lingual
- b) Facial
- c) Superior thyroid
- d) Inferior thyroid
- e) None of the above

33. Testis descends from retroperitoneal position into the bottom scrotum due to multifactorial etiology. Which one is the most important factor

- a) Uncurling of the fetal curve
- b) Gubernaculum testis
- c) Intra-abdominal pressure
- d) Arched fibre of the internal oblique muscle
- e) Internal secretion of fetal testis

34. Pancreas is developed from endoderm of ventral & dorsal pancreatic bud. Which is the part that may not be developed from dorsal bud

- a) Head
- b) Body
- c) Tail
- d) Superior portion of head
- e) Inferior portion of head

35. Shoulder joint has highest range of movement, it may dislocate commonly in which direction

- a) Inferior
- b) Medial
- c) Lateral
- d) Superior
- e) Backward

36. Regarding the male urethra

- a) The posterior urethra is divided into the prostatic & membranous part
- b) The anterior urethra is divided into the bulbous & penile urethra
- c) The membranous urethra runs through the external urethral sphincter within the urogenital diaphragm
- d) The anterior urethra is well visualized on the transrectal USG
- e) The verumontanum is a prominence in the prostatic crest into which the prostatic utricle opens

37. Intra-muscular injection in upper & lateral quadrant of gluteal region is given on

- a) Gluteus maximus
- b) Gluteus medius
- c) Gluteus minimus
- d) Tensor fascia lata
- e) Obturator internus

38. The common carotid artery ends at the level of

- a) Sternoclavicular joint
- b) Upper border of thyroid cartilage
- c) Lower border of mandible
- d) Upper border of cricoid cartilage
- e) Neck of the mandible

39. The internal vertebral venous plexus occupies

- a) The extradural space
- b) The subarchnoid space
- c) The subdural space
- d) The spinal cord
- e) The foramen transversarium

40. Liver is maintaining its position by the

- a) Ligaments of the liver
- b) Falciform ligament
- c) Intra abdominal muscle
- d) Inferior venacava
- e) Lesser omentum

41. Study design suitable for rare exposure

- a) Case series
- b) Case control
- c) Cohort
- d) Cross sectional
- e) Clinical trail

42. Which cranial nerve would be affected by a bone tumor at the stylomastoid foramen

- a) VII
- b) X
- c) IX
- d) XII
- e) V

43. A footballer fall awkwardly as a result of rash challenge .He sustained a blow to his right knee & was stretchered off the playing field. On examination of his injured knee ,excessive posterior movement of the tibia on the femur is found. This happened due to injury of

- a)Tibial collateral
- b) Oblique pepliteal
- c) Anterior cruciate
- d) Posterior cruciate
- e) Fibular collateral

44. The sinusoids are present in all the following organ except

- a) Bone marrow
- b) Liver
- c) Spleen
- d) Thyroid
- e)Adenopophysis

45. All the following structure lies anterior to the descending thoracic aorta except the

- a) Pericardium
- b) Esophagus
- c) Diaphragm
- d) Left bronchus
- e) Terminal part of hemiazygas vein

46. The spleen is except

- a) Lies deep to the left 9th,10th& 11th ribs
- b) Is separated by diaphragm from the chest wall
- c) Is closely related to the stomach
- d) Is separated by the stomach from the tail of pancreas
- e) Is closely related to the left kidney

47. Which lining epithelium is correct for stratified squamous keratinized epithelium

- a) Mouth
- b) Larynx
- c) Dermis of the skin
- d) Upper part of anal canal
- e) None of them

48. Which one is not the content of cubital fossa

- a) Median nerve
- b) Bronchial artery
- c) Radial nerve
- d) Ulnar nerve
- e) Biceps tendon

49. Liver is separated superiorly by which ligament

- a) Ligamentumteres
- b) Ligamentumvenosum
- c) Falciform ligament
- d) Left triangular ligament
- e) Coronary ligament

50. Regarding portal vein ,which one is false

- a) Drains venous blood from the whole of the intra – abdominal alimentary tract
- b) Receives the splenic vein as a tributary
- c)Receives branches from the liver
- d) Is closely related to the bile duct & common hepatic artery
- e) Gains tributaries from the anterior abdominal wall

Radiology Mock-II, Paper-I

1. FTTF [Ref: AK Dutta 7th P-230]
2. TTFFT [Ref: Janquiera 15th P-258,357]
3. TTTFF [Ref: Lumly]
4. FTTTT [Ref: BD 6TH, P-131, V-1]
5. TFTFT [Ref: BD 7TH, P-295,296, V-3]
6. TTFTF [Ref: Lumly]
7. TTFTF [Ref: BD 7TH, P-324 V-2]
8. FTFTT [Ref: BD 6TH, P-56, V-2]
9. FTFTT [Ref: Langman 13th, P-279]
10. TTTTT
11. TTTTT [Ref: Janquiera 15th P-98]
12. TTTFF [Ref: Lumly]
13. FFTFT
14. TTFFT
15. TTTFF [Ref: BD 7TH, P-388, V-2]
16. TTFFF [Ref: BD 7TH, P-59, V-1]
17. TTFTT
18. TTFTT
19. TFTTF [Ref: Lumly]
20. FTFFT [Ref: BD 6TH, P-42, V-1]
21. TFFFT [Ref: AK DATTA 9TH, P-110]
22. FTFTT [Ref: Langman 10th, P-35]
23. FTTF [Ref: AK DATTA 9TH, P-48]
24. FTFFF [Ref: BD 6TH, P-60, V-2]
25. TFFTT [Ref: AK DATTA 9TH, P-52]
26. D [Ref: Lumley]
27. B [Ref: BD 6th, V-2, p-150]
28. E [Ref: AK Datta 9th, P-103]
29. A [Ref: Lumley]
30. D [Ref: BD 6th, V-1, P-23]
31. E [Ref: BD 6TH, P-339, V-2]
32. E [Ref: BD 6TH, P-151, V-3]
33. E [Ref: AK DATTA 9TH, P-272]
34. E [Ref: Langman 10th, P-216]
35. A [Ref: BD 6TH, P-175]
36. D
37. B [Ref: BD 6TH, P-75]
38. B [Ref: BD 6TH, P-99, V-3]
39. A
40. D
41. C
42. A
43. D
44. D
45. E
46. D [Ref: Lumley]
47. E
48. D [Ref: BD 6TH, P-94, V-1]
49. C [Ref: BD 6TH, P-305, V-2]
50. C [Ref: Lumley]