

GENESIS

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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : ENT
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 of the following structures developed from surface ectoderm?

- a) Dermis of skin
- b) Sweat gland
- c) Parotid gland
- d) Sclera of eyeball
- e) Nasal epithelium

2. 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 fissure
- e) Inferiorly to the ethmoidal air sinus

3. Regarding development of face

- a) Levator palatini muscle is developed from 4th arch
- b) Maxillary process is developed from the 1st pharyngeal arch
- c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve derived from 5th pharyngeal arch
- d) Nerve of facial expression derived from 2nd pharyngeal arch
- e) Posterior hard palate cleft is the failure of fusion of nasal and maxillary process

4. The Hypothalamus:

- a) Receives afferent fibres from the amygdaloid body through the fornix.
- b) Sends efferent fibres to the anterior lobe of the pituitary in the supra optico-hypophyseal tract.
- c) Sends efferent fibres to the cerebral cortex in the median forebrain bundle.
- d) Is related posteroinferiorly to the posterior perforated substance.
- e) Is linked to the pituitary stalk by the tuberoinfundibular tract.

5. The pharynx:

- a) Extends from the base of the skull to the 4th cervical vertebra
- b) Is supported superiorly by the pharyngobasilar fascia
- c) Is related posteriorly to the prevertebral fascia
- d) Is related anteriorly to the pretracheal fascia
- e) Has a muscular attachment to the pterygomandibular raphe

6. Regarding carotid triangle

- a) Antero-superiorly: Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- b) Antero-inferiorly: Superior belly of the omohyoid
- c) Posteriorly: Posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle
- d) Floor: Superior & middle constrictor of pharynx
- e) Roof: Investing layer of deep cervical fascia

7. Structures between mylohyoid & hyoglossus

- a) Lingual nerve
- b) Submandibular Ganglion
- c) Hypoglossal nerve
- d) Sublingual gland
- e) Submandibular duct

8. The oesophagus:

- a) Commences about 25 cm from the incisor teeth
- b) Receives a parasympathetic innervation from the greater splanchnic nerve
- c) Has smooth muscle forming its longitudinal and circular muscle coats
- d) Has numerous mucous glands extending into the vascular submucosa
- e) Has a venous drainage to both portal and systemic circulations

9. Regarding lining epithelium

- a) Nasal septum: Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
- b) Hard palate: Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- c) Soft palate: Mostly Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- d) Middle Ear: simple columnar epithelium
- e) Oral cavity: Pseudo stratified squamous epithelium

10. Structures passing through superior orbital fissure

- a) Nasociliary nerve
- b) Superior optic vein
- c) Trochlear nerve
- d) Lower part formed by lesser wing of sphenoid
- e) Formed by posterior boundary of roof of orbit and medial wall of nose?

11. Regarding platysma

- a) Is superficial muscle of face
- b) Is embryologically paracervical
- c) Superficial vein of neck lies over it
- d) Developed from first arch
- e) Injury of platysma is painful due to attachment with fascia

12. Contents of the petrous part of temporal bone

- a) Trigeminal ganglion
- b) Auditory tube
- c) Tensor tympani
- d) Saccus & ductus endolymphaticus
- e) Otic ganglion

13. The maxillary artery -

- a) Lies between the neck of the mandible and the sphenomandibular ligament
- b) Passes through the infratemporal fossa
- c) Traverses the sphenopalatine canal
- d) Sends branches to the lateral wall of the nose
- e) Sends a branch through the foramen spinosum

14. Kiesselbach's plexus formed on nasal septum is supplied by the following

- a) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- b) Descending palatine artery
- c) Anterior ethmoid artery
- d) Sphenopalatine artery
- e) Greater palatine artery

15. Contributor of 2nd stage of deglutition-

- a) Palatoglossus
- b) Levator palatini
- c) Inferior constrictor
- d) Superior constrictor
- e) Aryepiglottic

16. Regarding Thyroid gland

- a) Upper 2/3rd is supplied by branch of external carotid artery
- b) Ligaments of berry connects with cricoid cartilage
- c) Numerous neuroendocrine parafollicular C cell located in between the follicles
- d) The gland become functional during 3rd month of intrauterine life
- e) Primary malignancies mainly derived from the follicular cells

17. In student T-test

- a) Data is qualitative
- b) Sample is random
- c) Sample size is more than 30
- d) Variable is normally distributed
- e) Significant difference is shown between two mean

18. Regarding autosomal dominant gene

- a) 50% chance of developing a disease
- b) Male are affected more than female
- c) May involve several generation
- d) Horizontal transmission is occurs
- e) 100% penetrance seen in affected individual of affected parents

19. Stratified squamous epithelium lining present in

- a) Sacculae
- b) Vestibule of larynx
- c) Margin of aryepiglottic fold
- d) Posterior surface of epiglottis
- e) Vocal cord

20. Following information are true about mandibular nerve

- a) Largest branch of trigeminal nerve
- b) Is the nerve of 2nd branchial arch
- c) Sensory root derived from trigeminal ganglion
- d) Passes through foramen rotundum
- e) Auriculotemporal nerve is a branch of it

21. Trachea

- a) Membrano-cartilaginous tube
- b) Extend from upper border of cricoid cartilage to C6 vertebra
- c) Composed of about 16-20 'C' shaped cartilage ring
- d) Contains voluntary trachealis muscle
- e) Recurrent laryngeal nerve lies lateral to trachea

22. The following structures are derived from 1st pharyngeal arch

- a) Muscles of facial expression
- b) Stapes
- c) Malleus
- d) Incus
- e) External auditory meatus

23. Regarding retropharyngeal space

- a) Contained loose areolar tissue
- b) Bounded by prevertebral fascia
- c) Bounded anteriorly by buccopharyngeal fascia
- d) Is continuous with posterior mediastinum
- e) Is give space during deglutition

24. The facial nerve supplies innervation to the following glands

- a) Submandibular gland
- b) Lacrimal gland
- c) Pituitary gland
- d) Parotid gland
- e) Sublingual gland

25. Otic ganglia supplied

- a) Tensor palatine
- b) Parotid gland
- c) Lacrimal gland
- d) Submandibular gland
- e) Sphincter pupillae

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

26. A boil in the 'danger area of face' resulting in the development of cavernous sinus thrombosis. What is the connection through which an infected blood clot courses to the cavernous sinus?

- a) Lingual vein
- b) Superficial temporal vein
- c) Facial vein
- d) Inferior alveolar vein
- e) Retromandibular vein

27. A child comes to you with complain of ingestion of coin. It may impact from which distance of incisor teeth:

- a) 25 cm
- b) 15 cm
- c) 20 cm
- d) 27cm
- e) 40 cm

28. Name the branch arise from 1st part of maxillary artery-

- a) Deep temporal
- b) Pterygoid
- c) Deep auricular
- d) Posterior superior alveolar
- e) Superior meningeal

29. All are true about the styloid process except

- a) Gives attachment to the styloglossus muscle near its tip
- b) Gives attachment to a muscle supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- c) Gives attachment to a muscle supplied by the facial nerve
- d) Gives attachment to a muscle supplied by the vagus nerve
- e) Ossifies in cartilage

30. Branches of internal carotid artery in the cerebral except

- a) Superior hypophyseal arteries
- b) Ophthalmic artery
- c) Anterior choroid artery
- d) Posterior communicating artery
- e) Inferior hypophyseal arteries

31. Which one is false about neuroglia

- a) Exist in CNS & PNS
- b) Are cellular neural connective tissue
- c) Have a phagocytic function
- d) Produce myelin
- e) Are concerned with the nutrition of neurons

32. Which nucleus is related to ciliary ganglion

- a) Superior salivatory
- b) Lacrimate
- c) Inferior salivatory
- d) Edinger-westphal
- e) Facial nerve nucleus

33. During operation of thyroid gland, inferior thyroid artery cautiously ligates to avoid the injury of

- a) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- b) External laryngeal nerve
- c) Internal laryngeal nerve
- d) Superior laryngeal nerve
- e) Inflaryngeal nerve

34. Which are not tributaries of internal jugular vein

- a) Inferior petrosal sinus
- b) Middle thyroid vein
- c) Superior thyroid vein
- d) Inferior thyroid vein
- e) Lingual vein

35. Regarding internal ear which one is correct

- a) Bony labyrinth is 38mm
- b) Membranous labyrinth contains perilymph
- c) Semicircular duct contain spiral organ of hearing
- d) Internal ear appears at adult size in 5 years of age
- e) Semicircular duct acts as receptor for kinetic equilibrium and angular acceleration

36. Following branches of external carotid artery encountered in carotid triangle except

- a) Superior thyroid artery
- b) Lingual artery
- c) Facial artery
- d) Inferior thyroid artery
- e) Occipital artery

37. A muscle attach to auditory tube and base of skull, which cause auditory tube opening during swallowing mention the nerve supply of that muscle

- a) Cranial part of accessory
- b) Vagus
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Internal laryngeal nerve

38. After parotidectomy loss of sensation ear lobule damage of

- a) Mandibular nerve
- b) Auriculotemporal nerve
- c) Branches of facial nerve
- d) Great auricular nerve
- e) Auricular branch of vagus

39. In the hard palate:

- a) The vomer forms the posterior bony edge
- b) The meissian foramen transmits the lesser palatine artery
- c) The mucoperiosteum is rich in mucous glands
- d) The nasopalatine nerve innervates the mucoperiosteum adjacent to the premolar teeth in the adult
- e) Development is mainly by the palatine process of the mandibular process on each side

40. Elastic fibers are:

- a) Prominent in hyaline cartilage
- b) Formed from fibroblasts
- c) Prominent in superficial fascia
- d) Prominent in aponeuroses
- e) Prominent in retinacula

41. Quantitative data can be present by

- a) Bar diagram
- b) Histogram
- c) Pie diagram
- d) Pictogram
- e) Map diagram

42. Nerve piercing sphenomandibular ligament is

- a) Nerve to mylohyoid
- b) Inferior alveolar
- c) Buccal
- d) Lingual
- e) Mandibular

43. The mucous membrane of the larynx below the vocal folds is supplied by this nerve

- a) Pharyngeal
- b) Recurrent laryngeal
- c) Internal laryngeal
- d) External laryngeal
- e) Glossopharyngeal

44. The carotid body and sinus are innervated by this cranial nerve:

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

45. The sites where cerebrospinal fluid passes from around the brain into the venous system is/are called

- a) Choroid plexuses
- b) Lateral apertures
- c) Median aperture
- d) Arachnoid villi
- e) Arachnoid cisterns

46. Principal draining lymph node of tongue is

- a) Jugulo-omohyoid
- b) Jugulo-digastric
- c) Internal jugular group
- d) Pretracheal
- e) Submental

47. Which statement is incorrect?

- a) Parasympathetic outflow in the vagus nerve causes a decrease in the rate of heartbeat
- b) The pterygopalatine ganglion contains both parasympathetic fibers of the 7th nerve, as well as sensory fibers whose cells of origin are in the trigeminal ganglion
- c) The lacrimal gland receives secretomotor fibers from cranial nerve III
- d) The zygomatic branch of the facial nerve innervates the orbicularis oculi muscle
- e) Parasympathetic ganglia submandibular causes increase in salivation from submandibular and sublingual salivary gland

48. Hypoglossal nerve

- a) As its exit from the base of the skull the hypoglossal nerve is superficially placed than the internal jugular vein
- b) the nerve passes transversely downward between the internal jugular vein & internal carotid artery
- c) It passes deep to the anterior belly of digastric & stylohyoid muscles
- d) the hypoglossal nerve is crossed superficially by common facial vein
- e) The hypoglossal nerve is cranial in behavior but spinal in outlook

49. The sensory nerve supply to the skin overlying the angle of the mandible is by the

- a) Greater occipital nerve (C2)
- b) Lesser occipital nerve (C2)
- c) Buccal branch of mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
- d) Great auricular nerve (C2-C3)
- e) Mandibular ramus of the facial nerve

50. Which one of the following is crossed fiber?

- a) Olivospinal
- b) Rubrospinal
- c) Anterior corticospinal
- d) Lateral vestibulospinal
- e) Medial reticulospinal

ENT Mock-II, Paper-I

1. FTTFT

Explanation:

a. Dermis of skin develops from dermatomyotome of paraxial mesoderm

d. Sclera develops from sclerotome of paraxial mesoderm

2. FFFTF [Ref: Lumley/Page-423]

3. TTFFF

Explanation:

c. 6th pharyngeal arch.

d. Muscle of facial expression derived from 5th pharyngeal arch

e. Posterior hard palate cleft is the failure of fusion two maxillary processes

4. FFFFT [Ref: Lumley/Page-395]

5. FTTFT [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-199-202]

6. FTFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-99-100]

7. TTTFT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-138]

8. FTTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-177]

9. TTFTF [Ref: Histology Sheet/P-31]

10. TTFTF [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-319]

11. TTFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-67/F-2.9]

12. TTTTF [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-117/118]

13. TTFTT [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-136]

14. FTTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-251]

15. FTFTT [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-208]

16. FTFTT

Explanation:

a. Upper one third is supplied by superior thyroid artery, branch of external carotid artery

b. Neuroendocrine parafollicular C are few in number
[Ref: BD Chaurasia's-7th ed V3 Page-147, Bailey & Love 27th ed Page-820]

17. FTFTT

18. TTTFT

19. FTTT

20. TTTFT [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-139]

21. TTTTF [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-165]

22. FTTTF [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-327]

23. TTFTT [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-74-75]

24. TTFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-108]

25. TTFTF [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-142]

26. C [Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7th ed/V3/P-72]

27. B [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-177]

28. C [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-136]

29. D [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-207]

30. E [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-241]

31. A [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-385]

32. D [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-291]

33. A [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-162]

34. D [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-158]

35. E [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-276]

36. D [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-102]

37. C [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-207]

38. D [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-113]

39. C [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-212/213]

40. B

41. B

42. A [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-145]

43. B [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-235]

44. C [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-346]

45. D

46. A [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-195]

47. C

48. D [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-350]

49. D [Ref: Vishram Singh/V-3/P-58]

50. B