

# GENESIS

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

**SUBJECT : Radiology& Imaging**  
**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		
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>100</b>		

**Question 26-50 based on single answer**

**1. The prostate**

- a) Is traversed by two ejaculatory ducts
- b) Possesses lateral & median tube
- c) Is surrounded by a prostate sheath & venous plexus
- d) Drain via its venous plexus to the internal vertebral venous plexus
- e) Is separated from the rectum by rectovesical fascia

**2. Rotator cuff is formed by**

- a) Supraspinatus
- b) Subscapularis
- c) Teres major
- d) Levator scapulae
- e) Serratus anterior

**3. Cilia is found in**

- a) Trachea
- b) Vestibular apparatus in the inner ear
- c) Oviduct
- d) Epididymis
- e) Spermatozoa

**4. Relation of the neck of the 1<sup>st</sup> rib (Medial to lateral)**

- a) Sympathetic chain
- b) Posterior intercostal artery
- c) Superior intercostal vein
- d) Anterior intercostal artery
- e) First thoracic nerve

**5. What are the structures that pass through Muscular opening of Diaphragm**

- a) Thoracic duct
- b) Right phrenic nerve
- c) Lymphatic's
- d) Oesophagus
- e) Right & left vagus nerve

**6. Red Bone Marrow**

- a) Is present in most bones of birth
- b) Exists in the adult only in long bones
- c) Contain precursors of both erythrocytes & WBC
- d) Contain precursors of blood platelets
- e) Is composed of coarse fibrous network

**7. Main results of fertilization are**

- a) Determination of the chromosomal sex
- b) Amnioblast formation
- c) Amniotic cavity formation
- d) Restoration of the diploid number of chromosome
- e) Initiation of the cleavage cell division

**8. Derivatives of neural crest**

- a) Adrenal cortex
- b) Glial cells
- c) Epidermis in face & neck
- d) Leptomeninges
- e) Preaortic ganglia

**9. Blood supply of Genu of the internal capsule**

- a) Posterior cerebral artery
- b) Medial striate artery
- c) Branches from internal carotid artery
- d) Posterior communicating artery
- e) Anterior choroidal artery

**10. The skin of the neck is supplied by**

- a) C<sub>1</sub>
- b) C<sub>2</sub>
- c) C<sub>3</sub>
- d) C<sub>4</sub>
- e) T<sub>1</sub>

**11. Structures piercing the carotid sheath**

- a) ECA
- b) ICA
- c) Tributaries of IJV
- d) Vagus nerve
- e) Glossopharyngeal nerve

**12. In the eyelid the**

- a) Tarsal plate is formed of elastic cartilage
- b) Tarsal glands are modified sweat gland
- c) Tarsal plate is attached to the medial palpebral ligament
- d) Posterior lining is ciliated columnar epithelium
- e) Conjunctival fornix is lined by ciliated columnar epithelium

**13. Regarding thymus, which are correct**

- a) It lies posteriorly to the trachea
- b) Cortex is more active than medulla
- c) It has only efferent lymph node
- d) It is not radiosensitive
- e) Cortex contains thymocytes, which are immature T lymphocytes

**14. In which bones, primary ossification centers appear after birth**

- a) Talus
- b) Cuboid
- c) Scaphoid
- d) Hamate
- e) Navicular

**15. What are the formative tributaries of portal vein**

- a) Cystic vein
- b) Right gastric vein
- c) Splenic vein
- d) Left gastric vein
- e) Superior mesenteric vein

**16. Portacaval system present at**

- a) Lower part of oesophagus
- b) Bare area of the liver
- c) Behind the peritoneum
- d) Umbilicus
- e) Fissure for ligamentum venosum

**17. Posterior relationship of left kidney**

- a) Subcostal vessels
- b) Transversus abdominis
- c) 11<sup>th</sup> rib
- d) Iliohypogastric nerve
- e) Body of pancreas

**18. Contents of deep perineal pouch of female**

- a) Urethra
- b) Bulbourethral gland
- c) Dorsal nerve of clitoris
- d) Deep transverse perineal
- e) Sphincter urethrae

**19. Medial meniscus of the knee joint**

- a) Circular shaped
- b) More mobile
- c) Less liable to injury
- d) The tendon of popliteus is attached to it
- e) It is crossed by popliteus tendon

**20. Knee joint**

- a) Is a condyloid joint
- b) Is a ball & socket joint
- c) Is a simple hinge type of joint
- d) Is a plane type of joint
- e) Is a Ellipsoid type of joint

**21. Circle of Willis**

- a) It is an incomplete circle
- b) Lies at the base of brain
- c) Anterior circulation is formed by two vertebral arteries
- d) Posterior communicating artery is most common site of aneurysm
- e) Allows blood to be distributed to any part of cerebral hemisphere

**22. Structures lie on the floor of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ventricle**

- a) Optic tract
- b) Pituitary stalk
- c) Mammillary body
- d) Lamina terminalis
- e) Optic chiasm

**23. Parts of Limbic system**

- a) Olfactory bulb
- b) Amygdaloid nucleus
- c) Hippocampal gyrus
- d) Posterior perforated substance
- e) Longitudinal striae

**24. The cell nucleus**

- a) Is usually 4 to 10µm across
- b) Is the site of RNA synthesis
- c) Is surrounded by a single layered membrane
- d) Contains ribosomes
- e) Contains nucleoli responsible for the production of the mitotic spindles

**25. Descending Thoracic Aorta terminates at**

- a) Lower border of T<sub>4</sub>
- b) Upper border of T<sub>12</sub>
- c) Lower border of T<sub>12</sub>
- d) Lower border of T<sub>6</sub>
- e) Lower border of T<sub>8</sub>

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

**26. Regarding rectum.**

- a) Begins in front of the 1<sup>st</sup> sacral vertebra
- b) Has no mesentery
- c) Forms the posterior wall of peritoneal pouch
- d) In the male is related anteriorly to the seminal vesicle & prostate
- e) Is related anteriorly to the cervix

**27. Marginal artery is the branch of.**

- a) Right coronary artery
- b) Left coronary artery
- c) Descending aorta
- d) Subclavian artery
- e) Anterior interventricular artery

**28. All which area ejaculatory duct, pierce the prostate.**

- a) Apex
- b) Posterior surface
- c) Superior surface
- d) Anterior surface
- e) Trigone

**29. Derivatives of 1<sup>st</sup> pharyngeal arch is unlikely to be.**

- a) Hyoid bone
- b) Maxilla
- c) Mandible
- d) Zygomatic part of temporal bone
- e) Malleus

**30. Which study is always longitudinal study.**

- a) Case control study
- b) Retrospective study
- c) Descriptive study
- d) Cohort study
- e) Cross sectional study

**31. Growing end of upper limb**

- a) Head of the ulna
- b) Head of the radius
- c) Capitulum of the humerus
- d) Trochlea of the humerus
- e) Radial fossa of the humerus

**32. Wrist drop occurs due to which nerve damage**

- a) Ulnar nerve
- b) Median nerve
- c) Radial nerve
- d) Axillary nerve
- e) Musculocutaneous nerve

**33. Frontal nasal bridge developed from**

- a) Medial nasal prominence
- b) Lateral nasal prominence
- c) Maxillary prominence
- d) Frontal prominence
- e) Mandibular prominence

**34. Implantation occurs at**

- a) Anterior wall of uterus
- b) Uterine tube
- c) Uterine wall
- d) Posterior wall of uterus
- e) Ampullary region of fallopian tube

**35. Which one is not Myoepithelial cells**

- a) Lacrimal gland
- b) Salivary gland
- c) Mammary gland
- d) Sweat gland
- e) Sebaceous gland

**36. Costal groove of typical rib present at**

- a) Superior border of Inner surface
- b) Inferior border of Inner surface
- c) Inferior border of Outer surface
- d) Superior border of Outer surface
- e) Inferior border of Middle surface

**37. Ulnar artery lies on which part of the ulna**

- a) Posterior aspect of head of ulna
- b) Lateral surface of olecranon process
- c) Anterior aspect of head of ulna
- d) Medial surface of coronoid process of ulna
- e) Interosseous border of the ulna

**38. Which structure separate the anterior & posterior chamber of Eyeball**

- a) Lens
- b) Cornea
- c) Iris
- d) Ciliary process
- e) Vitreous humour

**39. The phrenic nerve-which one is false**

- a) Is mainly derived from the 4<sup>th</sup> cervical nerve root
- b) Lies deep to the prevertebral fascia
- c) Crosses anterior to the internal thoracic artery
- d) Passes anterior to the subclavian vein
- e) Passes anterior to the subclavian artery on the left side

**40. In which part of the bone, infections are most common in the young age**

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

**41. Conjoint tendon forms which part of the inguinal Canal**

- a) Lateral half of posterior wall of inguinal canal
- b) Medial half of posterior wall of inguinal canal
- c) Medial half of anterior wall of inguinal canal
- d) Lateral half of anterior wall of inguinal canal
- e) Floor of the inguinal canal

**42. Body of the pancreas lies at which level**

- a) T<sub>12</sub>
- b) T<sub>7</sub>
- c) L<sub>1</sub>
- d) L<sub>2</sub>
- e) T<sub>5</sub>

**43. Which one is Medial branch of External carotid artery**

- a) Lingual artery
- b) Facial artery
- c) Ascending pharyngeal artery
- d) Maxillary artery
- e) Superficial temporal artery

**44. Plasmalemma is**

- a) 0.5-1 µm thick
- b) 0.5-1 cm thick
- c) 7.5-10 µm thick
- d) 7.5-10 nm thick
- e) 0.5-1 nm thick

**45. Which nerve is directly related to the medial epicondyle of humerus**

- a) Axillary nerve
- b) Ulnar nerve
- c) Radial nerve
- d) Medial nerve
- e) Posterior interosseous nerve

**46. Which skeletal part is the part of 3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal arch**

- a) Quadrate cartilage
- b) Upper portion of the hyoid bone
- c) Greater horn of the hyoid bone
- d) Meckle's cartilage
- e) Laryngeal cartilage

**47. Which one is false regarding stomach bed**

- a) Transverse mesocolon
- b) Left colic flexure
- c) Posterior surface of pancreas
- d) Left crus of diaphragm
- e) Spleen

**48. Most constricted part of Ureter**

- a) At the brim of the lesser pelvis
- b) At pelviureteric junction
- c) Crossing the iliac artery
- d) Anterior margin of greater sciatic notch
- e) At its passage through the bladder cell

**49. The temporomandibular joint, which one is false**

- a) Lateral ligament is taut, when the jaw is elevated
- b) Is a condyloid joint
- c) Has the tendon of the medial pterygoid muscle attachment to the fibrocartilaginous disc
- d) Has the chorda tympani nerve as a posterior relation
- e) Is related to the auriculotemporal nerve posteriorly

**50. Facial nerve palsy occur when internal capsule lesion in the following site**

- a) Anterior limb
- b) Posterior limb
- c) Genu
- d) Sublentiform
- e) Retrolentiform

## Radiology Mock-I, Paper-I

1. TTTTT [Ref: Lumley]
2. TTFFF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-68,V-1]
3. TTFFF
4. TFFFT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-197,V-1]
5. FFTTT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-333,V-2]
6. TTTTT [Ref: Lumley]
7. TFFTT [Ref: Langman ]
8. FTFTT
9. FFTTF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-438,V-3]
10. FTTF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-80,V-3]
11. TFFTT
12. FFTFF [Ref: Lumley]
13. FTTF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-147,V-3]
14. FFTT
15. FFTT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-282,V-2]
16. TTTTT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-282,V-2]
17. TTTTF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-313,V-2]
18. TTTTT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-356,V-2]
19. FFFFF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-143,V-2]
20. TFFFF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-140,V-2]
21. FTFFT [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-459,V-3]
22. FTTF [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-442,V-3]
23. TFFTT [Ref: Snell clinical nature antomy P-301]
24. TTTF [Ref: Lumley ]
25. FFTF
26. A [Ref: BD 6<sup>th</sup> ,V-2,P-407]
27. A [Ref: BD 6<sup>th</sup> ,V-1,p-263]
28. B [Ref: BD 6<sup>th</sup> ,V-2,P-402]
29. A
30. D
31. A [Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-16,V-1]
32. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-98,V-1]
33. D
34. D [Ref: Langman]
35. E
36. B[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-197,V-1]
37. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-21, V-1]
38. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-291, V-3]
39. D[Ref: Lumley]
40. E[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-23, V-1]
41. B[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-212, V-2]
42. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-299,V-2]
43. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-101,V-3]
44. D
45. B[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-14,V-1]
46. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-314,V-3]
47. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-252,V-2]
48. E[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-320,V-2]
49. C [Ref: Lumley]
50. C[Ref: BD 6<sup>TH</sup> P-438,V-3]