

# GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre

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## FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

**SUBJECT : Paediatrics**

**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>100</b>		

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

**1. Derivatives of 3<sup>rd</sup> pharyngeal pouch**

- a) Superior parathyroid gland
- b) Inferior parathyroid gland
- c) Thymus
- d) Lateral thyroid element
- e) Palatine tonsil

**2. Statements regarding Mitochondria include**

- a) Mitochondria synthesize most ATP by oxidative phosphorylation
- b) Respiratory chain occurs in outer membrane
- c) Mitochondria contain DNA
- d) Protein synthesis occurs in mitochondria
- e) Abundant in RBC

**3. Results of fertilization are as follows**

- a) Restoration of the haploid number of chromosomes
- b) Determination of the sex of the new individual
- c) Initiation of cleavage
- d) Completion of 1st meiotic division of the ovum
- e) Determination of the polarity of the embryo

**4. Umbilical cord contains**

- a) Yolk sac
- b) One umbilical artery
- c) Two umbilical vein
- d) Wharton's jelly
- e) Allantois

**5. Characteristics of Cardiac Muscle**

- a) Branched fibre
- b) Centrally placed nucleus
- c) Fusiform cell present
- d) Well developed sarcoplasmic reticulum
- e) Intercalated discs present

**6. Sinusoids are present in**

- a) Liver
- b) Kidney
- c) Spleen
- d) Intestine
- e) Bone marrow

**7. Regarding Fetal Circulation**

- a) Umbilical vein drains into ductus venosus
- b) Umbilical arteries contain deoxygenated blood
- c) There is high pulmonary vascular resistance
- d) There is low placental vascular resistance
- e) Highest oxygen saturation in the umbilical vein

**8. Nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium present in**

- a) Epidermis
- b) Esophagus
- c) Larynx
- d) Vagina
- e) Conjunctiva

**9. Derivatives of Neural Tube**

- a) Spinal cord
- b) Anterior pituitary
- c) Microglia
- d) Ependymal cell
- e) Schwann cell

**10. Fibrocartilage present in**

- a) Intervertebral disc
- b) Meniscus
- c) Pubic symphysis
- d) Articular ends
- e) Epiphyseal plates of long bones

**11. Sites of Ectopic Pregnancy**

- a) Ovary
- b) Vagina
- c) Ampulla
- d) Mesentery
- e) Body of uterus

**12. Regarding motor speech area of Broca**

- a) Located in superior frontal gyrus
- b) Brodmann areas 44 and 45
- c) Ablation in dominant hemisphere will result in paralysis of speech
- d) Ablation in nondominant hemisphere has effect on speech
- e) Brings about the formation of words by its connections with the adjacent primary motor area

**13. Arch of the aorta**

- a) Situated in superior mediastinum
- b) Begins behind the lower border of the 2<sup>nd</sup> right sternochondral joint
- c) Arches over the root of the right lung
- d) Ends at the upper border at the body of the 4<sup>th</sup> thoracic vertebra
- e) Beginning and the end of arch of aorta are at the same level

**14. Anterior spinothalamic tract is responsible for**

- a) Crude touch
- b) Pressure
- c) Pain
- d) Temperature
- e) Vibratory sense

**15. Thoracic duct**

- a) Is joined by the right lymph duct
- b) Drains mainly thoracic structures
- c) Arises in the thorax
- d) Ascends anterior to the vertebral column
- e) Drains into the left brachiocephalic vein

**16. Ulnar nerve**

- a) Is a terminal branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus
- b) Lies behind the medial epicondyle
- c) Descends to the elbow in the anterior compartment of the arm
- d) Descends with the long head of the triceps
- e) Supplies branches to coracobrachialis

**17. Regarding stomach**

- a) At birth capacity is 30ml
- b) Oxyntic cells secrete HCL
- c) Right and left gastric veins drain in the portal vein
- d) Gastric carcinoma mostly occurs along the lesser curvature
- e) Stomach bed is separated from the stomach by greater sac

**18. Quantitative data is presented by**

- a) Histogram
- b) Dot plot
- c) Frequency polygon
- d) Pie chart
- e) Pictogram

**19. Structures passing through the transpyloric plane**

- a) Tip of the 9<sup>th</sup> costal cartilage
- b) Lower part of 2<sup>nd</sup> lumbar vertebra
- c) Fundus of the stomach
- d) Fundus of the gallbladder
- e) Origin of coeliac plexus

**20. Following are the intraperitoneal organs**

- a) Jejunum
- b) Caecum
- c) Rectum
- d) Pancreas
- e) Ureter

**21. Meckel's diverticulum**

- a) Persistent distal part of the vitellointestinal duct
- b) Occurs in 2% subjects
- c) Is situated about 2 feet distal to the ileocaecal valve
- d) Calibre is equal to that of the ileum
- e) May cause intestinal obstruction

**22. Posterior surface of the head of the pancreas is related to**

- a) Inferior vena cava
- b) Terminal parts of the renal veins
- c) Left crus of the diaphragm
- d) 1<sup>st</sup> part of duodenum
- e) Transverse colon

**23. Behavioral changes**

- a) Attitude
- b) Advocacy
- c) Knowledge
- d) Acceptance
- e) Reinforcement

**24. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes drain**

- a) The anterior abdominal wall below the level of the umbilicus
- b) Glans penis
- c) Anal canal below the pectinate line
- d) Vagina above the hymen
- e) Penile part of male urethra

**25. Random sampling includes**

- a) Multiphase sampling
- b) Cluster sampling
- c) Quota sampling
- d) Snow ball sampling
- e) Consecutive sampling

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

**26. Occlusion of anterior spinal artery does not cause-**

- a) Loss of motor function below the level of the lesion
- b) Bilateral thermoanesthesia below the level of the lesion
- c) Weakness of the limb muscle
- d) Bowel and bladder control intact
- e) Loss of bowel and bladder control

**27. Structures passing during lumbar puncture except**

- a) Superficial fascia
- b) Supraspinous ligament
- c) Intraspinal ligament
- d) Ligamentum flavum
- e) Dura mater

**28. Which one is not a tributaries of the right atrium**

- a) Superior venacava
- b) Coronary sinus
- c) Anterior cardiac veins
- d) Thebesian veins
- e) Posterior cardiac veins

**29. False statement regarding inferior aspect of the skull**

- a) Foramen ovale transmits the maxillary nerve
- b) Foramen spinosum transmit the middle meningeal artery
- c) Spine of the sphenoid gives attachment to the sphenomandibular ligament
- d) Squamotympanic fissure is continuous medially with the petrosquamous and petrotympanic fissures
- e) Petrotympanic fissure transmits the chorda tympani nerve

**30. Contents of the superior mediastinum do not include**

- a) Trachea
- b) Oesophagus
- c) Thymus
- d) Azygos vein
- e) Thoracic duct

**31. Which information does match with Barr Body**

- a) Are inactive 'X' chromosome
- b) Helps in determination of sex
- c) Normally present in male
- d) Number may be one or two
- e) Always present in female

**32. In synovial joints**

- a) Stability of the joint is generally inversely related to its mobility
- b) Articular surface are all lined by hyaline cartilage
- c) Fibrocartilaginous discs usually partially divide the joint cavity
- d) Hinged variety is exemplified by the metacarpophalangeal joints
- e) Hip joint is of the saddle variety

**33. Following are the components of Tetralogy of Fallot, except-**

- a) Obstruction to right ventricular outflow tract
- b) Atrial septal defect
- c) Over-riding of Aorta
- d) Right ventricular hypertrophy
- e) Ventricular septal defect

**34. Long saphenous vein**

- a) Beginning-Lateral end of dorsal venous plexus
- b) Position-Anterior to the medial malleolus
- c) Number of valves-3-4
- d) Related to sural nerve
- e) Termination-Popliteal vein

**35. Incorrect statement about Mesonephric(Wolffian) duct**

- a) Forms part of the bladder wall
- b) Is a structure from which part of the kidney develops
- c) Is a structure from which the seminal vesicle develops
- d) Develops from mesoderm
- e) Always disappears completely in the female

**36. Incorrect statement during ovulation**

- a) Middle pain occurs
- b) Accomplished with rise of temperature
- c) Associated with high level of gonadotropin
- d) Multiple oocyte undergone maturation
- e) Multiple pregnancies is associated with drug administration

**37. Incorrectly matched with Cell nucleus**

- a) Contains ribosome
- b) Is usually 4 to 10 micrometer across
- c) Is site of RNA synthesis
- d) Is surrounded by a double layered membrane
- e) Contains nucleoli responsible for the production of the mitotic spindles during cell division

**38. True for Exocrine glands**

- a) Typically discharge their contents directly into the blood stream
- b) Usually secretes in a holocrine manner
- c) Are of mesenchymal origin
- d) Are absent in stratified squamous epithelium
- e) May be unicellular

**39. The following statements concerned with the functions of the limbic system**

- a) It is not concerned with fear and anger
- b) It is concerned with visual experience
- c) The hippocampus is concerned with recent memory
- d) The limbic system plays an important role in olfactory function
- e) It directly influences the activity of the endocrine system

**40. The nuclei associated with facial nerve include the following**

- a) Spinal nucleus
- b) Inferior salivatory nucleus
- c) Nucleus ambiguus
- d) Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- e) Lacrimal nucleus

**41. Components of Glossopharyngeal Nerve include following, except-**

- a) SVE
- b) GVE
- c) GVA
- d) SVA
- e) SSA

**42. Most depended bronchopulmonary segment of lower lobe in supine position**

- a) Superior
- b) Medial basal
- c) Posterior basal
- d) Anterior basal
- e) Lateral basal

**43. Foramen rotundum transmits**

- a) Ophthalmic nerve
- b) Maxillary nerve
- c) Mandibular nerve
- d) Trochlear nerve
- e) Oculomotor nerve

**44. Anterior relations of right kidney includes following, except-**

- a) Liver
- b) Second part of duodenum
- c) Hepatic flexure
- d) Suprarenal gland
- e) Pancreas

**45. Incorrectly matched Sympathetic action**

- a) Pupil-Dilates
- b) Secretion of sweat Gland-Increase
- c) Bladder Wall-Relaxes
- d) Sphincter vesicae-Contracts
- e) Bronchial muscle-Contracts

**46. Incorrect for mitral valve**

- a) Lies on the posterior wall of the left ventricle
- b) Has papillary muscle on attachment
- c) Is closely related to the aortic valve
- d) Possesses two cusps
- e) Guards the right atrioventricular orifice

**47. False statement regarding appendix**

- a) Is clothed in peritoneum
- b) Usually lies retrocaecally
- c) Absence of the appendix is extremely rare
- d) Has a mesentery
- e) Arise from the inferior aspect of the caecum

**48. Most common type of Oesophageal atresia**

- a) Atresia with distal fistula
- b) Isolated oesophageal atresia
- c) Atresia with double fistula
- d) Isolated trachea-oesophageal fistula
- e) Atresia with proximal fistula

**49. The following are the disability in Erb's Paralysis, except-**

- a) Abduction and lateral rotation of the arm
- b) Flexion and supination of the forearm
- c) Biceps jerk lost
- d) Supinator jerk lost
- e) Sensation are lost over a small area over the upper part of the deltoid

**50. Rupture of the urethra leads to extravasation of urine in following site, except**

- a) Superficial perineal space
- b) Scrotum
- c) Penis
- d) Lower part of anterior abdominal wall
- e) Thigh

## ppaediatics-Mock-I, Paper-I

1. F (4<sup>th</sup> Pouch)TTF(4<sup>th</sup> Pouch)F(2<sup>nd</sup> Pouch)
2. TF (Inner membrane) TTF(Absent in RBC)  
[Ref:Junqueira 15<sup>th</sup>/P-38,39]
3. F(Diploid) TTF(2<sup>nd</sup> meiotic division)T  
[Ref:Langman 13<sup>th</sup>/P-42]
4. F(Yolk sac stalk)F(Two umbilical arteries)F(One umbilical vein)TT
5. TTF (Cylindrical cell)F(Less well developed) T  
[Ref:Junqueira 15<sup>th</sup>/P-205/Table 10-1]
6. TF(Fenestrated capillaries)TF(Fenestrated capillaries) T [Ref:Junqueira 15<sup>th</sup>/P-228]
7. TTTTT
8. F (Keratinized) TTTF (Stratified columnar)  
[Ref:Junqueira 15<sup>th</sup>/P-82/Table 4-3]
9. TF (Derivative of surface ectoderm)F(Derivative of paraxial mesoderm)TF(Derivative of Neural Crest)
10. TTTF (Hyaline) F (Hyaline)  
[Ref:Junqueira 15<sup>th</sup>/P-130/Table-7-1]
11. TFTTF
12. F (Inferior frontal gyrus) TTF (No effect on speech)T [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-284]
- 13.TF(Upper border)F(Left lung)F(Lower border)T  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-1/P-291]
14. TTF(Lateral)F(Lateral)F(Posterior)  
[Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-143/Table 4-2]
- 15.FFTT [Ref: Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-42/Q-65]
16. TTFF [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-104/Q-160]
17. TTTF(Greater curvature) F(Lesser sac)  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-275,276,277,281]
18. TTFF  
Explanation:  
d+e) For qualitative data  
[Ref:ABC 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-53,62]
19. TF(1<sup>st</sup> lumbar vertebra) F(Pylorus of stomach)TT  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-217]
20. TTF(Partially covered)  
F(Retroperitoneal)F(Retroperitoneal)  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-254/Table 18.2]
21. F(Proximal part)TF(Proximal)TT  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-290,291]
- 22.TTF (Right crus)F(Anteriorly)F(Anteriorly)  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-328]
23. TFTTF
- 24.TF(External genitalia except the glans)TF(Below hymen)T [Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-139]
- 25.TTFF  
Explanation:  
c+d+e) Non random sampling  
[Ref:ABC 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-113]
26. D [Ref: Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-474]
27. C (Interspinous) [Ref: Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-19]
28. E [Ref: BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-1/P-269]

29. A (Mandibular nerve)  
[Ref: Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-166/Q-262]
30. D [Ref: BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-1/P-260]
- 31.C
- 32.A [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-8/Q-14]
- 33.B [Ref:A.H. Mollah 4<sup>th</sup>/P-125]
34. B [Ref: BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-138]
- 35.E
36. D [Ref:Langman 13<sup>th</sup>/P-36]
- 37.E [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-2/Q-3]
- 38.E [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-4/Q-6]
- 39.C [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-309]
- 40.E [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-361]
- 41.E [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-325/Table 11-2]
42. A [Ref: BD 7<sup>th</sup>/V-1/P-256]
- 43.B [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-324/Table 11-2]
44. E[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-343]
- 45.E [Ref:Snell 8<sup>th</sup>/P-397/Table 14-2]
- 46.E [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-26/Q-43]
47. E [Ref:Lumley 3<sup>rd</sup>/P-52/Q-80]
48. A(86%) [Ref:A.H. Mollah 4<sup>th</sup>/P-292]
49. E (Lower part of the deltoid)  
[Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-1/P-59]
50. E [Ref:BD 7<sup>th</sup>/Volume-2/P-389]