

GENESIS

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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

SUBJECT : Ophthalmology
PAPER : I

Exam Date	:	Mock-I	:
Exam Time	:	00-00.00	
Total Number	:	100	

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Regarding surgical spaces in orbit

- a) These are of importance as most orbital tumors tend to remain within the space
- b) Tumors present in anterior orbital space produce eccentric proptosis
- c) Tumors in muscle in come approached by anterior orbitotomy
- d) Peripheral & central spaces merged at orbital apex
- e) Lacrimal gland is a content of anterior space

2. Optic nerve

- a) Morphologically & embryologically optic nerve is comparable to sensory tract
- b) Covered by neurilemma
- c) Fibers of it is 20µm in diameter
- d) 1-2 million fibers present
- e) Both primary & secondary sensory neurons are in retina

3. Between optic nerve & lateral rectus lies

- a) Ciliary ganglion
- b) Superior ophthalmic vein
- c) Lacrimal nerve
- d) Oculomotor nerve
- e) Nasociliary nerve

4. Visual cortex

- a) Situated on lateral aspect of occipital lobe near sylvian fissure
- b) On lateral aspect of occipital lobe limited by semilunar sulcus
- c) Peristriate area is brodmann's area 19
- d) Stria of Gennari present in it
- e) Middle cerebral artery mainly supplies it

5. Paranasal sinus

- a) All air sinus, except ethmoidal sinus are normally present at birth
- b) Sinus are lined by stratified squamous epithelium
- c) Maxillary sinus drains via the hiatus semilunaris
- d) The sphenoidal sinus drains into superior meatus of nose
- e) Ethmoidal sinus drains into middle & superior meatuses of nose

6. Lacrimal drainage

- a) Lacrimal canaliculi run horizontally throughout their length & measure 10 mm
- b) The common canaliculi pierces the lacrimal sac 2.5 mm below the apex
- c) The common canaliculi lies in front of medial palpebral ligament
- d) The lacrimal canaliculi may enter the sac separately
- e) The lacrimal canaliculi are surrounded by fibers of the orbicularis oculi

7. Accessory conjunctival structures

- a) Semi-lunar fold
- b) Goblet cells
- c) Glands of Krause
- d) Caruncle
- e) Rudimentary accessory lacrimal gland

8. Levator palpebrae superioris muscle

- a) Arise from apex of orbit at body of sphenoid
- b) On its course axis being slightly nasal
- c) Horizontal part is 30 mm long
- d) Superior transverse ligament of whitnall is the check ligament of LPS
- e) Supplied by superior division 3rd cranial nerve

9. Regarding glands of eyelid

- a) Tarsal glands are modified sweat gland
- b) Meibomian glands are modified sebaceous gland
- c) Gland of zeis is holocrine in nature
- d) Glands of muller are more numerous in upper eyelid
- e) Gland of zeis contributes in oily layer of tear film

10. Coronary sinus

- a) 2 to 3 cm long
- b) Receives 60% of venous blood of heart
- c) Situated in anterior part of atrio-ventricular groove
- d) Opening of sinus right atrium is guarded by incomplete semi-lunar valve
- e) Anterior cardiac vein is a tributary

11. Regarding lung

- a) Right lung is shorter & capacious
- b) Left lung has lingula
- c) Left lung has 3 lobe
- d) Clara cell secrete same amount of surfactant
- e) Intermediate cells of lung acts as sensory receptor

12. Innervation of EOM

- a) MR is supplied by inferior division of oculomotor nerve
- b) SR is the only muscle supplied by superior division of the oculomotor nerve
- c) SO is supplied by trochlear nerve
- d) The nerve to LR enters the orbit outside the tendinous ring
- e) IO is supplied by inferior division of oculomotor nerve

13. Ciliary zonules

- a) Is elastic
- b) Diameter of zonular fiber 0.35 to 1µm
- c) Compound of proteoglycans
- d) Appear from non pigmented epithelium of ciliary process
- e) Fuse into outer layer of lens capsule

14. Characteristics' of normal distribution of data

- a) Bell shaped
- b) Bilaterally symmetrical frequency curve
- c) Mean median & mode coincide
- d) About 50% values above & 50% values below the mean
- e) Never touches the base line

15. Thyroid gland

- a) Overies 5th to 7th tracheal cartilage
- b) Related to recurrent laryngeal nerves running in close proximity to inferior thyroid artery
- c) Supplied by branches of internal carotid artery
- d) Develops at the junction of between anterior 2/3 rd & posterior 1/3 rd of tongue
- e) Moves upward during swallowing along with larynx

16. Branches of Basilar artery

- a) Posterior cerebral artery
- b) Superior cerebellar artery
- c) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- d) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- e) Medullary arteries

17. Projection fibers are

- a) Superior longitudinal fasciculus
- b) Frontal-occipital fasciculus
- c) Anterior commissure
- d) Corona radiation
- e) Optic radiation

18. Limbic system is concerned with

- a) Endocrine function
- b) The reaction of fear & anger
- c) Visual experiences
- d) Recent memory
- e) Olfactory function

19. Following are branches of cerebral portion of ICA

- a) Ophthalmic artery
- b) Anterior communicating artery
- c) Posterior communicating artery
- d) Posterior hypophyseal artery
- e) Anterior spinal artery

20. Functional components of trochlear nerve

- a) GSE
- b) GSA
- c) GVE
- d) GVA
- e) SSA

21. Ciliary muscle

- a) This is a striated muscle
- b) Longitudinal fibers run posteriorly into the choroidal stroma
- c) Oblique fibers radiate out from scleral spur
- d) The circular fibers are the most external
- e) Contraction increases the refractive power of lens

22. Components of blood aqueous barrier

- a) Non –fenestrated ciliary capillaries
- b) Tight junction between nonpigmented ciliary epithelium
- c) Non –fenestrated iris vessels
- d) Tight junction between pigmented ciliary epithelial cells
- e) Tight junction between endothelial cells of iris level

23. Regarding sclera apertures

- a) Posterior apertures transmits long & short ciliary nerve
- b) Middle aperture situated 4-7 mm posterior to equator
- c) Middle aperture transmits perivascular lymphatics
- d) Aperture transmits superior temporal vein lies close to posterior edge of insertion of so muscle
- e) Anterior aperture situated 3-4mm away from equator

24.Regarding EOM

- a) Right so yoke muscle of left IR
- b) Left SR yoke muscle of right IR
- c) SR of R/E is synergist with IO of R/E
- d) MR and LR of same is antagonist
- e) LR of both eye is contra lateral synergist

25. Avascular structure

- a) Cornea
- b) Zonule
- c) Sclera
- d) Conjunctiva proper
- e) Trabecular meshwork

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

26. Regarding rectus muscle which one is not true.

- a) All rectus muscle arise from annulus of Zinn
- b) Vertical recti run at approximately 25° to the optical axis
- c) The LR inserts on average 7.7 mm from the limbus
- d) The MR inserts on average 5.5 mm from the limbus
- e) MR has shortest tendon

27. Regarding embryology of lens which one is not true

- a) A lens placode is formed from surface ectoderm
- b) The lens vesicle separated them surface ectoderm at 33rd day of gestation
- c) Primary lens fibers arise from anterior lens vehicle
- d) Secondary lens fiber arise from anterior epithelial cells
- e) Anterior posterior diameter of fetal lens is initially greater than equatorial diameter

28. Firm attachment of vitreous is at except

- a) Ora serrata
- b) Optic disc
- c) Foveal region
- d) Back of lens
- e) Internal limiting membrane

29. What stylomastoid foramen act as an entry port

- a) Stylomastoid branch of posterior auricular artery
- b) Middle Meningeal artery
- c) Facial nerve
- d) Artery to stapedius
- e) Hypoglossal nerve

30. Regarding photoreceptors

- a) End organ of vision
- b) 120 million rods present in retina
- c) 6.5 million cones present in retina
- d) Fovea is rod free zone
- e) Cone density is grater nasally then temporarily

31. Which statement is true

- a) The lateral wall is formed by frontal & zygomatic bone
- b) The palatine base lies in the medial wall
- c) The superior orbital fissure is lesser wing if sphenoid bone
- d) Whitnall's tubercle is found in zygomatic bone
- e) The roof is mode solely from frontal base

32. Regarding lacrimal gland which one is true

- a) Gland is dived in its anterior aspect by aponeurosis of levator muscle
- b) Inferior surface of opital lies on LPS muscle
- c) Palpebral part of gland is one fifth size of orbital part
- d) 10-12 ducts pass downwards from main lacrimal gland to open in the superior fornix
- e) It possess no true capsule

33. Developing lens is vulnerable to rubella virus between

- a) 2nd to 3rd week of development
- b) 3rd to 4th week of development
- c) 3rd to 5th week of development
- d) 4th to 7th week of development
- e) 2nd to 7th week of development

34. Regarding cornea which one is false

- a) Entire corneal epithelium replaced in 6-8 days
- b) Cornea contributes three –fourth of total refractive power of eye
- c) Endothelium is hexogenous in shape
- d) Density of epithelial basal cell is approximately 2500 cell /mm²
- e) Endothelial cell joined laterally to each other by desmosomal linkage

35. Measures of dispersion except

- a) Mean deviation
- b) Percentile
- c) Standard deviation
- d) Variance
- e) Range

36. When are we palpate the carotid pulse, on which artery we press our thumb finger

- a) Internal carotid artery
- b) External carotid artery
- c) Common carotid artery
- d) Subclavian artery
- e) Thyrocervical trunk

37. Following structures passes through annulus of Zinn except

- a) Ophthalmic artery
- b) Nasocilliary artery
- c) Recurrent branch of ophthalmic artery
- d) Abducent nerve
- e) Optic nerve

38. Venous sinuses of dura mater which are true

- a) All venous sinuses lies between the inner fibrous dusa of outer endosteum
- b) The superior sagittal sinus drains all of upper surfaces of both hemispheres
- c) Superior sagittal sinus becomes inferior sagittal sinus at the internal occipital protuberance
- d) The straight sinus receives the inferior sagittal sinus, the basal cerebral vein & the single great cerebral vein of galen
- e) The transverse sinus becomes the sigmoid sinus at the jugular foramen

39. Central integration of blinking reflex occurs in

- a) Pons
- b) Midbrain
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Medulla
- e) Occipital lobe

40. Circle of willis is situated in

- a) Cisterna chiasmatis
- b) Cisterna magna
- c) Cisterna basalis
- d) Cisterna pontis
- e) Cisterna venae magnaecerebri

41. Facial nerve palsy occurs when internal capsule lesion in the following site

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

42. Pupilloconstrictor fiber between brainstem & cavernous sinus located in

- a) Superior lateral quadrant of nerve
- b) Inferior lateral quadrant of nerve
- c) Superior median quadrant of nerve
- d) Inferior median quadrant of nerve
- e) Centrally

43. Nucleus of oculomotor related to which cranial nerve

- a) Oculomotor nerve
- b) Trochlear nerve
- c) Trigeminal nerve
- d) Abducent nerve
- e) Facial nerve

44. Outer plexiform layer doesn't have

- a) Rod spherules
- b) Cone pedicles
- c) Horizontal cell process
- d) Amacrine cell process
- e) Dendrites of bipolar cells

45. Descemet's membrane develops from

- a) Surface ectoderm
- b) Neuroectoderm
- c) Periocular mesoderm derived from neural crest
- d) Visceral mesoderm
- e) Endoderm

46. Which one is not true regarding central retinal artery

- a) Arise near optic foramen
- b) Pierces dura of optic nerves infero-medially
- c) Inside optic nerve it has sympathetic plexus
- d) It supplies inner nuclear layer
- e) Branches of form circle of Zinn

47. About 4th cranial nerve

- a) Arise from ventral aspect midbrain
- b) Supplies ipsilateral SO muscle
- c) Paralysis causes limited depression
- d) Its nucleus closely related to frontal eye field
- e) It is shortest cranial nerve

48. Lamina Vitreae

- a) Composed of 5 layers
- b) 2-4 micrometer thick
- c) It is innermost layer of choroid
- d) Developed from paraxial mesoderm
- e) Thickened with increasing age

49. Which one is not appropriate

- a) Corneal epithelium –epithelium of bulbar conjunctiva
- b) Bowman's membrane –lamina propria of conjunctiva & Tenon's capsule
- c) Stroma of cornea –sclera
- d) Descemet's membrane-Schwalbe's line
- e) Endothelium of cornea –endothelium of sclera spur

50. Major arterial circle present at the

- a) Pupillary border
- b) Collarettes
- c) Iris stroma
- d) At the root of iris
- e) Pars plana

Ophthalmology-Mock-II, Papaer-I

1. TTF (Lateral orbitotomy) TT[Ref: Khurana 3rd P-584]
2. TFFTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-180]
3. TFFTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-182]
4. FTFTF [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-193,184]
5. FFTFT [Ref: John Ferris ,P-3]
6. FTFTT [Ref: John Ferris ,P-8]
7. TFFTF [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-452]
8. FTFTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-492]
9. FTFTT [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-497]
10. TTF (Posterior) TF
11. TTF (2 Lobes) TF(Brush cell)
12. TFTFT [Ref: John Ferris ,P-52]
13. FTF (Glycoprotein ,mucopolysaccharides)TT
14. TTTT [Ref: John Ferris ,P-30]
15. FTFTT
16. TTFTF (Branch of vertebral artery) [Ref: Head & Neck ,Datta]
17. FFFTT
18. TTFTF
19. TFTFF
20. TTFFF
21. FTFTT [Ref: John Ferris ,P-25]
22. FTFFF [Ref: John Ferris ,P-206]
23. TTF (anterior aperture)TF(Limbs)][Ref : Khurana 3th P-58]
24. TF (Left IO)TTF (Antagonist of yoke muscle) [Ref : Khurana 3th P-375]
25. TTFFT
26. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-361+ John Ferris P-50]
27. C
28. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-155]
29. A [Ref: Head & Neck Anatomy]
30. D
31. D [Ref: John Ferris ,P-1]
32. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-454]
33. D [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-15]
34. D [6000 cells/mm²] [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-32,36]
35. B
36. C
37. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-580]
38. D [Ref: John Ferris ,P-67]
39. A (It is corneal reflex)
40. C (Interpeduncular cistern)
41. B
42. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-543]
43. A [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-537]
44. D [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-172]
45. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-23]
46. E [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-177]
47. C [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-546]
48. D [Developed from neuro-ectoderm] [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-23,69]
49. E [Endothelium of trabecular meshwork]
50. D [Ref: Khurana 3rd P-69]