

GENESIS

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FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

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. Classical block dissection of neck includes:

- a) Level I-V lymph nodes
- b) External jugular vein
- c) The sternocleidomastoid
- d) The common carotid artery
- e) The accessory spinal nerve

2. Thymus is the primary lymphoid organ in the body. Which of the following are true statements regarding it?

- a) Is a glandular structure located immediately behind the sternum
- b) Is derived from the 3rd pair of pharyngeal cleft
- c) May be associated with ectopic parathyroid hormone secretion
- d) Size remain static till puberty and enlarges afterwards
- e) Thymic involution is delayed by castration

3. Following are true statements regarding facial nerve

- a) The facial nerve comes out of cranial cavity through the stylomastoid foramen
- b) The chorda tympani nerve consists of two GSA, SVE
- c) A supranuclear lesion results paralysis of only lower half of the face on the same side
- d) Bell's palsy is upper motor neuron type lesion due to nerve compression within the canal
- e) 'Crocodile tears syndrome' results in the facial nerve lesion proximal to the geniculate

4. The thyroid gland:

- a) Is limited superiorly by the attachment of the sternohyoid muscle
- b) Has the recurrent laryngeal nerve ascending medial to The lateral lobes
- c) Develops from a midline ventral diverticulum between the 2nd and 3rd pharyngeal arches
- d) Is enclosed in the pretracheal fascia
- e) Receives a major blood supply from the middle thyroid artery

5. Unpaired dural sinus are

- a) Sigmoid sinus
- b) Occipital sinus
- c) Basilar venous plexus
- d) Cavernous sinus
- e) Straight sinus

6. Lesion of glossopharyngeal nerve causes

- a) Absence of secretion of parotid gland
- b) Absence of taste from anterior 1/3 rd of tongue
- c) Gag reflex absent
- d) Loss of pain sensation from tongue, tonsil, pharynx and soft palate
- e) Derivated of uvula on opposite side

7. In the development of the pharyngeal arches the:

- a) Nerve of the 4th arch is the superior laryngeal
- b) External acoustic meatus is derived from the 2nd pharyngeal cleft
- c) Sphenomandibular ligament is a remnant of the 2nd pharyngeal arch cartilage
- d) Greater and lesser horns of the hyoid bone have the same origin
- e) Larynx is derived from cartilage of the 4th and 6th arches

8. Regarding Cerebellum Following are true

- a) All the intrinsic neurons of cerebellar cortex are inhibitory except granule cells
- b) Anterior inferior cerebellar artery supplies the superior surface
- c) Phylogenetically archicerebellum is the oldest part
- d) Middle cerebellar peduncle is the largest of all peduncles
- e) The dentate nucleus is the most prominent of the intracerebellar nuclei

9. The temporo-mandibular joint

- a) Has bony surface covered by hyaline cartilage
- b) Is commonly dislocated in forward direction
- c) Contains a fibrous disc which is pulled forward by lateral pterygoid muscle
- d) Is more stable when teeth is closed
- e) Is connected /perforated by medial pterygoid muscle and anterior belly of digastric muscle

10. Regarding 7th cervical vertebra

- a) Has prominent anterior tubercle
- b) Large foramen transversarium for the passage of vertebral artery
- c) Transverse process gives attachment to suprapleural membrane
- d) Have thick transverse process
- e) May form cervical rib

11. Tympanic cavity received nerve supply from

- a) Maxillary branch of 5th nerve
- b) Mandibular branch of 5th nerve
- c) Vagus nerve
- d) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) Facial nerve

12. The pterygopalatine ganglion:

- a) Supplies the sphincter pupillae muscle through its zygomaticotemporal fibres
- b) Supplies secretomotor fibres to the lacrimal gland
- c) Gives passage to sympathetic fibres
- d) Distributes secretomotor fibres to the glands of the nose, palate and nasopharynx.
- e) Receives fibres from the maxillary nerve

13. Regarding hiatus semilunaris

- a) It's a crescentic sulcus in inferior meatus
- b) Frontal sinus drains at anterior part of it
- c) Opening of maxillary sinus is located at middle part
- d) Anterior ethmoidal sinus opening present behind the frontal sinus opening
- e) Maxillary sinus opening present at posterior part of it

14. Which are true statement regarding placenta?

- a) Acts as temporary endocrine gland from the beginning of 1st trimester to throughout the pregnancy
- b) Tertiary villi contains blood vessels in the mesoderm
- c) Maternal blood delivered to placenta by uterine spiral arteries
- d) At term, about 600-700 ml blood is delivered daily.
- e) hCG produced by syncytiotrophoblast cells has clinical significance in pregnancy test

15. Which of the following are true statements regarding the tongue?

- a) Genioglossus is a fan shaped bulky muscle which has life saving function
- b) Supplied by tortuous lingual artery
- c) Taste buds are least in number on the sides of the circumvallate papillae
- d) The posteriormost part of the tongue is supplied by the glossopharyngeal nerve
- e) The whole lymph finally drains to the juguloomohyoid nodes

16. 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 opticohypophyseal 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

17. Broadmann's area related to auditory function

- a) 43
- b) 41
- c) 22
- d) 42
- e) 23

18. The vestibulocochlear nerve:

- a) Is formed at the base of the modiolus
- b) lies posterior to the facial nerve in the internal acoustic meatus
- c) Enters the cerebellomedullary angle of the brain stem
- d) Has its central nuclei in the anterior pons
- e) Passes into the middle cranial fossa over the apex of the posterior temporal bone

19. Regarding Z test

- a) Is qualitative test
 - b) Is quantitative test
 - c) Sample size >30
 - d) Sample size <30
 - e) Paired design
- TFTFF**

20. P value < 0.5 means

- a) Low probability results to occur under null hypothesis
- b) Result is unlikely occur out of sampling error
- c) Null hypothesis rejected
- d) Result is not significant
- e) Result is likely to occur out of by chance

21. The internal capsule:

- a) Lies lateral to the caudate nucleus
- b) Carries somatosensory fibres in the posterior limb
- c) Carries fibres from the ventroanterior nucleus in the posterior limb
- d) Carries pyramidal tract fibres in the posterior limb
- e) Carries the visual radiation

22. Parathyroid gland

- a) Superior parathyroid develops from fourth pharyngeal pouch
- b) Inferior parathyroid develops from second pharyngeal pouch
- c) Superior parathyroid lies dorsal to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
- d) Superior parathyroid lies ventral to the recurrent laryngeal nerve
- e) Inferior parathyroid usually lies dorsal to recurrent laryngeal nerve

23. Regarding the 3rd ventricles of the brain-

- a) The 3rd ventricle is the cavity of diencephalon
- b) Floor is formed by pineal gland
- c) Lamina terminalis form the anterior wall
- d) The lateral wall is formed by the hypothalamus
- e) Obstruction of third ventricle results in papilloedema

24. Vertebral artery

- a) Arises from the upper surface of 1st part of subclavian artery
- b) Posterior inferior cerebellar artery is the largest branch of vertebral artery
- c) Thyrocervical trunk is the branch of 2nd part
- d) Posterior spinal artery is the branch of 3rd part
- e) Lesion in the anterior spinal branch causing lateral medullary syndrome

25. Structures originate from neural crest cells-

- a) Ciliary muscles
- b) Optic nerve
- c) Adrenal medulla
- d) Arachnoid matter
- e) Melanocyte

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

26. A 25 years old male presented to OPD with the complaints of sweating over the right side of face during eating. He has history of surgery 6 months back. Attending physician diagnosed as a case of Frey's syndrome. Surgery of which organ is associated with such type of complication?

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

27. Sneeze reflex is carried by-

- a) Maxillary nerve
- b) Nasocilliary nerve
- c) Greater palatine nerve
- d) Sphenopalatine nerve
- e) Pterygopalatine ganglion

28. A 60 years patient came to you with severe respiratory distress, stridor and patient has a history of exophytic growth on pyriform fossa, on emergency you do laryngotomy. Which structure you cut through

- a) Thyroid membrane
- b) Cricothyroid membrane
- c) Thyroid gland
- d) Tracheal ring II & III
- e) Quadrate membrane

29. The left phrenic nerve-

- a) Arise from dorsal rami of the 3rd, 4th and 5th cervical nerves
- b) Descends through the thorax in the left plural cavity
- c) Receives sensory branches from the medialateral and diaphragmatic pleura and the diaphragmatic peritoneum
- d) Passes through the caval opening of the diaphragm
- e) Descends in the thorax posterior to the lung

30. The tongue

- a) Has a foramen caecum situated at the base of the frenulum
- b) Is separated from the epiglottis by the valleculae on each side of midline
- c) Has 7-12 circumvallate papillae situated just behind the sulcus terminalis
- d) Is attached to the hyoid bone by the genioglossus muscle
- e) Musculature is derived from 2nd pharyngeal arch mesoderm,

31. Which of the following structures passes between base of skull and upper border of superior constrictor muscle:

- a) Stylopharyngeus
- b) Internal laryngeal nerve
- c) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- d) Auditory tube with levator veli palatini muscle
- e) Glossopharyngeal nerve

32. Posterior epistaxis is from

- a) Posterior ethmoid artery
- b) Greaterpalatine artery
- c) Superior Labial artery
- d) Sphenopalatine artery
- e) Anterior ethmoid artery

33. Myelination of cranial nerve arising from midbrain, pons, medulla oblongata starts on following duration?

- a) 3rd months of intrauterine life
- b) 4th months of intrauterine life
- c) 5th months of intrauterine life
- d) 6th months of intrauterine life
- e) 2nd months of intrauterine life

34. Cavernous sinus thrombosis may occurs in (originated from)

- a) Orbit
- b) Maxillary antrum
- c) Upper lip of nose
- d) Lower lip
- e) Pharynx and pharyngeal space

35. Paranasal sinus that start development at 4 years of age

- a) Maxillary sinus
- b) Frontal sinus
- c) Anterior ethmoidal sinus
- d) Posterior ethmoidal sinus
- e) Sphenoidal sinus

36. Capacity of maxillary sinus

- a) 5 ml
- b) 15 ml
- c) 20 ml
- d) 10 ml
- e) 7 ml

37. Killian's dehiscence

- a) Between superior constrictor and middle constrictor
- b) Between middle constrictor and inferior constrictor and
- c) Between inferior constrictor and cricopharyngeus
- d) Between thyropharyngeus and cricopharyngeus
- e) Between inferior constrictor and thyropharyngeus

38. Which is called tuning fork of larynx

- a) Thyroid
- b) Sternothyroid
- c) Thyroarytenoid
- d) Posterior cricoarytenoid
- e) Cricothyroid

39. The facial nerve:

- a) Has a branch containing parasympathetic fibres leaving it at the facial ganglion
- b) Has a branch, passing through the petrotympanic fissure and then supplying the 1st pharyngeal arch muscle
- c) Passes medial to the styloid process
- d) Carries secretomotor fibres to the parotid gland
- e) Innervates the temporalis muscle

40. One of the following statements about parathyroid gland is not true

- a) Inferior parathyroid arises from 3rd pharyngeal pouch
- b) Parathyroid glands are supplied by superior thyroid artery
- c) Superior parathyroid arises from 4th pharyngeal pouch
- d) Thymus develops along with inferior parathyroid gland
- e) Inferior parathyroid gland is more variable in position

41. Boundaries of scala media include the following except

- a) Tectorial membrane
- b) Basilar membrane
- c) Reissner's membrane
- d) Stria vascularis
- e) All are true

42. All are cell surface modification except

- a) Cilia
- b) Microvilli
- c) Microtubule
- d) Steriocillia
- e) Flagella

43. You have a patient with an infection in the mastoid air cells. The infection could probably be transmitted to middle ear directly through the

- a) Torus tubarius
- b) Umbo
- c) Semicircular canals
- d) External auditory canal
- e) Epitympanic recess

44. The ansa cervicalis is usually found in the

- a) Submandibular triangle
- b) Muscular triangle
- c) Supraclavicular triangle
- d) Carotid triangle
- e) Occipital triangle

45. The posterior belly of the digastric muscle is innervated by a branch of this cranial nerve:

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

46. Which of the following nerves is not a branch of cranial nerve VII?

- a) Temporal
- b) Mental
- c) Buccal
- d) Cervical
- e) Zygomatic

47. Which statement below is correct:

- a) Cranial nerve VII emerges from the skull through the foramen spinosum
- b) The superior cervical sympathetic ganglion receives white communicating rami from the first four cervical spinal nerves
- c) The internal carotid artery enters the middle cranial fossa through the floor of the foramen lacerum
- d) Stylopharyngeus is the one muscle innervated by cranial nerve IX
- e) Foramen ovale filled with cartilage later stage of life

48. Pharyngeal plexus

- a) The vagal fibres are sensory
- b) Glossopharyngeal fibres are motor
- c) Sympathetic fibres are vaso motor
- d) A branch from middle cervical ganglion
- e) Sometimes by a branch of auditory nerve.

49. Which is not branch of middle cerebral artery

- a) Orbital
- b) Paracentral
- c) Parietal
- d) Frontal
- e) Temporal

50. Which statement below is correct regarding eyeball:

- a) Tenon's capsule is a fibrous sheath enclosing the eyeball
- b) All the extraocular muscle are supplied by the oculomotor nerve except inferior oblique by trochlear nerve
- c) Circular vascular channel within the sclera in front of the corneal junction is called the canal of schlemm
- d) Lamina propria is the weakest point of sclera
- e) Fovea centralis is the keenest vision site

ENT Mock- I Paper-I

1. TFFFT

Explanation:

A. Classical neck dissection includes:

1. Level I-V lymph nodes
2. Internal jugular vein
3. Accessory spinal nerve
4. Sternocleidomastoid muscle

B. Modified radical (or Functional) neck dissection includes

- ✓ Level I-V nodes
- ✓ Preserve some or all the later three structures

C. Selective neck dissection:

- ✓ Removal of selective group of lymph node i.e not all the Level I-V
- ✓ All the later three structures are preserved.

[Ref: Last's anatomy/Page-420]

2. TFFFT

Explanation:

- b. is derived from the 3rd pair of pharyngeal pouches
- c. parathyroid gland develops from 3rd pharyngeal pouch and therefore thymus gland is the common site for ectopic parathyroid gland.
- e. thymic involution is delayed by castration and adrenalectomy

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7th ed/V3/Page-152, Gray's anatomy student edit/Page-212]

3. TFFFT

Explanation

- b. GVE, SVE
- c. A supranuclear lesion results paralysis of only lower half of the face on the opposite side is paralyzed.
- d. Bell's palsy is lower motor neuron type paralysis
- e. Crocodile tears syndrome- It is a clinical condition characterized by paroxysmal lacrimation during eating. It results in the facial nerve lesion proximal to the geniculate ganglion.

[Ref: Vishram 2nd ed/V3/Page-58,342]

4. FFFTF [Ref: BD 8th /V-3/P-154-156]

5. FTTFT [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-325-326]

6. TFFTF [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-346]

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

8. TFFTT [Ref: Visharm sing 3rd /P-372/V-3]

9. FTTTF [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-144]

10. FFFTF [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-44]

11. FFFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-252]

12. FTTTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-258]

13. FTTFT [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-256]

14. FTTFT

Explanation:

- a. Acts as temporary endocrine gland and maintain the whole pregnancy except first 4 months
- b. At term, about 600-700 ml blood is delivered in each minute

15. TFFFT

Explanation

- c. Taste buds are most numerous on the sides of the circumvallate papillae
- d. The posterior most part of the tongue is supplied by the vagus nerve

[Ref: BD Chaurasia's 7th ed/V3/P-276,280]

16. FFFFT [Ref: BD 7th /V-4/P-138/139]

17. FTTTF

[Ref: Snell's Clinical Neuroanatomy 8th Edition]

18. FTTFF [Ref: BD 7th /V-4/P-74/75]

19. TFFTF [Ref: Genesis Sheet]

20. TTTFF [Ref: Genesis Sheet]

21. TFFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-4/P-142]

22. TFFTF [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-163]

23. TFFTT [Ref: Visharm sing 3rd /P-380/V-3]

24. TFFFF [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-234]

25. FFFTT [Ref: BD 7th /V-4/P-11/12]

26. A [Ref: Bailey & love 27th ed/P-794]

27. A [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-259]

28. B [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-224]

29. C [Ref: Lumley/P-53]

30. B [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-190]

31. D [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-226]

32. D [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-264]

33. B [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-335/336]

34. C [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-328]

35. E [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-260]

36. B [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-261]

37. D [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-205]

38. E [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-225]

39. A [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-108]

40. B [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-151]

41. A [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-279]

42. C [Ref: Junqueira's Basic Histology 15th /P-77]

43. E [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-271]

44. D [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-75]

45. B [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-108]

46. B [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-108]

47. D [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-108]

48. C [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-207]

49. B [Ref: BD 7th /V-3/P-171]

50. E [Ref: Vishram singh/V-3/P-299]