GENESIS

Post-Graduation Medical Orientation Centre

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FGPS PART-I MOCK TEST-II

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

Total Number: 100

Question 26-50 based on single answer

1. Muscles derived from 1stPharygeal Arch

- a) Masseter
- b) Temporalis
- c) Anterior belly of digastric
- d) Posterior belly of digastric
- e) Stylohyoid

2. Sites of undescended testes include

- a) Deep inguinal ring
- b) Femoral canal
- c) Inguinal canal
- d) Behind the scrotum
- e) In the bottom of scrotum

3. Structures related to the mediastinal surfaces of the right lung

- a) Superior venacava
- b) Azygos vein
- c) Trachea
- d) Arch of aorta
- e) Thoracic duct

4. Notochord of a developing embryo

- a) Develop earlier than the primitive streak
- b) Lies between ectoderm and endoderm
- c) Is a solid cord
- d) Persists as nucleus pulposus
- e) Induces overlying ectoderm to form neuroectoderm

5. Functions of Astrocytes

- a) Lines ventricles of brain
- b) Assists in production & circulation of CSF
- c) Helps in formation of blood-brain barrier
- d) Regulates interstitial fluid composition
- e) Assists with neuronal development

6. Derivatives of Neural Crest

- a) Cranio-facial skeleton
- b) Odontoblasts
- c) Adrenal cortex
- d) Adrenal medulla
- e) Melanocytes

7.Correct statement reagarding the locations of intermediate filament protein

- a) Desmin in Muscle cells
- b) Synemin in Muscle cells
- c) Vimetin in Epithelial cells
- d) GFAP in Astrocytes
- e) Lamins in Neurons

8. Brown adipocytes

- a) Multilocular
- b) Contain many mitochondria
- c) Less vascular
- d) Found mainly in adults
- e) Act as store house of energy

9. Changes that occur during spermiogenesis

- a) Formation of the acrosome
- b) Condensation of the nucleus
- c) Formation of neck, middle piece and tail
- d) Condensation of most of the cytoplasm
- e) Shedding of most of the cytoplasm

10. Regaeding Cruciate ligaments of knee joint

- a) Anterior cruciate ligaments is more commonly damaged
- b) Anterior cruciate ligament is injured by violent hyperextension of the knee
- c) Posterior cruciate ligament is injured by anterior dislocation of tibia
- d) In tear of the anterior cruciate ligament, tibia is pushed anteriorly
- e) In tear of the posterior cruciate ligament, tibia is pushed posteriorly

11. Intramembranous ossification occurs in

- a) Ribs
- b) Clavicles
- c) Sternum
- d) Frontal bones
- e) Scapula

12. Structures crossed by the root of the mesentery

- a) 2nd part of the duodenum
- b) Abdominal aorta
- c) Superior venacava
- d) Right ureter
- e) Right psoas major

13. Primary lymphoid organs are

- a) Lymph node
- b) Spleen
- c) Thymus
- d) Red bone marrow
- e) Tonsils

14. Placenta is

- a) Discoid in shape
- b) Produce hormone
- c) Maintains the pregnancy in early 4 months
- d) Hemochorial in type
- e) Permanent endocrine gland

15. Inguinal canal

- a) Is longer in the newborn than the adult
- b) Has its posterior wall formed medially by peritoneum
- c) Has its floor formed by the deep fascia of the thigh
- d) Extends between a defect in the transversalis fascia and a defect in the external oblique muscle
- e) Has an anterior wall comprising the external oblique aponeurosis and the internal pblique muscle

16. Infamous conduct

- a) Political involvement
- b) Issuing false certificate
- c) Unlawful abortion
- d) Drug addiction
- e) Relation with drug manufactures

17. Area of distribution of left coronary artery

- a) Greater part of the left ventricle, except the area adjoining the posterior interventricular groove
- b) A small part of the right ventricle adjoining the anterior interventricular groove
- c) Posterior part of the interventricular septum
- d) Whole pf the conducting system of the heart
- e) Left atrium

18. Thoracic trachea

- a) Has complete fibrocartilaginous rings within its wall
- b) Is related anteriorly to the thyroid gland
- c) Is closely related to the azygos vein
- d) Bifurcates at the level of the sternal angle
- e) Ends at the level of the sternal angle

19. Advantage of standard deviation

- a) Widely used
- b) Used to calculate sample size
- c) Used in hypothesis testing
- d) Good for skewed data
- e) Sensitive to outliers

20.Regarding jejunum

- a) Walls-Thinner and less vascular
- b) Lumen-Wider
- c) Windows-Absent
- d) Fat-More abundant
- e) Peyer's patches-Absent

21. Areas of the liver not covered by peritoneum

- a) Triangular bare area
- b) Groove for the abdominal aorta
- c) Fossa for the gallbladder
- d) Area of attachment of greater omentum
- e) The fissure for attachment of ligamentumvenosum

22.Median nerve

- a) Lies anterior to the biceps
- b) Arise in the neck from the brachial plexus
- c) Lies lateral to the axillary artery
- d) Crosses the brachial artery
- e) Has no muscular branches in the arm

23. Relations of 1st part of duodenum

- a) Distal 2.5cm is retroperitoneal
- b) Quadrate lobe of liver lies anteriorly
- c) Bile duct and portal vein lie posteriorly
- d) Epiploic foramen lies inferiorly
- e) Head and neck of pancreas lies superiorly

24.Observational study

- a) Based on naturally occurring events
- b) Researcher intervenes to change the course of events
- c) Less ethical constrain
- d) Less chance of bias
- e) Always longitudinal

25.Carotid sheath

- a) Encloses the external carotid artery
- b) Is attached superiorly to the base of skull
- c) Fuses with the pericardium inferiorly
- d) Lies deep to the prevertebral fascia
- e) Encloses the jugular vein and vagus nerve

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

26. All are the features of internal capsule except

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

27. Incorrect statement regarding changes at birth-

- a) Umbilical veins forms ligamenntumteres
- b) Ductus venosus forms ligamentumvenosum
- c) Foramen ovale closes
- d) Ductus arteriosus forms ligamentumarteriosum
- e) Umbilical artery form median umbilical ligaments

28. Regarding parotid gland, which one is true-

- a) Is related posteriorly to the sternocleidomastoid muscle
- b) Is separated from the submandibular gland by the sphenomandibular ligaments
- c) Is related anteriorly to the lateral pterygoid muscle
- d) Has external carotid artery running superficial to the facial nerve within its substance
- e) Receives secretomotorfibres from the facial nerve

29. Free nerve endings are located in following sites, Except

- a) Epidermis
- b) Gut
- c) Joint capsules
- d) Tendons
- e) Ligaments

30. Incorrectly matched feature of lower motor neuron Lesions

- a) Flaccid paralysis
- b) Muscle atrophy-Absent
- c) Muscle lose reflexes
- d) Muscular fasciculation-Present
- e) Muscular contraction occurs

31. Functions of the basement membrane include which of the following

- a) Contractility
- b) Molecular filtering
- c) Active ion transport
- d) Excitability
- e) Modification of secreted proteins

32.In the eyelid

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

33. Primitive streak appears at the beginning of the following weeks

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth
- e) Fifth

34. Smell is related to

- a) Lateral geniculate body
- b) Medial geniculate body
- c) Nucleus solitaries
- d) Olfactory bulb
- e) Insula

35. Structure passing through the oesophageal opening of diaphragm

- a) Gastric nerve
- b) Thoracic duct
- c) Azygos vein
- d) Right phrenic nerve
- e) Lymphatics of liver

36. Which one is incorrectly matched

- a) Monocyte located in blood
- b) Kupffer cell located in liver
- c) Microglial cell located in CNS
- d) Dendritic cell located in skin
- e) Osteoclast located in bone

37. Sex determination occurs at the time of

- a) Ovulation
- b) Fertilization
- c) Implantation
- d) Cleavage
- e) Morula formation

38.Following symptoms and signs are characteristic of cerebellar dysfunction, except-

- a) Hypertonia
- b) Ataxia
- c) Dysdiadochokinesia
- d) Nystegmus
- e) Dysarthria

39. Which one is incorrect root value

- a) Axillary nerve C5,6
- b) Ulnar nerve C7,8,T1
- c) Median nerve C5,6,7,8,T1
- d) Radial nerve C5,6
- e) Musculocutaneous nerve C5,6,7

40. Regarding visceral pleura

- a) Development-Somatopleuric mesoderm
- b) Sensitivity-Sensitive to pain
- c) Blood Supply-Intercostal vessels
- d) Lymph Drainage-Intercostal LN
- e) Nerve Supply-Parasympathetic from vagus nerve

41. Regarding monozygotic twins the following statement is incorrect

- a) Similar genetic constitutions
- b) Same blood group
- c) Implant combined
- d) Different sex
- e) Same external appearance

42. Internal anal sphincter

- a) Voluntary in nature
- b) Made by striated muscle
- c) Surrounds the entire length of anal canal
- d) Surrounds upper three-fourth of the anal canal
- e) Supplied by pudendal nerve

43. The following statement concern the basal ganglia

- a) The caudate nucleus is not attached to the lentiform nucleus
- b) The corpus striatum is concerned with muscular movement
- c) The lentiform nucleus is related medially to the external capsule
- d) The lentiform nucleus is oval shaped, as seen in horizontal section
- e) The amygdaloid nucleus does not form one of the basal ganglia

44. The left phrenic nerve

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

45.Thymus

- a) Is derived from thyroid tissue
- b) Is derived from the 4th pair of pharyngeal pouches
- c) Is a glandular structure which normally atrophies shortly after birth
- d) Lies posterior to the trachea
- e) Contains large numbers of lymphocytes

46. Parkinson Disease include following sign and symptoms, except-

- a) Resting tremor
- b) Cogwheel rigidity
- c) Bradykinesis
- d) Postural disturbance
- e) Loss of muscle power

47. The chromosomal constituent of a sperm

- a) 44+XY
- b) 44+XX
- c) 44+YY
- d) 22+XY
- e) 22+Y

48. Contents of Ischiorectal fossa does not include

- a) Ischiorectal pad of fat
- b) Internal pudendal vessels and pudendal nerve
- c) Inferior rectal vessels and nerve
- d) Perineal branch of 4th sacral nerve
- e) Perforating branch of 4th sacral nerve

49. G cells secrete

- a) Somatostatin
- b) Serotonin
- c) Gastrin
- d) Secretin
- e) CCK

50.Following structures pass through the lesser sciatic foramen, except-

- a) Tendon of the obturator internus
- b) Pudendal nerve
- c) Internal pudendal vessels
- d) Sciatic nerve
- e) Nerve to obturator internus

Paediatric-Mock-II, Paper-I

1. TTTFF

Explanation:

a+b) Muscles of mastication

d+e) Muscles derived from 2nd/Pharyngeal Arch

2. TFTFT

Explanation:

b+d) Sites of ectopic testes

3. TTTFF [Ref: BD 7th/Volume-1/P-249/Table 16.1]

4. FTTTT

5. FFTTT

Explanation:

a+b) Functions of Ependymal cell

[Ref: Junqueir 15th/P-172/Figure 9-9]

6. TTF (Derivative of lateral plate mesoderm)TT

[Ref:Langman 13th/P-77]

7. TTF (Vimetin in Mesenchymal cells)

TF(Lamins in Nuclei ofall cells)

[Ref:Junqueira 15th/P-47/Table2-5]

8. TTF (Highly vascular)F(Found mainly in fetuses and

newborns)F(Produce heat)

[Ref:Junqueira 15th/P-126/127]

9. TTTF(Shedding)T [Ref:Langman 13th/P-31]

10. TTF (Posterior dislocation) TT

[Ref:BD 7th/Volume-2/P- 158]

11. FTFTT (Explanation:

a+c) Intracartilaginous ossification

[Ref:Junqueira 15th/P-149]

12. F (3rd part)TF(Inferior venacava) TT

[Ref: BD 7th/Volume-2/P-259]

13. FFTTF

Explanation:

a+b+e) Secondary lymphoid organs

[Ref:Junqueira 15th/P-268/Figure-14-1]

14. TTFTF

Explanation:

c) Maintains the pregnancy through the whole

period

of gestation except the first 4 months

e) Temporary endocrine gland

15. FF (Medially by the conjoint tendon)F(Inguinal

ligament)TT [Ref: Lumley 3rd/P-44/Q-67]

16. FTTTT

17. TTF (Anterior part)F(A part of the branch of the AV

bundle) T [Ref: BD 7th/Volume-1/P-280]

18. F(Incomplete) F(Thymus in child and thymic

remnantsin adult)TTT [Ref: Lumley 3rd/P-57/Q-58]

19. TTTF (Not good for skewed data) F(Disadvantage)

[Ref:ABC 3rd/P-176]

20. F(Thicker and more vascular)TF(Present)F(Less abundant)T[Ref:BD 7th/Volume-2/P-291/Table

20.1]

21. TF(Inferior venacava) T (Lesser omentum)T

[Ref:BD 7th/Volume-2/P-334]

22. F(Lies medial to biceps)FTTT

[Ref:Lumley 3rd/P-104/Q-159]

23. TTTF (Superiorly) F (Inferiorly)

[Ref: BD 7th/Volume-2/P-286]

24.TF(Researcher observe & measure only)TF(More

chance of bias)F(Longitudinal or Cross sectional)

[Ref:ABC 3rd/P-71]

25. F(Common and internal carotid arteries)TTF(Lies

anterior to the prevertebral fascia) T

[Ref:Lumley 3rd/P-220/Q-349]

26. E (Anterior limb) [Ref: Lumley 3rd/P-244/Q-389]

27. E (Medial umbilical ligaments)

[Ref: BD 7th/Volume-1/P-286]

28. A [Ref: Lumley 3rd/P-190/Q-300]

29. D [Ref: Snell 8th/P-84/Table 3-2]

30. B (Muscle atrophy- present) [Ref: Snell 8th/P-166]

31. B[Ref: Junqueira 15th/P-93]

32. A [Ref: Lumley 3rd/P-180/Q-285]

33. C [Ref:Langman 13th/P-58]

34. D [Ref: Snell 8th/P-284]

35. A [Ref: BD 7th/Volume-2/P-363]

36. D [Ref:Junqueira 15th/P-100]

37. B [Ref: Langman 13th/P-42]

38. A [Ref:Snell 8th/P-241,242,243]

39. D (Radial nerve C5,6,7,8,T1)

[Ref:BD 7th/Volume-1/P-58]

40. E [Ref: BD 7th/Volume-1/P-240]

41. D

42. D [Ref: A.K. Datta 9th/P-236]

43. B[Ref:Snell 8th/P-278]

44. D [Ref:Lumley 3rd/P-32/Q-53]

45.E [Ref:Lumley 3rd/P-34/Q-56]

46. E [Ref: Snell 8th/P-317]

47. E

48. E(Perforating branch of 2nd& 3rd sacral nerves)

[Ref:BD 7th/Volume-2/P-384]

49. C [Ref: Junqueira 15th/P-314/Table 15-1]

50. D [Ref:BD 7th/Volume-2/P-78]