

# GENESIS

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## FCPS PART-I MOCK TEST-I

SUBJECT : ENT  
PAPER : II

Exam Date :	Mock-I : 13-12-20/17-12-20/20-12-20
Exam Time :	Mock-II : 25-12-20/26-12-20/27-12-20
Total Number :	2.30.pm-4.00pm
	100

Question 26-50 based on single answer

### 1. Absorption of

- a) Fat is impaired if either bile or pancreatic juice is not available
- b) Undigested protein molecules can occur in the newborn
- c) Laevo-amino acids occurs more rapidly than absorption of the dextro-forms
- d) Iron is at a rate proportional to the body needs
- e) Sodium is at a rate proportional to body needs

### 2. Posterior column damage in the spinal cord may impair

- a) Vibration sense
- b) Pain sensation
- c) The flexor planter response to stimulation of the sole
- d) Touch sensation
- e) The ability to stand steadily with eyes closed

### 3. The olfactory system can detect

- a) 20-40 distinct odours
- b) Differences in odour between isomers of the same substance
- c) The direction from which an odour comes
- d) Small differences in the concentration of the substance responsible for the odour
- e) Odors better in old than young People

### 4. The tympanic membrane

- a) Modifies the frequencies of sound waves impinging on the ear
- b) Stops vibrating almost immediately after the sound stops
- c) Bulge outwards when the pharyngotympanic tube is blocked
- d) Transmit Sound more effectively when the small muscles of middle ear are contracted
- e) Cannot transmit sound waves if it is perforated

### 5. Characteristic features of cerebellar disease include loss of

- a) Muscle tone
- b) Muscle strength
- c) Conscious muscle-joint sense
- d) Ability to make Precise muscle movements
- e) Ability to fix the gaze steadily on an object

### 6. Thirst can be

- a) Produced by a rise in plasma tonicity
- b) Produced by stimulation of certain areas in the hypothalamus
- c) Produced by a fall in blood volume
- d) Associated with decreased secretion of ADH
- e) Relieved by water intake before the water has been absorbed from the gut

### 7. Insulin

- a) Increases peripheral uptake of glucose
- b) Decrease rate of glycolysis
- c) Increases fatty Acid synthesis from glucose
- d) Increases protein synthesis
- e) Increases ketogenesis

### 8. In the middle ear

- a) Destruction of the auditory ossicles abolishes hearing
- b) Paralysis of the auditory muscle makes sounds more faint
- c) Immobilization of the stapes causes greater deafness than removal of the ossicles
- d) Air pressure is normally atmospheric pressure
- e) The round window moves reciprocally with the oval window

### 9. Gastric juice

- a) Is secreted when the vagus nerves are stimulated
- b) Is secreted in vagotomized animals when food is chewed but not swallowed
- c) Inactivates the digestive enzymes secreted with saliva
- d) Does not digest the gastric mucosa because it is protected by a pepsin inactivator
- e) Irritates the oesophageal mucosa if regurgitated from the stomach.

### 10. Increasing the salt concentration applied to a 'salt' taste bud increases

- a) Its sensitivity to salt
- b) The amplitude of its generator potentials
- c) The amplitude of the action potentials generated
- d) Impulse traffic to the thalamus
- e) Impulse traffic up the ascending reticular formation

### 11. Anaerobic glycolysis is a valuable source of energy for

- a) Cardiac muscle
- b) Skeletal muscle during exercise
- c) RBC
- d) Smooth muscle
- e) Leucocytes

### 12. Hepatotoxic anti-tubercular drugs are

- a) Pyrazinamide
- b) Streptomycin
- c) Isoniazid
- d) Ethambutol
- e) Rifampicin

### 13. Antibiotics act by inhibiting cell wall synthesis are

- a) Gentamycin
- b) Vancomycin
- c) Meropenam
- d) Streptomycin
- e) Cefixime

**14. NADPH is required for**

- a) ATP production
- b) Oxidation of glutathion
- c) Drug metabolism
- d) Generation of superoxide in phagocytes
- e) Fatty acid synthesis

**15. Vitamins acting as co-enzymes in different biochemical reactions**

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin A
- d) Riboflavine
- e) Cyanocobalamine

**16. Vitamin A deficiency causes metaplastic change in following organs**

- a) Ocular epithelium
- b) Upper respiratory tract
- c) Urinary tract
- d) Gastrointestinal tract
- e) Salivary gland

**17. At a high altitude where atmospheric pressure is halved, there is an increase in**

- a) Pulmonary ventilation
- b) Alveolar H<sub>2</sub>O vapour pressure
- c) Arterial Po<sub>2</sub>
- d) Arterial P<sup>H</sup>
- e) Cerebral blood flow

**18. The velocity of blood flow**

- a) In capillaries is low because they offer high resistance to flow
- b) In veins is greater than in venules
- c) Can fall to zero in the ascending aorta during diastole
- d) Is greater towards the centre of large blood vessels than at the periphery
- e) In the circulation falls as the haematocrit falls

**19. Vitamin C is required for the synthesis of**

- a) Hydroxyproline
- b) Hydroxylysine
- c) Nor epinephrine
- d) Coagulation factors
- e) Throxine

**20. Rate limiting enzymes for TCA cycle are**

- a) Citrate synthase
- b) Succinate dehydrogenase
- c) Malate dehydrogenase
- d) A-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
- e) Isocitrate dehydrogenase

**21. Swallowing is a reflex which**

- a) Has its reflex centres in the cervical segments of the spinal cord
- b) Includes inhibition of respiration
- c) Is initiated by a voluntary act
- d) Is dependent on intrinsic nerve networks in the esophagus
- e) Is more effective when the person is standing rather than when lying down

**22. A fall in plasma sodium concentration**

- a) May result from excessive production of ADH
- b) Decrease intracellular fluid volume
- c) May occur in people engaged in hard physical work in humid Tropical climate
- d) Reduces plasma osmolality
- e) Is likely to cause thirst

**23. A shift of the oxygen dissociation curve of blood to the right**

- a) Occurs in the pulmonary capillaries
- b) Occurs if blood temperature rises
- c) Favours oxygen delivery to the tissue
- d) Favours oxygen uptake from the lungs by alveolar capillary blood
- e) Increase the P<sub>50</sub>(the PO<sub>2</sub> value giving 50 per cent blood oxygen saturation)

**24. Hydrostatic pressure in renal glomerular capillaries**

- a) Is lower than pressure in efferent arterioles
- b) Rises when afferent arterioles constrict
- c) Is higher than in most capillaries at heart level
- d) Falls by 10 percent when arterial pressure falls by 10 percent
- e) Falls along the length of the capillary

**25. Metabolic fuel for neuron are**

- a) Glucose
- b) Acetoacetate
- c) B-hydroxy butyrate
- d) Acetone
- e) Fatty acid

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

**26.Total peripheral resistance -**

- a) Exerted by arteriole and post capillary sphincter
- b) Decreased by increased vasomotor tone
- c) Is decreased during severe exercise
- d) Is not related to viscosity of blood
- e) Is increased by increasing systolic pressure

**27. Colloid particles are separated by except-**

- a) Dialysis
- b) Ultracentrifugation
- c) Chromatography
- d) Electrophoresis
- e) Photometry

**28. In conductive deafness which is false**

- a) A person fails to hear satisfactorily
- b) The Rinne's test is positive
- c) Bone conduction is better than air conduction
- d) Air conduction is better than bone conduction
- e) Patient hear by the diaeased ear with weber test

**29. Regarding auditory area which is not true**

- a) Perception of sound is the function of primary auditory area
- b) Interpretation of sound s is the function of secondary auditory area
- c) Localization of sound is the function of primary auditory area
- d) Brodmann's area 42 is auditory Association cortex
- e) Organ of corti is on top of the basilar membrane

**30. A raised blood pH and bicarbonate level is consistent with**

- a) Metabolic acidosis
- b) Partly compensated respiratory alkalosis
- c) A reduced  $PCO_2$
- d) Chronic renal failure with a raised  $P_{CO_2}$
- e) A history of persistent vomiting of gastric content

**31. The receptor cells serving taste**

- a) Are confined to the tongue
- b) Are stimulated when chemicals diffuse through the overlying to reach them
- c) Are primary sensory neurones
- d) Are histologically different for the four primary taste modalities
- e) For sweetness are more common at the tip than at the back of the tongue

**32. Regarding intensity of sound**

- a) Shout: 90 dB
- b) In whisper: 60dB
- c) Pain in ear: 120dB
- d) Normal conversation: 30dB
- e) Discomfort of the ear: 130dB

**33. The substance which cause taste sensation at lower most concentration**

- a) Honey
- b) Sodium chloride
- c) Strychnine hydrochloride
- d) Sucrose
- e) Saccharine

**34.Extracellular fluid in adults differ from intracellular fluid in that its**

- a) Volume is greater
- b) Tonicity is lower
- c) Anions are mainly inorganic
- d) Sodium:potassium molar ratio is lower
- e)  $P^H$  is lower

**35. The most suitable antihistamine for a medical student except**

- a) Fexofenadine
- b) Rupatadine
- c) Ebastine
- d) Desloratidine
- e) Chlorphenamine

**36. Local anaesthetic which also produces vasoconstrictor effects on nasal mucosa**

- a) Lignocaine
- b) Procaine
- c) Cocaine
- d) Prilocaine
- e) Xylocaine

**37. Function of middle ear is to**

- a) Act as air cushion to protect inner ear
- b) Modify frequency of sound
- c) Convert mechanical energy to electronical impulse
- d) Increase the force of sound energy
- e) All of above mentioned

**38. Function of oropharynx include all except**

- a) Deglutation
- b) Resonance
- c) Appreciation of taste
- d) Protection to lower air ways
- e) Common pathway of air and food entry

**39. Parathormone**

- a) Secretion is regulated by a pituitary feedback control system
- b) Acts directly on bone to increase bone resorption
- c) Decrease the urinary output of calcium
- d) Decrease phosphate excretion
- e) Promotes directly absorption of calcium from the intestines

**40.The frequency of musical instrument is termed as**

- a) Hertz
- b) Bell
- c) Timbre
- d) Decibel
- e) Ampire

**41. The best remedy for a patient who has nasal crust**

- a) Xylometazoline
- b) Oxymetazoline
- c) Normal saline
- d) Fluticasone
- e) Beclomethasone

**42. A patient of complete anosmia still responds to inhalation of**

- a) Coffee
- b) Ammonia
- c) Vanilla
- d) Garlic
- e) Lemon

**43. Average amount of saliva produced per day is**

- a) 750ml
- b) 1000ml
- c) 1500ml
- d) 2000ml
- e) 2500ml

**44. Coughing**

- a) is Reflexly initiated by irritation of the alveoli
- b) is associated with relaxation of airways smooth muscle
- c) depends on contraction of the diaphragm for expulsion of air
- d) differs from sneezing in that the glottis is initially closed
- e) is still active during anesthesia

**45. Regarding utricle which is not true**

- a) Are gravity receptors
- b) Contain calcified granules
- c) Contain hair cells
- d) Contain perilymph which communicates with that in semicircular canal and cochlea
- e) Can initiate reflex change in muscle tone

**46. Conduction velocity mostly occurs in**

- a) SA node
- b) AV node
- c) Bundle of His
- d) Purkinje fibre
- e) None of the above mentioned

**47. All are vasoconstrictor except**

- a) Endothelin-1
- b) Thromboxane A<sub>2</sub>
- c) Vasopressin
- d) Prostacyclin
- e) Angiotensin-II

**48. Ototoxic drug cause sensorineural hearing loss can be reversed by stopping the drug is**

- a) Gentamicin
- b) Furosemide
- c) Amikacin
- d) neomycin
- e) Prednisolone

**49. Which one is not deficiency feature of calcium**

- a) Psychosis
- b) Tetany
- c) Cataract
- d) Calcification of basal ganglia
- e) Soft tissue calcification

**50. Glucose -6-phosphatase enzyme is found in**

- a) Liver
- b) Kidney
- c) Skeletal muscle
- d) Adipose tissue
- e) Brain

## ENT Mock-1- Paper-2

1. TTTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-218)
2. TFFTT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-316)
3. FTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-350)
4. FTFFF (Ref: Dhingra)
5. TFFTT (Ref: Vision/P-531)
6. TTTFT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-30)
7. TTTTF (Ref: Ganong 25<sup>th</sup>/P-432)
8. FTTT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-375)
9. TTTT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-207)
10. FTFT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-347)
11. FTFT
12. TTTT
13. FTFT
14. FTTT (Ref: ABC/P-166)
15. TFFTT (Ref: ABC 4<sup>th</sup> edition/P-84)
16. FTTF (Ref: ABC/P-503)
17. TFFTT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-152)
18. FTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-87/Last Hour 31)
19. TTTT (Ref: ABC/P-504/505/Last hour Q-7 Nutrition)
20. TFFTT (Ref: ABC)
21. FTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-197)
22. TTTT (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-48)
23. FTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-161,175)
24. FTTF (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-395)
25. TTTT (Ref: Lippinkott/P-326)
26. C (Ref: Guyton 12<sup>th</sup>/P-163)
27. E (Ref: ABC/P-580)
28. D (Ref: Vision/P-580)
29. D (Ref: Vision/P-576)
30. E (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-41)
31. E (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-362)
32. A (Ref: Dhingra/P-21)
33. C (Ref: Synopsis)
34. C
35. E
36. C (Ref: Synopsis)
37. D (Ref: Dhingra/P-16)
38. D (Ref: Dhingra/P-272)
39. B (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-454)
40. C (Ref: Synopsis)
41. C (Ref: Synopsis/Dhingra Atrophic Rhinitis)
42. B (Ref: Synopsis, nasal physiology)
43. C
44. D (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-181)
45. D (Ref: Rodde Book/Q-359)
46. D
47. D (Ref: Ganong 25<sup>th</sup>/P-586)
48. B (Ref: Dhingra/P-36)
49. E
50. A