1. Dorsum of Nose formed by all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Vomer
   b. Lower Lateral Cartilage
   c. Nasal Bones
   d. Septal Cartilage

2. Upper lateral cartilage attached with the nasal bone
   a. Under side of the nasal bone
   b. Postero Superior part of the bone
   c. End to end
   d. Not attached at all

3. Nasal Vestibule lined by the:
   a. Cuboidal epithelium
   b. Columnar epithelium
   c. Skin
   d. Pseudo stratified ciliated columnar epithelium

4. The paranasal sinuses drains into the middle meatus of the nose EXCEPT:
   a. Sphenoid sinus
   b. Middle ethmoid sinus
   c. Maxillary sinus
   d. Posterior sinus

5. Olfactory cleft lies between the:
   a. Middle turbinate & cribriform plate
   b. Superior turbinate & cribriform plate
   c. Superior turbinate & inferior turbinate
   d. Inferior turbinate & cribriform plate
6. True about the nerve supply of the nose:
   a. Sympathetic supply from superior cervical ganglion
   b. Parasympathetic supply via nervus intermedius
   c. Nerve supply is extremely rich
   d. All of the above

7. Type of sphenoid sinus in normal population is usually:
   a. Sellar
   b. Postsellar
   c. Presellar
   d. Maximal Pneumatisation

8. Pain in vertex seen in:
   a. Ethmoid sinusitis
   b. Sphenoid sinusitis
   c. Frontal sinusitis
   d. Maxillary sinusitis

9. Nose develops from:
   a. Second branchial arch
   b. First branchial arch
   c. Third branchial arch
   d. First & second arch

10. Incidence of mucocele is lowest in
    a. Frontal sinus
    b. Sphenoid sinus
    c. Maxillary sinus
    d. Ethmoid sinus
11. Extraction of which tooth commonly leads on to oroantral fistula:
   a. Second pre molar
   b. First molar
   c. First pre-molar
   d. Second molar

12. Sodium chromogycate is helpful in allergic rhinitis because it causes:
   a. Desensitization
   b. Decongestion of nasal mucosa
   c. Most cell stabilization
   d. Vasoconstriction

13. Nasal polyps in a child should arouse the suspicion of:
   a. Celiac disease
   b. Aspirin hypersensitivity
   c. Cystic fibrosis
   d. All the above

14. Aquamous papilloma of the nose arises from
   a. Turbinates
   b. Vestibule
   c. Septum
   d. Any of the above

15. Coincidental malignancy in upper respiratory tract with inverted papilloma is:
   a. 2%
   b. 5%
   c. 4%
   d. 0.1%
16. Best approach for surgical excision of inverted papilloma of nose is:
   a. Caldwell-luc’s approach
   b. External ethmoidectomy
   c. Intranasal approach
   d. Lateral rhinotomy

17. Syphilis of nose usually involves the:
   a. Nasal septum
   b. Ethmoid sinus
   c. Nasal bone
   d. Maxillary sinus

18. Septal perforation may seen in all EXCEPT:
   a. Tuberculosis
   b. Syphilis
   c. Leprosy
   d. Toxoplasmosis

19. Cosmetic rhinoplasty is preferably avoided in:
   a. Nose with thick greasy skin
   b. Ethnic noses
   c. Over forty years of age
   d. All of the above

20. Ideal nasolabial angle in males is:
   a. 80
   b. 100
   c. 110
   d. 90
21. Normal masofrontal angle is:
   a. 105
   b. 135
   c. 190
   d. 125

22. Ideal age for otoplasty in ears is:
   a. 1 year
   b. 5 years
   c. 12 years
   d. 2 years

23. Cribriform plate is a part of:
   a. Ethmoid bone
   b. It is a separate bone
   c. Frontal bone
   d. Vomer

24. Treatment for carcinoma maxillary sinus is:
   a. Radiotherapy
   b. Radiotherapy followed by surgery
   c. Maxillectomy followed by radiotherapy
   d. Chemotherapy only

25. Sphenopalatine foramen lies posterosuperior to:
   a. Bulla ethmoidalis
   b. Middle turbinate
   c. Superior turbinate
   d. Inferior turbinate
26. Sensory supply of nasal cavity mainly from the:
   a. Ophthalmic nerve
   b. Infra orbital nerve
   c. Maxillary nerve
   d. Vidian nerve

27. Radiologically, maxillary sinus is best seen in:
   a. Lateral view
   b. Oblique view
   c. Occipito frontal view
   d. Occipitomental view

28. Commonest intracranial complication of sinusitis is:
   a. Brain abscess
   b. Cavernous sinus thrombosis
   c. Cortical venous thrombosis
   d. Meningitis

29. Reduction rhinoplasty is for:
   a. Hump nose
   b. Narrow nose
   c. Crooked nose
   d. Saddle nose

30. Tripode fracture is seen in:
   a. Zygomatic bone
   b. Temporal bone
   c. Nasal bones
   d. Maxilla
31. Potato nose is seen in:
   a. Malignancy
   b. Sarcoidosis
   c. Rhinophyma
   d. Rhinosporidiosis

32. Lefort II fracture also known as:
   a. Rhomboid fracture
   b. Pyramidal fracture
   c. Cranio-facial dissociation
   d. Molar fracture

33. Cranio-facial dislocation is seen in:
   a. Lefort I fracture
   b. Lefort II fracture
   c. Lefort III fracture
   d. None of the above

34. True about nasopharyngeal angiofibroma:
   a. Benign but locally invasive
   b. Seen only in males around puberty
   c. High vascular tumor
   d. All of the above

35. Commonest malignant neoplasm of the nose and paranasal sinuses is:
   a. Basal cell carcinoma
   b. Squamous cell carcinoma
   c. Adenocarcinoma
   d. Malignant melanoma
36. Commonest site of inverted papilloma of the nose:
   a. Lateral wall of the nose
   b. Nasal septum
   c. Floor of the nose
   d. Roof of the nose

37. Fracture of the skull seen in:
   a. Lefort I fracture
   b. Lefort II fracture
   c. Lefort III fracture
   d. Lefort IV fracture

38. Diagnosis of glandular fever is confirmed by:
   a. Positive monospot test
   b. Raised liver enzyme
   c. Leucocytosis
   d. C-reactive protein

39. Scarlet fever rashes are differentiated by:
   a. These are painful
   b. There are slightly tender
   c. Rashes appear early
   d. Desquamation

40. Waldayer’s ring is:
   a. Lymphatic ring
   b. Venous ring
   c. Arterial ring
   d. Ring of pigmentation
41. Shoberry tongue is seen in:
   a. Erysipelas
   b. Scarlet fever
   c. Monday fever
   d. All of the above

42. In Plummer Vinson syndrome most significant investigation is:
   a. Serum iron
   b. Bone marrow iron
   c. Serum hemoglobin
   d. Serum ferritin

43. Killian Dehiscence leads to:
   a. Oesophageal diverticulae
   b. Pharyngeal pouch
   c. Laryngocele
   d. Plummer-vinson syndrome

44. True about globus syndrome:
   a. Feeling of lump in the throat
   b. Organic lesion present
   c. Relieved by anxiety
   d. Treatment is surgery

45. Difficulty in swallowing fluids than solids seen in:
   a. Achlasia
   b. Oesophageal stricture
   c. Pharyngeal pouch
   d. Carcinoma oesophagus
46. Acute retropharyngeal abscess in infants is dangerous because:
   a. Space is smaller in size
   b. Immune system is poor
   c. Infant’s spine is short and larynx is high
   d. It occurs bilaterally

47. A fascial space is defined as the area:
   a. Bone and fascia
   b. Area bounded by connective tissue
   c. Area around the gland
   d. Between muscle and fascia

48. Retropharyngeal space extends from base of skull to:
   a. Hyoid bone
   b. Bifuraction of trachea
   c. Angle of mandible
   d. Cricoid cartilage

49. All are contents of parapharyngeal space except:
   a. Internal jugular vein
   b. Part of parotid gland
   c. Submandibular gland
   d. Carotid artery

50. Trismus in parapharyngeal abscess due to spasm of the:
   a. Buccinator
   b. Temporalis
   c. Masseter
   d. Medial pterygoid
51. Organism responsible for Ludwig’s angina is:
   a. Haemolyticus streptococcus
   b. Albus streptococcus
   c. Viridans streptococcus
   d. Aureus streptococcus

52. Mainstay of treatment in Ludwig’s angina is treated by:
   a. Supportive treatment
   b. Antibiotics
   c. Incision and drainage
   d. Radiation

53. Commonest malignancy in nasopharynx is:
   a. Squamous cell carcinoma
   b. Lymphoma
   c. Adenocarcinoma
   d. Transitional Cell Carcinoma

54. Treatment of carcinoma nasopharynx is:
   a. Radiotherapy
   b. Cryosurgery
   c. Surgery
   d. Chemotherapy

55. Oropharyngeal cancer mainly:
   a. Carcinosarcoma
   b. Squamous cell carcinoma
   c. Lymphoepithelioma
   d. Columnar cell carcinoma
56. Common site of hypopharyngeal tumour is:
   a. Anterior wall
   b. Posterior wall
   c. Post cricoid areas
   d. Pyriform fossa

57. Incidence of lymph node metastasis in pyriform fossa tumour is:
   a. 50%
   b. 95%
   c. 25%
   d. 75%

58. Radiographic finding of plummer Vinson syndrome is:
   a. Cricoid constriction
   b. Post cricoid web
   c. Enlarged vasculature
   d. Mass in the pyriform fossa

59. Plummer Vinson syndrome is also known as:
   a. Killiam syndrome
   b. Paterson-Brown Kelly syndrome
   c. Brown syndrome
   d. None of the above

60. Type of apthous ulcer seen in population normally:
   a. Minor
   b. Malignant
   c. Major
   d. Recurrent
61. What is inappropriate about granular cell tumour of oral cavity:
   a. Common in upper jaw
   b. Common in males
   c. Common in fourth decade
   d. Arises from skeletal muscle

62. All are common sites of papilloma in oral cavity EXCEPT:
   a. Anterior pillar
   b. Buccal mucosa
   c. Soft palate
   d. Alveolus

63. Treatment of geographical tongue is:
   a. Reassurance
   b. B-complex
   c. Vit. A
   d. Iron

64. “Geographical tongue” is due to:
   a. Folic acid deficiency
   b. Idiopathic
   c. Iron deficiency
   d. Vit C deficiency

65. In “geographical tongue there is hypertrophy of:
   a. Circumvallate papillae
   b. Filiform & fungiform papillae
   c. Fungiform papillae
   d. Filiform papillae
66. Median rhomboid glossitis is due to:
   a. Candida albicans
   b. Folic acid deficiency
   c. Herpes virus
   d. Iron deficiency

67. All are types of ranula EXCEPT:
   a. Plunging
   b. Dermoid
   c. Simple
   d. Cavernous

68. Carcinoma soft palate is treated by:
   a. Radiotherapy
   b. Cryosurgery
   c. Surgery
   d. Chemotherapy

69. True about nerve supply of pyriform fossa:
   a. Secretomotor fibres go to chorda tympani
   b. Devoid of any nerve
   c. Poor sensory supply
   d. It has rich nerve supply

70. Malignant pleomorphic adenoma is commonest in:
   a. Minor salivary glands
   b. Parotid gland
   c. Submandibular gland
   d. Sublingual gland
71. Most common malignant salivary gland tumour in children is:
   a. Muco-epidermoid tumour
   b. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
   c. Adenocarcinoma
   d. Squamous cell carcinoma

72. Parotid gland tumour associated with pain is:
   a. Pleomorphic adenoma
   b. Warthin’s tumour
   c. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
   d. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma

73. Most common site of mucoepidermoid tumour is:
   a. Submandibular gland
   b. Minor salivary glands
   c. Sublingual gland
   d. Parotid gland

74. Accepted surgery for a benign parotid tumour is:
   a. Total parotidectomy
   b. Superficial parotidectomy + neck dissection
   c. Superficial parotidectomy
   d. Enucleation

75. Cystic swelling in a parotid gland is usually caused by:
   a. Muco-epidermoid tumour
   b. Pleomorphic adenoma
   c. Warthin’s tumour
   d. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
76. In a parotid tumour malignancy may be suspected with:
   a. Facial palsy
   b. Pain
   c. Skin involvement
   d. All of the above

77. In Sjogren’s syndrome biopsy taken from:
   a. Palatal glands
   b. Monir sublabial gland
   c. Submandibular
   d. Lacrimal glands

78. Wide excision of the nerves is indicated in:
   a. Adenoid cystic carcinoma
   b. Adenocarcinoma
   c. Squamous cell carcinoma
   d. Acinic cell tumour

79. Frey’s syndrome occurs:
   a. Sialectasis
   b. After parotidectomy
   c. Warthin’s tumour
   d. In pleomorphic adenoma

80. Not true about pre-epiglottic space:
   a. To be removed in laryngectomy
   b. Site for tuberculosis
   c. Cancer spreads in it easily
   d. It contains fat
81. Not true about epiglottis:
   a. It is elastic cartilage
   b. Forms the boundary of pre epiglottic space
   c. Contains some glands also
   d. It ossifies in old age

82. Abducters of vocal cords:
   a. Cricothyroid
   b. Thyroarytenoid
   c. Posterior cricoarytenoid
   d. Lateral cricoarytenoid

83. Unpaired laryngeal muscles:
   a. Vocalis
   b. Interarytenoid
   c. Lateral cricoarytenoid
   d. Posterior cricoarytenoid

84. All muscles of larynx are supplied by recurrent laryngeal nerve, except:
   a. Oblique arytenoids
   b. Thyroarytenoid
   c. Cricothyroid
   d. Vocalis

85. Commonest benign tumour of salivary glands:
   a. Orcocytoma
   b. Manomorphic adenoma
   c. Pleomorphic adenoma
   d. None of the above
86. Delphian lymph node lies on:
   a. Cricoid cartilage
   b. Cricothyroid membrane
   c. Thyroid cartilage
   d. Epiglottis

87. All are main functions of larynx EXCEPT:
   a. To control the air flow
   b. Phonation
   c. Generation of speech
   d. To protect the lungs

88. Microlaryngoscopy is usually done with an objective lens with focal length of:
   a. 200 mm
   b. 400 mm
   c. 100 mm
   d. 300 mm

89. Vocal nodules present usually seen at:
   a. Anterior 2/3 & posterior 1/3 junction
   b. Middle of the cord
   c. At the junction of anterior 1/3 & posterior 2/3 of the cord
   d. Posterior 1/3 of the cord

90. Most appropriate about spastic dysphonia:
   a. Seen in children
   b. Macrolaryngeal surgery cures the disease
   c. It is stress related
   d. Hereditary
91. Diplophonia usually seen in:
   a. Vocal polyps
   b. Dysphonia plica ventricularis
   c. Contact ulcer
   d. Papilloma of larynx

92. Length of vocal cord in adult males:
   a. 3.5 cm
   b. 2.5 cm
   c. 1 cm
   d. 2 cm

93. Treatment of choice in early glottic cancer is:
   a. Chemotherapy
   b. Radiotherapy
   c. Toral laryngectomy
   d. Surgery followed by radiotherapy

94. Origin of laryngocele from:
   a. Vocal folds
   b. Ventricular folds
   c. Ventricle
   d. All of the above

95. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy is:
   a. aortic aneurysm
   b. Mitral stenosis surgery
   c. Surgery of patent ductus arteriosus
   d. Subclavian artery aneurysm
96. Right recurrent laryngeal paralysis due to all EXCEPT:
   a. Carcinoma of apex of lung
   b. Aortic aneurism
   c. Thyroid surgery
   d. Carcinoma of oesophagus

97. Dead space is reduced in tracheotomy:
   a. 15%
   b. 30 - 50%
   c. 10%
   d. 20%

98. Tracheal rings incised in tracheostomy are:
   a. Third & fourth
   b. Fifth & sixth
   c. Second & third
   d. First & second rings

99. Carotid body tumour is confirmed by:
   a. Ultrasound
   b. Tomography
   c. CT scan
   d. Angiography

100. Commonest occult primary site is:
   a. Tonsil
   b. Pyriform fossa
   c. Nasopharynx
   d. Base of tongue
101. Occult nodes are maximum in:
   a. Pyroform fossa tumours
   b. Base of tongue malignancy
   c. Supraglottic tumours
   d. Glottic tumours

102. Regurgitation of undigested good after a long time of swallowing is seen in:
   a. Plummer Vinson syndrome
   b. Pharyngeal pouch
   c. Peptic ulcer
   d. Cardiac achlasia

103. Malignant changes occur in leukoplakia with:
   a. Hyperkeratosis
   b. Dyskeratosis
   c. Dysplasia
   d. Simple keratosis

104. The best method to secure a tracheostomy tube is:
   a. Tape
   b. Bandage
   c. Suturing
   d. All of the above

105. Nasopharynx extends from base of skull to:
   a. Base of tongue
   b. Styloid process
   c. Level of hard palate
   d. Cricoid cartilage
106. Hyoid bone gives stability to hypopharynx through:
   a. Superior constrictor
   b. Middle constrictor
   c. Inferior constrictor
   d. All the constrictor

107. Chief artery of tonsil comes from:
   a. Ascending pharyngeal artery
   b. Facial artery
   c. Palatine artery
   d. Dorsal lingual artery

108. Palatine tonsils lie in:
   a. Hard palate
   b. Eustachian tube
   c. Facial pillars
   d. Soft palate

109. Common symptom of laryngitis is:
   a. Pain
   b. Dysphonia
   c. Burning sensation
   d. Foreign body sensation

110. Ludwig’s angina is infection of:
   a. Submental space
   b. Parapharyngeal space
   c. Retropharyngeal space
   d. Submandible space
111. Tuberculosis of the larynx affect the:
   a. Anterior part of the larynx
   b. Posterior part of the larynx
   c. Entire larynx
   d. None of the above

112. Tonsillar bed formed by all EXCEPT:
   a. Buccopharyngeal membrane
   b. Superior constrictor muscle
   c. Pharyngobasilar fasia
   d. Inferior constrictor muscles

113. Most common malignancy of the tongue:
   a. Metastatic
   b. Malignant melanoma
   c. Basal cell carcinoma
   d. Squamous cell carcinoma

114. Most common site of salivary calculi:
   a. Submandibular gland
   b. Lingual gland
   c. Parotid gland
   d. Minor salivary glands

115. Paul-Bunnel test is for:
   a. Leukemia
   b. Diphtheria
   c. Glandular fever
   d. All of the above
116. Peritonsillar abscess most commonly occurs around which part of the tonsil:
   a. Anterosuperior
   b. Lateral
   c. Anteroinferior
   d. Posterosuperior

117. Normal length of the styloid process is:
   a. 1.5 cm
   b. 2.5 cm
   c. 3.5 cm
   d. 4 cm

118. Which of the laryngeal cartilage does not ossify:
   a. Epiglottis
   b. Cuneiform cartilage
   c. Corniculate cartilage
   d. All of the above

119. Lining epithelium of vocal cords:
   a. Stratified squamous epithelium
   b. Simple squamous epithelium
   c. Transitional epithelium
   d. Cuboidal epithelium

120. Inspiratory strider seen in obstruction of:
   a. Larynx
   b. Trachea
   c. Bronchus
   d. Bronchiole
121. Most common histological type of laryngeal malignancy:
   a. Adenocarcinoma
   b. Transitional cell carcinoma
   c. Squamous cell carcinoma
   d. None of the above

122. Angioneurotic edema is:
   a. Type I reaction
   b. Type II reaction
   c. Type III reaction
   d. Type IV reaction

123. Most common type of oesophageal malignancy:
   a. Adenocarcinoma
   b. Squamous cell carcinoma
   c. Transitional cell carcinoma
   d. None of the above

124. Occult nodes commonly seen in malignancy of:
   a. Nasopharynx
   b. Larynx
   c. Oesophagus
   d. Lungs

125. Commonest type of malignancy of auricle and external auditory:
   a. Adenocarcinoma
   b. Squamous cell carcinoma
   c. Malignant melanoma
   d. Transitional cell carcinoma
126. The cartilage of pinna made up of:
   a. Hyaline cartilage
   b. Fibrous cartilage
   c. Elastic cartilage
   d. Mixed cartilage

127. External auditory meatus is cartilaginous in its:
   a. Outer one third
   b. Outer two third
   c. Outer one forth
   d. Outer half

128. Boils of external auditory canal are very painful due to:
   a. Associated perichondritis
   b. Close attachment of skin
   c. It is extremely rich in sensory supply
   d. Presence of cerumenous glands

129. Depth of the middle ear is the least in:
   a. Mesotympanum
   b. It is equal
   c. Epitympanum
   d. Hypotympanum

130. The vascular structure lie below the floor of middle ear is:
   a. Internal jugular vein
   b. Internal carotid artery
   c. Jugular bulb
   d. Emissary vein
131. Processus cochleariform contains:
   a. Stapedius tendon
   b. Apex of cochlear
   c. Tensor tympani tendon
   d. Semi circular canal

132. Secondary tympanic membrane is:
   a. Covers the oval window
   b. There is no such entity
   c. Covers the round window
   d. False tympanic membrane

133. Promontary is performed by:
   a. Medial semicircular canal
   b. Lateral semicircular canal
   c. Basal turn of cochlea
   d. Superior semicircular canal

134. Fallopian canal is:
   a. Internal auditory meatus
   b. Facial nerve canal
   c. External auditory canal
   d. Eustachian tube

135. Stapedious is inserted to:
   a. Neck of stapes
   b. Foot plate of stapes
   c. Head of stapes
   d. Crura of stapes
136. Eustachian tube length is:
   a. 48 mm
   b. 40 mm
   c. 24 mm
   d. 36 mm

137. Swallowing movements opens the Eustachian tube through:
   a. Levator palati
   b. Tensor palati
   c. Tensor tympani muscle
   d. Palatoglossus

138. Cartilagenous part of Eustachian tube is:
   a. Outer half
   b. Medial two third
   c. Outer two third
   d. Middle third

139. The fluid near to consistency of CSF:
   a. Cortilymph
   b. Perilymph
   c. Endolymph
   d. Prilymph & endolymph

140. Reissener’s membrane is between the:
   a. Scala media and scala tympani
   b. Scala vestibule and scala tympani
   c. Scala media and scala vestibuli
   d. Cochlea and vestibule
141. Tympani membrane functions best when the middle ear pressure is:
   a. slightly higher than external ear
   b. equal to external ear pressure
   c. slightly lower than external ear
   d. None of the above is correct

142. Pain in the ear may be due to diseases of all parts of ear EXCEPT:
   a. External auditory canal
   b. Middle ear
   c. Cochlea
   d. Auricle

143. Most common symptom of ear disease is:
   a. Pain
   b. Tinnitus
   c. Discharge
   d. Deafness

144. Semicircular canal stimulated by:
   a. Linear movement
   b. Gravity
   c. Angular movement
   d. Vigorous exercise

145. Perforation of tympanic membrane with ragged edges is seen in:
   a. Chronic otitis media
   b. Bass trauma
   c. T.M. trauma
   d. Myringotomy
146. Pain and tenderness in the region of tragus are usually caused by:
   a. Furuncle
   b. Mastoiditis
   c. Wax
   d. Temporomandibular joint dysfunction

147. Lining of the eustachian tube is:
   a. Cuboid epithelium
   b. Transitional epithelium
   c. Squamous epithelium
   d. Ciliated columnar epithelium

148. Preferred frequency of tuning fork for hearing test is:
   a. 512
   b. 204
   c. 256
   d. 102

149. The Rinne test will be negative in conductive deafness of:
   a. 5-10 db
   b. 0 - 5 db
   c. 10 - 15 db
   d. more than 15 db

150. Absolute bone conduction measures:
   a. Middle ear function
   b. External ear function
   c. Inner ear function
   d. Middle and inner ear function
151. Absolute bone conduction is reduced in:
   a. Perceptive deafness
   b. Conductive deafness
   c. Psychogenic deafness
   d. Malignant otitis media

152. Pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube is at:
   a. Posterior end of superior turbonate
   b. Posterior end of middle turbonate
   c. Posterior end of inferior turbonate
   d. Below the inferior turbonate

153. Weber’s test is lateralized when the hearing loss is:
   a. 7 db
   b. 5 db
   c. more than 15 db
   d. more than 10 db

154. Masking is applied in better ear if the difference in threshold of two years is:
   a. 20 - 30 db
   b. 30 - 40 db
   c. 40 db or more
   d. more than 20 db

155. False about speech audiometry:
   a. It predicts the usefulness of hearing aids
   b. It predicts the benefits of operations
   c. It is very useful in functional deafness
   d. It is a valuable method to access actual disability
156. Impedance audiometry is useful in:
   a. Ossicular discontinuity
   b. Eustachian tube obstruction
   c. Sercretory otitis media
   d. All of the above

157. Recruitment denotes lesions of:
   a. Cochlea
   b. Central connections
   c. Middle ear
   d. Cochlea nerve

158. All are true about acoustic reflexes EXCEPT:
   a. It can help in localizing the facial nerve lesions
   b. It is useful in malingers
   c. It is very useful in Meniere’s disease
   d. Tensor tympani contraction can be tested by stimulating cornea with cold air

159. Most effective test in functional hearing loss is:
   a. Stenger’s test
   b. Lombard’s test
   c. Evoked response audimetry
   d. Delayed speech feedback

160. Fatiguable nystagmus is seen in:
   a. Vestibular type
   b. Ocular type
   c. Central type
   d. Cochlear type
161. In caloric test, the interval between two irrigation is:
   a. 10 seconds
   b. 40 seconds
   c. 5 seconds
   d. 2 seconds

162. Caloric test is carried out in supine position with head raised about:
   a. 20°
   b. 40°
   c. 10°
   d. 30°

163. Perichondritis of the auricle usually caused by:
   a. Streptococcus
   b. Staphylococcus
   c. E. Coli
   d. Pseudomonas

164. Ceruminous glands are present in external auditory canal in:
   a. Outer third
   b. Entire canal
   c. Outer half
   d. Outer two third

165. Most common benign tumour of external auditory meatus:
   a. Osteoma
   b. Adenoma
   c. Papilloma
   d. Ceruminoma
166. Primary cause of osteoma of external auditory canal is:
   a. Otitis external
   b. Swimming in cold water
   c. Trauma
   d. Long standing otitis media

167. Commonest organism responsible for otitis externa in tropics is:
   a. Streptococcus
   b. H. influenza
   c. Staphylococcus
   d. Pseudomonas

168. Abnormally patent Eustachian tube may be seen in all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Marked weight loss
   b. Adenoid enlargement
   c. Debilitating diseases in old age
   d. Congenital

169. Unilateral secretory otitis media in an adult may seen in:
   a. Grandular fever
   b. Parapharyngeal tumour
   c. Aids
   d. Carcinoma nasopharynx

170. Commonest bacterial isolate in acute suppurative otitis media is:
   a. Pneumococcus
   b. H. influenza
   c. E. Coli
   d. Staphylococcus
171. Chief complaint in chronic middle ear effusion in adult is:
   a. Pain in ear
   b. Blocked feeling in ear
   c. Tinnitus
   d. Deafness

172. All points towards chronic middle ear effusion EXCEPT:
   a. Reduced mobility of drum
   b. Flat tympanogram
   c. Conductive deafness
   d. Red tympanic membrane

173. Cholesteatoma commonly erodes all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. Fallopian canal
   b. Cochlea
   c. Incus
   d. Lateral semicircular

174. Characteristic discharge in attico-antral disease is:
   a. Purulent discharge
   b. Mostly stained discharge
   c. Mucopurulent discharge
   d. Mucoid discharge

175. Commonest material used in myringoplasty is:
   a. Perichondrium
   b. Cartilage
   c. Temporalis fascia
   d. Dura matter
176. Symptomless multiple osteomas of external auditory meatus:
   a. Should be excised
   b. No treatment
   c. Radiation
   d. Chemotherapy

177. Mastoid cell always present in infants is:
   a. Facial cells
   b. Mastoid antrum
   c. Perisinus cell
   d. Labyrinthine cells

178. Sudden disappearance of symptoms in Gradenigo syndrome indicates:
   a. Improper antibiotics
   b. Psychogenic cause
   c. Intracranial
   d. Complete cure of disease

179. Gradenigo syndrome consist all EXCEPT:
   a. Pain and headache
   b. Diplopia
   c. Ear discharge
   d. Fascial plasty

180. Evening rise of temperature with rigors after mastoid surgery occurs in:
   a. Tubercular otitis media
   b. Lateral sinus thrombosis
   c. Meningitis
   d. Extradural abscess
181. Tobey Ayer test is positive in:
   a. Otitic hydrocephalus
   b. Petrositis
   c. Lateral sinus thrombosis
   d. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

182. Griesinger sign seen in:
   a. Bezold’s abscess
   b. Lateral sinus thrombosis
   c. Acute mastoiditis
   d. Citelli’s abscess

183. Voice in otosclerosis:
   a. High, well modulated voice
   b. Loud, harsh speech
   c. Low, well modulated voice
   d. Medium, harsh speech

184. Tympanic membrane in chronic non-active otosclerosis in most cases:
   a. Slightly congested
   b. Pink
   c. Yellow
   d. Normal

185. Main symptom of otosclerosis are:
   a. Deafness and vertigo
   b. Deafness and heaviness of ear
   c. Tinnitus and vertigo
   d. Deafness and tinnitus
186. Family history is positive in otosclerosis is about:
   a. 20%  
   b. 50%  
   c. 10%  
   d. 30%

187. Manifestation of otosclerosis is usually at the age of:
   a. 15 - 20 years
   b. 20 - 35 years
   c. 10 - 25 years
   d. never before 30 years

188. Most commonly affected area in otosclerosis is:
   a. Post fenestram
   b. Ante fenestram
   c. Annular alignment
   d. Foot plate of stapes

189. Hearing aid gives best results in:
   a. Sensory deafness
   b. Mixed deafness
   c. Neural deafness
   d. Conductive deafness

190. Conchlear implant is useful in:
   a. Mixed deafness
   b. Sensorineural deafness
   c. Total deafness
   d. Unilateral sensorineural deafness
191. Feedback in hearing aid is more common in a:
   a. Ear level hearing aid
   b. Body worm hearing aid
   c. Low tone hearing aid
   d. All of the above

192. Acute middle ear effusion is a variety of:
   a. CSOM
   b. Mastoiditis
   c. Catarrhal otitis media
   d. None of the above

193. After acute unilateral labyrinthine failure the normal functions usually come in:
   a. 1 day
   b. 6 months
   c. 2 weeks
   d. 6 weeks

194. Treatment of acute suppurative otitis media:
   a. Local antibiotics
   b. Systemic antibiotics
   c. Both of the above
   d. Local antibiotics and steroids

195. Deafness in Meniere’s disease is:
   a. Conductive
   b. Fluctuating sensorineural
   c. Mixed
   d. Unilateral conductive deafness
196. Meniere’s disease bilateral in:
   a. 40%
   b. 80%
   c. 10%
   d. 90%

197. Lermoyez syndrome is variant of:
   a. Presbyacusis
   b. Meniere’s disease
   c. Vestibular neuronitis
   d. Otosclerosis

198. Acoustic neuroma arise usually from:
   a. Inferior vestibular nerve
   b. Cochlear nerve
   c. Nervous intermedius
   d. Superior vestibular nerve

199. In cerebellopontine angle tumours, acoustic neuroma comprise of:
   a. 60%
   b. 80%
   c. 51%
   d. 10%

200. Hardest bone is:
   a. Squamous part
   b. Bony labyrinth
   c. Tympanic part
   d. Petrous part
201. Common fracture of temporal bone is:
   a. Longitudinal
   b. Oblique
   c. Mixed
   d. Transverse

202. Type of deafness in longitudinal fracture of temporal bone is:
   a. Sensorineural deafness
   b. Central deafness
   c. Conductive deafness
   d. Mixed deafness

203. Barotrauma occurs if the pressure difference between nasopharynx and middle ear is above:
   a. 60 mm of Hg
   b. 120 mm of Hg
   c. 90 mm of Hg
   d. 30 mm of Hg

204. All are true about transverse fracture of temporal bone EXCEPT:
   a. Facial nerve commonly involved
   b. Sensorineural deafness
   c. Conductive deafness
   d. These fractures are less common

205. Noise trauma first of all involves the frequency range of:
   a. 1 - 3 K Hz
   b. 4 - 6 K Hz
   c. 1 - 2 K Hz
   d. 3 - 14 K Hz
206. Sound level in factory of 8 hours shift should not exceed:
   a. 65 db
   b. 50 db
   c. 45 db
   d. 85 db

207. MacEwen’s triangle corresponds to:
   a. Mastoid tip
   b. Cochlea
   c. Mastoid antrum
   d. All of the above

208. Most dangerous type of labyrinthitis:
   a. Circumscribed labyrinthitis
   b. Purulent labyrinthitis
   c. Paralabyrinthitis
   d. Serous labyrinthitis

209. Main disadvantage of modified radical mastoidectomy is:
   a. Facial palsy
   b. Intracranial complications
   c. Large cavity
   d. Severe deafness

210. Main disadvantage of combined approach tympanomastoidectomy is:
   a. High rate of complications
   b. Deafness
   c. Large cavity
   d. Recurrence of cholesteatoma
211. Bezoid’s abscess is:
   a. Digastric abscess
   b. Zygomatic abscess
   c. Abscess posterior to mastoid process
   d. Subperiosteal abscess

212. Gradenigo’s syndrome is diagnostic of:
   a. Mastoiditis
   b. CSOM
   c. Petrositis
   d. Masked mastoiditis

213. Nerve supply of tensor tympani:
   a. Trigeminal nerve
   b. Greater auricular nerve
   c. Chorda tympani nerve
   d. Facial nerve

214. Air bubbles in secretary otitis media are seen when the fluid is:
   a. Purulent
   b. Haemorrhagic
   c. Mucoid
   d. Serous

215. Sound intensity required to elicit stapedial reflex is more than:
   a. 45 - 65 db
   b. 70 - 90 db
   c. 90 - 100 db
   d. 30 - 45 db
216. Cochlear microphonics generated by:
   a. Tympanic membrane
   b. Cochlea
   c. Organ of
   d. All of the above

217. Maximum amount of conductive deafness caused by secretory otitis media:
   a. 10 - 25 db
   b. 15 - 30 db
   c. 25 - 40 db
   d. 40 - 55 db

218. Which of the following is absent in Bat ear:
   a. Helis
   b. Antihelix
   c. Tragus
   d. Lobule

219. Treatment of traumatic perforation of the tympanic membrane is:
   a. Local antibiotics
   b. Systemic antibiotics
   c. Steroid drops
   d. Observation

220. Most common symptoms of acoustic neuroma is:
   a. Pain
   b. Unilateral deafness
   c. Tinnitus
   d. Vertigo
221. Lermoye syndrome is variant of:
   a. Otosclerosis
   b. Otitis media
   c. Mastoiditis
   d. Meniere’s disease

222. Sudden development in patient having tinnitus & hearing loss followed by loss of tinnitus and improvement in hearing seen in:
   a. Ossicular otosclerosis
   b. Lermoyez syndrome
   c. Cochlear otosclerosis
   d. Masked mastoiditis

223. Earliest syndrome of drug induced ototoxicity:
   a. Low pitched tinnitus
   b. High pitched tinnitus
   c. Sensorineural deafness
   d. Any of the above

224. Vestibular neuronitis caused by:
   a. Fungus
   b. Virus
   c. Bacteria
   d. Malignancy

225. Which of the following is most common site of extradural abscess following otitis media is:
   a. Temporal lobe
   b. Cerebellum
   c. Frontal lobe
   d. Occipital lobe
226. Most common cause of tinnitus is:
   a. Otitis media
   b. Meniere’s disease
   c. Glamus tumours
   d. Idiopathic

227. Intensity of the whispering is:
   a. 5 db
   b. 20 db
   c. 30 db
   d. 40 db

228. Intensity sound of normal conversation:
   a. 40 db
   b. 60 db
   c. 50 db
   d. 30 db

229.
230.