

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0223]

FEBRUARY 2023

Sub. Code :6072

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 Batch onwards)

THIRD YEAR – (CBME)

PART - I

PAPER II – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 30 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Pinna develops from
 - A) 1st pharyngeal arch
 - B) 1st and 3rd pharyngeal arch
 - C) 1st and 2nd pharyngeal arch
 - D) 2nd pharyngeal arch
2. Horizontal semicircular canal responds to
 - A) Horizontal acceleration
 - B) Rotational acceleration
 - C) Gravity
 - D) Head tilt
3. During ear examination, cough occurs due to stimulation of
 - A) Vagus
 - B) Trigeminal
 - C) Hypoglossal
 - D) Trochlear
4. Positive Rinne test indicates
 - A) AC > BC
 - B) BC > AC
 - C) BC = AC
 - D) None
5. A Young man presents with loss of hearing in right ear following an accident. On otoscopic examination the tympanic membrane was normal. Pure tone audiometry shows an air bone gap of 55 db in the right with normal cochlea. Which of the following will be the likely tympanometry finding?
 - A) As type tympanogram
 - B) Ad type tympanogram
 - C) B type tympanogram
 - D) C type tympanogram
6. Nasolacrimal duct opens into
 - A) Superior meatus
 - B) Middle meatus
 - C) Inferior meatus
 - D) Sphenoethmoidal recess
7. Orbital cellulitis most commonly occurs after which sinus infection
 - A) Maxillary
 - B) Frontal
 - C) Ethmoidal
 - D) Sphenoidal
8. Recurrent polyp are seen in
 - A) Antrochoanal polyp
 - B) Ethmoidal polyp
 - C) Concha bullosa
 - D) Hypertrophic turbinate
9. In a 5 year old child, cause of unilateral Epistaxis is
 - A) Foreign body
 - B) Polyp
 - C) Atrophic rhinitis
 - D) Maggots

10. Most common site for osteoma is
A) Maxillary sinus B) Ethmoid sinus C) Frontal sinus D) Sphenoid sinus
11. Contraindications to tonsillectomy are all except
A) Submucous fibrosis B) Bleeding disorders
C) Epidemic of polio D) Acute Tonsillitis
12. In which of the following locations there is collection of pus in the Quinsy?
A) Peritonsillar space B) Parapharyngeal space
C) Retropharyngeal space D) Within the tonsil
13. Women with vitamin B12 deficiency presents with dysphagia and anaemia.
What is the syndrome mentioned in the presentation?
A) Plummer Vinson syndrome B) Eagle syndrome
C) Job's syndrome D) Treacher Collin syndrome
14. Abductor of vocal cord is
A) Posterior cricoarytenoid B) Lateral cricoarytenoid
C) Cricothyroid D) Thyroarytenoid
15. Which of the following cartilage has signet ring shape
A) Thyroid B) Cricoid C) Cuneiform D) Arytenoid
16. Thumb sign in Lateral X-ray of neck is seen in?
A) Epiglottitis B) Internal haemorrhage
C) Saccular cyst D) Carcinoma epiglottis
17. Treatment of choice in early vocal cord nodule is
A) Radial excision B) Microlaryngoscopic removal
C) Cryotherapy D) Voice rest and speech therapy
18. Cricothyroid muscle is supplied by
A) Internal laryngeal nerve B) External laryngeal nerve
C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve D) Glossopharyngeal nerve
19. Juvenile papillomatosis is caused by
A) HSV B) EBV C) CMV D) HPV
20. Complications of tracheostomy are all except
A) Fracture cervical vertebra B) Pneumothorax
C) Subcutaneous emphysema D) Apnoea.

9. Side effects of antihistamines are the following except
A) Hypotension B) Urinary retention C) Drowsiness D) Dryness of mouth
10. Most common tumour within para pharyngeal space is
A) Vascular tumour B) Metastatic tumour
C) Neurogenic tumour D) Melanotic tumour
11. Which muscle is supplied by Facial nerve?
A) Stylo-pharyngeus B) Stylo-glossus C) Stylo-hyoid D) Omohyoid
12. A girl has attended the clinic with aphonia. On indirect laryngoscopy there is evidence of adductor Paralysis: What is the probable cause?
A) Idiopathic B) Viral C) Functional D) Central cause
13. The usual nerve injured in fracture of Maxilla is
A) Supra-orbital nerve B) Infra-orbital nerve
C) Anterior ethmoidal nerve D) Spheno-palatine nerve
14. Glomus Jugulare tumour – common location is in
A) Epi tympanum B) Meso tympanum C) Hypo tympanum D) Mastoid air cells
15. Radiologically Carcinoma Maxilla is diagnosed mostly by
A) Sinus opacity B) Expansion
C) Opacity and bone erosion D) Dome shaped mass
16. Galen Anastamosis is between
A) IX and X cranial nerves B) Right and left superior Laryngeal nerves
C) Superior and Recurrent Laryngeal nerves D) Superior and Inferior Thyroid arteries
17. Asthmatic patients, frequently, have allergy to
A) Penicillin B) Ephedrine C) Aspirin D) Prednisolone
18. Demonstration of air containing sac after Valsalva's Maneuver suggest
A) Branchial cleft cyst B) Laryngocele
C) Zenker's diverticulum D) Cystic hygroma
19. Neurogenic tumours of nose and Paranasal sinuses are the following except
A) Schwannoma B) Olfactory neuroblastoma
C) Rhinophyma D) Nasal glioma
20. High percentage of SISI score is common in
A) Otosclerosis B) Acoustic nerve tumour
C) Meniere's disease D) Vestibular neuronitis.

9. Autonomy in medical Ethics means
A) The doctor has the right to decide which is best for his patient
B) The attender have the right to decide which is best for the patient
C) The patient has the right to decide which is right for the patient
D) The Institute's Medical Board decides what is right for the patient
10. Tapir Nose is a result of
A) Hansen's disease B) Syphilis C) Lupus Vulgaris D) Wegener's granulomatosis
11. For a dorsal hump, which type of Rhinoplasty is performed
A) Augmentation B) Tip-plasty C) Reduction D) External
12. A New Born infant has inspiratory stridor, difficulty in feeding and relieved on prone position, the probable diagnosis is
A) Croup B) Epiglottitis C) Laryngomalacia D) Airway Foreign body
13. Nodes of Rouviere
A) Retropharyngeal node B) Parapharyngeal node C) Adenoids D) Prelaryngeal node
14. Passavant's ridge is formed by
A) Cricopharyngeus and superior constrictor B) Palatopharyngeus and superior constrictor
C) Palatoglossus and superior constrictor D) Thyropharyngeus and superior constrictor
15. Gerlach Tonsil
A) Tubal tonsil B) Palatine tonsil C) Pharyngeal tonsil D) Lingual tonsil
16. A 5-year old child after adenoidectomy developed hypernasality and nasal regurgitation of food. What could be the cause?
A) Velopharyngeal insufficiency B) Glossopharyngeal nerve injury
C) Reactionary hemorrhage D) Trauma to soft palate
17. A 49-year old diabetic patient presents with black necrotic mass filling the nasal cavity and diplopia of the affected side, Management should be
A) Endoscopic Dacryo cysto rhinostomy B) Parenteral Steroids
C) IV. Amphotericin B with endoscopic debridement D) Parenteral Antibiotics
18. Tripod Fracture is seen in
A) Mandible B) Maxilla C) Nasal Bone D) Zygoma
19. Frey's syndrome includes
A) Crocodile tears B) Anosmia C) Gustatory sweating D) None of the above
20. Hearing loss is not caused by
A) Kanamycin B) Vancomycin C) Metronidazole D) Quinine

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 0524]

MAY 2024

Sub. Code :6072

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I – SUPPLEMENTARY (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Choose one correct answer in the box provided in the Answer Script. No overwriting should be done. Choice should be given in Capital Letters.

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Tubotympanic recess leads to the formation of
 - A) Cochlear nerve
 - B) Middle ear
 - C) Membranous Labyrinth
 - D) External auditory canal
2. Angular movements are sensed by
 - A) Cochlea
 - B) Sacculle
 - C) Utricle
 - D) Semicircular canals
3. Sensory nerve supply of middle ear cavity is provided by
 - A) Facial nerve
 - B) Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - C) Vagus nerve
 - D) Trigeminal nerve
4. Function of ear ossicles
 - A) Impedance matching
 - B) Transduction of sound
 - C) Equilibrium
 - D) Localisation of sound
5. Stapedial reflex is absent in
 - A) VI nerve lesion
 - B) X nerve lesion
 - C) VIII nerve lesion
 - D) V nerve lesion
6. Hiatus semilunaris is present in
 - A) Superior meatus
 - B) Inferior meatus
 - C) Middle meatus
 - D) Sphenoethmoidal recess
7. Complications of acute sinusitis
 - A) Stridor
 - B) Pott's Puffy tumor
 - C) Quinsy
 - D) Lateral sinus thrombosis
8. Young's syndrome is
 - A) Neutrophilia with red papular rash
 - B) Mitral stenosis with Atrial septal defect
 - C) Infertility with Bronchiectasis
 - D) Multiple enchondromas with phleboliths
9. Epistaxis in adolescent person is commonest in
 - A) Foreign body
 - B) Bleeding disorder
 - C) Hypertension
 - D) Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma

10. Most common malignancy in maxillary antrum
A) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma B) Adenocystic carcinoma
C) Adenocarcinoma D) Squamous cell carcinoma
11. Haemorrhage during tonsillectomy is usually from
A) Maxillary artery B) Peritonsillar vein
C) Lingual artery D) Middle meningeal artery
12. Infection of submandibular space is seen in
A) Ludwig's angina B) Vincent angina
C) Prinzmetal angina D) Unstable angina
13. Premalignant lesions are except
A) Submucous fibrosis B) Leukoplakia C) Erythroplakia D) Epulis
14. Tensor of vocal cord is
A) Posterior cricoarytenoid B) Lateral cricoarytenoid
C) Cricothyroid D) Thyroarytenoids-external part
15. Space of Tucker is seen in
A) Larynx B) Oesophagus
C) Femoral canal D) Laproscopic approach to hernia
16. Steeple sign is seen in
A) Croup B) Acute epiglottitis C) Laryngomalacia D) Quinsy
17. In dysphonia plica ventricularis sound is produced by
A) False vocal cords B) True vocal cords
C) Ventricle of larynx D) Tongue
18. Sensory nerve supply of larynx below the level of vocal cord
A) External branch of superior laryngeal nerve
B) Internal branch of superior laryngeal nerve
C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
D) Inferior pharyngeal nerve
19. Hoarseness of Voice occurs early in
A) Glottic carcinoma B) Subglottic carcinoma
C) Supraglottic carcinoma D) Equal incidence in all
20. Tracheostomy is done usually over
A) 1st and 2nd tracheal rings B) 2nd and 3rd tracheal rings
C) 4th and 5th tracheal rings D) 5th and 6th tracheal rings.

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. In which surgery Freer incision is used?
A) Septoplasty
B) Caldwell Luc operation
C) Septal Abscess
D) Septal Haematoma
2. 5-year-old boy – getting recurrent middle ear infections – underwent Grommet insertion. After surgery he developed difficulty in tasting ice cream - Which could be the most likely cause?
A) Injury to chorda tympani
B) Trauma to Cranial nerve VIII
C) Injury to Arnold's nerve
D) Injury to Jacobson's nerve
3. In which disorder, the patient will have flat shaped Audiogram?
A) Acute otitis media
B) Otitis media with effusion
C) Tympanosclerosis
D) Ossicular chain discontinuity
4. Which of the statement is True for Cochlea?
A) The coiled tube of this snail-like structure makes 3.25 turns
B) Cochlear tube measures 23 mm in length
C) Modiolus measures 5 mm in length
D) Scala tympani and vestibule are filled with endolymph
5. In Superior mediastinum Tumour – Which of the following is compressed commonly
A) Right Recurrent Laryngeal nerve
B) Left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
C) Left Superior Laryngeal Nerve
D) Right Superior Laryngeal Nerve
6. In children with Adenoid Hypertrophy – which of the following is a complication
A) Plummer Vinson syndrome
B) Kartagener's syndrome
C) Obstruction sleep apnoea syndrome
D) Tonsillitis
7. Which of the following nystagmus is noticed in Fitzgerald – Hallpike Bithermal Caloric test normally
A) Cold opposite Warm same side
B) Cold same warm same side
C) Cold same warm opposite side
D) Cold opposite warm opposite side

8. Vidian neurectomy advised in
A) Allergic Rhinitis B) Vasomotor Rhinitis C) Viral Rhinitis D) Common cold
9. Which segment of Facial canal is the shortest and narrowest?
A) Labyrinthine segment B) Tympanic segment
C) Mastoid segment D) Meatal segment
10. Which of the following is a treatment for Inverted Papilloma with in nasal cavity?
A) Local excision B) Medial Maxillectomy
C) Radiotherapy D) Chemotherapy
11. Oral manifestations of HIV associated with Epstein Barr Virus is
A) Oral candidiasis B) Oral carcinoma
C) Hairy leukoplakia D) Recurrent aphthous ulcers
12. A Dental surgeon is injecting Local Anaesthesia for a procedure on lower molar tooth.
Which nerve the dentist must be blocking
A) Submental B) Inferior Alveolar C) Maxillary D) Vagus
13. Where is Reinke's space located?
A) Supraglottis B) Subglottis C) Glottis D) Trachea
14. Kallmann syndrome is associated with loss of
A) Smell B) Taste C) Hearing D) Balance
15. Which of the following is a cause of congenital stridor?
A) Laryngeal Papilloma B) Laryngomalacia
C) Vocal nodule D) Plummer Vinson syndrome
16. In which case, Tympanic membrane appears blue
A) Tympanosclerosis B) Cholesterol Granuloma
C) Ossicular fixity D) Congenital cholesteatoma
17. Nasal features of congenital syphilis is
A) Hump nose B) Saddle nose deformity
C) Frog nose D) Rhinophyma
18. Which of the following is maxillary fracture?
A) LeFort's fracture B) Charcot fracture
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19. Patients with Plummer – Vinson syndrome are prone to
A) Post Cricoid cancer B) subglottic cancer
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20. Which of the following is the feature of Trotter's triad?
A) Carcinoma tongue B) Carcinoma middle ear
C) Carcinoma Nasopharynx D) Carcinoma palate

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PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

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SET - B

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B) Cochlear tube measures 23 mm in length
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15. In Superior mediastinum Tumour – Which of the following is compressed commonly
A) Right Recurrent Laryngeal nerve
B) Left Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
C) Left Superior Laryngeal Nerve
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16. In children with Adenoid Hypertrophy – which of the following is a complication
A) Plummer Vinson syndrome
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART – I MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

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A) Post Cricoid cancer B) subglottic cancer
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - SUPPLEMENTARY - CBME

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. A 16-year-old male presented with unprovoked torrential nasal bleed that stopped on its own. The probable diagnosis is
 - A) Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma
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 - A) Mucormycosis
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9. Which of the following causes opening of Eustachian Tube?
A) Salpingopharyngeus B) Levator veli palatini
C) Tensor veli palatine D) Tensor tympani
10. In Right Middle Ear pathology, Weber's test will be
A) Normal B) Centralised C) Lateralised to Right side D) Lateralised to Left side
11. Hennebert's sign is seen in
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17. Mucormycosis causes necrosis due to
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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

(For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2019-2020 & 2020-2021)

THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - SUPPLEMENTARY - CBME

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

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PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - SUPPLEMENTARY - CBME

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

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SET - D

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - A

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Stapes is developed from?
A) 1st arch B) 2nd arch C) 3rd arch D) 4th arch
2. Where is electrode kept in cochlear implant?
A) Fourth ventricle B) Scala media C) Scala vestibule D) Scala tympani
3. In carcinoma base of tongue pain is referred to the ear through?
A) Hypoglossal nerve B) Vagus nerve
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4. Frequency of tuning fork used most commonly in ENT is?
A) 256 Hz B) 512 Hz C) 1024 Hz D) 2048 Hz
5. Impedance Audiometry is for the pathology of?
A) External ear B) Middle ear C) Mastoid air cell D) Inner ear
6. Which artery does not contribute to Little's area?
A) Superior Labial branch of Facial artery B) Anterior ethmoidal artery
C) Sphenopalatine artery D) Posterior ethmoidal artery
7. Mucocoele is commonly seen in which sinus?
A) Frontal B) Maxillary C) Ethmoid D) Sphenoid
8. Which nasal condition is associated with Kartagener's syndrome?
A) Nasal carcinoma B) Nasal polyp
C) Frontal mucocoele D) Septal fracture
9. Woodruff plexus is seen at?
A) Antero inferior part of superior turbinate B) Middle turbinate
C) Posterior part of inferior turbinate D) Anterior part of inferior turbinate
10. Tumour arising from olfactory nasal mucosa is?
A) Nasal Glioma B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
C) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma D) Esthesioneuroblastoma

11. After tonsillectomy, secondary haemorrhage is due to
 - A) Faulty dissection
 - B) Slipping of Ligature
 - C) Injection
 - D) Trauma
12. Commonest cause of chronic retropharyngeal abscess?
 - A) Suppuration of retropharyngeal lymph node
 - B) Caries of cervical spine
 - C) Infective foreign body
 - D) Caries teeth
13. Carcinoma tongue most frequently develops from?
 - A) Tip
 - B) Lateral border
 - C) Dorsal portion
 - D) All portions equally
14. Tensors of vocal cord are?
 - A) Posterior cricothyroid, internal interarytenoid
 - B) Lateral cricothyroid, internal interarytenoid
 - C) Thyroarytenoid, internal interarytenoid
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15. Why is Laryngeal mirror warmed before use
 - A) To avoid fogging
 - B) To avoid infection
 - C) To increase fogging
 - D) To avoid bleeding
16. Reinke's edema is seen in?
 - A) Vestibular folds
 - B) Vocal cords
 - C) Between true and false vocal cords
 - D) In Pyriform fossa
17. Congenital Laryngeal stridor is also known as?
 - A) Laryngomalacia
 - B) Quinsy
 - C) Laryngotracheobronchitis
 - D) Laryngeal web
18. Most common nerve pressed by an enlargement of left atrium is?
 - A) Phrenic nerve
 - B) External laryngeal nerve
 - C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
 - D) Sympathetic nerve
19. Lymph node metastasis in neck is almost never seen with?
 - A) Carcinoma vocal cords
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 - C) Carcinoma of tonsil
 - D) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
20. A 5-year-old boy while having dinner suddenly becomes aphonic and develops respiratory distress. What should be the appropriate initial management?
 - A) Cricothyrotomy
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

[MBBS 1025]

OCTOBER 2025

Sub. Code :6072

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

Shade the correct answer with Black or Blue ink ball point pen

SET - B

III. Multiple Choice Questions:

(20 x 1 = 20)

1. Which nasal condition is associated with Kartagener's syndrome?
A) Nasal carcinoma B) Nasal polyp
C) Frontal mucocele D) Septal fracture
2. Woodruff plexus is seen at?
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PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - C

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(20 x 1 = 20)

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M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

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THIRD PROFESSIONAL PART I - MBBS (CBME)

PAPER I – OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY

Q.P. Code: 526072

Time: 20 Minutes

Maximum : 20 Marks

Answer All Questions

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SET - D

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A) Phrenic nerve
B) External laryngeal nerve
C) Recurrent laryngeal nerve
D) Sympathetic nerve
4. Lymph node metastasis in neck is almost never seen with?
A) Carcinoma vocal cords
B) Supraglottic carcinoma
C) Carcinoma of tonsil
D) Papillary carcinoma thyroid
5. A 5-year-old boy while having dinner suddenly becomes aphonic and develops respiratory distress. What should be the appropriate initial management?
A) Cricothyrotomy
B) Emergency tracheostomy
C) Finger sweep manoeuvre
D) Heimlich manoeuvre
6. Stapes is developed from?
A) 1st arch
B) 2nd arch
C) 3rd arch
D) 4th arch
7. Where is electrode kept in cochlear implant?
A) Fourth ventricle
B) Scala media
C) Scala vestibule
D) Scala tympani
8. In carcinoma base of tongue pain is referred to the ear through?
A) Hypoglossal nerve
B) Vagus nerve
C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
D) Lingual nerve
9. Frequency of tuning fork used most commonly in ENT is?
A) 256 Hz
B) 512 Hz
C) 1024 Hz
D) 2048 Hz

10. Impedance Audiometry is for the pathology of?
 A) External ear B) Middle ear C) Mastoid air cell D) Inner ear
11. Which artery does not contribute to Little's area?
 A) Superior Labial branch of Facial artery B) Anterior ethmoidal artery
 C) Sphenopalatine artery D) Posterior ethmoidal artery
12. Mucocele is commonly seen in which sinus?
 A) Frontal B) Maxillary C) Ethmoid D) Sphenoid
13. Which nasal condition is associated with Kartagener's syndrome?
 A) Nasal carcinoma B) Nasal polyp
 C) Frontal mucocele D) Septal fracture
14. Woodruff plexus is seen at?
 A) Antero inferior part of superior turbinate B) Middle turbinate
 C) Posterior part of inferior turbinate D) Anterior part of inferior turbinate
15. Tumour arising from olfactory nasal mucosa is?
 A) Nasal Glioma B) Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 C) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma D) Esthesioneuroblastoma
16. After tonsillectomy, secondary haemorrhage is due to
 A) Faulty dissection B) Slipping of Ligature
 C) Injection D) Trauma
17. Commonest cause of chronic retropharyngeal abscess?
 A) Suppuration of retropharyngeal lymph node B) Caries of cervical spine
 C) Infective foreign body D) Caries teeth
18. Carcinoma tongue most frequently develops from?
 A) Tip B) Lateral border C) Dorsal portion D) All portions equally
19. Tensors of vocal cord are?
 A) Posterior cricothyroid, internal interarytenoid
 B) Lateral cricothyroid, internal interarytenoid
 C) Thyroarytenoid, internal interarytenoid
 D) Cricothyroid and internal thyroarytenoid
20. Why is Laryngeal mirror warmed before use
 A) To avoid fogging B) To avoid infection
 C) To increase fogging D) To avoid bleeding
