

## AYE

### PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)

Name of the post	Assistant Professor, OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY (E.N.T), General State Service, Class-1
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THE LINK FOR ONLINE OBJECTION SYSTEM WILL START FROM 04-09-2021; 04:00 PM ONWARDS

### Instructions / સૂચન

Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted through **ONLINE OBJECTION SUBMISSION SYSTEM** only. Physical submission of suggestions will not be considered.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (proforma) published on the website / online objection submission system.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website / online objection submission system. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question should be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered.

ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો ફક્ત ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ દ્વારા જ સબમીટ કરવાના રહેશે. રૂબરૂ અથવા ટપાલ દ્વારા આયોગની કચેરીએ મોકલવા આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામા આવશે નહીં જેની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ / ઓનલાઇન ઓબ્જેક્શન સબમીશન સીસ્ટમ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાનમા લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચનો પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

Website link for online objection submission system : [www.safevaults.in/login](http://www.safevaults.in/login)

001. Steeple sign is a radiological feature of-
- (A) Epiglottitis (B) Croup  
(C) Oropharyngeal carcinoma (D) Carcinoma of larynx
002. Which of the following is NOT a derivative of Reichert's cartilage?
- (A) Styloid process. (B) Sphenomandibular ligament.  
(C) Stapes superstructure. (D) Stylohyoid ligament.
003. Otosclerosis is genetically transmitted by
- (A) Autosomal dominant with complete penetrance.  
(B) Autosomal dominant with incomplete penetrance of 20% to 40%.  
(C) Autosomal recessive with complete penetrance.  
(D) Autosomal recessive with incomplete penetrance of 20% to 40%.
004. The four layers of the pharyngeal wall from inside-out are –
- (A) Mucous membrane, pharyngobasilar fascia, muscular layer, buccopharyngeal fascia.  
(B) Mucous membrane, buccopharyngeal fascia, muscular layer, pharyngobasilar fascia.  
(C) Mucous membrane, muscular layer, pharyngobasilar fascia, buccopharyngeal fascia.  
(D) Mucous membrane, muscular layer, buccopharyngeal fascia, pharyngobasilar fascia.
005. The pinna is supplied by nerves-
- (A) I, III, V, C2 (B) II, V, VI, C2  
(C) V, VII, X, C2, C3 (D) VI, VII, IX, C2, C3
006. About clinical severity of OSA, true statement is –
- (A) No evidence of OSA if the AHI is <10 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour.  
(B) Mild OSA if the AHI is 10-19 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour.  
(C) Moderate OSA if the AHI is 20-29 apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour.  
(D) Severe OSA if the AHI is 30 or more apnoeas and hypopnoeas per hour.
007. Which of the following is not a tumour suppressor gene (TSG) –
- (A) Retinoblastoma 1 or RB1. (B) p53.  
(C) Ret. (D) Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor.
008. Syndrome associated with Basal Cell Carcinoma of head and neck region is –
- (A) Epidermolysis bullosa. (B) Albinism.  
(C) Xeroderma pigmentosum. (D) Prokeratosis.
009. Round window niche develops from which of the following embryological entities-
- (A) Succus anticus (B) Succus medius  
(C) Succus posticus (D) Succus superioris
010. What percentage of cholesteatoma are congenital cholesteatoma-
- (A) 0.5% (B) 2-5%  
(C) 10-15% (D) 15-20%
011. A healthy, 15 year-old male patient presented to the ENT department with recurrent epistaxis, progressive right sided nasal obstruction and hearing loss. The most likely diagnosis is-
- (A) Rhinolith. (B) Antrochoanal polyp.  
(C) Foreign body. (D) Juvenile Nasopharyngeal Angiofibroma.

012. Which of the following structures does not form the border of Beahrs' triangle –  
 (A) Common carotid arteries.                      **(B) Superior thyroid arteries.**  
 (C) Inferior thyroid arteries.                      (D) Recurrent laryngeal nerve.
013. In radiation associated thyroid cancers –  
 (A) Majority of the lesions are follicular.      **(B) Majority of the lesions are papillary.**  
 (C) Majority of the lesions are medullary.      (D) Majority of the lesions are anaplastic.
014. True about Brachytherapy is –  
**(A) Has a very rapid fall off in dose from surface of the source.**  
 (B) Have a relatively long half-life and thus longer overall treatment times.  
 (C) Is given as daily fractions 5 days per week for 5-7 weeks.  
 (D) Uses high energy protons focused with magnetic fields to produce a very narrow beam with little scatter.
015. The complex associated with trachea-oesophageal abnormalities-  
 (A) CAHRGE    (B) TORCH  
**(C) VATER**    (D) WATER
016. HIV post-exposure chemoprophylaxis –  
**(A) Must be instituted within 2 days of exposure.**  
 (B) Zidovudine is recommended for all prophylaxis regimens.  
 (C) Protease inhibitor is added for higher risk exposures.  
 (D) Is recommended for healthcare workers sustaining puncture injuries.
017. Not true about lymphoepithelial cysts –  
 (A) Present as unilateral / bilateral parotid swelling.  
 (B) Is almost diagnostic of HIV infection.  
**(C) Total parotidectomy is the only permanent treatment.**  
 (D) Fine needle aspiration cytology reveals fluid with lymphocytes and squamous epithelial cells.
018. False about drugs used in treatment of vertigo –  
**(A) Antihistamines act on chemoreceptor trigger zone.**  
 (B) Prochlorperazine acts by blocking the chemoreceptor trigger zone.  
 (C) Antihistamines act on vomiting center.  
 (D) Betahistine has no effect on hearing loss.
019. Intranasal corticosteroid  
**(A) Is not contraindicated in pregnancy.**  
 (B) Affects growth in children.  
 (C) Are less effective compared to oral and intranasal antihistamines in controlling nasal symptoms.  
 (D) Treatment is usually started with daily dose equivalent to 400mg beclomethasone dipropionate.

020. Uses of PET imaging are all except –
- (A) Staging of primary disease.  
 (B) Detection of synchronous malignancies.  
 (C) Detection of residual/ recurrent disease.  
 (D) Studying detailed anatomy for pre-operative preparation.
021. Human papilloma virus (HPV) types commonly associated with juvenile-onset recurrent respiratory papillomatosis are –
- (A) 6, 16. (B) 6, 11.  
 (C) 11, 16. (D) 16, 18.
022. True about Medialization thyroplasty –
- (A) Performed under general anesthesia.  
 (B) Is irreversible.  
 (C) Structural integrity of vocal folds is preserved.  
 (D) Technically simple procedure
023. Differences between composition of gases in the middle ear and room air are?
- (A) Lower oxygen levels, higher carbon dioxide and nitrogen levels.  
 (B) Lower carbon dioxide, higher oxygen and nitrogen levels.  
 (C) Lower nitrogen, higher carbon dioxide and oxygen.  
 (D) No difference.
024. A biopsy taken from a granulomatous lesion of the nose reveals a lymphocytic infiltrate with foamy cells containing rod shaped bacilli, and Russel bodies. The most likely diagnosis is:
- (A) Rhinosporidiosis (B) Rhinoscleroma  
 (C) Rhinophyma (D) Syphilis
025. Which of the following antihistamines can be safely administered in cardiac patients?
- (A) Diphenhydramine. (B) Hydroxyzine.  
 (C) Cetrizine. (D) Astemizole.
026. The local anaesthetic not useful as a topical anaesthetic -
- (A) Lidocaine (B) Mepivacaine  
 (C) Tetracaine (D) Cocaine
027. Furstenberg sign is positive in:
- (A) Nasal glioma (B) Nasal encephalocele  
 (C) Nasal dermoid (D) None of the above
028. Crescentic hairline is an otoscopic finding in -
- (A) Otomycosis. (B) Otosclerosis.  
 (C) Secretory otitis media. (D) Acute otitis media.
029. The bio-ethical Principle and the rational choice principle are principles that mainly guide -
- (A) Physicians (B) Patients  
 (C) Insurance companies (D) Surrogates

030. The principles of medical ethics are all, except -  
 (A) Non-Maleficence (B) Autonomy  
 (C) Justice (D) Confidentiality
031. Among the various enzymes involved in cholesteatoma, which of these is responsible for cell invasion-  
 (A) Matrix metalloproteinases (B) Calgranulin  
 (C) Cathepsin (D) TNF
032. Otosclerosis is inherited as –  
 (A) Autosomal dominant (B) Autosomal recessive  
 (C) X-linked dominant (D) X-linked recessive
033. Nasopharyngeal carcinoma cause Horner's syndrome as a result of infiltration of -  
 (A) 3rd cranial nerve. (B) 5th cranial nerve.  
 (C) 7th cranial nerve. (D) Cervical sympathetic chain.
034. Health research is usually focused on which of the following areas? –  
 (A) Estimation of disease burden in a population  
 (B) Prevention of common diseases in the community  
 (C) Evaluation of public health programs  
 (D) All of the above
035. Chordoma is -  
 (A) Disseminated malignant tumour. (B) Locally malignant tumour.  
 (C) Benign tumour. (D) None of the above.
036. Which of the following is NOT a critical consideration in planning a health research?  
 (A) Adequate justification (B) Clear and focussed research question  
 (C) Standard case definitions (D) Financial gain
037. Behcet's disease is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT -  
 (A) Stomatitis, herpes like lesion. (B) Conjunctivitis, corneal opacity, iridocyclitis.  
 (C) SNHL. (D) Tendency to recur.
038. Dysphagia lusoria is -  
 (A) Compression of the oesophagus by abnormally located subclavian artery or double aorta.  
 (B) Herniation of the pharyngeal mucosa via Killian dehiscence.  
 (C) Chronic superficial oesophagitis with web formation.  
 (D) Failure of relaxation of cardiac sphincter.
039. 30 years old female suffering from bilateral nasal obstruction, crusty nose, hoarseness of voice & stridor. The most probable cause is -  
 (A) Allergic rhinitis. (B) Vasomotor rhinitis.  
 (C) Rhino laryngo scleroma. (D) Acute rhinosinusitis.
040. A clear research question is required in order to facilitate the following -  
 (A) To choose an optimal study design  
 (B) To identify the outcomes that need to be measured  
 (C) To decide when the outcomes need to be measured  
 (D) All of the above

041. A new born with cyanosis and respiratory difficulty improved by insertion of an oral airway. The most probable diagnosis is -  
 (A) Laryngomalacia. (B) Congenital laryngeal web.  
 (C) Congenital subglottic stenosis. (D) Congenital bilateral choanal atresia
042. Characteristics of a good hypothesis are all, EXCEPT -  
 (A) There should be no ambiguity about the study variables  
 (B) It should be stated 'a priori'  
 (C) It can be revised based on the study findings  
 (D) It should specify one exposure and one outcome
043. Dyspnoea, crepitation and expectoration of large amount of frothy stained sputum after tracheostomy is suspected of -  
 (A) Pneumothorax. (B) Acute pulmonary oedema.  
 (C) Mediastinal emphysema. (D) None of the above
044. Antitubercular drug, which is ototoxic and nephrotoxic -  
 (A) Isoniazid (B) Ethambutol  
 (C) Rifampicin (D) Amikacin
045. Which of the following thyroid neoplasms is most likely to undergo clear cell change?  
 (A) Follicular adenoma (B) Follicular carcinoma  
 (C) Hurthle cell adenoma (D) Papillary carcinoma
046. A poorly developed antihelix and over developed conchal cartilage are characteristic of -  
 (A) Darwin's tubercle (B) Microtia  
 (C) Bat ear (D) Cauliflower ear
047. Which of the following suture material is non absorbable multifilament -  
 (A) Nylon (B) Monocryl  
 (C) Prolene (D) Silk
048. The commonest craniofacial defect found in children is -  
 (A) Apert's syndrome (B) Carpenter syndrome  
 (C) Cruzon's syndrome (D) Goldenhar syndrome
049. The commonest gastrointestinal anomaly in oesophageal atresia is -  
 (A) Meckel's diverticulum (B) Malrotation of midgut  
 (C) Duodenal atresia (D) Congenital pyloric stenosis
050. The classic 'Silent' site or clinical blind spot in head and neck, notorious for metastatic neck node is -  
 (A) Pyriform fossa (B) Nasopharynx  
 (C) Base of tongue (D) Vallecula
051. Wide habenula perforata can lead to problem during which surgery:  
 (A) Mastoidectomy (B) FESS  
 (C) Stapedectomy (D) Transsphenoidal pituitary surgery

052. Mitral cells are seen in:  
 (A) Rhinoscleroma (B) Olfactory tract  
 (C) Rhinosporidiosis (D) Optic nerve
053. Complete absorption time of suture material of Vicryl is:  
 (A) 42 days (B) 60 Days  
 (C) 100 Days (D) 200 days
054. Paternalism among doctors is not an ethical attitude because it conflicts with -  
 (A) Patient's medical care (B) Doctors' tasks and duties  
 (C) Patient's autonomy (D) Doctor's autonomy
055. Confidentiality can be breached -  
 (A) When the patient does not listen to the doctor.  
 (B) When financial resources are scarce and patient is not compliant.  
 (C) When a patient authorizes to do so  
 (D) For a patient who requires Invasive treatment
056. A patient has sustained a fracture of the skull base. Thorough examination concludes that the greater superficial petrosal nerve has been injured. The conclusion was based on-  
 (A) Partial dryness of the mouth due to lack of salivary secretion from the submandibular and sublingual gland.  
 (B) Partial dryness of the mouth due to lack of salivary secretion from the parotid gland.  
 (C) Dryness of the cornea due to lack of lacrimal secretion.  
 (D) Loss of taste sensation from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
057. Space between pars tensa and anterior malleolar fold is called as -  
 (A) Von Troeltsch anterior pouch (B) Facial recess  
 (C) Sinus tympani (D) Prussak space
058. In cases of bilateral involvement with Otosclerosis -  
 (A) Worse hearing ear is operated first.  
 (B) Better hearing ear is operated first.  
 (C) In patients accustomed to aided hearing unilaterally, the aided ear is operated first.  
 (D) Following successful surgery with stable results for at least 3months, the contralateral ear can be operated upon.
059. Cochlear implant candidacy guideline for postlingually deafened adults are all EXCEPT -  
 (A) Pure tone average greater than 50dB.  
 (B) Speech discrimination score more than 60%.  
 (C) Hearing in Noise Test sentence scores of less than 60% in quiet.  
 (D) Consonant/nucleus/consonant score of less than 30%.
060. About electrophysiological tests for facial nerve palsy, false is -  
 (A) ENOG is most useful within first 3 days after the onset of complete paralysis.  
 (B) ENOG is not useful after 3 weeks of paralysis as it can lead to a false-negative result due to deblocking.  
 (C) EMG testing is performed when 90% or greater neural degeneration has been recorded on ENOG.  
 (D) Evoked biphasic compound muscle action potential (CMAP) is recorded on ENOG.

061. Temporal bone fractures, all are true EXCEPT –  
 (A) Classified as transverse / longitudinal with respect to the petrous pyramid.  
 (B) Longitudinal fractures are more common than transverse fractures.  
 (C) Facial nerve damage is seen in upto 50% of transverse fractures of temporal bone.  
 (D) In transverse fractures, facial nerve is usually damaged at its tympanic segment.
062. Tumours most commonly arising at the Obersteiner-Redlich junctional zone is –  
 (A) Vestibular schwannoma (B) Paraganglioma  
 (C) Facial nerve schwannoma (D) Glioma
063. The diagnosis of choanal atresia is confirmed by-  
 (A) Failure to pass catheter through nose into the oropharynx  
 (B) Absence of airblast/air bubble in the nostril  
 (C) CT findings of bony or membranous plate in the region of choana  
 (D) All of the above
064. True about Adenoid cystic carcinoma of PNS are all EXCEPT –  
 (A) Usually seen in maxillary antrum.  
 (B) Spread to skull base along the neural sheath.  
 (C) Distant metastases are more common than regional metastases.  
 (D) Is the most common malignancy of PNS after squamous cell carcinoma & adenocarcinoma.
065. Regarding types of obstruction in foreign body bronchus all are true EXCEPT –  
 (A) One-way obstruction is also called bypass valve obstruction.  
 (B) Atelectasis occurs when air can only go out of lungs.  
 (C) Emphysema occurs when air can only go into the lungs.  
 (D) By-pass valve obstruction presents with wheezing.
066. Which of the following is a preformed mediator found in early phase of allergic rhinitis –  
 (A) Prostaglandins (B) Leukotrienes  
 (C) Histamine (D) TGF- $\beta$
067. Regarding comparison of Skin Prick Test (SPT) with Radioallergoabsorbent Test (RAST) true is –  
 (A) RAST is cheaper. (B) RAST is quicker, results are immediate.  
 (C) RAST is more sensitive. (D) RAST is safer.
068. False about ameloblastoma is –  
 (A) They are benign tumours.  
 (B) They are locally invasive tumours.  
 (C) Paraesthesia is a feature of ameloblastoma.  
 (D) Site of predilection is the mandibular ramus or molar region.
069. One of the boundaries of paraglottic space is –  
 (A) Medially, conus elasticus.  
 (B) Superiorly, hyoepiglottic ligament.  
 (C) Posteriorly, epiglottis.  
 (D) Anteriorly, thyrohyoid ligament & hyoid bone.

070. Schaefer classification is used for –
- (A) Subglottic stenosis grading.
  - (B) Laryngeal trauma and its management.
  - (C) Laryngeal cleft classification.
  - (D) Classification of severity of symptoms in croup.
071. A 65-year old male presented to the OPD with complaints of progressive unilateral nasal stuffiness, blood stained nasal discharge and left-sided facial swelling with pain. Imaging shows mass occupying the left maxillary sinus extending into the middle nasal meatus and eroding the posterior maxillary wall. There is no cervical lymphadenopathy.
- The stage of the disease is –
- (A) Stage I
  - (C) Stage III
  - (B) Stage II
  - (D) Stage IVa
072. Type 3b Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma according to Fisch staging system is–
- (A) Tumour occupying the pterygopalatine fossa without orbital erosion.
  - (B) Tumour invading the infratemporal fossa or orbital region with intracranial extradural involvement.
  - (C) Tumour eroding the skull base.
  - (D) Erosion of the skull base with intracranial extension with or without cavernous sinus involvement.
073. Most common malignancy of the major salivary gland –
- (A) Acinic cell carcinoma.
  - (B) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
  - (C) Adenoid cystic carcinoma.
  - (D) Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma.
074. A 70-year old man presented with right sided neck swelling and change in voice. Laryngoscopy revealed a mass in the supraglottic region. Histopathological examination of the mass revealed prickle cells and keratin whorls. The most likely diagnosis is –
- (A) Verrucous carcinoma.
  - (B) Squamous cell carcinoma.
  - (C) Mucoepidermoid carcinoma.
  - (D) Adenosquamous carcinoma.
075. Nodal features indicating a poor prognosis are all EXCEPT–
- (A) Extracapsular extension.
  - (B) Higher level cervical nodes.
  - (C) Contralateral disease.
  - (D) Lymphocyte predominance.
076. Correct match is –
- (A) Semiconductor laser – carbon dioxide laser.
  - (B) Liquid laser – neodymium yttrium aluminium garnate laser.
  - (C) Solid state laser – neodymium yttrium aluminium garnate laser.
  - (D) Solid state laser – gallium arsenide laser.
077. A depressed, ulcerated area with a whitish exudate clinging to it or a bilobed, heaped-up lesion on the vocal process on laryngoscopy is characteristic of –
- (A) Contact granuloma.
  - (B) Intracordal cyst.
  - (C) Vocal fold polyp.
  - (D) Intubation granuloma.

078. Stroboscopy false is –
- (A) Xenon light source is used.
  - (B) Images presented to the retina for less than 0.5s persist and are fused together by the ocular cortex.
  - (C) Permits observation of vibratory action of the vocal folds.
  - (D) The rate of laryngeal vibration is sensed by a microphone and is used to control the rate of xenon light firing.
079. False about tracheo-arterial fistula is –
- (A) Sentinel bleeding is often the heralding symptom.
  - (B) Commonest vessel to be affected is the common carotid artery.
  - (C) Low placement of tracheostomy is a known risk factor.
  - (D) Mortality rate is high in the absence of immediate surgical intervention.
080. In acute laryngeal trauma, laryngeal stents are indicated –
- (A) When there is a displaced fracture of the laryngeal skeleton.
  - (B) When there is disruption of the vocal cords.
  - (C) When there is widespread endolaryngeal mucosal laceration.
  - (D) When there is a comminuted fracture of the laryngeal skeleton.
081. Kuttner tumor is also known as –
- (A) Xanthogranulomatous sialadenitis.
  - (B) Chronic sclerosing sialadenitis.
  - (C) Juvenile recurrent parotitis.
  - (D) Chronic non-specific sialadenitis.
082. Which of these is used as management modality for choanal atresia-
- (A) Endoscopic resection
  - (B) Mitomycin C
  - (C) Stents
  - (D) All of the above
083. All are branches of the external carotid artery supplying the nasal septum EXCEPT–
- (A) Superior labial artery.
  - (B) Anterior ethmoidal artery.
  - (C) Greater palatine artery.
  - (D) Sphenopalatine artery.
084. Components of Young syndrome are all, EXCEPT-
- (A) Bronchiectasis.
  - (B) Chronic sinusitis.
  - (C) Situs inversus.
  - (D) Azoospermia.
085. Complication of Chronic frontal sinusitis is-
- (A) Pott's puffy tumour.
  - (B) Preseptal cellulitis.
  - (C) Postseptal cellulitis.
  - (D) Orbital cellulitis.
086. "Beaking" of the medial orbital wall on Computed Tomography study is indicative of -
- (A) Posterior ethmoidal artery.
  - (B) Sphenoethmoidal artery.
  - (C) Frontoethmoidal artery.
  - (D) Anterior ethmoidal artery.
087. The most common attachment of uncinat process is –
- (A) To the middle turbinate.
  - (B) To the skull base.
  - (C) To the lamina papyracea.
  - (D) Does not attach to any bony structure.

088. Which of the following cochlear implant device is MRI safe at 1.0 and 1.5T internationally, without magnet removal –
- (A) Nucleus 24 Freedom                      **(B) MED-EL Pulsar**  
 (C) Advanced Bionics Hi-Res                (D) Esteem-Hearing Implant
089. Average tumor growth rate of vestibular schwannoma is –
- (A) 5 mm/year                                    (B) 4 mm/year  
 (C) 3 mm/year                                    **(D) 2 mm/year**
090. All the following are elements of a cohort study, EXCEPT -
- (A) It involves calculation of incidence rate  
 (B) It proceeds from exposure to outcome  
**(C) It involves randomization of participants**  
 (D) It involves follow-up of the participants
091. All are true about Cogan's syndrome EXCEPT -
- (A) Episodic vertigo                            (B) Interstitial keratitis  
**(C) Positive serology for syphilis**                (D) Hearing loss
092. Treatment of choice for a glomus tumour restricted to promontory of middle ear is -
- (A) Surgical excision**                            (B) Embolization  
 (C) Radiation therapy                            (D) Wait and watch
093. In which type of population is a phase-I vaccine trial conducted?
- (A) Healthy volunteers**                            (B) High risk group  
 (C) Diseased population                            (D) Laboratory animals
094. A patient presents to your clinic for evaluation of defective hearing. Rinne's test shows air conduction greater than the bone conduction on both sides with Weber test lateralized to right ear. What is the next logical step?
- (A) No need for further evaluation.                **(B) Schwalbach's test**  
 (C) Repeat Rinne's test on right side                (D) Wax removal
095. Sampling achieves -
- (A) Efficient utilization of resources**                (B) Elimination of random error  
 (C) Low non-response rate                            (D) Complete enumeration of population
096. Which is the most common type of congenital ossicular dysfunction? -
- (A) Isolated stapes defect  
**(B) Stapes defect with fixation of footplate and lenticular process involvement**  
 (C) Defective lenticular process of incus  
 (D) None of the above
097. Which of the following tests is recommended for neonatal screening of hearing? -
- (A) Automated auditory brainstem response  
 (B) Spontaneous OAE  
**(C) Evoked OAE**  
 (D) Distorted product OAE

098. The main vessel involved in bleeding from Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma -  
 (A) Internal maxillary artery                      (B) Ascending pharyngeal artery  
 (C) Facial artery    (D) Anterior Ethmoidal artery
099. Which one of the following bias is prevented by an appropriate sampling technique?  
 (A) Volunteer bias    (B) Interviewer's bias  
 (C) Social desirability bias    (D) Recall bias
100. Topical treatment for recurrent respiratory papillomatosis includes -  
 (A) Acyclovir     (B) Cidofovir  
 (C) Ranitidine    (D) Zinc
101. Veins not involved in spreading infection to cavernous sinus from dangerous area of face -  
 (A) Lingual vein    (B) Pterygoid plexus  
 (C) Facial vein    (D) Ophthalmic vein
102. Tensor of vocal cord includes -  
 (A) Thyrohyoid muscle    (B) Thyroarytenoid muscle  
 (C) Inter-arytenoid muscle     (D) Cricothyroid muscle
103. Which of the following is ideally the first step in developing a study? -  
 (A) Fixing the title     (B) Formulating the research question  
 (C) Writing the background    (D) Planning for analysis
104. The site of exit of chorda tympani from middle ear is called as -  
 (A) Glaserian fissure    (B) Fissure of Santorini  
 (C) Foramen of Hushka     (D) Canal of Huguier
105. All are true about Meniere's disease EXCEPT-  
 (A) Triad of recurrent vertigo, fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss, and tinnitus.  
 (B) Treatment consists of use of thiazide  
 (C) Drop attack occurs  
 (D) Onset only after > 50 years of age.
106. A high tracheostomy may be indicated in -  
 (A) Scleroma of the larynx    (B) Multiple papillomatoses of larynx  
 (C) Bilateral vocal cord paralysis     (D) Carcinoma of larynx
107. Which of these is NOT a part of informed consent process -  
 (A) Confidentiality    (B) Disclosure of risks and benefits  
 (C) Compensation for lost wages     (D) Encouraging the person to give consent
108. Montgomery tube used in ENT procedure is a -  
 (A) Double barrel tub    (B) Lobster tail tube  
 (C) Airway tube     (D) Silicone tube
109. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Institutional Ethics Committee-  
 (A) Evaluate the potential benefit from the study to the community  
 (B) Protect the rights of the study participants  
 (C) Sanction funding for the study  
 (D) Re-evaluate the study if and when modified

110. A 5-year-old boy having dinner suddenly becomes aphonic and is brought to causality for the complaint of respiratory difficulty. What is the most appropriate management?
- (A) Cricothyroidotomy (B) Tracheostomy  
(C) Humdified O2 (D) Heimlich manoeuvre
111. Which of the following is called as gateway of Tears -
- (A) Sinus of Morgagni (B) Waldeyer's ring  
(C) Kilian's dehiscence (D) Passavant's ridge
112. A patient presents with regurgitation of food with foul smelling breath and intermittent dysphagia and diagnosis is -
- (A) Achalasia cardia (B) Tracheoesophageal fistula  
(C) Zenker's diverticulum (D) Diabetic gastropathy
113. Neurofibromatosis type 2 –
- (A) NF2 gene was mapped to chromosome 22q12 and its protein product is called schwannomin.  
(B) NF2 gene was mapped to chromosome 17q11 and its protein product is called neurofibromin.  
(C) NF2 gene was mapped to chromosome 22q12 and its protein product is called neurofibromin.  
(D) NF2 gene was mapped to chromosome 17q11 and its protein product is called merlin.
114. Glomus tumors, false is –
- (A) Arise from paraganglions, chief cells of which are of neural crest origin.  
(B) Functioning paragangliomas occur in upto 10% of cases.  
(C) Pulsatile tinnitus and / hearing loss may be the presenting complaint.  
(D) Erosion of the caroticojugular plate is suggestive of glomus jugulare.
115. Temporal bone malignancy, true is –
- (A) Incidence is approximately 1 to 6 cases per 100,000.  
(B) 20-60% cases are attributed to advanced auricular neoplasms.  
(C) Most common histologic type in adults is rhabdomyosarcoma.  
(D) Chronic otitis media is an established risk factor.
116. False about Korner's septum is:
- (A) It is an anomalous persistence of petrosquammous suture.  
(B) It divides the mastoid process into a superficial-(petrosal)-portion and a deep-(squammosal)-portion.  
(C) It should be seeked if there is difficulty in approaching the antrum.  
(D) It should be seeked if the antrum is small and constricted.
117. All are superiorly based flaps, EXCEPT:
- (A) Rambo flap (B) Tos bipartite flap  
(C) Mosher flap (D) Whitcher's tripartite flap

118. About aminoglycoside ototoxicity, true is –
- (A) The major target is the sensory neuroepithelium of the middle ear.
  - (B) Genetic susceptibility is due to mutation in mitochondrial RNA.**
  - (C) Thiazide diuretics act as potentiators.
  - (D) The apical regions of the cochlea are more extensively injured than basal regions.
119. Skull base osteomyelitis, false is –
- (A) Most common pathogen, implicated in upto 95% of cases, is *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.
  - (B) Presence of granulations over the floor of external auditory canal is a clinical feature.
  - (C) Gallium-67 scan is useful for detecting initial bony involvement.**
  - (D) Facial nerve is the most commonly involved nerve in palsies.
120. Surfer's ear is-
- (A) Exostosis of external auditory canal**
  - (B) Malignant otitis externa
  - (C) Pinna disfigurement due to recurrent perichondritis
  - (D) Otomycosis
121. Sensorineural hearing loss in chronic suppurative otitis media is commonly due to –
- (A) Vestibular neuronitis.
  - (B) Serous labyrinthitis.**
  - (C) Cochlear hair cell loss from adjacent cholesteatoma.
  - (D) Long-term use of topical ear drops.
122. False about coalescent mastoiditis –
- (A) Occurs in patients who have received multiple antibiotics.**
  - (B) Rarely seen in poorly developed mastoid air cell system.
  - (C) Particularly seen in children.
  - (D) Develops in patients with persistent Acute otitis media and mastoiditis which remains untreated for 2-4 weeks.
123. Regarding cleft lip & cleft palate, true is –
- (A) Failure of fusion between a maxillary process and the corresponding premaxilla causes a cleft lip.**
  - (B) Failure of fusion between processes and nasal septum causes a cleft lip.
  - (C) Non-fusion between maxillary and lateral processes results in a cleft palate.
  - (D) Non-fusion between the maxillary process and the corresponding premaxilla results in a cleft palate.
124. Ohngren's line, true is:
- (A) Imaginary line between lateral canthus of eye to angle of mandible.
  - (B) Tumors postero-superior to this line have a poorer prognosis.**
  - (C) Is also called lines of Sebileau.
  - (D) Used for classification oral malignancy.

125. Exposure to hard-wood dust is a causative factor for sinonasal adenocarcinoma, particularly in the:
- (A) Maxillary sinuses. (B) Frontal sinuses.  
 (C) Ethmoid sinuses. (D) Sphenoid sinuses.
126. About the nasal cycle, false is –
- (A) Cyclical changes occur between 4 and 12 hours.  
 (B) Autonomic nervous system controls the changes.  
 (C) Cholinergic drugs improve the airway.  
 (D) Infection, allergy, exercise, hormones & pregnancy may alter the cycle.
127. Recurrent acute rhinosinusitis is defined as –
- (A) Acute onset of symptoms, Duration of symptoms < 12 weeks.  
 (B) > 1 to < 4 episodes of acute rhinosinusitis per year with complete recovery between attacks and symptom-free period > 8 weeks.  
 (C) Duration of symptoms > 12 weeks and non-resolution of symptoms on imaging > 4 weeks after starting treatment.  
 (D) Worsening of existing symptoms or appearance of new symptoms and complete resolution of acute symptoms between attacks.
128. The most common bacteria leading to acute rhinosinusitis is-
- (A) Streptococcus pneumoniae (B) Moraxella catarrhalis  
 (C) Staphylococcus aureus (D) Haemophilus influenza.
129. Gerlach tonsil is another name for -
- (A) Tubal tonsil (B) Palatine tonsil  
 (C) Adenoids (D) Lingual tonsil
130. Irwin Moore sign is positive in -
- (A) Acute tonsillitis (B) Chronic tonsillitis  
 (C) Adenoid hypertrophy (D) Epiglottitis
131. A Post Graduate in a medical college submitted a proposal to the ethics committee of the institute. The committee found that the proposal is a near copy of an earlier proposal from the same department. This act of the PG can be best termed as-
- (A) Fabrication (B) Falsification  
 (C) Plagiarism (D) Breach of confidentiality
132. The inner Waldeyer's group of lymph nodes do not include -
- (A) Submandibular lymph node (B) Tonsils  
 (C) Lingual tonsils (D) Adenoids
133. Danger space is bounded by -
- (A) Buccopharyngeal fascia anteriorly and alar fascia posteriorly  
 (B) Alar fascia anteriorly and prevertebral fascia posteriorly  
 (C) Prevertebral fascia anteriorly and vertebral body posteriorly  
 (D) Tonsils anteriorly and superior constrictor muscle posteriorly

134. Middle age diabetic with tooth extraction with ipsilateral swelling over middle one-third of sternocleidomastoid and medial displacement of ipsilateral tonsil, most likely diagnosis is -  
 (A) Parapharyngeal abscess (B) Retropharyngeal abscess  
 (C) Ludwigs angina (D) None of the above
135. Spine of Henle is a -  
 (A) Cortical bone (B) Cancellous bone  
 (C) Sclerotic bone (D) Long bone with Haversian system
136. Dundas's grant apparatus is used in -  
 (A) Cold air caloric test (B) Fitzgerald Hallpike's test  
 (C) Bithermal caloric test (D) Rinne's test
137. Most Common cause of intermittent stridor in a 10-day-old child shortly after birth is-  
 (A) Laryngomalacia (B) Foreign body  
 (C) Vocal nodule (D) Hypertrophy of turbinate
138. Microlaryngoscopy was started by -  
 (A) Bruce Benjamin (B) Kleinsasser  
 (C) Chevalier Jackson (D) None of the above
139. Pachyderma laryngitis – Most Common site of involvement -  
 (A) Arytenoids  
 (B) Junction of posterior 1/3 and anterior 2/3 of vocal folds  
 (C) Anterior commissure  
 (D) Vestibular fold
140. A middle-aged male comes to the outpatient department with the only complaint of hoarseness of voice for the past 2 years. He has been a chronic smoker for 30 years. On examination, a reddish area of mucosal irregularity overlying a portion of both cords was seen. Management would include all EXCEPT -  
 (A) Cessation of smoking (B) Bilateral cordectomy  
 (C) Micro laryngeal surgery for biopsy (D) Regular follow-up
141. Impedance matching occurs due to -  
 (A) Difference of surface area of tympanic membrane and foot plate  
 (B) Semi-circular canal fluid  
 (C) Utricle and saccule  
 (D) None of the above
142. Pharyngeal pseudosulcus is seen secondary to -  
 (A) Vocal abuse (B) Laryngopharyngeal reflux  
 (C) Tuberculosis (D) Corticosteroid usage
143. Androphonia can be corrected by doing -  
 (A) Type 1 thyroplasty (B) Type 2 thyroplasty  
 (C) Type 3 thyroplasty (D) Type 4 thyroplasty

144. Trapezoid body is associated with -  
 (A) Auditory pathway (B) Visual pathway  
 (C) Extrapyramidal system (D) Pyramidal system
145. All of these are covered with superficial layer of deep cervical fascia EXCEPT-  
 (A) Sternocleidomastoid (B) Trapezius  
 (C) Parotid (D) Trachea
146. Patient following peanut consumption presented with laryngeal oedema, stridor, hoarseness of voice and swelling of tongue. Most likely diagnosis is -  
 (A) Angioneurotic oedema (B) Pharyngeal abscess  
 (C) Foreign body larynx (D) Foreign body bronchus
147. Wagner and Grossman theory is related to -  
 (A) Palatal palsy (B) Vocal cord palsy  
 (C) Facial palsy (D) Hypoglossal palsy
148. Most common nerve injured in ligation of superior thyroid artery -  
 (A) Recurrent laryngeal nerve (B) Facial nerve  
 (C) Mandibular nerve (D) External laryngeal nerve
149. Materials used for injection in thyroplasty are -  
 (A) Collagen (B) A cellular micronized human debris  
 (C) Gelatin powder (D) All of the above
150. A 55-year-old female presents with tinnitus, dizziness and history of progressive deafness. Differential diagnosis includes all except -  
 (A) Acoustic neuroma (B) Endolymphatic hydrops  
 (C) Meningioma (D) Histiocytosis-X
151. U shaped curve in audiometry is seen in -  
 (A) Congenital SNHL (B) Otitis media with effusion  
 (C) Otosclerosis (D) Meniere's disease
152. Which of the following is not the indication of near total Laryngectomy? -  
 (A) T3 stage (B) Anterior commissure involvement  
 (C) Supraglottic involvement (D) Both arytenoids involved
153. Gelle's test is done in -  
 (A) Senile deafness (B) Traumatic deafness  
 (C) Otosclerosis (D) Serous otitis media
154. Abbe-Estlander flap is based on -  
 (A) Lingual artery (B) Facial artery  
 (C) Labial artery (D) Internal maxillary artery
155. In the reconstruction following excision of previously irradiated cheek, the flap will be-  
 (A) Tongue (B) Cervical  
 (C) Forehead (D) Pectoralis major myocutaneous

156. A patient present with enophthalmos after a trauma to face by blunt object. There is no fever and no extraocular muscle palsy. Diagnosis is -  
 (A) Fracture lateral wall of maxilla (B) Fracture zygoma  
 (C) Blow out fracture of orbit (D) Fracture ethmoid
157. Which of these forms the principle of Stroboscopy-  
 (A) Terrier's law (B) Goldsmith law  
 (C) Seldinger principle  (D) Talbot's law
158. Which of the following is INCORRECT about publishing research finding? -  
 (A) Publication often helps in career progression and academic promotion  
 (B) It is a way to communicate research findings with the peer groups  
 (C) Conflicts of interest can be suppressed as it has implication in study findings  
 (D) It identifies research gaps
159. Trench mouth is -  
 (A) Submucosal fibrosis (B) Tumour at uveal angle  
 (C) Ulcerative gingivitis (D) Retention cyst of the tonsil
160. An 80-year-old patient present with a midline tumour of the lower jaw, involving the alveolar margin. He is edentulous. Treatment of choice -  
 (A) Hemi mandibulectomy (B) Commando operation  
 (C) Segmental mandibulectomy (D) Marginal mandibulectomy
161. All the following help in reducing ethical issues associated with research publication, EXCEPT-  
 (A) Obtaining the institutional ethics committee permission  
 (B) Including a guest author to improve the acceptance of the manuscript  
 (C) Obtaining permission from the copyright holder to reproduce a figure  
 (D) Declaring familial relationship between an author and the CEO of the funding agency
162. Which of the following statements is false for "Secondary Chemoprevention"-  
 (A) Directed at patients with premalignant lesions  
 (B) Targeted at patients with cancer who have undergone potentially curative therapy  
 (C) To prevent recurrent or metachronous disease  
 (D) Retinoids are effective for chemoprevention
163. The bony cochlea is a coiled tube making \_\_\_\_\_ turns around its axis, the modiolus -  
 (A) 2, 1/4 (B) 2, 1/2  
 (C) 2, 3/4 (D) 3
164. A new born presents with bilateral microtia and external auditory canal atresia. Corrective surgery is usually performed at-  
 (A) < 1 year of age  (B) 5-7 years of age  
 (C) Puberty (D) Adulthood
165. Distance of promontory from tympanic membrane -  
 (A) 2 mm (B) 5 mm  
 (C) 6 mm (D) 7 mm

166. In monaural diplacusis the lesion is in the-  
 (A) Cochlea (B) Auditory nerve  
 (C) Brainstem (D) Cerebrum
167. Lateral sinus thrombosis is associated with all EXCEPT -  
 (A) Greisinger sign (B) Gradenigo sign  
 (C) Lily-Crowe sign (D) Tobey Ayer test
168. Site for placing an auditory brainstem implant-  
 (A) Lateral ventricle (B) Fourth ventricle  
 (C) Round window (D) Scala tympani
169. During inspiration the main current of airflow in a normal nasal cavity is through-  
 (A) Lower part of the cavity in the inferior meatus in a parabolic curve  
 (B) Middle part of the cavity in middle meatus in a parabolic curve  
 (C) Superior part of the cavity in the superior meatus  
 (D) Through olfactory area
170. Frisch bacillus causes-  
 (A) Rhinosleroma (B) Rhinosporidiosis  
 (C) Rhinophyma (D) Lupus vulgaris
171. Multiple nasal polyps in children should guide the clinician to search for underlying-  
 (A) Mucoviscidosis (B) Celiac disease  
 (C) Hirschsprung's disease (D) Sturge Weber syndrome
172. Mulberry appearance of nasal mucosal membrane is seen in -  
 (A) Coryza (B) Atrophic rhinitis  
 (C) Maxillary sinusitis (D) Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis
173. Areas of carcinoma of oral mucosa can be identified by Staining with -  
 (A) Zinc chloride (B) Silver nitrate  
 (C) Gentian violet (D) Toluidine blue
174. In alaryngeal speech, with fistula based voice prosthesis, which of these prosthesis has the feature of "Loading tool with instantaneous opening of esophageal flange" –  
 (A) Blom-Singer indwelling (B) Provox 2  
 (C) Blom Singer duckbill (D) Panje voice button
175. True about Plummer-Vinson syndrome-  
 (A) Web is in the lower esophagus (B) Web is in the mid esophagus  
 (C) Web is in the postcricoid region (D) It occurs due to abnormal vessels
176. Following is not true about spasmodic dysphonia-  
 (A) Patient with the abductor dysphonia has strained and strangled voice.  
 (B) Botulinum toxin is one of the treatments.  
 (C) May be associated with other focal dysphonia.  
 (D) It is a local laryngeal disorder

177. Galen's anastomosis is between Recurrent laryngeal nerve and-
- (A) Sensory branch of Superior laryngeal nerve  
 (B) Motor branch of Superior laryngeal nerve  
 (C) Secretomotor branch of Superior laryngeal nerve  
 (D) Contralateral recurrent laryngeal nerve
178. Glottic chink, in cadaveric positions of vocal cords is-
- (A) 3.5 mm (B) 7 mm  
 (C) 19 mm (D) 3 mm
179. Route of approach of glossopharyngeal neurectomy-
- (A) Tonsillectomy approach (B) Trans-palatal approach  
 (C) Trans-mandibular approach (D) Trans-pharyngeal approach
180. Cranial accessory nerve supplies-
- (A) Palate (B) Pharynx  
 (C) Palatoglossus (D) All of the above
181. All muscles of tongue are supplied by hypoglossal nerve EXCEPT-
- (A) Myoglossus (B) Genioglossus  
 (C) Palatoglossus (D) Hyoglossus
182. Which implant is used in nasopharyngeal carcinoma-
- (A) Caesium (B) I-131  
 (C) Gold (D) Iridium
183. A lady has bilateral hearing loss since 4 years which worsened during pregnancy. Type of impedance audiometry graph will be -
- (A) Ad (B) As  
 (C) B (D) C
184. Rhinolalia clausa is associated with all of the following EXCEPT-
- (A) Allergic rhinitis (B) Adenoid hypertrophy  
 (C) Palatal palsy (D) Nasal polyps
185. Hyperacusis in Bell's palsy is due to the the paralysis of the following muscle-
- (A) Tensor tympani (B) Stapedius  
 (C) Levator veli palatini (D) Tensor veli palatine
186. The most common complication seen in hiatus hernia is-
- (A) Oesophagitis (B) Aspiration pneumonitis  
 (C) Oesophageal stricture (D) Volvulus
187. Which of the following is not the site for Paraganglioma-
- (A) Carotid bifurcation (B) Promontory of middle ear  
 (C) Jugular foramen (D) Genuiculate ganglion
188. A patient presented with a 3.5 cms size lymph node enlargement, which was hard and presented in submandibular region. Examination of the head and neck did not yield any lesion. The next investigation to be done-
- (A) Triple-endoscopy (B) Chest X-ray  
 (C) Laryngoscopy (D) Supravital staining of oral mucosa

189. Area of stapes footplate is-  
 (A) 1.5 sq mm (B) 2 sq mm  
 (C) 2.5 sq mm (D) 3.2 sq mm
190. Peritonsillar abscess can extend posteriorly into –  
 (A) Parapharyngeal space (B) Anterior triangle of neck  
 (C) Buccal space (D) Submaxillary space
191. The most common malignancy of the oropharynx-  
 (A) Tonsil (B) Vallecula  
 (C) Base tongue (D) Soft palate
192. Corkscrew esophagus is seen in which of the following condition-  
 (A) Carcinoma of oesophagus (B) Achalasia cardia  
 (C) Diffuse oesophageal spasm (D) Scleroderma
193. Brown's sign is seen in-  
 (A) Acoustic neuroma (B) Glomus tumor  
 (C) Meniere's disease (D) Otosclerosis
194. EGFR is a receptor of which of the following groups-  
 (A) HER 1 (B) HER 2  
 (C) HER 3 (D) HER 4
195. Most common site of osteoma is-  
 (A) Maxillary sinus (B) Ethmoid sinus  
 (C) Frontal sinus (D) Sphenoid sinus
196. Tracheal bifurcation angle is increased in enlargement of -  
 (A) Left atrium (B) Left ventricle  
 (C) Right atrium (D) Right ventricle
197. Best substitute for esophagus after oesophagectomy is -  
 (A) Stomach (B) Jejunum  
 (C) Right colon (D) Left colon
198. Cause of unilateral Otitis media with effusion (OME) in an adult is -  
 (A) CSOM (B) Nasopharyngeal carcinoma  
 (C) Mastoiditis (D) Adenoid hypertrophy
199. Taste sensation of posterior one third tongue is carried by -  
 (A) Lingual nerve (B) Glossopharyngeal nerve  
 (C) Chorda tympani nerve (D) Vagus nerve
200. Stenver's view is useful for study of which of the following structures -  
 (A) EAC (B) Middle ear  
 (C) Cochlea (D) Petrous apex