1. Which of the following is most commonly associated with a sinus venosus atrial septal defect?
   A. Bicuspid aortic valve
   B. Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return
   C. Cleft mitral valve
   D. Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction

2. The degree of coarctation in a patient with a maximal instantaneous gradient of 12 mmHg through the descending aorta is:
   A. Mild
   B. Moderate
   C. Severe
   D. Unknown

3. Types of atrial septal defect include all of the following except:
   A. Secundum
   B. Primum
   C. Tertiary
   D. Sinus Venosus
   E. Unroofed coronary sinus

4. Which of the following is associated with a primum atrial septal defect
   A. Bicuspid aortic valve
   B. Partial anomalous pulmonary venous return
   C. Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction
   D. Ebstein like appearance of the tricuspid valve

5. The echocardiographic criteria for diagnosis of Ebstein anomaly includes:
   A. AV valves at the same level
   B. Severe tricuspid regurgitation
   C. Apical displacement of the tricuspid valve of at least 8 mm/m²
   D. Any apical displacement of the tricuspid valve

6. Congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries could also be described as:
   A. Atrial –ventricular discordance, Ventricular-arterial discordance
   B. Atrial-ventricular concordance, Ventricular-arterial discordance
   C. Atrial-ventricular discordance, Ventricular-arterial concordance
   D. Atrial-ventricular concordance, Ventricular-arterial concordance

7. Anomalies associated with congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries includes:
   A. Left ventricular non-compaction
   B. Ebstein-like anomaly of the tricuspid valve
   C. Subaortic obstruction
   D. Primum atrial septal defect
8. Patients with partial anomalous pulmonary venous return  
   A. Demonstrate a positive agitated saline “bubble” study  
   B. Have a left to right shunt  
   C. Have a right to left shunt  
   D. Always have an associated atrial septal defect  

9. A patient with which of the following may not be diagnosed until adulthood?  
   A. D-transposition of the great arteries  
   B. L-transposition of the great arteries  
   C. Total anomalous pulmonary venous return  
   D. All of the above  

10. Sequelae of congenitally corrected transposition include:  
    A. Left ventricular systolic dysfunction  
    B. Mitral valve regurgitation  
    C. Tricuspid valve regurgitation  
    D. Pulmonary hypertension