

# **GOVERNMENT MEDICAL COLLEGE, DODA**

## **TEST BOOKLET FOR COMMON ENTRANCE TEST**

Max Marks 100

Time: 02 hours

Test Booklet Serial No \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Questions attempted \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Invigilator \_\_\_\_\_



### **IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you should check that this test booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet.
2. It is the responsibility of the candidate to encode and fill the test booklet completely.
3. Do not write anything irrelevant on the test booklet.
4. This test booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answer). You will tick () the response which you want to mark on the test booklet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, tick () the response which you consider the appropriate. In any case, tick () **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. All items carry equal marks.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the test booklet and the examination has concluded, you should handover test booklet to the invigilator. You are not permitted to take away with you the test booklet.
7. Penalty for wrong answer:

**There will be penalty for wrong answers marked by the candidates in the written test.**

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been ticked () by the candidate **0.25 (1/4)** of the mark assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If candidate ticks () more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the marked answers happens to be correct and there shall be same penalty as above for that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is ticked () by the candidate, there will be no penalty for the question.

1. **Chromosome Contains?**
  - a. **DNA**
  - b. **RNA**
  - c. **Both**
  - d. **None**
2. **The basic unit of life is**
  - a. **Atom**
  - b. **Cell**
  - c. **DNA**
  - d. **Molecule**
3. **All of the following are involuntary muscles except**
  - a. **Stomach**
  - b. **Intestine**
  - c. **Skelton**
  - d. **Heart**
4. **The PH of human blood is between?**
  - a. **6.5-7**
  - b. **7.35-7.45**
  - c. **8-9**
  - d. **4.5-5**
5. **When antibodies are produced inside the infected body it is called**
  - a. **Best immunity**
  - b. **Active immunity**
  - c. **Both**
  - d. **None of the above**
6. **Best test to detect iron deficiency in a client or in a community?**
  - a. **Transferrin**
  - b. **Serum Ferritin**
  - c. **Serum Iron**
  - d. **Haemoglobin**
7. **Which of the following bones is part of the axial skeleton?**
  - a. **Humerus**
  - b. **Femur**
  - c. **Skull**
  - d. **Radius**
8. **Which is the largest organ in the human body?**
  - a. **Heart**
  - b. **Liver**
  - c. **Skin**
  - d. **Lungs**
9. **The ulna and radius are bones found in which part of the body?**
  - a. **Leg**
  - b. **Arm**
  - c. **Foot**
  - d. **Spine**
10. **Which of the following is not a type of muscle tissue?**
  - a. **Skeletal muscle**
  - b. **Cardiac muscle**
  - c. **Adipose tissue**
  - d. **Smooth muscle**
11. **Which organ is responsible for producing insulin and regulating blood sugar levels?**
  - a. **Liver**
  - b. **Pancreas**
  - c. **Kidneys**
  - d. **Spleen**
12. **Which of the following is NOT a core function of public health?**
  - a. **Assessment**
  - b. **Treatment**
  - c. **Policy Development**
  - d. **Assurance**
13. **What is the term for a group of individuals who share common characteristics and are at risk for the same health problems?**

- a. Community
  - b. Aggregate
  - c. Family
  - d. Team
14. The epidemiological triad consists of?
- a. Host, environment and agent
  - b. Nurse, patient and physician
  - c. Prevention, treatment and education
  - d. Community, family and individual.
15. Which of the following is a social determinant of health?
- a. Blood Pressure
  - b. Income Level
  - c. Cholesterol level
  - d. Body Mass Index (BMI)
16. Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with the sympathetic nervous system?
- a. Acetylcholine
  - b. Serotonin
  - c. Norepinephrine
  - d. Dopamine
17. What is the function of the medulla oblongata in the brain?
- a. Regulation of body temperature
  - b. Control of voluntary muscles movements
  - c. Regulation of vital functions such as breathing and heart rate
  - d. Processing of sensory information.
18. Which part of the brain is responsible for language comprehension and processing?
- a. Frontal lobe
  - b. Temporal lobe
  - c. Parietal lobe
  - d. Occipital lobe
19. Which type of neurons transmit signals from sensory receptors to the central nervous system?
- a. Motor neurons
  - b. Interneurons
  - c. Sensory neurons
  - d. Relay neurons
20. Which neurotransmitter is commonly associated with mood regulation and is often targeted in the treatment of depression?
- a. GABA (Gamma Aminobutyric Acid)
  - b. Dopamine
  - c. Serotonin
  - d. Glutamate
21. What is the main function of the cerebellum?
- a. Regulation of body temperature
  - b. Coordination of movement
  - c. Control of hunger and thirst
  - d. Memory storage
22. Which disorder is characterized by a loss of myelin in the central nervous system?
- a. Alzheimer's disease
  - b. Multiple sclerosis
  - c. Huntington's disease
  - d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
23. What is the main symptom of Guillain-Barré syndrome?
- a. Muscle weakness and paralysis
  - b. Seizures

- c. Hallucinations
  - d. Tremors
24. Which condition is characterized by the sudden and temporary loss of consciousness, often accompanied by convulsions?
- a. Stroke
  - b. Epilepsy
  - c. Syncope
  - d. Menin
25. What is the primary function of mitochondria in animal cells?
- a. Protein Synthesis
  - b. Energy production
  - c. Waste disposal
  - d. Cellular communication
26. Which organelle is responsible for packaging and transporting cellular materials?
- a. Nucleus
  - b. Golgi apparatus
  - c. Endoplasmic reticulum
  - d. Lysosome
27. Which type of tissue covers and protects the body's external surface?
- a. Epithelial tissue
  - b. Muscle tissue
  - c. Connective tissue
  - d. Nervous tissue
28. Which of the following cell types is responsible for producing antibodies?
- a. Neurons
  - b. Red blood cells
  - c. White blood cells
  - d. Platelets
29. What is the main function of the circulatory system in animals?
- a. Respiration
  - b. Digestion
  - c. Transportation of nutrients and oxygen
  - d. Immune response
30. Which cell organelle contains digestive enzymes and is involved in breaking down cellular waste?
- a. Nucleus
  - b. Mitochondria
  - c. Lysosome
  - d. Golgi apparatus
31. Which type of muscle tissue is found in the walls of the digestive tract and blood vessels?
- a. Skeletal muscle
  - b. Cardiac muscle
  - c. Smooth muscle
  - d. Striated muscle
32. Which of the following is a function of the nervous tissue?
- a. Pumping blood
  - b. Transmitting electrical signals
  - c. Providing support
  - d. Contracting muscles
33. What is the primary function of the lymphatic system?
- a. Transportation of oxygen
  - b. Removal of waste products
  - c. Fighting infections and diseases
  - d. Regulation of blood sugar
34. Which organ is often referred to as the "master gland" of the endocrine system?
- a. Thyroid gland

- b. Pancreas
  - c. Pituitary gland
  - d. Adrenal gland
35. Which hormone is produced by the thyroid gland and regulates metabolism?
- a. Insulin
  - b. Estrogen
  - c. Thyroxine (T4)
  - d. Cortisol
36. What is the purpose of lymph nodes in the lymphatic system?
- a. Produce hormones
  - b. Store excess nutrients
  - c. Filter and remove harmful substances
  - d. Pump lymph fluid
37. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland?
- a. Adrenal gland
  - b. Liver
  - c. Pancreas
  - d. Pineal gland
38. According to the theory of relativity, as an object's speed approaches the speed of light, its mass:
- a. Decreases
  - b. Increases
  - c. Remains constant
  - d. Becomes zero
39. What is the speed of light in a vacuum?
- a. 299,792,458 meters per second
  - b. 3,000,000 meters per second
  - c. 186,000 meters per second
  - d. 30,000,000 meters per second
40. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental force in nature?
- a. Gravitational force
  - b. Electromagnetic force
  - c. Nuclear force
  - d. Frictional force
41. What is the SI unit of electric charge?
- a. Volt
  - b. Ampere
  - c. Coulomb
  - d. Ohm
42. Which law of thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only converted from one form to another?
- a. First law of thermodynamics
  - b. Second law of thermodynamics
  - c. Third law of thermodynamics
  - d. Zeroth law of thermodynamics
43. What type of electromagnetic radiation is used in X-ray imaging?
- a. Infrared
  - b. Ultraviolet
  - c. X-rays
  - d. Gamma rays
44. Transformers are devices used to:
- a. Convert mechanical energy into electrical energy
  - b. Convert electrical energy into mechanical energy
  - c. Change the voltage of an alternating current
  - d. Generate direct current (DC) electricity

45. Transformers work on the principle of electromagnetic:
- Induction
  - Conduction
  - Radiation
  - Refraction
46. Which organ is responsible for storing urine before it is eliminated from the body?
- Liver
  - Kidneys
  - Bladder
  - Stomach
47. Which of the following organs produces bile, which aids in digestion and emulsifies fats?
- Pancreas
  - Small intestine
  - Gallbladder
  - Liver
48. CT scans are primarily used for:
- Measuring blood pressure
  - Examining bone fractures
  - Visualizing soft tissues and organs
  - Evaluating hearing loss
49. What does ECG stand for?
- Electrocardiac Graph
  - Electrocardiogram
  - Electromagnetic Cardiograph
  - Electrocardiography
50. Which of the following is the largest artery in the human body?
- Aorta
  - Pulmonary artery
  - Carotid artery
  - Coronary artery
51. What is the main component of blood responsible for oxygen transport?
- Platelets
  - Red blood cells
  - White blood cells
  - Plasma
52. Which chamber of the heart pumps oxygenated blood to the rest of the body?
- Left atrium
  - Right atrium
  - Left ventricle
  - Right ventricle
53. What is the name of the process by which blood clots to prevent excessive bleeding?
- Haemolysis
  - Haemostasis
  - Haemoglobin
  - Haematuria
54. Which of the following is NOT a major type of blood vessel?
- Artery
  - Vein
  - Capillary
  - Cartilage
55. What is the medical term for a heart attack?
- Myocardial infarction
  - Cardiac arrest
  - Coronary thrombosis
  - Angina pectoris
56. The pacemaker of the heart is located in which chamber?
- Left atrium
  - Right atrium
  - Left ventricle

- d. Right ventricle
57. Which of the following is a condition characterized by high blood pressure?
- Hypertension
  - Hypotension
  - Hyperglycemia
  - Hypoglycemia
58. Blood Pressure is measured by?
- Nanometre
  - Sphygmomanometers
  - Barometers
  - Calorimeter
59. Which hormone cause ovulation?
- FSH
  - Testosterone
  - Progesterone
  - Luteinizing hormone
60. Which of the following is not a modifiable risk factor in the case of diabetes?
- Age
  - Salt intake
  - Alcohol intake
  - Obesity
61. Excretory unit of kidney is?
- Bowman's Capsule
  - Glomerulus
  - Nephron
  - Henle's Loop
62. Inflammation of testis is known as?
- Cystitis
  - Orchitis
  - Otitis
  - Oophoritis
63. What is the superficial layer of skin called?
- Sebaceous gland
  - Epidermis
  - Dermis
  - Hair
64. The nerve which is responsible for vision is?
- Olfactory
  - Facial
  - Optic
  - Acoustic
65. The voice box is known as?
- Pharynx
  - Diaphragm
  - Bronchioles
  - Larynx
66. Infancy is a period of
- 0-1 years
  - 0-3 years
  - 3-6 years
  - 6-12 years
67. The initial milk secreted by the lactating mother is termed as?
- Lactalbumin
  - Colostrum
  - Globulin
  - Amylase
68. Wilm's tumour affects which of the following?
- Liver
  - Kidney
  - Uterus
  - Skin
69. Polio vaccine is prepared from?
- Live attenuated organism
  - Killed organism

- c. Toxoid
  - d. Aerobic bacteria
70. The metal which is commonly used for family planning is?
- a. Copper
  - b. Aluminium
  - c. Iron
  - d. Silver
71. The procedure of removal and ligation of fallopian tube is referred as?
- a. Mastectomy
  - b. Vasectomy
  - c. Tubectomy
  - d. Laparotomy
72. Temporary hardness of water is removed by?
- a. Boiling
  - b. Filtration
  - c. SODIS method
  - d. Addition of chlorine
73. Ovulation occurs?
- a. 14 days next menstruation
  - b. One week after menstruation
  - c. One week before menstruation
  - d. 28 days after menstruation
74. Inflammation of lining of uterus is known as?
- a. Vaginitis
  - b. Endocervicitis
  - c. Adenomyositis
  - d. Endometritis
75. Most common site of ectopic pregnancy is?
- a. Ampullary region in the fallopian tube
  - b. Ovary
  - c. Cervix
  - d. Abdomen
76. Fear of pain is referred as?
- a. Acrophobia
  - b. Algophobia
  - c. Agoraphobia
  - d. Xenophobia
77. pH value above 7 is called?
- a. Neutral
  - b. Acidic
  - c. Alkaline
  - d. Both A & B
78. Blood Sugar refers to?
- a. Fructose
  - b. Glucose
  - c. Glycogen
  - d. Lactose
79. The concept of multipurpose Health worker was given by?
- a. Kartar Singh Committee
  - b. Shrivastav Committee
  - c. Chadha Committee
  - d. National Health Policy
80. The normal duration of pregnancy is?
- a. 300 days
  - b. 250 days
  - c. 365 days
  - d. 280 days
81. Disease occurring at the same time in different countries is known as?
- a. Endemic
  - b. Epidemic
  - c. Pandemic
  - d. Sporadic



82. Which type of joint allows for the widest range of motion?
- Ball-and-socket joint
  - Hinge joint
  - Pivot joint
  - Gliding joint
83. The skull is composed of how many bones?
- 8
  - 14
  - 22
  - 30
84. The muscle that separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity is known as the?
- Diaphragm
  - Pectoralis major
  - Latissimus dorsi
  - Rectus abdominis
85. What is the primary function of the mitochondria in cell?
- Protein synthesis
  - Energy production
  - Lipid storage
  - Waste elimination
86. Which of the following is not a type of protein?
- Enzyme
  - Hormone
  - Carbohydrate
  - Antibody
87. Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting and is often called the "clotting vitamin"?
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin D
  - Vitamin K
88. Which vitamin is known as the "sunshine vitamin" because it can be synthesized by the skin when exposed to sunlight?
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin C
  - Vitamin D
  - Vitamin E
89. Which class of drugs is commonly used to reduce inflammation and relieve pain?
- Antibiotics
  - Antivirals
  - Analgesics
  - Antacids
90. Hepatitis is a general term for a disease that is caused by?
- Viruses
  - Bacteria
  - Parasites
  - All of the above.
91. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- Haemoglobin – Skin
  - Vitamin C – Scurvy
  - Carbohydrate – Potato
  - Fat – Butter
92. Which one of the following is a communicable disease?
- Asthma
  - Scurvy
  - Measles
  - Diabetes
93. Which of the following has the highest protein content per gram?
- Ground nut
  - Soyabean
  - Apple
  - Wheat

94. Mushrooms are / can be
- a. A variety of fungus
  - b. Fleshy, fruiting bodies of the fungus
  - c. Grown in small shed or plots
  - d. All of the Above.
95. Which of the following is not a member of vitamin B complex
- a. Thiamine
  - b. Riboflavin
  - c. Folic Acid
  - d. Ascorbic Acid
96. Which of the following is an air borne disease?
- a. Measles
  - b. Typhoid
  - c. Pink Eye
  - d. None of the above
97. Asteroids are made up of?
- a. Nickel
  - b. Iron
  - c. Rocks
  - d. All the above
98. By which process sea water can be purified?
- a. Evaporation
  - b. Fractional distillation
  - c. Filtration
  - d. Distillation.
99. Boyle's law relates to which state of matter?
- a. Solid state
  - b. Liquid state
  - c. Gaseous
  - d. None of the above.
100. Zika virus was named after the zika forest of which country?
- a. Nigeria
  - b. Angola
  - c. Zimbabwe
  - d. Uganda