

DSSSB Nursing Officer Official Examination Paper 2019

Question 1: Some letters are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Choose the option so that the letters form a meaningful word: **PAMSIH 123456**

- (1) 321654
- (2) 623451
- (3) 354621
- (4) 523641

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Mapping the numbers to the letters (P=1, A=2, M=3, S=4, I=5, H=6), option 3 (354621) results in M-S-I-H-A-P, forming the word "MISHAP".

Question 2: Out of the given options, select the option which is different from the rest:

- (1) WAE
- (2) JNR
- (3) TXB
- (4) LPS

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: In options 1, 2, and 3, the difference between the letters is consistently 4 positions. In option 4 (LPS), the difference between P (16) and S (19) is only 3, breaking the pattern.

Question 3: Select the option that is related to the third term on the same basis as the second term is related to the first term: **APV : DSY :: RWB : ?**

- (1) VAG
- (2) UZE
- (3) UXF
- (4) VBG

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Each letter in the first term is incremented by 3 positions to get the second term (A+3=D, P+3=S, V+3=Y). Applying this to RWB results in UZE (R+3=U, W+3=Z, B+3=E).

Question 4: If blue is red, red is orange, orange is green, green is yellow, then what is the colour of blood?

- (1) red
- (2) yellow

(3) orange

(4) green

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Blood is naturally red. According to the substitution pattern provided, "red" is replaced by "orange".

Question 5: If you are on 13th place in a queue starting either end, then how many people are standing in the queue?

(1) 13

(2) 21

(3) 25

(4) 26

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: If you are 13th from both ends, the calculation is $(13 + 13) - 1$ (since you are counted twice), which equals 25.

Question 6: With which of the following states is the Duffmuttu dance associated?

(1) Rajasthan

(2) Kerala

(3) Assam

(4) Himachal Pradesh

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Duffmuttu is a traditional Muslim dance popular in the state of Kerala, involving rhythmic clapping and singing.

Question 7: When was the Export-Import Bank of India established?

(1) Jan 01, 1982

(2) April 28, 1985

(3) March 15, 1980

(4) May 01, 1983

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: The EXIM Bank was established on April 28, 1985, to provide financial assistance and promote foreign trade.

Question 8: What is the S.I. unit of force?

(1) galileo

(2) newton

(3) darcy

(4) ampere

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: The Newton (N) is the standard international unit for force, defined as the force needed to accelerate 1kg of mass by 1m/s^2 .

Question 9: Who was the founder of the Nanda Dynasty?

- (1) Kaivarta Nanda
- (2) Panduka Nanda
- (3) Dhana Nanda
- (4) Mahapadma Nanda

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Mahapadma Nanda founded the Nanda Dynasty, which ruled parts of ancient India during the 4th to 3rd century BCE.

Question 10: Where is the World Trade Organisation (WTO) located?

- (1) Australia
- (2) New York
- (3) China
- (4) Switzerland

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The WTO is an international organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.

Question 11: A man has Rs. 320 in coins of Rs. 1, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. The number of coins of each denomination is equal. What is the total number of coins he has?

- (1) 15
- (2) 45
- (3) 30
- (4) 60

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Let x be the number of coins of each type.

$$1x + 5x + 10x = 320 \rightarrow 16x = 320 \rightarrow x = 20. \text{ Total coins} = 3x = 60.$$

Question 12: What will be the eventual bank balance when a deposit of Rs. 820.47 and a withdrawal of Rs. 726.91 is made to an account balance of Rs. 610.27?

- (1) Rs. 620.83
- (2) Rs. 650.82
- (3) Rs. 685.83
- (4) Rs. 703.83

Correct Answer: (4) Rationale: $610.27 + 820.47 - 726.91 = 703.83$.

Question 13: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word: **Don't step _____ the broken glass**

- . (1) on
- (2) in
- (3) of
- (4) at

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: The preposition "on" is appropriate for indicating physical contact with a surface, such as stepping on something.

Question 14: Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the word:

Censure

- (1) Appreciation
- (2) Approval
- (3) Seize
- (4) Condemn

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: "Censure" means to express severe disapproval or formal condemnation.

Question 15: ftdk dksbZ mís'; u gksA (Sentence substitution)

- (1) fu#ís';
- (2) fuÜkj
- (3) fujkdkj
- (4) funksZek

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: "fu#ís';" (Niruddeshya) literally means "without purpose" (निर + उद्देश्य).

Question 16: myVk rok (Idiom meaning)

- (1) dke [kRe
- (2) dqN u feyuk
- (3) dksbZ dke u djuk
- (4) cgqr dkyk

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The Hindi idiom "myVk rok" (Ula Tawa) refers to something or someone that is very dark or black in color.

Question 17: A bluish appearance of the skin and mucous membranes caused by inadequate oxygenation is called:

- (1) dyspnea
- (2) hypercapnia
- (3) bradypnoea
- (4) cyanosis

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Cyanosis is a clinical sign of bluish discoloration caused by insufficient oxygen saturation in the blood.

Question 18: BMI is calculated by using the formula:

- (1) weight (kg) x height (m)²
- (2) height (m)² / weight (kg)

(3) weight (kg) / height (m)²

(4) weight (lb) - height (m)²

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Body Mass Index is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in meters.

Question 19: Sleep walking in medical terms is:

(1) insomnia

(2) hypersomnia

(3) somnolent

(4) somnambulism

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Somnambulism is a sleep disorder where a person performs complex behaviors, like walking, while in a state of sleep.

Question 20: Haemorrhage in a new-born is caused by the deficiency of:

(1) vitamin A

(2) vitamin D

(3) vitamin E

(4) vitamin K

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Vitamin K is essential for synthesizing clotting factors. Newborns often have low levels, leading to a risk of hemorrhagic disease.

Question 21: Pain at McBurney's point is seen in:

(1) gastritis

(2) appendicitis

(3) cholecystitis

(4) arthritis

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Tenderness at McBurney's point (lower right quadrant) is a classic clinical indicator of appendicitis.

Question 22: Hypothyroidism in adults is called:

(1) cretinism

(2) myxedema

(3) Grave's disease

(4) Addison's disease

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Myxedema refers to severe hypothyroidism in adults, characterized by symptoms like swelling, fatigue, and cold intolerance.

Question 23: The abbreviation ASHA stands for:

- (1) Anganwadi Social Health Advisor
- (2) Accredited Social Health Activist
- (3) Auxiliary Social Health Advisor
- (4) Affiliated Social Health Activist

Correct Answer: (2) Rationale: ASHA stands for Accredited Social Health Activist, a community health worker program in India.

Question 24: Male sterilisation is accomplished with a surgical procedure known as:

- (1) tubal ligation
- (2) vasectomy
- (3) sterilisation
- (4) abortion

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: A vasectomy is the surgical procedure where the vas deferens are cut or blocked to provide permanent male sterilization.

Question 25: The Likert scale is otherwise called the:

- (1) arbitrary scale
- (2) differential scale
- (3) cumulative scale
- (4) summated scale

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The Likert scale is a summated scale because responses to multiple statements are added together to measure an overall attitude

Question 50: If Rs. 1410 is to be divided into three parts, proportional to $1/3:1/4:1/5$, then what is the value of the first part? (1) Rs. 420 (2) Rs. 450 (3) Rs. 600 (4) Rs. 720 **Correct Answer: (3)**

Rationale: To divide Rs. 1410, convert the proportions to a common denominator (LCM of 3, 4, 5 is 60), resulting in a ratio of 20:15:12. The sum of parts is 47. Each unit is $1410/47=30$. The first part is $20 \times 30 = 600$.

Question 51: Two numbers are in the ratio 3:4. If 5 is subtracted from each of the numbers, the ratio becomes 5:7. Find the smaller number. (1) 27 (2) 30 (3) 33 (4) 36 **Correct Answer: (2)**

Rationale: Let the numbers be $3x$ and $4x$. The equation $(3x-5)/(4x-5)=5/7$ simplifies to $21x-35=20x-25$, giving $x=10$. The smaller number ($3x$) is 30.

Question 52: In a bag, there are coins of 25 p, Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 in the ratio of 8:5:3. There is Rs. 78 in total. How many 25 p coins are there? (1) 24 (2) 32 (3) 40 (4) 48 **Correct Answer: (4)**

Rationale: Let the coin quantities be $8x, 5x, 3x$. Total value in rupees:

$0.25(8x) + 1(5x) + 2(3x) = 78$. This becomes $2x + 5x + 6x = 78 \rightarrow 13x = 78 \rightarrow x = 6$. Number of 25p coins = $8 \times 6 = 48$.

Question 53: There is a 45% increase in an amount in 9 years at simple interest. What will be the compound interest of Rs. 12000 after 3 years at the same rate? (1) Rs. 1760 (2) Rs. 1820 (3)

Rs. 1891.5 (4) Rs. 1854.25 **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** A 45% increase over 9 years implies a 5% annual simple interest rate. Calculating compound interest for Rs. 12000 at 5% for 3 years: $12000(1.05)^3 - 12000 = 13891.5 - 12000 = 1891.5$.

Question 54: A worker travelled a distance of 138 km in 15 hours. He travelled partly by foot at 6 km/h and partly by bicycle at 12 km/h. What is the distance travelled on foot? (1) 30 (2) 36 (3) 42 (4) 48 **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** Using x as foot distance: $x/6 + (138 - x)/12 = 15$.

Solving $2x + 138 - x = 180$ gives $x = 42$ km.

Question 55: A can finish a job in 24 days. B can do the job in 18 days. After working together for 12 days, B left the job. In how many days can A finish the remaining work? (1) 6 (2) 8 (3) 12 (4) 24 **Correct Answer: (2) Rationale:** Note: The source states this question was ignored for candidates due to a discrepancy, but provides a solution leading to 8 days. Combined rate is $7/72$ per day; work in 12 days is $84/72$, implying the job was finished early.

Question 56: A can finish a job in 32 days. B can do the job in 20 days. After working alone for 15 days, B left the job. In how many days can A finish the remaining work? (1) 8 (2) 12 (3) 16 (4) 20 **Correct Answer: (1) Rationale:** B's 15-day work is $15/20 = 3/4$ of the job. Remaining work is $1/4$. Time for A is $(1/4)/(1/32) = 8$ days.

Question 57: The length of a rectangular plot is 20 m more than the breadth. The cost of fencing the plot @ Rs. 5 per m is Rs. 2200. What is the length of the plot? (1) 100 m (2) 110 m (3) 120 m (4) 140 m **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** Perimeter is $2200/5 = 440$ m. Let breadth be b and length $b + 20$. $2(b + b + 20) = 440 \rightarrow 4b + 40 = 440 \rightarrow b = 100$. Length is $100 + 20 = 120$ m.

Question 58: 110 cubic centimetres of a copper wire is drawn into a wire of 2 mm in diameter. What is the length of the wire? (1) 17.5 m (2) 35 m (3) 70 m (4) 140 m **Correct Answer: (2)**

Rationale: Volume $V = 110 \text{ cm}^3$. Radius $r = 0.1 \text{ cm}$. Using $V = \pi r^2 h$:

$110 = \pi(0.01)h \rightarrow h = 11000/\pi \approx 3503 \text{ cm}$, which is approximately 35 m.

Question 59: Based on the expenditure table, what is the ratio of total expenditure incurred over the years in the IT department to the Operations department? (1) 2:5 (2) 3:2 (3) 7:8 (4) 9:8

Correct Answer: (3) Rationale: Total IT expenditure: $220 + 320 + 410 + 450 = 1400$. Total Operations expenditure: $250 + 350 + 500 + 500 = 1600$. Ratio $1400:1600 = 7:8$.

Question 60: What is the percentage increase in the revenue of the service sector from 2017-2018 (225 billion) to 2019-2020 (420 billion)? (1) 90.05 percent (2) 75.21 percent (3) 86.67 percent (4) 82.2 percent **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** Increase is $420 - 225 = 195$.

Percentage increase is $(195/225) \times 100 = 86.67\%$.

Section 4: General English

Question 61: Find the error: (A) There is no question/ (B) of Radha's failing/ (C) in the examination. / (D) No error (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D **Correct Answer: (2) Rationale:** The phrase "Radha's failing" is grammatically incorrect in this context and should be replaced with "Radha failing".

Question 62: Find the error: (A) Ankit wrote her / (B) a very long message / (C) but she didn't read it / (D) No error (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** The sentence "Ankit wrote her a very long message but she didn't read it" is grammatically correct.

Question 63: Replace the words in the bracket: The floor of his room was (covered upon) marble. (1) covered by (2) covered at (3) covered in (4) covered with **Correct Answer: (4)**

Rationale: "Covered with" is the appropriate preposition for describing a surface layer material.

Question 64: Replace the words in the bracket: Ashima hasn't eaten (from) breakfast and she is very hungry. (1) before (2) to (3) with (4) since **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** "Since" correctly indicates the time period starting from a specific point (breakfast) until the present.

Question 65: Fill in the blank: Don't step _____ the broken glass. (1) on (2) in (3) of (4) at **Correct Answer: (1) Rationale:** "On" indicates physical contact with a surface.

Question 66: Select the logical order: Adolf Hitler said (P) would be hanged (Q) who do not obey (R) those persons (S) his commands (1) ROSP (2) OPRS (3) PSOR (4) RSPQ **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** The order RSPQ forms the coherent sentence: "Adolf Hitler said those persons who do not obey his commands would be hanged".

Question 67: Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word: **Censure** (1) Appreciation (2) Approval (3) Seize (4) Condemn **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:**

"Censure" means to express severe formal disapproval or to condemn.

Question 68: Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the given word: **Stringent** (1) Firm (2) Rigid (3) Lenient (4) Artificial **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** "Stringent" means strict or exacting; its opposite is "Lenient," meaning permissive or tolerant.

Question 70: Choose the correctly spelt word: (1) Ventraloquist (2) Ventriloquist (3) Ventreloquist (4) Ventraloquist **Correct Answer: (2) Rationale:** "Ventriloquist" is the correct spelling for a person who utters sounds that seem to come from elsewhere.

Question 71: Choose the correctly spelt word: (1) Surreptious (2) Sureptious (3) Surpetious (4) Surreptitious **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** "Surreptitious" is the correct spelling for something kept secret because it would not be approved of.

Question 72: What does the following idiom mean? **Ivory tower** (1) A state where an individual is going through hardships in life (2) A state of strong mindset like a tower of steel (3) A state of involvement in everybody's personal problems (4) A state of seclusion from the hardships of practical problems of real life. **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** An "ivory tower" refers to being isolated from the practical concerns and harsh realities of the real world.

Question 73: What does the following idiom mean? **End in smoke** (1) To not produce concrete or positive results. (2) To start a fight with someone. (3) To say negative things about someone else. (4) To end a fight with someone **Correct Answer: (1) Rationale:** To "end in smoke" means to fail to achieve a significant or successful outcome.

Question 74: Select the best substitute: **A person who is pretending to be someone he is not** (1) Statesman (2) Impostor (3) Sycophant (4) Philogynist **Correct Answer: (2) Rationale:** An "impostor" is someone who deceives by pretending to be another person.

Question 75: Select the best substitute: **A poem or speech at the end of the play.** (1) Epilogue (2) Monologue (3) Euphony (4) Lecture **Correct Answer: (1) Rationale:** An "epilogue" is the concluding section of a literary work that provides final reflections.

Question 76: Who was the first Governor General of the Company's Indian territories? (1) Lord Mountbatten (2) John Shore (3) Lord Cornwall (4) Warren Hastings **Correct Answer: (4) Rationale:** Warren Hastings became the first Governor General under the Regulating Act of 1773.

Question 77: When was the first Governor General of the Company's Indian territories appointed? (1) 1757 (2) 1778 (3) 1772 (4) 1775 **Correct Answer: (3) Rationale:** Warren Hastings was appointed as the Governor General of Bengal in 1772.

Question 78: Who were the suspects in the British eyes during early colonial rule? (1) The Rajputs and Brahmans (2) Warren Hastings (3) Soldiers from Bengal (4) Those residing in Oudh

and Bihar **Correct Answer: (1) Rationale:** The British identified the Rajputs (warrior class) and Brahmins (influential priestly class) as suspect groups potential for resistance.

Question 79: When was the Battle of Plassey fought? (1) 1757 (2) 1772 (3) 1775 (4) 1760

Correct Answer: (1) Rationale: The Battle of Plassey occurred on June 23, 1757, marking the start of British dominance in India.

Question 80: From where did Hastings recruit the soldiers?

- (1) From the Bengal
- (2) From other countries
- (3) From the people who participated in the Battle of Plassey.
- (4) From the rural Rajputs and Brahmins of Oudh and Bihar

Correct Answer: (4) Rationale: Hastings recruited from the rural Rajputs and Brahmins of Oudh and Bihar due to their strong martial traditions.

Question 101: The term infant is used for a child of age:

- (1) 0-2 months
- (2) 2 months-1 year
- (3) 1-4 years
- (4) 1-10 years

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: In specific developmental contexts, "infant" refers to a child from birth up to 2 months, although broader definitions can extend to 12 months.

Question 102: A system which provides support with a variety of joints that enable a wide range of movements is:

- (1) the spine and discs
- (2) the skeleton
- (3) the peripheral nervous system
- (4) the central nervous system

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: The skeletal system provides the structural framework and joints (synovial, cartilaginous, and fibrous) that facilitate movement.

Question 103: Prone position is:

- (1) lying face sideways
- (2) lying face upwards
- (3) lying face downwards
- (4) turning upwards

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: The prone position involves the patient lying horizontally with the face directed downwards.

Question 104: A deposit of food and bacteria on the teeth, which may produce tartar and dental caries is called:

- (1) plaque
- (2) oral hygiene
- (3) stomatitis
- (4) tenting

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Dental plaque is a sticky film of bacteria that, if not removed, hardens into tartar and erodes enamel.

Question 105: An eating disorder in which binge eating is followed by depression and guilt, self-induced vomiting and purging is:

- (1) dysphagia
- (2) bulimia nervosa
- (3) anorexia nervosa
- (4) binge eating disorder

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Bulimia nervosa involves cycles of binge eating followed by compensatory behaviors like purging to prevent weight gain.

Question 106: A child grasps fingers when palm touch occurs at the age of:

- (1) 4 weeks
- (2) 4 months
- (3) 6 months
- (4) 9 months

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: The grasp reflex is a primitive reflex present from birth and clearly observable at around 4 weeks of age.

Question 107: The amount of air exhaled from lungs as water vapour is about:

- (1) 100 ml
- (2) 500 ml
- (3) 1000 ml
- (4) 1500 ml

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: A typical tidal volume breath is approximately 500 ml, which includes the moisture added by the respiratory tract.

Question 108: Which of the following clinical signs is NOT related to confirming the death status of the patient?

- (1) No evidence of pulse
- (2) Pupils fixed and dilated
- (3) No evidence of respirations or blood pressure
- (4) Movements of limbs

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Involuntary movements may occur after death due to residual nerve activity; therefore, they do not confirm death.

Question 109: The presence of bilirubin in urine indicates:

- (1) renal stones
- (2) raised blood glucose levels
- (3) biliary disease

(4) malignancy

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Bilirubinuria is a sign of liver dysfunction or biliary obstruction, where processed bilirubin enters the urine.

Question 110: The carrier for acyl groups are:

- (1) retinol
- (2) tocopherol
- (3) pantothenic acid
- (4) niacin

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Pantothenic acid (Vitamin B5) is a key component of Coenzyme A, which transfers acyl groups in metabolic reactions.

Question 111: Vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency causes:

- (1) iron deficiency anaemia
- (2) megaloblastic anaemia
- (3) sickle cell anaemia
- (4) thalassemia

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Both vitamins are required for DNA synthesis; their deficiency leads to the production of large, immature red blood cells.

Question 112: Wilson's disease is associated with:

- (1) amylase
- (2) creatine kinase
- (3) ceruloplasmin
- (4) lipase

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Wilson's disease is a genetic disorder of copper metabolism associated with low levels of the copper-binding protein ceruloplasmin.

Question 113: pH is the negative logarithm of the concentration of:

- (1) calcium ions
- (2) magnesium ions
- (3) potassium ions
- (4) hydrogen ions

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: pH measures acidity or alkalinity by calculating the negative log of hydrogen ion (H^+) concentration.

Question 114: A method of self-observation of an individual of their own mental status directly and by use of their memory is called:

- (1) introspection
- (2) observation
- (3) experimental
- (4) clinical

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Introspection is the self-reflective process of examining one's own internal thoughts and feelings.

Question 115: Name the drive that becomes active when the physiological balance within our body, called homeostasis, is disturbed:

- (1) social drive
- (2) physiological drive
- (3) personal drive
- (4) unconscious drive

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Physiological drives (like hunger or thirst) motivate behaviors meant to restore homeostatic balance.

Question 116: Identify the type of reinforcement that increases the possibility of a response by presenting a pleasurable stimulus after a desired response:

- (1) continuous reinforcement
- (2) partial reinforcement
- (3) positive reinforcement
- (4) negative reinforcement

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Positive reinforcement uses rewards to encourage the repetition of a specific behavior.

Question 117: A defence mechanism in which original goals or desires are substituted by others is called:

- (1) projection
- (2) displacement
- (3) sublimation
- (4) substitution

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Sublimation involves channeling socially unacceptable impulses into productive or socially acceptable activities.

Question 118: This phase is so named because it is when the follicles in the ovary grow and form a mature egg:

- (1) follicular phase
- (2) ovulation
- (3) luteal phase
- (4) menstruation

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: During the follicular phase, FSH stimulates the maturation of ovarian follicles to prepare for ovulation.

Question 119: Name the phase in the endometrial cycle that begins as the spiral arteries rupture secondary to ischemia, releasing blood into the uterus:

- (1) Proliferative phase
- (2) Secretory phase

- (3) Ischemic phase
- (4) Menstrual phase

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The menstrual phase marks the shedding of the endometrial lining due to hormonal changes and arterial rupture.

Question 120: Clients with a diagnosis of HIV or another sexually transmitted infection should be screened for:

- (1) hepatitis
- (2) chlamydia
- (3) syphilis
- (4) gonorrhea

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: HIV patients are at high risk for co-infection with bloodborne viruses like Hepatitis B and C due to similar transmission routes.

Question 121: An inflammatory state of the upper female genital tract and nearby structures is called:

- (1) hepatitis
- (2) pelvic inflammatory disease
- (3) syphilis
- (4) gonorrhoea

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) is an infection affecting the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries.

Question 122: Name the test where secretion is mixed with a drop of 10% potassium hydroxide on a slide, producing a stale fishy odour:

- (1) Nontreponemal tests
- (2) Treponemal tests
- (3) Rapid plasma reagin
- (4) Whiff test

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: A positive "Whiff test" is a diagnostic indicator for bacterial vaginosis.

Question 123: A generic term that means inflammation and infection of the vagina is:

- (1) candidiasis
- (2) endometriosis
- (3) vaginitis
- (4) pruritus

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Vaginitis is an umbrella term for vaginal inflammation caused by various infections like yeast or bacteria.

Question 124: The expulsion of an embryo or foetus before it is viable is called:

- (1) abortion
- (2) medical abortion

- (3) surgical abortion
- (4) miscarriage

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: A miscarriage, or spontaneous abortion, is the loss of pregnancy before the fetus is viable outside the womb (typically before 20 weeks).

Question 125: The procedure for women that is performed postpartum or unrelated to pregnancy to prevent future pregnancies is:

- (1) tubal ligation
- (2) vasectomy
- (3) sterilisation
- (4) abortion

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Sterilization is a permanent contraceptive method that includes procedures like tubal ligation.

Question 126: A barrier method in which a soft latex dome surrounded by a metal spring is used:

- (1) condom
- (2) diaphragm
- (3) cervical cap
- (4) contraceptive cap

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: The diaphragm is a dome-shaped barrier device that covers the cervix to block sperm entry.

Question 127: Coitus interruptus is also known as:

- (1) standard days method
- (2) symptothermal method
- (3) cervical mucus ovulation method
- (4) withdrawal

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Withdrawal involves removing the penis from the vagina before ejaculation to prevent fertilization.

Question 128: The inability to conceive a child after 1 year of regular sexual intercourse unprotected by contraception is:

- (1) amenorrhea
- (2) dysmenorrhea
- (3) infertility
- (4) endometriosis

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Infertility is clinically defined as the failure to conceive after 12 months of regular unprotected intercourse.

Question 129: Recurrent symptoms that occur during the luteal phase and resolve with menstruation are:

- (1) premenstrual syndrome
- (2) amenorrhea
- (3) dysmenorrhea
- (4) dysfunctional uterine bleeding

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS) involves physical and emotional symptoms linked to hormonal fluctuations in the luteal phase.

Question 130: Painful menstruation is termed as:

- (1) premenstrual syndrome
- (2) amenorrhea
- (3) dysmenorrhea
- (4) dysfunctional uterine bleeding

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Dysmenorrhea is the medical term for menstrual cramps and associated pain.

Question 131: Decreasing oestrogen levels leading to irregular cycles and vaginal atrophy occur during:

- (1) menarche
- (2) menopause
- (3) maternity
- (4) labour

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Menopause marks the permanent end of menstruation and is caused by a significant decline in estrogen.

Question 132: The Universal Immunisation Program (1985) focused on how many diseases?

- (1) Six
- (2) Five
- (3) Two
- (4) One

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: The UIP initially targeted six major diseases: TB, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, and Measles.

Question 133: A method to identify missing out cases in epidemiology is:

- (1) testing
- (2) sentinel surveillance
- (3) notification
- (4) screening

Correct Answer: (2) Rationale: Sentinel surveillance uses specific sites to detect trends and cases that standard monitoring might miss.

Question 134: When a child's weight falls below the 3rd or 5th centile, it is referred to as:

- (1) failure to thrive
- (2) small to gestational age
- (3) constitutional growth delay
- (4) skeletal dysplasia

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Failure to thrive (FTT) describes inadequate weight gain or a significant drop in growth percentiles.

Question 135: The premature fusion of one or more cranial sutures is called:

- (1) microcephaly
- (2) craniosynostosis
- (3) macrocephaly
- (4) hydrocephalus

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Craniosynostosis is a congenital condition that affects skull shape and potential brain growth.

Question 136: Developmental quotient (DQ) is calculated as:

- (1) $\text{Average age} / \text{Obtained age} \times 100$
- (2) $\text{Average age} - \text{Obtained age} \times 100$
- (3) $\text{Obtained age} / \text{Average age} \times 100$
- (4) $\text{Average age} / \text{Obtained age}$

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: DQ evaluates development by comparing the average age of milestone attainment with the child's actual age.

Question 137: Foetal growth below the 10th percentile is called:

- (1) intrauterine growth restriction
- (2) delayed development
- (3) dwarfism
- (4) short stature

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) occurs when the fetus fails to grow at the expected rate in the womb.

Question 138: Which condition is NOT associated with left-to-right shunting?

- (1) Atrial septal defect (ASD)
- (2) Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
- (3) Patent ductus arteriosus (PDA)
- (4) Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF)

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: TOF is characterized by right-to-left shunting, resulting in decreased pulmonary blood flow.

Question 139: A newborn with a birthweight of more than 4,000 g is said to have:

- (1) macrosomia

- (2) macrosomia
- (3) macrocephaly
- (4) microcephaly

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Macrosomia refers to excessive birth weight, often linked to maternal diabetes or obesity.

Question 140: Bleeding originating in the subependymal germinal matrix region is:

- (1) Periventricular haemorrhage
- (2) Retinopathy of prematurity
- (3) Leukomalacia
- (4) Necrotising enterocolitis

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Periventricular hemorrhage is common in preterm infants due to the fragility of blood vessels in the brain.

Question 141: Bronchopulmonary dysplasia is currently referred to as: (

- 1) acute lung disease
- (2) chronic lung disease
- (3) bronchitis
- (4) bronchiectasis

Correct Answer: (2) Rationale: BPD is now often called Chronic Lung Disease (CLD), resulting from prolonged oxygen/ventilator use.

Question 142: Lung immaturity and lack of alveolar surfactant causes:

- (1) ischemic hypoxia
- (2) transient tachypnea of the newborn
- (3) respiratory distress syndrome
- (4) cyanosis

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: RDS (Hyaline Membrane Disease) occurs when collapsed alveoli prevent effective breathing in preterm infants.

Question 143: Which of the following is an example of gram-negative bacteria?

- (1) Staphylococcus
- (2) Streptococcus
- (3) Clostridium
- (4) Salmonella

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Salmonella is a gram-negative rod primarily associated with foodborne illnesses.

Question 144: The cell wall-deficient bacteria is:

- (1) mycoplasma
- (2) vibrios
- (3) actinomycetes
- (4) spirochetes

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Mycoplasma lacks a cell wall, making it resistant to antibiotics like penicillin.

Question 145: The organ of adhesion in bacteria is:

- (1) flagella
- (2) fimbriae
- (3) nucleus
- (4) mitochondria

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Fimbriae are hair-like surface structures that allow bacteria to stick to host tissues.

Question 146: Normal blood pressure is:

- (1) 150/100 mm Hg
- (2) 120/80 mm Hg
- (3) 50/40 mm Hg
- (4) 160/90 mm Hg

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: 120/80 mm Hg is the standard healthy measurement for systolic and diastolic pressure.

Question 147: Gaseous exchange takes place in the: (

- 1) nose
- (2) trachea
- (3) bronchus
- (4) alveoli

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Alveoli are the microscopic air sacs where oxygen enters the blood and carbon dioxide is removed.

Question 148: In gout, there is an accumulation of:

- (1) calcium
- (2) uric acid
- (3) ammonia
- (4) magnesium

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Gout is inflammatory arthritis caused by the crystallization of uric acid in the joints.

Question 149: Which is NOT a sign of dehydration?

- (1) Decreased urine output
- (2) Dry skin
- (3) Hypotension
- (4) Increased skin turgor

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Dehydration leads to *decreased* skin turgor (tenting skin); increased turgor indicates healthy hydration.

Question 150: Colonoscopy is done to view the:

- (1) stomach
- (2) pancreas
- (3) large intestine
- (4) lungs

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: This procedure uses a scope to examine the lining of the colon and rectum.

Question 151: Deficiency of the antidiuretic hormone (ADH) leads to:

- (1) diabetes mellitus
- (2) diabetes insipidus
- (3) ketoacidosis
- (4) pellagra

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Lack of ADH causes the kidneys to produce excessive amounts of dilute urine.

Question 152: A cystometrogram assesses the:

- (1) lungs
- (2) urinary bladder
- (3) gall bladder
- (4) prostate

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: This test measures bladder capacity and pressure during filling and voiding.

Question 153: Sociology is classified as a:

- (1) natural science
- (2) biological science
- (3) applied science
- (4) social science

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Sociology is the systematic study of society and social relationships.

Question 154: Disability limitation and rehabilitation comes under:

- (1) primary prevention
- (2) secondary prevention
- (3) tertiary prevention
- (4) specific protection

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Tertiary prevention aims to minimize suffering and maximize function in established diseases.

Question 155: Which is NOT a determinant in the epidemiological triad?

- (1) environment
- (2) host
- (3) agent
- (4) time

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The triad specifically consists of Agent, Host, and Environment.

Question 156: Which of the following falls under an experimental study?

- (1) Cross-sectional study
- (2) Case report
- (3) Correlation study
- (4) Clinical trial

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Clinical trials involve manipulating variables to determine specific effects on outcomes.

Question 157: Plague was transmitted to humans by:

- (1) mosquitoes
- (2) rat fleas
- (3) flies
- (4) bugs

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: The bacterium *Yersinia pestis* is carried by fleas found on rodents.

Question 158: Dissemination of microbial aerosols to the respiratory tract is called:

- (1) vector-borne
- (2) vehicle-borne
- (3) air-borne
- (4) water-borne

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Airborne transmission occurs via small particles suspended in the air.

Question 159: The other name of Hansen's disease is:

- (1) gonorrhea
- (2) tuberculosis
- (3) syphilis
- (4) leprosy

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Leprosy is a chronic infection caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*.

Question 160: Progesterone antagonist is:

- (1) misoprostol
- (2) mifepristone
- (3) regesterone
- (4) prostaglandins

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Mifepristone blocks progesterone to terminate or manage pregnancies.

Question 161: Salpingectomy is the surgical removal of the:

- (1) uterus
- (2) fallopian tubes
- (3) ovary
- (4) kidney

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: This procedure removes the tubes that transport eggs to the uterus.

Question 162: A treponemal test is done to diagnose:

- (1) AIDS
- (2) syphilis

- (3) gonorrhoea
- (4) chlamydiasis

Correct Answer: (2) Rationale: These tests detect specific antibodies against *Treponema pallidum*.

Question 163: Morula is a stage of:

- (1) 24 cells
- (2) 20 cells
- (3) 16 cells
- (4) 32 cells

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: The morula is a solid ball of 16 cells formed early after fertilization.

Question 164: The earlier biochemical marker of pregnancy is:

- (1) oestrogen
- (2) human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
- (3) progesterone
- (4) prolactin

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: hCG is detectable in blood/urine as early as 8-10 days after conception.

Question 165: Which change does NOT occur during pregnancy?

- (1) increase in plasma volume
- (2) increase in tone in the lower oesophageal sphincter
- (3) low haematocrit
- (4) haemodilution

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Sphincter tone actually *decreases* due to progesterone, leading to heartburn.

Question 166: The separation and expulsion of the placenta occurs in:

- (1) first stage
- (2) second stage
- (3) third stage
- (4) fourth stage

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: The third stage begins after the baby is born and ends with placental delivery.

Question 167: Fetal head visible at the vaginal opening is:

- (1) Hegar's sign
- (2) crowning
- (3) Chadwick's sign
- (4) hyperemesis

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: Crowning indicates the baby is very close to birth.

Question 168: The time taken for the involution of the uterus after delivery is:

- (1) 1 week
- (2) 2 weeks
- (3) 4 weeks
- (4) 6 weeks

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: It takes 6 weeks for the uterus to return to its pre-pregnant size.

Question 169: Vaginal discharge that occurs after the birth of a baby is:

- (1) Spinnbarkeit
- (2) colostrum
- (3) lochia
- (4) fern pattern

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: Lochia consists of blood, mucus, and tissue shed after childbirth.

Question 170: Attitudes, values, and interests are concerned with:

- (1) cognitive domain
- (2) psychomotor domain
- (3) affective domain
- (4) both psychomotor and cognitive domains

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: The affective domain focuses on the emotional aspects of learning.

Question 171: A curriculum that exists in the minds of educators but not in reality is:

- (1) legitimate curriculum
- (2) illegitimate curriculum
- (3) hidden Curriculum
- (4) null curriculum

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: The null curriculum includes omitted topics or values.

Question 172: Which of the following is a learner-centred method?

- (1) bedside clinic
- (2) lecture
- (3) demonstration
- (4) role play

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: Role play actively engages students in real-life simulations.

Question 173: A leader who emerges due to circumstances or group recognition is a:

- (1) natural leader
- (2) charismatic leader
- (3) rational leader
- (4) consensus leader

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Natural leaders are chosen or emerge because of their suitability to a situation.

Question 174: In a line of command, who is responsible for non-programmed decision making?

- (1) Staff nurses
- (2) Assistant nursing officer
- (3) Deputy nursing officer
- (4) Chief nursing officer

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: CNOs handle high-level, unique, and complex strategic decisions.

Question 175: The first step in the research process is properly defining a:

- (1) research question
- (2) hypothesis testing
- (3) research methods

(4) statistical analysis

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Identifying the research question is the foundational step that guides the entire study.

Question 176: The Likert scale is otherwise called the:

- (1) arbitrary scale
- (2) differential scale
- (3) cumulative scale
- (4) summated scale

Correct Answer: (4)

Rationale: It is a summated scale because individual item scores are added for a total measure.

Question 177: Difficulty in breathing is: (1) dyspnea (2) apnoea (3) bradypnoea (4) tachypnoea

Correct Answer: (1) Rationale: Dyspnea refers to labored or difficult breathing.

Question 178: Fluid accumulation in tissues is:

- (1) oedema
- (2) carcinoma
- (3) pleural effusion
- (4) ascites

Correct Answer: (1)

Rationale: Edema is abnormal swelling caused by fluid in the interstitial spaces.

Question 179: Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency leads to:

- (1) bronchiectasis
- (2) bronchitis
- (3) emphysema
- (4) pulmonary oedema

Correct Answer: (3)

Rationale: This genetic deficiency destroys alveolar walls, causing emphysema.

Question 180: Pain at McBurney's point is a classic sign of:

- (1) gastritis
- (2) appendicitis
- (3) cholecystitis
- (4) arthritis

Correct Answer: (2)

Rationale: This point in the lower right abdomen indicates appendix inflammation