नवोदय विद्यालय समिति
NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

शिक्षा मंत्रालय, (स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग),
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Ministry of Education, (Department of School Education and Literacy),
Government of India, B-15, Sector 62, NOIDA, U.P. - 201309

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव

Participant ID	
Participant Name	
Test Center Name	
Test Date	08/03/2022
Test Time	8:30 AM - 11:00 AM
Subject	FEMALE STAFF NURSE

Section : **Reasoning Ability**

Q.1 **Tahir is standing facing the west direction. Then, he turns 90° clockwise, followed by a 135° anticlockwise turn. After that, he turns 45° anticlockwise. Which direction is he now facing?**

Ans
✗ 1. South-east
✓ 2. South
✗ 3. West
✗ 4. North-west

Question ID : **7532299373**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.2 **Which letter cluster will replace the question mark (?) in the following series?**

GDMT, KZQP, OVUL, SRYH, ?

Ans
✗ 1. VNCC
✗ 2. WOCE
✗ 3. WNBD
✓ 4. WNCD

Question ID : **7532299371**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.3 Three of the following four letter-clusters are alike in some manner and one is different. Identify the one that is different.

Ans
1. NSXC
2. PUZE
3. JOTY
4. CHMS

Question ID : **7532299376**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.4 Pointing towards Lalit, Akanksha said, "He is the only son of my daughter's father's father-in-law." How is Lalit's mother related to Akanksha's father?

Ans
1. Wife
2. Sister
3. Mother
4. Niece

Question ID : **7532299375**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.5 What approximate value should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following expression?

121.058 ÷ 10.996 × 15.002 + 4.0231 – 24.0829 ÷ 2.093 = ?

Ans
1. 157
2. 170
3. 58
4. 150

Question ID : **7532299378**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.6 If 'A' denotes 'addition', 'B' denotes 'multiplication', 'C' denotes 'subtraction', and 'D' denotes 'division', then what will be the value of the following expression?

24 C 36 D 9 A 18 B (75 D 15) C 30 = ?

Ans
1. 70
2. 82
3. 84
4. 80

Question ID : **7532299379**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.7 Which number will replace the question mark (?) in the following series?

44, 125, 189, 238, 274, ?

Ans
1. 282
2. 290
3. 336
4. 299

Question ID : **7532299377**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.8 Dileep walks 60 m towards the south from his home. Then, he turns left and walks 80 m. He again turns left and walks 90 m. He finally turns left and walks 120 m to reach a park. What is the shortest distance between his home and the park?

Ans
1. 50 m
2. 55 m
3. 80 m
4. 70 m

Question ID : **7532299372**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.9 'A & B' means 'A is the father of B'
'A @ B' means 'A is the mother of B'
'A + B' means 'A is the husband of B'
'A # B' means 'A is the sister of B'

If D + C @ R & T + U # M, then how is T related to D?

Ans
1. Son-in-law
2. Maternal grandson
3. Paternal grandson
4. Nephew

Question ID : **7532299374**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a straight line facing the same direction. U is to the immediate left of Q. S is to the immediate left of T. P is second to the right of Q. R is fourth to the right of U. V is third from the left end.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 Which two persons are sitting between Q and R?

Ans
✗ 1. P and S
✗ 2. V and T
✗ 3. P and U
✓ 4. P and V

Question ID : **7532299381**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

P, Q, R, S, T, U and V are sitting in a straight line facing the same direction. U is to the immediate left of Q. S is to the immediate left of T. P is second to the right of Q. R is fourth to the right of U. V is third from the left end.

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 Who is sitting to the immediate right of R?

Ans
✗ 1. P
✓ 2. S
✗ 3. U
✗ 4. T

Question ID : **7532299382**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

In a class of 48 students arranged in the order of the marks from highest to lowest, Mohit is 15th from the top. Raina is 18th from the bottom. Only 7 students score less than Raina but more than Kripal.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 If Yuvraj scores more marks than only 10 students, how many students score less marks than Raina?

Ans
✓ 1. 17
✗ 2. 18
✗ 3. 6
✗ 4. 7

Question ID : **7532299385**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

In a class of 48 students arranged in the order of the marks from highest to lowest, Mohit is 15th from the top. Raina is 18th from the bottom. Only 7 students score less than Raina but more than Kripal.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 How many students score more marks than Raina but less marks than Mohit?

Ans

✔ 1. 15

✘ 2. 12

✘ 3. 14

✘ 4. 13

Question ID : **7532299384**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

The codes for some letters are given below.

Letters	T	D	U	A	C	I	Y
Codes	@	>	^	%	=	#	+

If the first letter of the word is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, then both these letters would be coded as '&'.
If the fifth letter of the word is a vowel and the third letter is a consonant, then both these letters will be coded as 'K'.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 What is the code for the word 'COSTARICA'?

Ans

✘ 1. # @ K % K ^ + # =

✔ 2. & @ K % K ^ + # &

✘ 3. & @ K # K = + # &

✘ 4. & @ > % = ^ + # &

Question ID : **7532299388**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows.

The codes for some letters are given below.

Letters	T	D	U	A	C	I	Y
Codes	@	>	^	%	=	#	+

If the first letter of the word is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, then both these letters would be coded as '&'.
If the fifth letter of the word is a vowel and the third letter is a consonant, then both these letters will be coded as 'K'.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 What is the code for the word 'AUDACITY'?

Ans

✗ 1. % ^ @ + = # @ +

✗ 2. % ^ K % K # @ +

✗ 3. & ^ > % = # @ &

✓ 4. % ^ > % = # @ +

Question ID : **7532299387**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Section : **General Awareness & Current Affairs**

Q.1 Which of the following items is NOT covered under the Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Ans

✗ 1. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals

✓ 2. Agriculture, including agricultural extension

✗ 3. Construction of roads and bridges

✗ 4. Urban poverty alleviation

Question ID : **7532299398**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.2 Which of the following financial institutions is responsible for the supervision of the insurance sector in India?

Ans

✗ 1. RBI

✗ 2. NPCI

✓ 3. IRDAI

✗ 4. SEBI

Question ID : **7532299394**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.3 To which part of India does the classical dance Sattriya belong?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Northern India
- ✗ 2. Western India
- ✗ 3. Southern India
- ✓ 4. Eastern India

Question ID : **7532299391**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.4 The Economic Survey 2019-20 noted that the expenditure on education by the centre and the states as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been around _____ between 2014-15 and 2018-19.

Ans
- ✗ 1. 2%
- ✓ 2. 3%
- ✗ 3. 4%
- ✗ 4. 5%

Question ID : **7532299393**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.5 The Articles 25 to 28 of the Indian Constitution talks about:

Ans
- ✓ 1. Right to Freedom of Religion
- ✗ 2. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- ✗ 3. Cultural and Educational Rights
- ✗ 4. Right against Exploitation

Question ID : **7532299397**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.6 Prokaryotic cells are significantly smaller than eukaryotic cells. What is its relative size?

Ans
- ✗ 1. 0.2–5.0 µm in diameter
- ✓ 2. 0.1–5.0 µm in diameter
- ✗ 3. 0.2–6.0 µm in diameter
- ✗ 4. 0.1–6.0 µm in diameter

Question ID : **7532299395**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.7 Which of the following is NOT a major industrial region in India?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Mumbai-Pune in Maharashtra
- ✗ 2. Chotanagpur in Jharkhand
- ✓ 3. Northern Malabar in Kerala
- ✗ 4. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

Question ID : **7532299389**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.8 Which of the following diseases is caused in adults due to a severe deficiency of Vitamin D?

Ans
- ✓ 1. Osteomalacia
- ✗ 2. Mononucleosis
- ✗ 3. Glaucoma
- ✗ 4. Tuberculosis

Question ID : **7532299396**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.9 Which of the following regions cover the greater parts of Peninsular India?

Ans
- ✗ 1. The Assam Region
- ✓ 2. The Deccan Region
- ✗ 3. The Indus Plain
- ✗ 4. The Eastern Himalayan Region

Question ID : **7532299390**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.10 The AFC Women's Football Asian Cup 2022 was hosted by:

Ans
- ✗ 1. USA
- ✓ 2. India
- ✗ 3. France
- ✗ 4. UK

Question ID : **7532299399**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.11 The song Panihari is sung to worship rain in:

Ans
- ✗ 1. Assam
- ✗ 2. Madhya Pradesh
- ✓ 3. Rajasthan
- ✗ 4. Uttarakhand

Question ID : **7532299392**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

The First Battle of Delhi took place between the Maratha Empire and the Mughals. Marathas attacked the Mughal imperial capital at Delhi and defeated a well-trained Mughal Army. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Bhopal left Hyderabad to protect the Mughal Empire from the invasion of the Marathas, but they were defeated decisively in the Battle of Bhopal.

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 In which place was the battle given in the passage fought?

Ans

✔ 1. Talkatora

✘ 2. Dhauli

✘ 3. Kapu

✘ 4. Palashi

Question ID : **7532299404**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

The First Battle of Delhi took place between the Maratha Empire and the Mughals. Marathas attacked the Mughal imperial capital at Delhi and defeated a well-trained Mughal Army. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Bhopal left Hyderabad to protect the Mughal Empire from the invasion of the Marathas, but they were defeated decisively in the Battle of Bhopal.

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 In which year was the battle discussed in the passage fought?

Ans

✘ 1. 1744

✘ 2. 1735

✘ 3. 1741

✔ 4. 1737

Question ID : **7532299401**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

The First Battle of Delhi took place between the Maratha Empire and the Mughals. Marathas attacked the Mughal imperial capital at Delhi and defeated a well-trained Mughal Army. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Bhopal left Hyderabad to protect the Mughal Empire from the invasion of the Marathas, but they were defeated decisively in the Battle of Bhopal.

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 What was name of the Peshwa of Maratha empire who was involved in the battle given in the passage?

Ans
✗ 1. Raghunathrao Bhat
✓ 2. Bajirao Ballal
✗ 3. Bahiroji Pingale
✗ 4. Madhavrao Ballal

Question ID : **7532299403**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

The First Battle of Delhi took place between the Maratha Empire and the Mughals. Marathas attacked the Mughal imperial capital at Delhi and defeated a well-trained Mughal Army. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Bhopal left Hyderabad to protect the Mughal Empire from the invasion of the Marathas, but they were defeated decisively in the Battle of Bhopal.

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 Who was the Mughal emperor when the battle discussed in the passage was fought?

Ans
✓ 1. Muhammad Shah
✗ 2. Rafi ud-Darajat
✗ 3. Shah Jahan II
✗ 4. Ahmad Shah Bahadur

Question ID : **7532299402**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Section : **Language Competency Test**

Q.1 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

In connection with the ragging, have you found out against _____ the Principal has ordered an enquiry?

Ans
✗ 1. whose
✗ 2. who
✗ 3. which
✓ 4. whom

Question ID : **7532299405**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.2 **Select the most appropriate idiom to fill in the blank.**

When Alok did not get a ticket to contest the election he was very disturbed and felt _____.

Ans
- ✗ 1. at the back of his mind
- ✗ 2. off his radar
- ✓ 3. left out in the cold
- ✗ 4. odd man out

Question ID : **7532299410**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.3 **Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.**

Joseph is an <u>ardent</u> fan of Rohit Sharma.

Ans
- ✗ 1. Lively
- ✗ 2. Calm
- ✓ 3. Keen
- ✗ 4. Hidden

Question ID : **7532299408**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.4 **Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

The roots of the tree had gone <u>deep</u> into the ground.

Ans
- ✓ 1. Shallow
- ✗ 2. Secret
- ✗ 3. Steep
- ✗ 4. Close

Question ID : **7532299409**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.5 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

No sooner had Ravi taken _____ his jacket and shoes than he found _____ he would have to leave again.

Ans
- ✗ 1. along; about
- ✗ 2. away; on
- ✗ 3. on; with
- ✓ 4. off; out

Question ID : **7532299407**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.6 **Select the option that correctly completes the given part of the proverb.**

A bad workman always _____.

Ans
- ✔ 1. blames his tools
- ✘ 2. makes a lot of mistakes
- ✘ 3. does a shoddy job
- ✘ 4. gets less work

Question ID : **7532299411**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.7 **Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.**

The Ph. D. student is preparing to submit her thesis _____ in June _____, at worst, in July.

Ans
- ✘ 1. if; also
- ✘ 2. neither; nor
- ✔ 3. either; or
- ✘ 4. whether; other

Question ID : **7532299406**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows.

The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats where she lived. Her shopping had tired her and her basket had grown heavier with every step on the way home. In the lift, her thoughts were thoughts on lunch and a good rest but when she got out at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that her front door was open. She was thinking that she had gone shopping after her maid had left and she had turned both the keys in their locks. She walked slowly into the hall and at once noticed that all the room doors were opened, yet following her regular practice she had shut them before going out. Looking into the drawing room, she saw a scene of confusion over by her writing desk.
It was as clear as day light then, those burglars had forced an entry in her absence. Her first impulse was to go round all the rooms looking for the thieves, but then she decided that at her age it might be more prudent to have someone with her, so she went to fetch the porter from the basement. By this time her legs were beginning to tremble, so she sat down and accepted a cup of very strong tea, while he telephoned the police. Then her composure regained, she was ready to set-off with the porter's assistance to search for any intruders who might be still lurking in her flat.
They went through the rooms, being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder the police in their search for finger-prints. The chaos was inconceivable. She had lived in the flat for thirty years and was a veritable magpie at hoarding and it seemed as though everything she possessed had been tossed out and turned over and over. At least sorting out the things she should have discarded years ago was now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector arrived with a constable and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked flat. The inspector began to look for finger-prints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby proving that the burglars had either used skeleton keys or entered from the balcony.

SubQuestion No : 8

Q.8 Why does the writer compare the old lady with a bird using the expression 'veritable magpie'?

Ans

✔ 1. She stashed things.

✘ 2. She was very excitable.

✘ 3. She looked like a bird.

✘ 4. She made a lot of noise.

Question ID : **7532299415**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows.

The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats where she lived. Her shopping had tired her and her basket had grown heavier with every step on the way home. In the lift, her thoughts were thoughts on lunch and a good rest but when she got out at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that her front door was open. She was thinking that she had gone shopping after her maid had left and she had turned both the keys in their locks. She walked slowly into the hall and at once noticed that all the room doors were opened, yet following her regular practice she had shut them before going out. Looking into the drawing room, she saw a scene of confusion over by her writing desk.
It was as clear as day light then, those burglars had forced an entry in her absence. Her first impulse was to go round all the rooms looking for the thieves, but then she decided that at her age it might be more prudent to have someone with her, so she went to fetch the porter from the basement. By this time her legs were beginning to tremble, so she sat down and accepted a cup of very strong tea, while he telephoned the police. Then her composure regained, she was ready to set-off with the porter's assistance to search for any intruders who might be still lurking in her flat.
They went through the rooms, being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder the police in their search for finger-prints. The chaos was inconceivable. She had lived in the flat for thirty years and was a veritable magpie at hoarding and it seemed as though everything she possessed had been tossed out and turned over and over. At least sorting out the things she should have discarded years ago was now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector arrived with a constable and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked flat. The inspector began to look for finger-prints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby proving that the burglars had either used skeleton keys or entered from the balcony.

SubQuestion No : 9

Q.9 **Why does the writer say that the old lady's basket had grown heavier with every step?**

Ans

✔ 1. She was tired so the load appeared heavier.

✘ 2. She kept stopping to buy more things.

✘ 3. She was given some extra things by a friend.

✘ 4. She found her bag was breaking under the load.

Question ID : **7532299413**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the questions that follows.

The old lady was glad to be back at the block of flats where she lived. Her shopping had tired her and her basket had grown heavier with every step on the way home. In the lift, her thoughts were thoughts on lunch and a good rest but when she got out at her own floor, both were forgotten in her sudden discovery that her front door was open. She was thinking that she had gone shopping after her maid had left and she had turned both the keys in their locks. She walked slowly into the hall and at once noticed that all the room doors were opened, yet following her regular practice she had shut them before going out. Looking into the drawing room, she saw a scene of confusion over by her writing desk.
It was as clear as day light then, those burglars had forced an entry in her absence. Her first impulse was to go round all the rooms looking for the thieves, but then she decided that at her age it might be more prudent to have someone with her, so she went to fetch the porter from the basement. By this time her legs were beginning to tremble, so she sat down and accepted a cup of very strong tea, while he telephoned the police. Then her composure regained, she was ready to set-off with the porter's assistance to search for any intruders who might be still lurking in her flat.
They went through the rooms, being careful to touch nothing, as they did not want to hinder the police in their search for finger-prints. The chaos was inconceivable. She had lived in the flat for thirty years and was a veritable magpie at hoarding and it seemed as though everything she possessed had been tossed out and turned over and over. At least sorting out the things she should have discarded years ago was now being made easier for her. Then a police inspector arrived with a constable and she told them of her discovery of the ransacked flat. The inspector began to look for finger-prints, while the constable checked that the front door locks had not been forced, thereby proving that the burglars had either used skeleton keys or entered from the balcony.

SubQuestion No : 10

Q.10 Which word can replace the word 'prudent' in the given passage?

Ans
✗ 1. Obvious
✗ 2. Fussy
✗ 3. Important
✓ 4. Wise

Question ID : **7532299414**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.11 'होंठों निकली कोठों चढ़ी' लोकोक्ति का सही अर्थ पहचानें।

Ans
✓ 1. मुँह से निकली बात सब जगह फैल जाती है।
✗ 2. भरपेट खाना चाहिए।
✗ 3. हर बात का उपाय
✗ 4. असंभव बात

Question ID : **7532299420**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.12 इनमें से कौन सा 'उद्यत' का पर्यायवाची है?

Ans
✗ 1. अप्रस्तुत
✗ 2. नित्य
✗ 3. उद्यम
✓ 4. तत्पर

Question ID : **7532299421**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.13 इनमें से कौन सा 'यथेष्ट' का विलोम है?

Ans
✔ 1. कम
✘ 2. अनिष्ट
✘ 3. निकृष्ट
✘ 4. इष्ट

Question ID : **7532299422**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.14 निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकल्प यौगिक सार्वनामिक विशेषण का उदाहरण नहीं है?

Ans
✔ 1. कोई नौकर
✘ 2. कैसा घर
✘ 3. जैसा देश
✘ 4. ऐसा आदमी

Question ID : **7532299418**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.15 'रसोइए ने खाना बनाया है।'- वाक्य का काल बताइए।

Ans
✘ 1. तात्कालिक वर्तमान
✔ 2. पूर्ण वर्तमान
✘ 3. सामान्य वर्तमान
✘ 4. संभाव्य वर्तमान

Question ID : **7532299416**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.16 निम्नलिखित में से किस मुहावरे का अर्थ है- 'भारी कोशिश'?

Ans
✔ 1. भगीरथ प्रयत्न
✘ 2. मैदान मारना
✘ 3. लंगर-लंगोट कसना
✘ 4. बिल्ली के गले में घंटी बाँधना

Question ID : **7532299419**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.17 'लेकिन' समानाधिकरण समुच्चयबोधक के किस भेद का उदाहरण है?

Ans
✘ 1. विभाजक
✘ 2. परिणामदर्शक
✔ 3. विरोधदर्शक
✘ 4. संयोजक

Question ID : **7532299417**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए-

अच्छा समझिए या बुरा, मेरे अंदर एक गुण है, जिसे आप बालू में से तेल निकालना समझ सकते हैं। मैं सचमुच ही बालू में से तेल निकालने का प्रयत्न करता हूं, बशर्ते वह बालू मुझे अच्छी लग जाए। और यह बात अगर छिपाऊं भी तो कैसे छिप सकेगी कि मैं अपनी जन्मभूमि को प्रेम करता हूं। मेरा विचार यह है कि इतिहास का साहित्य कुछ बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों के उद्भव और विलय के लेखे-जोखे का नाम नहीं है। वह मनुष्य के धारावाहिक जीवन के सारभूत रस का प्रवाह है। मेरे गांव में जो जातियां बसी हैं, वे किसी उजड़े महल या गड़ी हुई ईंटों से कम महत्वपूर्ण तो हैं नहीं, बल्कि अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मेरे इस छोटे से गांव में भारतवर्ष का बहुत बड़ा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास पढ़ा जा सकता है।

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 'बालू में से तेल निकालना' मुहावरे का क्या अर्थ है?

Ans

✗ 1. बालू की खराबी को दूर करना

✗ 2. बालू में से तेल को अलग करना

✗ 3. असत्य को सत्य बताना

✓ 4. असंभव को संभव कर दिखाना

Question ID : **7532299424**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए-

अच्छा समझिए या बुरा, मेरे अंदर एक गुण है, जिसे आप बालू में से तेल निकालना समझ सकते हैं। मैं सचमुच ही बालू में से तेल निकालने का प्रयत्न करता हूं, बशर्ते वह बालू मुझे अच्छी लग जाए। और यह बात अगर छिपाऊं भी तो कैसे छिप सकेगी कि मैं अपनी जन्मभूमि को प्रेम करता हूं। मेरा विचार यह है कि इतिहास का साहित्य कुछ बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों के उद्भव और विलय के लेखे-जोखे का नाम नहीं है। वह मनुष्य के धारावाहिक जीवन के सारभूत रस का प्रवाह है। मेरे गांव में जो जातियां बसी हैं, वे किसी उजड़े महल या गड़ी हुई ईंटों से कम महत्वपूर्ण तो हैं नहीं, बल्कि अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मेरे इस छोटे से गांव में भारतवर्ष का बहुत बड़ा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास पढ़ा जा सकता है।

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 लेखक के विचार से इतिहास का साहित्य क्या है?

Ans

✗ 1. खुदाई से निकली हुई ईंटों के विश्लेषण का साहित्य

✓ 2. मानव-जीवन के सारभूत रस के प्रवाह का साहित्य

✗ 3. महत्त्वपूर्ण स्मारकों के निर्माण का साहित्य

✗ 4. राजाओं के उद्भव और विलय का साहित्य

Question ID : **7532299425**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्न के उत्तर दीजिए-

अच्छा समझिए या बुरा, मेरे अंदर एक गुण है, जिसे आप बालू में से तेल निकालना समझ सकते हैं। मैं सचमुच ही बालू में से तेल निकालने का प्रयत्न करता हूं, बशर्ते वह बालू मुझे अच्छी लग जाए। और यह बात अगर छिपाऊं भी तो कैसे छिप सकेगी कि मैं अपनी जन्मभूमि को प्रेम करता हूं। मेरा विचार यह है कि इतिहास का साहित्य कुछ बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों के उद्भव और विलय के लेखे-जोखे का नाम नहीं है। वह मनुष्य के धारावाहिक जीवन के सारभूत रस का प्रवाह है। मेरे गांव में जो जातियां बसी हैं, वे किसी उजड़े महल या गड़ी हुई ईंटों से कम महत्वपूर्ण तो हैं नहीं, बल्कि अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मेरे इस छोटे से गांव में भारतवर्ष का बहुत बड़ा सांस्कृतिक इतिहास पढ़ा जा सकता है।

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 लेखक अपने गाँव को महत्त्वपूर्ण क्यों समझता है?

Ans

✔ 1. वहाँ उन्हें भारतवर्ष का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास दिखाई देता है।

✘ 2. वहाँ अनेक जातियाँ बसी हैं।

✘ 3. वहाँ बड़े-बड़े व्यक्तियों के उद्भव और विलय के स्मारक हैं।

✘ 4. वहाँ लेखक का बचपन बीता है।

Question ID : **7532299426**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Section : **Subject Knowledge**

Q.1 Which of the following abdominal quadrant does the stomach is situated?

Ans

✘ 1. Right Lumbar

✘ 2. Left Lumbar

✘ 3. Right Hypochondriac

✔ 4. Left Hypochondriac

Question ID : **7532299444**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.2 When does the Government of India launched National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)

Ans

✔ 1. 1982

✘ 2. 1992

✘ 3. 1989

✘ 4. 1972

Question ID : **7532299450**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.3 **Complete displacement of the articular surface of the joint is called**

Ans
- ✔ 1. Dislocation
- ✘ 2. Sprain
- ✘ 3. Subluxation
- ✘ 4. Strain

Question ID : **7532299427**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.4 **What is called an Olfactory hallucination?**

Ans
- ✘ 1. False perception of things
- ✘ 2. False perception of sound
- ✘ 3. False perception of vision
- ✔ 4. False perception of smell

Question ID : **7532299466**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.5 **Who proposed the six stages of Moral development?**

Ans
- ✔ 1. Lawrence Kohlberg
- ✘ 2. Anna Freud
- ✘ 3. Piaget
- ✘ 4. Sigmund Freud

Question ID : **7532299465**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.6 **What is called Percussion in Physical examination?**

Ans
- ✘ 1. Act of touch
- ✘ 2. Act of listening sounds
- ✔ 3. Act of tapping
- ✘ 4. Act of observation

Question ID : **7532299446**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.7 **What is called Thanatophobia?**

Ans
- ✘ 1. Fear of fire
- ✘ 2. Fear of being buried alive
- ✔ 3. Fear of death
- ✘ 4. Fear of marriage

Question ID : **7532299469**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.8 What is the purpose of Evisceration?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Prevent pregnancy
- ✗ 2. Saving the life of fetus
- ✓ 3. Diminish the bulk of fetus
- ✗ 4. Resuscitate both mother and fetus

Question ID : **7532299442**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.9 Disparity in relation between the fetal head and maternal pelvis is called

Ans
- ✗ 1. Contracted pelvis
- ✗ 2. Malposition
- ✗ 3. Unstable lie
- ✓ 4. CPD

Question ID : **7532299435**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.10 Which one of the following organ enlarges due to Malarial infection?

Ans
- ✗ 1. liver
- ✓ 2. Spleen
- ✗ 3. Stomach
- ✗ 4. Pancreas

Question ID : **7532299449**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.11 Which one of the following is called second process nociceptive pain?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Modulation
- ✗ 2. Transduction
- ✗ 3. Perception
- ✓ 4. Transmission

Question ID : **7532299433**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.12 Which type of diarrhea is common for a child with Crohn's disease?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Secretory diarrhea
- ✓ 2. Exudative diarrhea
- ✗ 3. Osmotic diarrhea
- ✗ 4. Motility-related diarrhea

Question ID : **7532299462**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.13 What is the process of complete elimination or destruction of all microorganisms including its spores?

Ans
✗ 1. Chemical disinfectants
✓ 2. Sterilization
✗ 3. Disinfection
✗ 4. Cleaning

Question ID : **7532299456**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.14 What is the main objective of Universal Precautions?

Ans
✓ 1. Prevent the spread of blood borne pathogens
✗ 2. Maintain peaceful environment
✗ 3. Promote comfort
✗ 4. Promote defence mechanism in the body against infection

Question ID : **7532299453**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.15 What is called Acropachy in Hyperthyroidism?

Ans
✗ 1. Protrusion of eyelids
✗ 2. Enlarged thyroid glands
✓ 3. Digital clubbing and swelling of fingers
✗ 4. Softening of bones

Question ID : **7532299432**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.16 Which one of the following is called a primary link in the development of disease?

Ans
✗ 1. Host
✓ 2. Agent
✗ 3. Environment
✗ 4. Health

Question ID : **7532299448**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.17 Which one of the following is Antimanic drug?

Ans
✗ 1. Diphenhydramine
✗ 2. Imipramine
✗ 3. Verapamil
✓ 4. Lithium carbonate

Question ID : **7532299468**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.18 What is Delusion?

Ans
✗ 1. A state of mental confusion and excitement
✗ 2. False sensory perception
✓ 3. False personal belief
✗ 4. Fear of a specific object or situation

Question ID : **7532299470**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.19 What is the normal weight of the placenta at term?

Ans
✗ 1. 1000 g
✓ 2. 500 g
✗ 3. 800 g
✗ 4. 300 g

Question ID : **7532299437**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.20 What is the purpose of Lovett scale?

Ans
✗ 1. Assessment of Respiratory system
✗ 2. Assessment of Cardiovascular system
✗ 3. Assessment of Integumentary system
✓ 4. Assessment of Musculoskeletal system

Question ID : **7532299445**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.21 A hollow or cracked pot sound is heard during percussion of skull is called

Ans
✗ 1. Sunsetting sign
✗ 2. Babinski sign
✗ 3. Chadwick sign
✓ 4. Macewen's sign

Question ID : **7532299460**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.22 Which of the following drug is prescribed to an antenatal mother for fetal lung maturation?

Ans
✗ 1. Bromocriptine
✗ 2. Metoprolol
✓ 3. Betamethasone
✗ 4. Metoclopramide

Question ID : **7532299459**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.23 How long does the distensible vagina takes to involute?

Ans
✗ 1. 9 – 12 weeks
✗ 2. 13 – 15 weeks
✓ 3. 4 – 8 weeks
✗ 4. 0 – 3 weeks

Question ID : **7532299441**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.24 Which of the following is the screening method of cervical cancer for a women age between 30-65 year old?

Ans
✗ 1. Mammography
✗ 2. Pap test alone
✗ 3. Colonoscopy and double contrast barium enema (DCBE)
✓ 4. Co-testing with HPV test and pap test

Question ID : **7532299430**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.25 Which one of the following is called an Obsessive Compulsive disorder?

Ans
✗ 1. Recurrent failure to resist impulses
✗ 2. False perceptions
✗ 3. Bipolar disorder
✓ 4. Repetitive thoughts and behavior pattern

Question ID : **7532299467**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.26 Which one of the following is a hormonal disorder caused by high level of cortisol in blood?

Ans
✓ 1. Cushing's syndrome
✗ 2. Acromegaly
✗ 3. Addison's disease
✗ 4. Pituitary dwarfism

Question ID : **7532299464**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.27 Which one of the following diagnostic test is used to detect Neural tube defects?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Percutaneous Umbilical Cord Blood Sampling (PUBS)
- ✗ 2. Contraction Stress Test (CST)
- ✓ 3. Maternal serum Alpha Fetoprotein (MSAFP)
- ✗ 4. Ultrasonography (USG)

Question ID : **7532299440**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.28 Which one of the following is responsible for regeneration of epidermal cells?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Melanocytes
- ✗ 2. Markel's cells
- ✗ 3. Langerhans cells
- ✓ 4. Keratinocytes

Question ID : **7532299476**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.29 Which of the following sequence is called a model of Communication process?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Source - channel – message – receiver
- ✗ 2. Source - message - receiver - channel
- ✗ 3. Source - channel – receiver – message
- ✓ 4. Source – message – channel – receiver

Question ID : **7532299457**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.30 Which one of the following is the process of providing information and motivation regarding healthy habits and lifestyles?

Ans
- ✓ 1. Health education
- ✗ 2. Epidemiology
- ✗ 3. Communication
- ✗ 4. Health for all

Question ID : **7532299458**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.31 Which of the following condition that has recurrent, sudden episodes of irrestible sleep attack of short duration?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Insomnia
- ✓ 2. Narcolepsy
- ✗ 3. Hypersomnia
- ✗ 4. Circadian rhythm sleep disorder

Question ID : **7532299472**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.32 Which one of the following is called Bulimia Nervosa?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Bipolar disorder
- ✓ 2. Eating disorder
- ✗ 3. Somatoform disorder
- ✗ 4. Sleeping disorder

Question ID : **7532299471**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.33 Which one of the following is the primary target cell of HIV?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Plasma and memory cell
- ✗ 2. Transitional B cell
- ✗ 3. B lymphocytes
- ✓ 4. CD4+T cell

Question ID : **7532299429**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.34 Hemoglobin appears in which stage of Erythropoiesis?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Late Normoblast stage
- ✗ 2. Early Normoblast stage
- ✓ 3. Intermediate Normoblast stage
- ✗ 4. Reticulocyte stage

Question ID : **7532299477**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.35 How many years does the blood can be stored in Autologous donation or elective phlebotomy?

Ans
✗ 1. Upto 2 years
✗ 2. Upto 7 years
✗ 3. Upto 5 years
✓ 4. Upto 10 years

Question ID : **7532299434**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.36 Infection transmits directly from mother to an embryo or fetus or baby is called

Ans
✓ 1. Vertical transmission
✗ 2. Inoculation
✗ 3. Droplet transmission
✗ 4. Vector borne transmission

Question ID : **7532299455**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.37 Which bacterial toxin that blocks the acetylcholine at neuromuscular junction?

Ans
✗ 1. Clostridium
✗ 2. Salmonella
✓ 3. Botulism
✗ 4. Staphylococcus

Question ID : **7532299431**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.38 In which of the following does the immunity occurs naturally through the transfer of immunoglobulins across the placental membrane?

Ans
✗ 1. Antigen
✗ 2. Innate immunity
✗ 3. Active acquired immunity
✓ 4. Passive acquired immunity

Question ID : **7532299428**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.39 Which of the following condition that reveals boot shaped heart in Radiography?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Pulmonary stenosis
- ✗ 2. Coarctation of Aorta
- ✓ 3. Tetralogy of Fallot
- ✗ 4. Aortic stenosis

Question ID : **7532299463**
Status : **Not Answered**
Chosen Option : **--**

Q.40 When the embryo can be differentiated as human?

Ans
- ✗ 1. 6 weeks
- ✓ 2. 8 weeks
- ✗ 3. 2 weeks
- ✗ 4. 4 weeks

Question ID : **7532299439**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.41 Which one of the following is responsible for color discrimination in eye?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Aqueous humor
- ✓ 2. Cones
- ✗ 3. Rods
- ✗ 4. Vitreous humor

Question ID : **7532299478**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.42 Which of the following muscle is called non-striated muscles?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Non-plain muscles
- ✗ 2. Cardiac muscles
- ✗ 3. Skeletal muscles
- ✓ 4. Smooth muscles

Question ID : **7532299474**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.43 Who proposed the model of Preventive Psychiatry in Community Mental Health Nursing?

Ans
- ✗ 1. N.N.Wig
- ✗ 2. Phillippe Pihel
- ✓ 3. Gerald Kaplan
- ✗ 4. Dutta Ray

Question ID : **7532299451**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.44 Which one of the following that forms a barrier between the host and the germs?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Disinfection
- ✗ 2. Isolation
- ✗ 3. Sterilization
- ✓ 4. Personal protective equipment

Question ID : **7532299452**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.45 How many bones forms the Axial skeleton?

Ans
- ✗ 1. 126 bones
- ✓ 2. 80 bones
- ✗ 3. 206 bones
- ✗ 4. 70 bones

Question ID : **7532299473**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Q.46 Which of the following germinal layer that develop bones, cartilage, kidney and pleural cavity of fetus?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Ectoderm layer
- ✗ 2. Endoderm layer
- ✓ 3. Mesoderm layer
- ✗ 4. Periderm layer

Question ID : **7532299438**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.47 On which area does the medication act on buccal administration?

Ans
- ✗ 1. Muscles
- ✗ 2. Dermis
- ✓ 3. Mucous membrane
- ✗ 4. Blood vessels under the tongue

Question ID : **7532299443**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.48 What is the process of separating the harmful and harmless waste?

Ans
- ✓ 1. Segregation
- ✗ 2. Disposal
- ✗ 3. Transportation
- ✗ 4. Decontamination

Question ID : **7532299454**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Q.49 How many pairs of cranial nerves are present in the human body?

Ans
✔ 1. 12 pairs
✘ 2. 10 pairs
✘ 3. 15 pairs
✘ 4. 31 pairs

Question ID : **7532299475**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.50 Which one of the following is called the endometrium of the pregnant uterus?

Ans
✘ 1. Amnion
✔ 2. Decidua
✘ 3. Morula
✘ 4. Chorion

Question ID : **7532299436**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Q.51 Which one of the following is also known as Swimmer's ear?

Ans
✔ 1. Otitis externa
✘ 2. Amblyopia
✘ 3. Stye
✘ 4. Otitis media

Question ID : **7532299461**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Q.52 What is called the comprehensive assessment of an entire community?

Ans
✘ 1. Health for all
✘ 2. Five year plan
✔ 3. Community diagnosis
✘ 4. Health Programme

Question ID : **7532299447**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Obstetrics and Gynecology - Ectopic pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is a known complication of pregnancy that can carry a high rate of morbidity and mortality when not recognized and treated promptly. It is essential that providers maintain a high index of suspicion for an ectopic in their pregnant patients as they may present with pain, vaginal bleeding, or more vague complaints such as nausea and vomiting. Fertilization and embryo implantation involve an interplay of chemical, hormonal, and anatomical interactions and conditions to allow for a viable intrauterine pregnancy. Much of this system is outside the scope of this article but the most relevant anatomical components to our discussion on the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, egg, and sperm. Ovaries are the female reproductive organs located to both lateral aspects of the uterus in the lower pelvic region. Ovaries serve multiple functions, one of which is to release an egg each month for potential fertilization. The fallopian tubes are tubular structures that serve as a conduit to allow transport of the female egg from the ovaries to the uterus. When sperm is introduced, it will fertilize the egg forming an embryo. The embryo will then implant into endometrial tissue within the uterus. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when this fetal tissue implants somewhere outside of the uterus or attaching to an abnormal or scarred portion of the uterus. Administration of intramuscular methotrexate or performance of laparoscopic surgery is safe and effective treatment modalities in hemodynamically stable women with a non-ruptured ectopic pregnancy. Patients with relatively low hCG levels would benefit from the single-dose methotrexate protocol. Patients with higher hCG levels may necessitate two-dose regimens. Surgical management including salpingostomy or salpingectomy.

SubQuestion No : 53

Q.53 Drug used to treat ectopic pregnancy with low hCG levels

Ans

✗ 1. Laparoscopy

✓ 2. Single dose of Methotrexate medicine

✗ 3. Double dose of Methotrexate medicine

✗ 4. Surgery

Question ID : **7532299482**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Obstetrics and Gynecology - Ectopic pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is a known complication of pregnancy that can carry a high rate of morbidity and mortality when not recognized and treated promptly. It is essential that providers maintain a high index of suspicion for an ectopic in their pregnant patients as they may present with pain, vaginal bleeding, or more vague complaints such as nausea and vomiting. Fertilization and embryo implantation involve an interplay of chemical, hormonal, and anatomical interactions and conditions to allow for a viable intrauterine pregnancy. Much of this system is outside the scope of this article but the most relevant anatomical components to our discussion on the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, egg, and sperm. Ovaries are the female reproductive organs located to both lateral aspects of the uterus in the lower pelvic region. Ovaries serve multiple functions, one of which is to release an egg each month for potential fertilization. The fallopian tubes are tubular structures that serve as a conduit to allow transport of the female egg from the ovaries to the uterus. When sperm is introduced, it will fertilize the egg forming an embryo. The embryo will then implant into endometrial tissue within the uterus. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when this fetal tissue implants somewhere outside of the uterus or attaching to an abnormal or scarred portion of the uterus. Administration of intramuscular methotrexate or performance of laparoscopic surgery is safe and effective treatment modalities in hemodynamically stable women with a non-ruptured ectopic pregnancy. Patients with relatively low hCG levels would benefit from the single-dose methotrexate protocol. Patients with higher hCG levels may necessitate two-dose regimens. Surgical management including salpingostomy or salpingectomy.

SubQuestion No : 54

Q.54 Which one of the following is the procedure of choice when unruptured tubal pregnancy is found in women who want to preserve their fertility?

Ans

✗ 1. Oophrectomy

✗ 2. Salpingectomy

✓ 3. Linear Salphingostomy

✗ 4. Hysterectomy

Question ID : **7532299483**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Obstetrics and Gynecology - Ectopic pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is a known complication of pregnancy that can carry a high rate of morbidity and mortality when not recognized and treated promptly. It is essential that providers maintain a high index of suspicion for an ectopic in their pregnant patients as they may present with pain, vaginal bleeding, or more vague complaints such as nausea and vomiting. Fertilization and embryo implantation involve an interplay of chemical, hormonal, and anatomical interactions and conditions to allow for a viable intrauterine pregnancy. Much of this system is outside the scope of this article but the most relevant anatomical components to our discussion on the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, egg, and sperm. Ovaries are the female reproductive organs located to both lateral aspects of the uterus in the lower pelvic region. Ovaries serve multiple functions, one of which is to release an egg each month for potential fertilization. The fallopian tubes are tubular structures that serve as a conduit to allow transport of the female egg from the ovaries to the uterus. When sperm is introduced, it will fertilize the egg forming an embryo. The embryo will then implant into endometrial tissue within the uterus. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when this fetal tissue implants somewhere outside of the uterus or attaching to an abnormal or scarred portion of the uterus. Administration of intramuscular methotrexate or performance of laparoscopic surgery is safe and effective treatment modalities in hemodynamically stable women with a non-ruptured ectopic pregnancy. Patients with relatively low hCG levels would benefit from the single-dose methotrexate protocol. Patients with higher hCG levels may necessitate two-dose regimens. Surgical management including salpingostomy or salpingectomy.

SubQuestion No : 55

Q.55 When a fertilized egg implants itself outside of the womb, usually in one of the fallopian tubes can be diagnosed as?

Ans

✔ 1. Ectopic pregnancy

✘ 2. Hormonal imbalance

✘ 3. Intrauterine pregnancy

✘ 4. Fertilization

Question ID : **7532299480**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Obstetrics and Gynecology - Ectopic pregnancy

Ectopic pregnancy is a known complication of pregnancy that can carry a high rate of morbidity and mortality when not recognized and treated promptly. It is essential that providers maintain a high index of suspicion for an ectopic in their pregnant patients as they may present with pain, vaginal bleeding, or more vague complaints such as nausea and vomiting. Fertilization and embryo implantation involve an interplay of chemical, hormonal, and anatomical interactions and conditions to allow for a viable intrauterine pregnancy. Much of this system is outside the scope of this article but the most relevant anatomical components to our discussion on the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, egg, and sperm. Ovaries are the female reproductive organs located to both lateral aspects of the uterus in the lower pelvic region. Ovaries serve multiple functions, one of which is to release an egg each month for potential fertilization. The fallopian tubes are tubular structures that serve as a conduit to allow transport of the female egg from the ovaries to the uterus. When sperm is introduced, it will fertilize the egg forming an embryo. The embryo will then implant into endometrial tissue within the uterus. An ectopic pregnancy occurs when this fetal tissue implants somewhere outside of the uterus or attaching to an abnormal or scarred portion of the uterus. Administration of intramuscular methotrexate or performance of laparoscopic surgery is safe and effective treatment modalities in hemodynamically stable women with a non-ruptured ectopic pregnancy. Patients with relatively low hCG levels would benefit from the single-dose methotrexate protocol. Patients with higher hCG levels may necessitate two-dose regimens. Surgical management including salpingostomy or salpingectomy.

SubQuestion No : 56

Q.56 Which of the following that transport the egg from the ovary to the uterus?

Ans

✔ 1. Fallopian tube

✘ 2. Ovaries

✘ 3. Sperms

✘ 4. Endometrial Tissue

Question ID : **7532299481**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical & Surgical Nursing - Liver Cirrhosis
Cirrhosis is defined as the histological development of regenerative nodules surrounded by fibrous bands in response to chronic liver injury, that leads to portal hypertension and end stage liver disease. At present, liver transplantation remains the only curative option for a selected group of patients, but pharmacological therapies that can halt progression to decompensated cirrhosis or even reverse cirrhosis are currently being developed. Fibrosis describes encapsulation or replacement of injured tissue by a collagenous scar. Liver fibrosis results from the perpetuation of the normal wound healing response resulting in an abnormal continuation of fibrogenesis (connective tissue production and deposition). Fibrosis progresses at variable rates depending on the cause of liver disease, environmental and host factors. Cirrhosis is an advanced stage of liver fibrosis that is accompanied by distortion of the hepatic vasculature. It leads to shunting of the portal and arterial blood supply directly into the hepatic outflow (central veins), compromising exchange between hepatic sinusoids and the adjacent liver parenchyma, i.e., hepatocytes. The hepatic sinusoids are lined by fenestrated endothelia which rest on a sheet of permeable connective tissue (the space of Disse) which contains hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and some mononuclear cells. The other side of the space of Disse is lined by hepatocytes which execute most of the known liver functions. In cirrhosis the space of Disse is filled with scar tissue and endothelial fenestrations are lost, a process termed sinusoidal capillarization. Histologically, cirrhosis is characterized by vascularized fibrotic septa that link portal tracts with each other and with central veins, leading to hepatocyte islands that are surrounded by fibrotic septa and which are devoid of a central vein. The major clinical consequences of cirrhosis are impaired hepatocyte (liver) function, an increased intrahepatic resistance (portal hypertension) and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The general circulatory abnormalities in cirrhosis (splanchnic vasodilation, vasoconstriction and hypoperfusion of kidneys, water and salt retention, increased cardiac output) are intimately linked to the hepatic vascular alterations and the resulting portal hypertension. Cirrhosis and its associated vascular distortion are traditionally considered to be irreversible but recent data suggest that cirrhosis regression or even reversal is possible.

SubQuestion No : 57

Q.57 Increased pressure in the portal venous system is due to?

Ans

✗ 1. Scar tissue

✗ 2. Fibrosis

✓ 3. Splanchnic vasodilation

✗ 4. Endothelial fenestration

Question ID : **7532299488**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical & Surgical Nursing - Liver Cirrhosis
Cirrhosis is defined as the histological development of regenerative nodules surrounded by fibrous bands in response to chronic liver injury, that leads to portal hypertension and end stage liver disease. At present, liver transplantation remains the only curative option for a selected group of patients, but pharmacological therapies that can halt progression to decompensated cirrhosis or even reverse cirrhosis are currently being developed. Fibrosis describes encapsulation or replacement of injured tissue by a collagenous scar. Liver fibrosis results from the perpetuation of the normal wound healing response resulting in an abnormal continuation of fibrogenesis (connective tissue production and deposition). Fibrosis progresses at variable rates depending on the cause of liver disease, environmental and host factors. Cirrhosis is an advanced stage of liver fibrosis that is accompanied by distortion of the hepatic vasculature. It leads to shunting of the portal and arterial blood supply directly into the hepatic outflow (central veins), compromising exchange between hepatic sinusoids and the adjacent liver parenchyma, i.e., hepatocytes. The hepatic sinusoids are lined by fenestrated endothelia which rest on a sheet of permeable connective tissue (the space of Disse) which contains hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and some mononuclear cells. The other side of the space of Disse is lined by hepatocytes which execute most of the known liver functions. In cirrhosis the space of Disse is filled with scar tissue and endothelial fenestrations are lost, a process termed sinusoidal capillarization. Histologically, cirrhosis is characterized by vascularized fibrotic septa that link portal tracts with each other and with central veins, leading to hepatocyte islands that are surrounded by fibrotic septa and which are devoid of a central vein. The major clinical consequences of cirrhosis are impaired hepatocyte (liver) function, an increased intrahepatic resistance (portal hypertension) and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The general circulatory abnormalities in cirrhosis (splanchnic vasodilation, vasoconstriction and hypoperfusion of kidneys, water and salt retention, increased cardiac output) are intimately linked to the hepatic vascular alterations and the resulting portal hypertension. Cirrhosis and its associated vascular distortion are traditionally considered to be irreversible but recent data suggest that cirrhosis regression or even reversal is possible.

SubQuestion No : 58

Q.58 Liver tissue is replaced with fibrotic tissue that alters the normal function of liver is called as?

Ans

✗ 1. Carcinoma

✗ 2. Fibrosis

✓ 3. Cirrhosis

✗ 4. Sinusoids

Question ID : **7532299485**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical & Surgical Nursing - Liver Cirrhosis
Cirrhosis is defined as the histological development of regenerative nodules surrounded by fibrous bands in response to chronic liver injury, that leads to portal hypertension and end stage liver disease. At present, liver transplantation remains the only curative option for a selected group of patients, but pharmacological therapies that can halt progression to decompensated cirrhosis or even reverse cirrhosis are currently being developed. Fibrosis describes encapsulation or replacement of injured tissue by a collagenous scar. Liver fibrosis results from the perpetuation of the normal wound healing response resulting in an abnormal continuation of fibrogenesis (connective tissue production and deposition). Fibrosis progresses at variable rates depending on the cause of liver disease, environmental and host factors. Cirrhosis is an advanced stage of liver fibrosis that is accompanied by distortion of the hepatic vasculature. It leads to shunting of the portal and arterial blood supply directly into the hepatic outflow (central veins), compromising exchange between hepatic sinusoids and the adjacent liver parenchyma, i.e., hepatocytes. The hepatic sinusoids are lined by fenestrated endothelia which rest on a sheet of permeable connective tissue (the space of Disse) which contains hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and some mononuclear cells. The other side of the space of Disse is lined by hepatocytes which execute most of the known liver functions. In cirrhosis the space of Disse is filled with scar tissue and endothelial fenestrations are lost, a process termed sinusoidal capillarization. Histologically, cirrhosis is characterized by vascularized fibrotic septa that link portal tracts with each other and with central veins, leading to hepatocyte islands that are surrounded by fibrotic septa and which are devoid of a central vein. The major clinical consequences of cirrhosis are impaired hepatocyte (liver) function, an increased intrahepatic resistance (portal hypertension) and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The general circulatory abnormalities in cirrhosis (splanchnic vasodilation, vasoconstriction and hypoperfusion of kidneys, water and salt retention, increased cardiac output) are intimately linked to the hepatic vascular alterations and the resulting portal hypertension. Cirrhosis and its associated vascular distortion are traditionally considered to be irreversible but recent data suggest that cirrhosis regression or even reversal is possible.

SubQuestion No : 59

Q.59 In cirrhosis the space of Disse is filled with

Ans

✗ 1. Parenchyma

✗ 2. Incisional tissue

✓ 3. Scar tissue

✗ 4. Epithelial tissue

Question ID : **7532299486**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical & Surgical Nursing - Liver Cirrhosis
Cirrhosis is defined as the histological development of regenerative nodules surrounded by fibrous bands in response to chronic liver injury, that leads to portal hypertension and end stage liver disease. At present, liver transplantation remains the only curative option for a selected group of patients, but pharmacological therapies that can halt progression to decompensated cirrhosis or even reverse cirrhosis are currently being developed. Fibrosis describes encapsulation or replacement of injured tissue by a collagenous scar. Liver fibrosis results from the perpetuation of the normal wound healing response resulting in an abnormal continuation of fibrogenesis (connective tissue production and deposition). Fibrosis progresses at variable rates depending on the cause of liver disease, environmental and host factors. Cirrhosis is an advanced stage of liver fibrosis that is accompanied by distortion of the hepatic vasculature. It leads to shunting of the portal and arterial blood supply directly into the hepatic outflow (central veins), compromising exchange between hepatic sinusoids and the adjacent liver parenchyma, i.e., hepatocytes. The hepatic sinusoids are lined by fenestrated endothelia which rest on a sheet of permeable connective tissue (the space of Disse) which contains hepatic stellate cells (HSC) and some mononuclear cells. The other side of the space of Disse is lined by hepatocytes which execute most of the known liver functions. In cirrhosis the space of Disse is filled with scar tissue and endothelial fenestrations are lost, a process termed sinusoidal capillarization. Histologically, cirrhosis is characterized by vascularized fibrotic septa that link portal tracts with each other and with central veins, leading to hepatocyte islands that are surrounded by fibrotic septa and which are devoid of a central vein. The major clinical consequences of cirrhosis are impaired hepatocyte (liver) function, an increased intrahepatic resistance (portal hypertension) and the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The general circulatory abnormalities in cirrhosis (splanchnic vasodilation, vasoconstriction and hypoperfusion of kidneys, water and salt retention, increased cardiac output) are intimately linked to the hepatic vascular alterations and the resulting portal hypertension. Cirrhosis and its associated vascular distortion are traditionally considered to be irreversible but recent data suggest that cirrhosis regression or even reversal is possible.

SubQuestion No : 60

Q.60 What is the most common form of liver cancer often seen in people with chronic liver diseases like cirrhosis?

Ans

✗ 1. Hepatocyte

✗ 2. Hepatic sinusoids

✓ 3. Hepatocellular

✗ 4. Hepatic stellate

Question ID : **7532299487**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Anatomy and Physiology: Communication
Transport systems - Blood
The blood transports substances around the body through a large network of blood vessels. In adults the body contains 5 to 6 liters of blood. It consists of two parts –a fluid called Plasma and blood cells suspended in the plasma.
Plasma.
This is mainly water with a wide range of sub-stances dissolved or suspended in it. These include:
• Nutrients absorbed from the alimentary canal
• Oxygen absorbed from the lungs
• Chemical substances synthesized by body cells, e.g. Hormones
• Waste materials produced by all cells to be eliminated from the body by excretion.
Blood cells.
There are three distinct groups, classified according to their functions
Erythrocytes
(Red blood cells) transport oxygen and, toa lesser extent, carbon dioxide between the lungs and all body cells.
Leukocytes
(White blood cells) are mainly concerned with protection of the body against infection and foreign sub-stances. There are several types of leukocytes, which carry out their protective functions in different ways. These cells are larger and less numerous than erythrocytes.
Platelets
(Thrombocytes) are tiny cell fragments that play an essential part in blood clotting.

SubQuestion No : 61

Q.61 Which one of the following is the main function of leukocytes?

Ans
✔ 1. protection of the body against infection and foreign sub-stances
✘ 2. blood clotting mechanism
✘ 3. Absorbing nutrients from the alimentary canal
✘ 4. transport oxygen

Question ID : **7532299494**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Anatomy and Physiology: Communication
Transport systems - Blood
The blood transports substances around the body through a large network of blood vessels. In adults the body contains 5 to 6 liters of blood. It consists of two parts –a fluid called Plasma and blood cells suspended in the plasma.
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(White blood cells) are mainly concerned with protection of the body against infection and foreign sub-stances. There are several types of leukocytes, which carry out their protective functions in different ways. These cells are larger and less numerous than erythrocytes.
Platelets
(Thrombocytes) are tiny cell fragments that play an essential part in blood clotting.

SubQuestion No : 62

Q.62 During blood coagulation, thromboplastin is released by?

Ans
✔ 1. Platelets
✘ 2. Leukocytes
✘ 3. Plasma
✘ 4. Blood

Question ID : **7532299493**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Anatomy and Physiology: Communication
Transport systems - Blood
The blood transports substances around the body through a large network of blood vessels. In adults the body contains 5 to 6 liters of blood. It consists of two parts –a fluid called Plasma and blood cells suspended in the plasma.
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Platelets
(Thrombocytes) are tiny cell fragments that play an essential part in blood clotting.

SubQuestion No : 63

Q.63 Red blood cells are also known as?

Ans
✗ 1. Lymphocytes
✓ 2. Erythrocytes
✗ 3. Leukocytes
✗ 4. Plasma

Question ID : **7532299491**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Anatomy and Physiology: Communication
Transport systems - Blood
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(White blood cells) are mainly concerned with protection of the body against infection and foreign sub-stances. There are several types of leukocytes, which carry out their protective functions in different ways. These cells are larger and less numerous than erythrocytes.
Platelets
(Thrombocytes) are tiny cell fragments that play an essential part in blood clotting.

SubQuestion No : 64

Q.64 The blood corpuscles are of _____ kinds?

Ans
✗ 1. 4
✓ 2. 3
✗ 3. 1
✗ 4. 2

Question ID : **7532299492**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Anatomy and Physiology: Communication
Transport systems - Blood
The blood transports substances around the body through a large network of blood vessels. In adults the body contains 5 to 6 liters of blood. It consists of two parts –a fluid called Plasma and blood cells suspended in the plasma.
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This is mainly water with a wide range of sub-stances dissolved or suspended in it. These include:
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Platelets
(Thrombocytes) are tiny cell fragments that play an essential part in blood clotting.

SubQuestion No : 65

Q.65 The primary purpose of plasma is to transport EXCEPT?

Ans

✗ 1. Hormones

✗ 2. Nutrients

✗ 3. Proteins

✓ 4. Vitamins

Question ID : **7532299490**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical and Surgical Nursing - Acute Renal Failure

Acute Renal Failure is a sudden decline in renal function, usually marked by increased concentrations of blood urea nitrogen (BUN; azotemia) and creatinine; oliguria (less than 500 ml of urine in 24 hours); hyperkalemia; and sodium retention.
Acute renal failure are classified into following:
1. Prerenal failure – results from conditions that interrupt the renal blood supply; thereby reducing renal perfusion (hypovolemia, shock, hemorrhage, burns impaired cardiac output, diuretic therapy).
2. Postrenal failure – results from obstruction of urine flow.
3. Intrarenal failure – results from injury to the kidneys themselves (ischemia, toxins, immunologic processes, systemic and vascular disorders).

The disease progresses through three clinically distinct phase which is oliguric-anuric, diuretic, and recovery, distinguished primarily by changes in urine volume and BUN and creatinine levels.
Complication of ARF include dysrhythmias, increased susceptibility to infection, electrolyte abnormalities, GI bleeding due to stress ulcers, and multiple organ failure. Untreated ARF can also progress to chronic renal failure, end-stage renal disease, and death from uremia or related causes

SubQuestion No : 66

Q.66 Decreased urine production is called as

Ans

✗ 1. Azotemia

✓ 2. Oliguria

✗ 3. Creatinine

✗ 4. Ischemia

Question ID : **7532299498**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical and Surgical Nursing - Acute Renal Failure

Acute Renal Failure is a sudden decline in renal function, usually marked by increased concentrations of blood urea nitrogen (BUN; azotemia) and creatinine; oliguria (less than 500 ml of urine in 24 hours); hyperkalemia; and sodium retention.
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The disease progresses through three clinically distinct phase which is oliguric-anuric, diuretic, and recovery, distinguished primarily by changes in urine volume and BUN and creatinine levels.
Complication of ARF include dysrhythmias, increased susceptibility to infection, electrolyte abnormalities, GI bleeding due to stress ulcers, and multiple organ failure. Untreated ARF can also progress to chronic renal failure, end-stage renal disease, and death from uremia or related causes

SubQuestion No : 67

Q.67 What refers to elevations in nitrogenous wastes (BUN, creatinine)

Ans

✗ 1. Hypovolemia

✗ 2. Diuretic

✓ 3. Azotemia

✗ 4. Hemorrhage

Question ID : **7532299499**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **2**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical and Surgical Nursing - Acute Renal Failure

Acute Renal Failure is a sudden decline in renal function, usually marked by increased concentrations of blood urea nitrogen (BUN; azotemia) and creatinine; oliguria (less than 500 ml of urine in 24 hours); hyperkalemia; and sodium retention.
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Complication of ARF include dysrhythmias, increased susceptibility to infection, electrolyte abnormalities, GI bleeding due to stress ulcers, and multiple organ failure. Untreated ARF can also progress to chronic renal failure, end-stage renal disease, and death from uremia or related causes

SubQuestion No : 68

Q.68 Prerenal failure is manifested by a sharp decrease in urine output and a disproportionate elevation of _____ in relation to serum creatinine levels.

Ans
✔ 1. Blood urea nitrogen
✘ 2. Ulcers
✘ 3. Sodium levels
✘ 4. GI Bleeding

Question ID : **7532299497**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **3**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical and Surgical Nursing - Acute Renal Failure

Acute Renal Failure is a sudden decline in renal function, usually marked by increased concentrations of blood urea nitrogen (BUN; azotemia) and creatinine; oliguria (less than 500 ml of urine in 24 hours); hyperkalemia; and sodium retention.
Acute renal failure are classified into following:
1. Prerenal failure – results from conditions that interrupt the renal blood supply; thereby reducing renal perfusion (hypovolemia, shock, hemorrhage, burns impaired cardiac output, diuretic therapy).
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The disease progresses through three clinically distinct phase which is oliguric-anuric, diuretic, and recovery, distinguished primarily by changes in urine volume and BUN and creatinine levels.
Complication of ARF include dysrhythmias, increased susceptibility to infection, electrolyte abnormalities, GI bleeding due to stress ulcers, and multiple organ failure. Untreated ARF can also progress to chronic renal failure, end-stage renal disease, and death from uremia or related causes

SubQuestion No : 69

Q.69 Failure, the most common form of acute renal failure, is characterized by a marked decrease in renal blood flow.

Ans
✗ 1. Intrarenal
✗ 2. Interrenal
✗ 3. Postrenal
✓ 4. Prerenal

Question ID : **7532299496**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **4**

Comprehension:

Read the following paragraph to understand the context information and answer the following question/s related with given context.

Medical and Surgical Nursing - Acute Renal Failure

Acute Renal Failure is a sudden decline in renal function, usually marked by increased concentrations of blood urea nitrogen (BUN; azotemia) and creatinine; oliguria (less than 500 ml of urine in 24 hours); hyperkalemia; and sodium retention.
Acute renal failure are classified into following:
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3. Intrarenal failure – results from injury to the kidneys themselves (ischemia, toxins, immunologic processes, systemic and vascular disorders).

The disease progresses through three clinically distinct phase which is oliguric-anuric, diuretic, and recovery, distinguished primarily by changes in urine volume and BUN and creatinine levels.
Complication of ARF include dysrhythmias, increased susceptibility to infection, electrolyte abnormalities, GI bleeding due to stress ulcers, and multiple organ failure. Untreated ARF can also progress to chronic renal failure, end-stage renal disease, and death from uremia or related causes

SubQuestion No : 70

Q.70 Complications of Acute Renal Failure can lead to

Ans

✗ 1. Shock

✗ 2. BUN

✗ 3. Hemorrhage

✓ 4. Organ failure

Question ID : **7532299500**
Status : **Answered**
Chosen Option : **1**