

MNS – 2014

1. The branch of Biology which deals with the study of Inheritance  
 (a) Generic (b) Genesis  
 (c) Genome (d) Genetics
2. Deficiency of protein causes  
 (a) Pellegra (b) Goitre  
 (c) Kwashiorker (d) Anaemia
3. The changes in the genetic material is defined as  
 (a) Myelination (b) Mutation  
 (c) Mutism (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following is the best source of vitamin A?  
 (a) Carrot (b) Apple  
 (c) Honey (d) Peanuts
5. .... is the youngest of the formalised diciplines of natural science  
 (a) Chemistry (b) Medicine  
 (c) Biology (d) Zoology
6. Who coined the term vitamin?  
 (a) Calvin (b) Funk  
 (c) A.G.Tansly (d) None of the above
7. M S Swaminathan belongs to ..... district of kerala  
 (a) Alappuzha (b) Kottayam  
 (c) Ernakulam (d) none of the above
8. The branch of medicine that study of blood  
 (a) Oncology (b) Physiology  
 (c) Zoology (d) Haematology
9. The father of medicine is  
 (a) Plato (b) Hippocrates  
 (c) Louis Paster (d) Rober Koch
10. Presence of Haemoglobin in blood is measured by  
 (a) Shali's haemometer  
 (b) Lactometer  
 (c) Barometer  
 (d) None of above
11. Who discovered the blood circulation system of human body?  
 (a) Alexander Fleming (b) Edward Jenner  
 (c) Hansen (d) William Harvey
12. Disease which are easily transmitted from one person to another  
 (a) Contageous (b) Communicable  
 (c) Infectious (d) None of above
13. Blood groups are discovered by  
 (a) Landsteiner (b) Robert Koch  
 (c) William Harvey (d) Pauster
14. Health is affected by  
 (a) Infections  
 (b) Life style  
 (c) Genetic Disorders  
 (d) All of the above
15. Universal recipient blood group is  
 (a) Group O (b) Group A  
 (c) Group AB (d) None of the above
16. Among non infectious diseases ..... is the major cause of death  
 (a) Diabetics (b) cancer  
 (c) Hypertension (d) Obesity
17. The important factors to maintain good health are  
 (a) Balanced diet (b) Personal Hygiene  
 (c) Exercise (d) All of the above
18. Anaemia due to deficiency of iron is  
 (a) Pernicious anaemia  
 (b) Thalassemia  
 (c) Nutritional anaemia  
 (d) None of above
19. The causative organism of typhoid fever  
 (a) Vibrio cholera (b) Salmonella typhi  
 (c) E.coli (d) M.leprae
20. Universal donor blood group is  
 (a) Group O (b) Group B  
 (c) Group A (d) Group AB
21. The conformation test of typhoid fever is called  
 (a) Mantoux test (b) Schick test  
 (c) Widal test (d) VDRL test
22. Blood bank of human body  
 (a) Liver (b) Spleen  
 (c) Kidney (d) Heart
23. A classical typhoid case in medicine is related with  
 (a) Typhoid Mary  
 (b) Florence Nightingale  
 (c) Madam Curie  
 (d) None of above
24. Pathogens that cause diseases in man are  
 (a) Bacteria (b) Viruses  
 (c) Fungus (d) All the above
25. A person of blood group AB can give blood to  
 (a) Group AB (b) Only AB  
 (c) Group A,B,O (d) All the above
26. The disease pneumonia in humans infects which part of lungs  
 (a) Alveoli (b) Pleura  
 (c) Lower lobe (d) Upper lobe
27. The common sign and symptoms of typhoid fever are  
 (a) Higher fever (b) Stomach pain  
 (c) Loss of appetite (d) All the above
28. In blood largest corpuscles are  
 (a) RBC (b) Lymphocytes  
 (c) Monocytes (d) Neutrophils
29. Common bacterial diseases in man are the following except  
 (a) Measles (b) Desentery  
 (c) Plague (d) Diphtheria
30. In Leukemia  
 (a) RBC increases (b) WBC decreases  
 (c) RBC decreases (d) WBC increases
31. The common cold infect the nose and respiratory passage but not  
 (a) Trachea (b) Bronchus  
 (c) Lungs (d) None of above

32. The amount of blood supplied to brain per minute is  
 (a) 450 ml (b) 750 ml  
 (c) 550 ml (d) None of above
33. The common sign and symptoms of common cold is  
 (a) Sore throat (b) Cough  
 (c) Headache (d) All of the above
34. The average life of a red blood cell is about ..... days  
 (a) 100 (b) 110  
 (c) 120 (d) 130
35. Plasmodium enters the human body by the bite of infected ..... mosquito  
 (a) Culex (b) Anopheles  
 (c) Aedes (d) Mansonia
36. The human hormone melatonin is secreted by the gland  
 (a) Pineal (b) Thyroid  
 (c) Adrenal (d) Hypothalamus
37. The malarial parasite requires ..... host to complete its lifecycle  
 (a) 1 (b) 3  
 (c) 2 (d) 4
38. Which species of malaria is most serious one?  
 (a) P.vivax (b) P.falciparum  
 (c) P.malaria (d) None of above
39. Table salt is often iodised for certain area to prevent  
 (a) Goitre (b) Scurvy  
 (c) Rickets (d) Acromegaly
40. The species of plasmodium responsible for malaria  
 (a) P.vivax (b) P.falciparum  
 (c) P.malaria (d) None of above
41. Prothrombin which helps in clotting of blood is released by  
 (a) Blood plasma (b) Liver  
 (c) Blood cells (d) None of above
42. Entamoeba histolytica is a protozoan parasite causes  
 (a) Ameobiasis (b) Ascariasis  
 (c) filariasis (d) None of above
43. The difference between lymph and blood is the absence of  
 (a) WBC (b) Plasma  
 (c) Platelets (d) RBC
44. Ascaris is otherwise known as  
 (a) Hook worm (b) Tape worm  
 (c) Round worm (d) None of above
45. Formation of blood corpuscles is known as  
 (a) Hemopoiesis (b) Haemolysis  
 (c) Phagocytosis (d) None of above
46. The sign and symptoms of amoebiasis are  
 (a) Constipation (b) Abdominal pain  
 (c) Stools with blood (d) All of the above
47. Blood does not transport oxygen in  
 (a) Man (b) Frog  
 (c) cockroach (d) Earthworm S
48. Ascaris an intestinal parasite causes  
 (a) Filariasis (b) Ascariasis  
 (c) Flurosis (d) Amoebiasis
49. Which is known as the graveyard of RBC?  
 (a) Liver (b) Kidney  
 (c) Bone marrow (d) Spleen
50. Elephantiasis is the other name of  
 (a) Flurosis (b) Ascariasis  
 (c) Filariasis (d) Amoebiasis
51. Which hormone is mainly secreted by corpus luteum?  
 (a) HCG (b) Progesterone  
 (c) Thyroxine (d) Oestrogen
52. Which gland of body is quite large at birth and reduces its size with age?  
 (a) Thymus (b) Pituitary  
 (c) Thyroid (d) Adrenal
53. Diabetes insipidus is under control of  
 (a) ACTH (b) TSH  
 (c) ADH (d) Aldosterone
54. In which lymphoid organ where all blood cells are produced  
 (a) Spleen (b) Bone marrow  
 (c) Liver (d) Pancreas
55. Which is the female sex hormone?  
 (a) Oestrogen (b) Androgen  
 (c) Insulin (d) Thyroxine
56. Vaccine preventable diseases are the following except  
 (a) Polio (b) Tuberculosis  
 (c) Measles (d) AIDS
57. Caushing's disease is caused by hyperactivity of  
 (a) Growth Hormone (b) Glucocorticoids  
 (c) Insulin (d) Thyroxine
58. The immunity present at the time of birth is called  
 (a) Innate (b) Acquired  
 (c) Active (d) Passive
59. Blood is made up of 3 main components, which are  
 (a) Blood cells (b) Platelets  
 (c) Plasma (d) All of the above
60. Aedes mosquito transmit the following disease except  
 (a) Dengue fever (b) Chickungunia  
 (c) Malaria (d) Yellow fever
61. The study of muscles is called  
 (a) Oestology (b) Arthrology  
 (c) Neurology (d) Myology
62. Antibiotic penicillin is obtained from  
 (a) Bacteria (b) Algae  
 (c) Fungus (d) Actinomyces
63. World AIDS Day observed on  
 (a) December 1 (b) April 7  
 (c) May 8 (d) June 5
64. Army Day observed on  
 (a) Dec 10 (b) Jan 15  
 (c) May 8 (d) Nov 14
65. The sugar which found in urine of Diabetes patients

- (a) Glucose (b) Fructose  
 (c) Galactose (d) Sucrose  
 66. Who is the father of clonning?  
 (a) Fleming (b) Pasteur  
 (c) IanWilmutt (d) Ronald Rose

ANSWERS

1	A	26	A	51	B
2	C	27	D	52	A
3	B	28	C	53	C
4	A	29	A	54	B
5	C	30	D	55	A
6	B	31	C	56	D
7	A	32	B	57	B
8	D	33	D	58	A
9	B	34	C	59	D
10	A	35	B	60	C
11	D	36	A	61	D
12	C	37	C	62	C
13	A	38	B	63	A
14	D	39	A	64	B
15	C	40	D	65	A
16	B	41	B	66	C
17	D	42	A		
18	C	43	D		
19	B	44	C		
20	A	45	A		
21	C	46	D		
22	B	47	C		
23	A	48	B		
24	D	49	D		
25	B	50	C		

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