

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Subject Code :

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Test Booklet No. : 00294

TEST BOOKLET MEDICAL SCIENCES

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ball pen.
2. **Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.**
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
6. No Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
12. **This Test Booklet contains one sheet (two pages) for Rough Work at the end.**

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[No. of Questions : 100]

SEAL

1. Klumpke's palsy involves

- (A) C₆
- (B) C₇
- (C) C₈
- (D) T₁

2. All of the following structures are in lateral wall of cavernous sinus, except

- (A) oculomotor
- (B) trochlear
- (C) trigeminal
- (D) ophthalmic

3. The complete family size may be estimated by

- (A) birthrate
- (B) death rate
- (C) total fertility rate
- (D) age-specific fertility rate

4. The most common complication in hiatus hernia is

- (A) esophagitis
- (B) aspiration pneumonia
- (C) volvulus
- (D) esophageal stricture

5. The most common cause of gastric outlet obstruction in India is

- (A) TB
- (B) Ca stomach
- (C) duodenal lymphoma
- (D) peptic ulcer disease

6. A 60-year-old smoker came with a history of painless gross haematuria for one day. The most logical investigation would be

- (A) urine routine
- (B) plain X-ray KUB
- (C) USG KUB
- (D) urine microscopy for malignant cytology

7. The best prognosis factor for head injury is

- (A) Glasgow Coma Scale
- (B) age
- (C) mode of injury
- (D) CT

8. A newborn child has not passed meconium for 48 hours. What is the diagnostic procedure of choice?

- (A) USG
- (B) Contrast enema
- (C) CT
- (D) MRI

9. Epispadias is associated with

- (A) bifid pubic symphysis
- (B) chordae
- (C) anal atresia
- (D) intestinal obstruction

10. Clara cells are found in

- (A) trachea
- (B) bronchioles
- (C) alveoli
- (D) esophagus

11. The substance that does not cross the placental membrane is

- (A) IgG
- (B) IgA
- (C) IgM
- (D) IgE

12. In polio, contracture of the iliobtibial tract leads to

- (A) hip flexion and abduction
- (B) varus deformity of knee
- (C) knee flexion
- (D) lateral rotation of tibia

13. Which of the following is a feature of Y chromosome?

- (A) Acrocentric
- (B) Telocentric
- (C) Submetacentric
- (D) Metacentric

14. Portosystemic shunt is not seen in

- (A) liver
- (B) spleen
- (C) anorectum
- (D) gastro-esophageal

15. All of the following are pneumatic bones, except

- (A) maxilla
- (B) parietal
- (C) ethmoid
- (D) mastoid

16. The cycle which is absent in human is

- (A) menstrual
- (B) ovarian
- (C) hormonal
- (D) estrous

17. Plastic syringes are sterilized by

- (A) gamma rays
- (B) hot air oven
- (C) autoclave
- (D) washing in phenol

18. In North India, the most common congenital lesion is

- (A) neural tube defect
- (B) cleft palate
- (C) clubfoot
- (D) congenital heart disease

19. The maximum level of chloride in drinking water is

- (A) 600 mg/L
- (B) 500 mg/L
- (C) 300 mg/L
- (D) 200 mg/L

20. Which one of the following is organophosphorus poison?

- (A) Physostigmine
- (B) Dyflos
- (C) Tacrine
- (D) Edrophonium

21. Chronic carrier in Salmonella is

- (A) faecal carrier
- (B) urinary carrier
- (C) blood carrier
- (D) None of the above

22. Oral polio vaccine is a

- (A) live attenuated vaccine
- (B) killed vaccine
- (C) subunit vaccine
- (D) None of the above

23. The main purpose of BCG given to a child is to

- (A) prevent all forms of TB
- (B) prevent severe form of TB
- (C) prevent severe complications
- (D) control all forms of TB

24. High-fibre diet

- (A) modifies stool transit time
- (B) decreases incidences of colon cancer
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

25. India was declared smallpox-free in the year

- (A) 1973
- (B) 1975
- (C) 1976
- (D) 1977

26. The virus most commonly associated with viral myocarditis is

- (A) mumps
- (B) rubella
- (C) coxsackie B
- (D) hepatitis A

27. Asbestos exposure causes

- (A) mesothelioma
- (B) tetralogy of Fallot
- (C) cerebral palsy
- (D) repeated abortion

28. Antigenic drift is usually seen in

- (A) smallpox
- (B) measles
- (C) yellow fever
- (D) influenza

29. Lyme disease is caused by a

- (A) virus
- (B) fungus
- (C) bacterium
- (D) Spirochaeta

30. pH factor is a/an

- (A) antibody
- (B) mucopolysaccharide
- (C) lipoprotein
- (D) glycoprotein

31. KAP study in India was first used to study

- (A) HIV
- (B) malaria
- (C) family planning
- (D) cancer cervix

