

Question	Booklet
Alpha Co	ode

Question Booklet Serial Number	
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Total Number of Questions: 100 Time: 75 Minutes

**Maximum Marks: 100** 

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- 1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Alpha Code viz. **A, B, C & D**.
- The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the Question Booklet.
- 3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
- 4. If you get a Question Booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
- 5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same alpha code.
- 6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the Question Booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
- 7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
- 8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for rough work.
- 9. Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.
- 10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
- 11. Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.
- 12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
- 13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

**A** -2-

1.	About	$_{\scriptscriptstyle \perp}$ % of the hospitals oper	ating b	oudget goes to Ho	ousekeeping services.
	A) 3-5%		B)	10 – 12%	
	C) 15 – 20%		D)	5 – 10%	
2.	One Housekeep	ing staff is need for ever	ry	sq. feet of floo	r area.
	A) 2500 sq. feet		B)	1400 sq. feet	
	C) 3000 sq. feet	i .	D)	5000 sq. feet	
3.	Infectious waste	forms what percentage	of hos	spital waste?	
	A) 1 – 5%		B)	10 – 15%	
	C) 20 – 25%		D)	45 – 50%	
4.	The approximate	e space requirement for H	lousek	eeping Departme	nt in a modern hospital
	issq. fee	et per bed.			
	A) 12 – 18		B)	10 – 15	
	C) 8 – 15		D)	4 – 6	
5.	are	the ends towards which	activit	y is aimed.	
	A) Goals		B)	Mission	
	C) Vision		D)	View	
6.	Which of the foll	owing is a means of info	ormal	communication?	
	A) Reports	B) Directives	C)	Grapevine	D) Memos
7.	Information is a				
	A) Written data		B)	Detailed data	
	C) Processed da	ata	D)	Scientific data	
8.	The brain of the	computer is the			
	A) Numeric key	board	B)	Monitor	
	C) Mouse		D)	CPU	



9.	The disease spread by urine of a rat is		
	A) Typhoid	B)	Dengue
	C) Leptospirosis	D)	Tuberculosis
10.	The chemical formula for phenol or carboli	c a	cid is
	A) C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>6</sub> OH	B)	$C_6H_6$
	C) HCOOH	D)	CH <sub>3</sub> COOH
11.	Keeping flower pots in hospitals can mainl	y in	crease the risk of spreading
	A) Tuberculosis	B)	Dengue
	C) Diarrhoea	D)	Typhoid
12.	Disease which is not transmitted by flies is		
	A) Chikungunya	B)	Typhoid
	C) Amoebiasis	D)	Diarrhoea
13.	Which of the functions of a hospital is affect	ted	by poor lighting?
	A) Healing and recovery of patients	B)	Infection control
	C) Patient safety	D)	All of the above
14.	Dividing the hospital area and premises be called	ase	d on location and services delivered is
	A) Zoning	B)	Segregation
	C) Parking	D)	Signage
15.	Indoor plants do not help in the following		
	A) Beautification	B)	Odour control
	C) Air purification	D)	Lighting
16.	The instrument used to measure odour in a	a bı	uilding is called
	A) Olfactometer	B)	Barometer
	C) Sphygmomanometer	D)	Stadiometer

17.	Odour control methods include	
	A) Filtration	B) Oxidation
	C) Adsorption	D) All of the above
18.	Visual aids in hospitals providing direction	n, orientation warning and identification of
	the operations and services in a hospital is	s called
	A) Notice	B) Alarms
	C) Signage	D) Signals
19.	Which of the following makes a hospital se	enior citizen friendly?
	A) Steps	B) Ramps
	C) Thresholds	D) Slippery floor
20.	Which of the following do not determine th	e "falls prevention" in hospitals ?
	A) Building	B) Lighting
	C) Patient education	D) Infection control
21.	Waste containing excreta is called	
	A) Sullage	B) Garbage
	C) Sewage	D) Rubbish
22.	Disease spread by reuse of needles is	
	A) Tuberculosis	B) Hepatitis B
	C) Diabetes	D) Dengue
23.	Sharps are to be deposited in the bin with	the colour
	A) Black	B) Green
	C) Blue	D) Yellow





24.	. The solution commonly used to disinfect needles in hospitals is made of		
	A) Potassium permanganate	B) Bleaching powder	
	C) Normal saline	D) Hydrogen peroxide	
25.	The hazard sign for biosafety should be pro-	esent on	
	A) Waste bins	B) Vehicles carrying waste	
	C) Wheel barrows carrying waste	D) All of the above	
26.	The hospital acquired infection which can	be prevented by vaccination	
	A) HIV	B) Hepatitis B	
	C) Malaria	D) Leprosy	
27.	The following infection rate is an indicator	of infection control in hospitals	
	A) Chicken pox	B) Measles infection	
	C) Urinary tract infection	D) Tuberculosis infection	
28.	IMAGE is an organization working on		
	A) X ray	B) Hospital waste	
	C) CT scan	D) Interior designs of hospitals	
29.	Gloves should be worn to prevent hospital ac	equired infections while doing procedures for	
	A) All patients	B) Only for HIV patients	
	C) Only in theatres	D) Only during injections	
30.	Hospital Infection Control Committee does	not have representatives of	
	A) Nurses	B) Doctors	
	C) Patients	D) Administration	



31.	. The new aspect included in the tetrahydran concept of Fire Triangle rather than the o fire triangle			le rather than the old		
	A) O <sub>2</sub>		B)	Chain reaction		
	C) Heat		D)	Combustable mat	terial	
32.	A, B and C class of fi	re can be extinguishe	d by	У		
	A) Water		B)	Foam		
	C) Dry Chemical Por	wder	D)	None of the above	е	
33.	The fire hazard due to	the structure trolly wh	eels	and chair trolly wh	eels in hospitals is by	
	A) Heat		B)	Electrostatic disch	narge	
	C) Spontaneous con	nbustion	D)	Dust explosion		
34.	In case of burns perce A) 55%	entage of adult body ir B) 36%		ved in Rule of Nine 40%	, if both legs are burn D) 20%	
35.	<ul><li>5. During fire in hospitals which one cannot b</li><li>A) Staircases</li><li>C) Fire escape</li></ul>			De considered as means of escape  B) Preassurised staircases  D) Lift		
36.	Which is the safety do A) Hooters C) Lightning conduct	evice to prevent haza	B)	due to high voltage Downcommer sys Spark arrester	_	
37.	The advanced Fire P A) Deluge Valve C) Dry riser	rotection System in H	B)	Voltage Transforn Emulsifier Fire Pro Downcommer		
38.	In AC ducts and fire f A) Hose Box	fighting shafts, what is B) Hooters		ed as a smoke cor Fire dampers	ntrolling device ? D) Fire alarm	
39.	·	ler head with fusible b B) 79 – 107°C			mperature upto D) 260 – 302°C	
40.	Fire extinguishing minvolving in Electroni A) CO <sub>2</sub> C) Foam	edium that can be u c systems	B)	in Computer Ser Dry Chemical Por Water		



41.	Temporary	hardiness d	of water is due to the	pre	esence of		
	A) Sulphate	es E	3) Bicarbonates	C)	Sodium	D)	Chlorine
42.	Emulsifying  A) Lowers to the control of the contro	the surface he soiling purp the soiling purp the soiling purp purp purp purp purp purp purp pur	tension process se and loosen the di	irt p	articles		
43.	Recent pollu A) Saline a		er is indicated by the 3) Zinc	•	esence of Nitrates	D)	Chlorine
44.			ded in the bed linen 3) Pillow case	•	•	D)	Blankets
45.	Phenol is ac A) Gram po B) Both gra C) Gram no D) Spores	ositive orga am positive	nism and gram negative o	orga	anism		
46.	The method A) Ultra Vic C) Gamma	olet (UV) R	tion used for sterilizi ays	B)	olastics, catgut is Infra Red Rays Filtration		
47.	The average A) 6-7 kg		of soiled linen per pat B) 2.5 kg – 3.5 kg				
48.	Which activi A) Screenii C) Grit chai	ng	cluded in the primary	B)	ase of sewage trea Primary sediment Trickling filter		
49.	The basic in A) Surfacta		any detergent is  3) Antiseptics	C)	Radiators	D)	Cleaners
50.	Which disinf A) Centrim C) Hexachl	ide	an intermediate leve	B)	germicidal effect Cresol Chlorhexidine	?	

51.	The major source of c A) Burning of plastic C) Burning of blanker	S	B)	ກ Burning of cotton Burning of body p	parts	
52.	The process of inactive physical agent is called A) Sterilization				chemical agent or  D) Pasteurization	
53.	<ul> <li>3. The requirement of water for washing 1 Kg</li> <li>A) 15 L of hot water and 10 L of cold water</li> <li>B) 5 L of hot water</li> <li>C) 10 L of hot water</li> <li>D) 25 L of hot water and 5 L of cold water</li> </ul>			inen is		
54.	<ul><li>The disinfection of infectious agent as soc</li><li>A) Prophylactic disinfection</li><li>C) Intermittent disinfection</li></ul>			on as it released from the body is called B) Terminal disinfection D) Concurrent disinfection		
55.	<ul><li>5. Which machine is used to remove blood ar</li><li>A) Hydroextractor</li><li>C) Washer</li></ul>			nd faeces from the bed sheet ?  B) Sluicing machine  D) Trumbler		
56.	General lighting of all A) 100 Lux	hospital area should B) 50 Lux		of 150 Lux	D) 200 Lux	
57.	The laundry floor sho  A) Wood	uld be made of B) Tiles	C)	Marbles	D) Dust proof concrete	
58.	The process by which controlled condition to called  A) Autoclaving		har	_	•	
59.	Most important source	e of ground water is	,	J	,	
60.	A) Wells  The laundry should b  A) Ground floor near  C) Ground floor		В)	Rain  First floor	D) Pond	
	C) Ground floor		U)	Near out patient of	aepanneni	



61.	A) Lower purchasing costs because of co		lation of orders			
	B) Lower inventory cost					
	C) Quantity discount and better managem	ent co	ontrol			
	D) All of the above					
62.	The common source of energy for pacema	ker is				
	A) Mercury battery	B) C	Ordinary dry cell			
	C) Nuclear battery	D) S	Solar cell			
63.	Who has the overall responsibility for ef department?	ficien	t functioning of the medical records			
	A) Department head	B) A	Administrator			
	C) Biomedical engineer	D) F	Record keeping staffs			
64.	Most blood pumps use the principle of					
	A) Peristaltic compression	B) C	Centrifuge			
	C) Compression	D) N	lormal acceleration			
65. Documents used to control the procurement of equipment by laying do						
	A) Specification		Standards			
	C) Regulation	,	Codes			
66.	Ground faults can be avoided by using					
	A) Three pin plug system	B) F	uses in the circuits			
	C) Isolated power supply	D) F	Pure D.C. alone			
67.	The general type of standards for medical	devic	es is			
	A) Voluntary standard	B) N	Mandatory standard			
	C) Proprietary standard	D) A	All of the above			
68.	All apparatus in contact with a patient duri to prevent	ng ca	rdiac catherization must be designed			
	A) Macro shock	B) G	Grounding			
	C) Leakage current	D) V	/irus infection			



69.	All are components of Standard precaution	ns E	EXCEPT
	A) Proper sharp and waste disposal		
	B) Environmental cleaning		
	C) Hand hygiene		
	D) Antibiotics to all inpatients in the hospi	tal	
70.	Which of the following does not belong	to	the WHO scheme for hand hygiene
	implementation?		
	A) Before touching the patient		
	B) After body fluid exposure		
	C) After touching the patients surroundings		
	D) None of the above		
71.	Which belongs to the aseptic techniques i	n in	vasive line insertion ?
	A) Shaving of skin before insertion of inva	sive	e lines
	B) Wiping of hub of cannula with alcohol s	swa	b
	C) Routinely changing central venous cath	nete	er to prevent catheter related infection
	D) Recapping needles after injection		
72.	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) incl	ude	es all EXCEPT
	A) Gowns	B)	Vaccines
	C) Splash shields	D)	Gloves
73.	Which of the following diseases is transmit	tted	by airborne route?
	A) Measles	B)	Polio
	C) Hepatitis A	D)	HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
74.	All of the following are high level disinfects	ants	EXCEPT
	A) Glutaraldehyde	B)	Hydrogen peroxide
	C) Hypochlorite	D)	Ethyl alcohol
Α	-11	_	





75.	Method of sterilisation for heat labile instruments include?						
	A) Autoclave	B)	Hot air oven				
	C) Ethylene oxide	D)	Inspissation				
76.	Which is the area most frequently missed during hand washing?						
	A) Tips of fingers	B)	Dorsum of palm				
	C) Back of hands	D)	Wrist				
77.	Chance of infection by needle stick injury is highest for						
	A) HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)						
	B) HBV (Hepatitis B Virus)						
	C) HCV (Hepatitis C Virus)						
	D) Malaria						
78.	Alcohol-based hand gel SHOULD NOT be used						
	A) Prior to contact with patient						
	B) If the patient has a respiratory infection						
	C) If hands are visibly dirty						
	D) If fingernails are chipped						
79.	When should you remove your Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ?						
	A) Before leaving patients room						
	B) In the room of next patient						
	C) In the hallway						
	D) At the nurses station						
80.	All of the following are common nosocomial infections EXCEPT						
	A) Pseudomonas						
	B) Staphylococcus aureus						
	C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis						
	D) Klebsiella						

A



81.	Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee A) 150 days employment C) 80 days employment	Programme guarantees  B) 100 days employment  D) 60 days employment
82.	The imaginary circles drawn parallel to the A) Lattitude C) Tropic of cancer	eqator B) Longitude D) Tropic of capricon
83.	Jawahar Lal Nehru became the President A) 1927 B) 1928	of Indian National Congress in the year C) 1929 D) 1930
84.	Who is known as the 'Missile Man' of India A) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad C) Moulana Mohammed Ali	R? B) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam D) Abdul Khader Moulavi
85.	Cassius Clay was the reputed champion in A) Wrestling C) Weight lifting	n the field  B) Boxing  D) Swimming
86.	'Anandamahasabha' was the contribution A) Swami Vivekananda C) Sree Narayana Guru	of B) Swami Dayananda D) Brahmananda Siva Yogi
87.	Jaya Jaya Kerala Komala Dharani is the p A) Buddha C) Bodheswara	oem written by B) Bodhisatwa D) Bhaskara
88.	The tri colour flag hoisted for the first time of A) 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1929 C) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950	on B) 15 <sup>th</sup> August 1929 D) 1 <sup>st</sup> November 1956
89.	The first lady imprisoned for participating in A) Rani Lakshmi Bai C) Captain Lakshmi	n Salt Satyagraha B) Rugmini Lakshmipathi D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
90.	The birth place of Sahodaran Ayyappan  A) Vaikkam  C) Vaittila	B) Vaippin D) Vaithiri



91.	Vernacular Press Act was passed by A) Lord Lytton C) Lord Curzon	•	Lord Rippon Lord Irwin
92.	The first Election Commissioner of India  A) T.N. Seshan  C) M.S. Gill	,	Sukumar Sen Nazeem Ahammed
93.	Prophet of Kerala Renaissance  A) Sree Narayana Guru  C) Kumaranasan	,	K. Kelappan Dr. Palpu
94.	First Education Minister of Independent Ind A) Joseph Mundassery C) Mathew Tharakan	B)	Moulana Abul Kalam Azad Mamman Mappila
95.	The famous city of Kolkata situated on the A) Hugli C) Godavari	B)	nks of Yamuna Kaveri
96.	Radclife line separates India from  A) Pakisthan  C) China	,	Afganisthan Tibet
97.	Rabeendranath Tagore gave up his Honar A) Wagon Tragedy C) Quit India Movt.	B)	title 'SIR' as a result of Amritser Tragedy Salt Satyagraha
98.	'Back to Vedas' the famous slogan given b A) Swami Dayananda C) Rajaram Mohan Roy	B)	Ramakrishna Sir Sayyed Ahammed Khan
99.	Which is the river Chourni in Koutilya's Art A) Periyar C) Chaliyar	B)	astra ? Bharatapuzha Pampa
100.	The man who became a member in Rajyas A) Mammooty B) Suresh Gopi		ha from film field Mohan Lal D) Mukesh

A



Space for Rough Work



## Space for Rough Work