

56/2019

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. _____ is the largest artery in human body:
(A) Carotid Artery (B) Vertebral Artery
(C) Pulmonary Artery (D) Aorta
2. The duration for complete cardiac diastole is:
(A) 0.2 sec (B) 0.5 sec
(C) 0.4 sec (D) 0.9 sec
3. Which one of the following is called natural pace maker of the heart?
(A) AV node (B) Left Ventricle
(C) SA node (D) Right Ventricle
4. The outer most layer of heart is called:
(A) Endocardium (B) Pericardium
(C) Myocardium (D) Plueral layer
5. The condition in which the heart point to the right side of the chest is called:
(A) Levocardia (B) Dextrocardia
(C) Mesocardia (D) Patent Ductus Arteriosus
6. Which of the following term is used to indicate a body structure located above another structure?
(A) Inferior (B) Lateral
(C) Medial (D) Superior
7. The process of removal of a compound that body no more requires is called:
(A) Secretion (B) Movement
(C) Excretion (D) Digestion
8. The angle between manubrium and body of sternum is called:
(A) Adam's apple (B) Thyroid notch
(C) Angle of Louis (D) Xiphoid Process

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9. The ribs that does not have an anterior attachment is called:
- (A) True ribs (B) False ribs
(C) Floating ribs (D) 9th rib
10. The action potential of a cell is:
- (A) +20mv (B) -20mv
(C) 60mv (D) -70mv
11. _____ is the common part for respiratory and digestive system:
- (A) Larynx (B) Pharynx
(C) Esophagus (D) Trachea
12. Collection of fluid in pericardial cavity is called:
- (A) Pleural effusion (B) Otitis media
(C) Pericardial effusion (D) Otitis externa
13. Which is the hearing aid used in patients with actively discharging ear?
- (A) In the Ear Hearing Aid
(B) Completely in the Canal Hearing Aid
(C) Bone Conduction Hearing Aid
(D) Pocket model hearing aid
14. Hearing loss due to continuous and prolonged exposure to noise is called:
- (A) Conductive Hearing Loss (B) Otosclerosis
(C) NIHL (D) Otitis Externa
15. Hearing Loss that develops after the onset of language is called:
- (A) Pre lingual hearing loss (B) Post lingual hearing loss
(C) Presbycusis (D) Functional hearing loss
16. What is the normal range of human hearing?
- (A) 10Hz to 10000Hz (B) 20Hz to 20000Hz
(C) 25Hz to 20000Hz (D) 15Hz to 15000Hz

17. Ultrasonic whistle used to train dogs are called:
- (A) Sonar (B) Sonic boom
(C) Pure tone (D) Galton's whistle
18. _____ is an Example for periodic sound:
- (A) Noise (B) Music
(C) Pure Tone (D) Warble Tone
19. Whenever a sound wave travelling in a medium is obstructed by a hard surface, it is sent back into the same medium. This phenomenon is called:
- (A) Defraction (B) Refraction
(C) Reflection (D) Interference
20. Which is the end organ of hearing?
- (A) Middle ear (B) Pinna
(C) Auditory Nerve (D) Organ of Corti
21. Which one of the following is the test of lateralization?
- (A) Rinne's Test (B) Weber Test
(C) Bing Test (D) ABC test
22. _____ is the presentation of noise in the non test ear for the purpose of eliminating cross – hearing:
- (A) Aided Audiometry (B) Free field Audiometry
(C) Play Audiometry (D) Masking
23. Abnormal growth in the loudness of a continuous sound without a corresponding increase in the actual intensity of the sound is called :
- (A) Recruitment (B) Cross hearing
(C) Tinnitus (D) Adaptation
24. A transistor has:
- (A) On pn junction (B) Two pn junctions
(C) Three pn junctions (D) Four pn junctions

25. A crystal diode is used as:
- (A) An amplifier (B) A rectifier
(C) An oscillator (D) Voltage regulator
26. Transistor biasing is done to keep _____ in the circuit:
- (A) Proper direct current (B) Proper alternating current
(C) The base current small (D) Collector current small
27. Transistor biasing is generally provided by a:
- (A) Biasing circuit (B) Bias battery
(C) Diode (D) None of the above
28. Which method can be used for absolute measurement of resistances?
- (A) Lorentz Method (B) Releigh Method
(C) Ohm's law method (D) Wheatstone bridge method
29. When negative voltage feedback is applied to an amplifier, its voltage gain?
- (A) Is increased (B) Is reduced
(C) Remains the same (D) None of the above
30. The device which converts one energy form to another is called:
- (A) Transistor (B) Capacitor
(C) Resistor (D) Transducer
31. Number of bones in thoracic vertebrae of human body is:
- (A) 7 (B) 5
(C) 12 (D) 4
32. Thoracic Vertebrae lies _____ to the thoracic cavity:
- (A) Anterior (B) Posterior
(C) Lateral (D) medial

33. Pharynx lies behind the :
- (A) Trachea (B) Bronchi
(C) Nasal Cavity (D) Larynx
34. The material used in limb surface electrode is :
- (A) German Silver (B) Gold
(C) Platinum (D) Copper
35. Ultra sounds are sound waves with frequency of _____ Hz:
- (A) above 20Hz (B) Below 20Hz
(C) Below 20000Hz (D) Above 20000Hz
36. The protocol for performing TMT test is:
- (A) The Bruce Protocol (B) Holter Protocol
(C) Common Protocol (D) Stress Protocol
37. The standard paper speed for ECG recording is:
- (A) 26 mm/sec (B) 25 mm/sec
(C) 21mm/sec (D) 24 mm/sec
38. Scala media contains _____ fluid
- (A) Endolymph (B) Perylymph
(C) Cortilymph (D) Plasma
39. The characteristic of sound help you to identify your friend by his voice is:
- (A) Frequency (B) Intensity
(C) Pitch (D) Quality
40. The result of _____ test is recorded in laddergram:
- (A) SISI (B) ABLB
(C) SRT (D) PTA
41. Which of the following has thickest wall?
- (A) Right ventricle (B) Left ventricle
(C) Right atrium (D) Left atrium

42. SA node is located in:
- (A) Upper lateral wall of right atrium (B) Lower lateral wall of left atrium
 (C) Lower lateral wall of right atrium (D) Upper lateral wall of left atrium
43. Blood enters into the heart because of muscles of:
- (A) Atria relax (B) Ventricles contract
 (C) Ventricles relax (D) Atria contract
44. Mitral valve is present between:
- (A) Right atrium and left ventricle (B) Right and left ventricle
 (C) Left ventricle and aorta (D) Left atrium and left ventricle
45. What is the number of true, false and floating ribs in man?
- (A) 6, 2, 3 (B) 7, 3, 2
 (C) 7, 2, 4 (D) 6, 3, 4
46. Which part of human skeleton forms the helmet for the protection of human brain?
- (A) Temporal bone (B) Hyoid
 (C) Mandible (D) Cranium
47. How many bones does an adult human skeleton have?
- (A) 206 (B) 209
 (C) 207 (D) 205
48. Eustachian tube is present between:
- (A) Middle ear and larynx (B) Outer ear and pharynx
 (C) Middle ear and pharynx (D) Inner ear and larynx
49. What separates the outer ear from the middle ear?
- (A) Auricle (B) Ear wall
 (C) Cochlea (D) Tympanic Membrane

50. Cardiac output is determined by:
- (A) Heart rate (B) Stroke volume
(C) Heart rate and stroke volume (D) Blood flow
51. In human being the duration of cardiac cycle is:
- (A) 0.8 sec (B) 0.008 sec
(C) 0.5 sec (D) 8 sec
52. The P wave of the ECG represents:
- (A) Ventricular depolarization (B) Atrial depolarization
(C) Ventricular repolarization (D) Atrial systole
53. Air sac found inside the lungs is called:
- (A) Diaphragm (B) Bronchi
(C) Bronchioles (D) Alveoli
54. _____ is a flap in the throat that keeps food from entering the larynx and the lungs:
- (A) Epiglottis (B) Thyroid cartilage
(C) Cricoid cartilage (D) Trachea
55. The structure in larynx responsible for voice production is called:
- (A) Vocal Folds (B) Arytenoid Cartilage
(C) ventricular folds (D) uvula
56. Aorta originates from:
- (A) Right ventricle (B) Left auricle
(C) Right auricle (D) Left ventricle
57. Which of the following animal produces ultra sonic sound?
- (A) Monkey (B) Bat
(C) Butterfly (D) Squirrel

58. Blood pressure is the pressure exerted by blood against:
- (A) kidneys (B) artery walls
(C) brain (D) stomach
59. Which of the following conditions results in coronary heart disease?
- (A) Renal Failure (B) Stroke
(C) Atherosclerosis (D) Diabetes
60. Which of the following blood tests is most indicative of cardiac damage?
- (A) Lactate dehydrogenase (B) Complete blood count
(C) Troponin I (D) Creatine kinase
61. _____ is the father of ECG:
- (A) Dr. Nikolai Korotkov (B) Raymond T Carhart
(C) Willem Einthoven (D) Aristotle
62. _____ is called as arrhythmia:
- (A) Increased heart rate (B) Irregular Heart rate
(C) Normal heart rate (D) Infection to the heart.
63. _____ is the perception of noise or ringing in the ears:
- (A) Tinnitus (B) Aadaptation
(C) Recruitment (D) Dizziness
64. Choose the correct placement of V1 lead:
- (A) 5th intercostal space (B) Sternum.
(C) 4 th intercostal space (D) V2
65. _____ kind of echocardiography may be recommended to diagnose coronary heart disease:
- (A) Thoracic Echocardiography (B) Stress Echocardiography
(C) Transesophageal Echocardiography (D) 3D Echocardiography

66. _____ is responsible for S1 heart sound:
- (A) Opening of mitral valve (B) Opening of Aorta
(C) Closure of Mitral Valve (D) Closure of Aortic Valve
67. An electrocardiogram is a graphic illustration of _____:
- (A) cardiac conduction system (B) cardiac cycle
(C) cardiac output (D) systemic and pulmonary circuits
68. The respiratory system is made up of trachea, the lungs and the _____:
- (A) Diaphragm (B) Pancreas
(C) Esophagus (D) Liver
69. _____ delivers deoxygenated blood to the lungs:
- (A) Pulmonary vein (B) Aorta
(C) Left ventricle (D) Pulmonary artery
70. The inner layer that surrounds the lung itself is called:
- (A) Parietal Pleura (B) Lobar bronchi
(C) Pleuracardium (D) Visceral Pleura
71. Point where bronchial enters lung is _____.
- (A) Manus briosternal (B) Hilus
(C) Bronchi (D) Carina7
72. Oxygen is carried by _____.
- (A) Platelets (B) Leucocytes
(C) Erythrocytes (D) Monocytes
73. Which of the following is the thinnest blood vessel?
- (A) Artery (B) Arterioles
(C) Meta Arterioles (D) Capillary
74. What is the study of blood vessels called?
- (A) Pulmonology (B) Electrophysiology
(C) Angiology (D) Cardiology

75. What is the name of serous membrane that covers thoracic cavity?
 (A) Pleura (B) Myocardium
 (C) Pericardium (D) Lining membrane
76. This collects acoustic sounds and funnels it to the eardrum:
 (A) Inner ear (B) Outer ear
 (C) Middle ear (D) Cochlea
77. Which of the following testing methods uses electrodes attached to the head to test the integrity of the auditory pathway?
 (A) Oto acoustic emissions (B) DPOAE
 (C) Pure Tone Audiometry (D) Auditory Evoked Pottentials.
78. A patient with _____ hearing loss is a candidate for cochlear implant.
 (A) Minimal (B) Mild
 (C) Profound (D) Moderate
79. Which of the following membrane is responsible for the protection of the heart?
 (A) Epicardium (B) Endocardium
 (C) Myocardium (D) Pericardium
80. ECG records electrical changes in which of the following layers of the heart, mark the correct option:
 (A) Epicardium (B) Pericardium
 (C) Endocardium (D) Myocardium.
81. _____ is called as suicidal bag in the cell.
 (A) Mitochondria (B) Lysosomes
 (C) Rybosomes (D) Endoplasmic reticulum.
82. Endoplasmic reticulum which contains rybosomes is called:
 (A) Golgi bodies (B) Plasma membrane
 (C) Rough Endoplasmic reticulum (D) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
83. Study about the function of the body is called as:
 (A) Anatomy (B) Cytology
 (C) Physiology (D) Psychology

84. Transistor in which both free electrons and holes are current carriers is termed as:
- (A) Bipolar transistor (B) Dipolar transistor
(C) Tripolar transistor (D) Semipolar transistor
85. Amount of energy required to produce full conduction across pn junction in forward bias is called:
- (A) Barrier potential (B) Barrier difference
(C) Barrier intensity (D) Barrier frequency
86. Region of semiconductor which is very thin and lightly doped as compared to other regions is called:
- (A) Emitter (B) Collector
(C) Source (D) Base
87. What does a cycle of CPR consist of?
- (A) Thirty chest compressions and three rescue breaths
(B) Twenty chest compressions and two rescue breaths
(C) Thirty chest compressions and two rescue breaths
(D) Twenty chest compressions and three rescue breaths
88. _____ ultrasonic sounds are used in doing echocardiography in paediatric cases.
- (A) Mid Frequency (B) Octave frequency
(C) High frequency (D) Low frequency
89. What is the normal value of P-R interval?
- (A) 0.35-0.44 seconds (B) 0.11 seconds
(C) 0.09 seconds (D) 0.12-0.2 seconds
90. ATP stands for _____.
- (A) Adenodine Tri Phosphate (B) Adenosine Tri Phosphate
(C) Adenosine Tri Phosphorous (D) Adenosite Tri Phosphate
91. _____ is the largest bone in human body.
- (A) Temporal bone (B) Ulna
(C) Femur (D) Carpal

92. The electrical activation of a cell is called _____.
- (A) Polarization (B) Depolarisation
(C) Action Potential (D) Repolarisation
93. _____ is a condition wherein the ductus arteriosus fails to close after birth.
- (A) Mesocardia (B) Patent ductus arteriosus
(C) Dextroardia (D) Levocardia.
94. The transducers which do not require any power device for their operation:
- (A) Active transducer (B) Passive Transducer
(C) Both Active and passive transducer (D) None of the above
95. _____ electrodes avoids any direct contact of the metal with the skin to avoid movement artifact.
- (A) Metal plate surface electrode (B) Floting type surface Electrode
(C) Suction cup electrode (D) Insulators.
96. The process of adding some external substance into the semiconductor material to increase the conductivity is called:
- (A) Doping (B) Damping
(C) Dampening (D) Insulation
97. A semiconductor in an extremely pure form is known as:
- (A) Extrinsic semiconductor (B) Intrinsic semiconductor
(C) Transistor (D) Diode
98. _____ is a device used for correcting the fibrillation of cardiac muscles.
- (A) Echo cardiogram (B) Defibrillator
(C) Holter monitoring ECG (D) Audiometer
99. _____ is a visible radiation of light which occurs while illuminating the tympanic membrane.
- (A) Umbo region (B) Pars tensa
(C) Cone of light (D) Pars flassida
100. _____ is the unit for frequency.
- (A) Decibel (B) Hertz
(C) Ohm (D) Ampere
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