

Important MCQs for the Diploma Entry Test at Nishtar Medical University, Multan (NMU)

Subject	MCQs
English	50 ☒
Research Methodology	50 ☒
Computer / IT	50 ☒
Analytical Reasoning	50 ☒
Medical Ethics	50 ☒
Medicine	50 ☒
Surgery	50 ☒
Paediatric Medicine	50 ☒
Obstetrics & Gynaecology	50 ☒
Pathology	50 ☒
TOTAL	500 MCQs

1 — ENGLISH

50 Important MCQs

1. Choose the correct synonym of “Abundant”:

- A. Scarce
- B. Plentiful
- C. Empty
- D. Limited

Answer: B. Plentiful

2. Choose the antonym of “Ancient”:

- A. Old
- B. Historic
- C. Modern
- D. Former

Answer: C. Modern

3. Choose the correctly spelled word:

- A. Accomodation
- B. Acommodation
- C. Accommodation
- D. Accommadation

Answer: C. Accommodation

4. He has been working here ____ 2020.

- A. For
- B. Since
- C. From
- D. By

Answer: B. Since

5. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. He don't know me.
- B. He doesn't knows me.
- C. He doesn't know me.
- D. He not know me.

Answer: C. He doesn't know me.

6. The opposite of “Optimistic” is:

- A. Positive
- B. Hopeful
- C. Pessimistic
- D. Cheerful

Answer: C. Pessimistic

7. “A person who cannot read or write” is called:

- A. Literate
- B. Scholar
- C. Illiterate
- D. Graduate

Answer: C. Illiterate

8. Choose the correct preposition:

He is good ____ English.

- A. In
- B. At
- C. On
- D. With

Answer: B. At

9. Which word is a noun?

- A. Quickly
- B. Beautiful
- C. Honesty
- D. Honest

Answer: C. Honesty

10. Choose the correct plural of “Diagnosis”:

- A. Diagnoseses
- B. Diagnosis
- C. Diagnoses
- D. Diagnosi

Answer: C. Diagnoses

11. The synonym of "Brief" is:

- A. Long
- B. Short
- C. Wide
- D. Large

Answer: B. Short

12. The antonym of "Expand" is:

- A. Increase
- B. Enlarge
- C. Contract
- D. Extend

Answer: C. Contract

13. She ____ to the hospital every day.

- A. go
- B. goes
- C. going
- D. gone

Answer: B. goes

14. If I ____ rich, I would help the poor.

- A. am
- B. was
- C. were
- D. will be

Answer: C. were

15. Identify the adjective: "The intelligent student passed the examination."

- A. Student
- B. Passed
- C. Examination
- D. Intelligent

Answer: D. Intelligent

16. Choose the correct article:

He is ____ honest man.

- A. A
- B. An
- C. The
- D. No article

Answer: B. An

17. "Once in a blue moon" means:

- A. Every day
- B. Very frequently
- C. Very rarely
- D. At night

Answer: C. Very rarely

18. "A blessing in disguise" means:

- A. A hidden enemy
- B. Something that seems bad but turns out good
- C. A religious blessing
- D. A serious problem

Answer: B. Something that seems bad but turns out good

19. Choose the correct passive voice: "The doctor examined the patient."

- A. The patient examined the doctor.
- B. The patient was examined by the doctor.
- C. The patient is examined by the doctor.
- D. The doctor was examined by the patient.

Answer: B. The patient was examined by the doctor.

20. Choose the correct indirect speech:

He said, "I am tired."

- A. He said that I am tired.
- B. He said that he was tired.
- C. He says that he was tired.
- D. He said he is tired.

Answer: B. He said that he was tired.

21. The synonym of “Essential” is:

- A. Optional
- B. Necessary
- C. Unimportant
- D. Minor

Answer: B. Necessary

22. The antonym of “Transparent” is:

- A. Clear
- B. Bright
- C. Opaque
- D. Visible

Answer: C. Opaque

23. Neither the doctor nor the nurses ____ available.

- A. Is
- B. Was
- C. Are
- D. Has

Answer: C. Are

24. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. Each students have a book.
- B. Each student have a book.
- C. Each student has a book.
- D. Each students has a book.

Answer: C. Each student has a book.

25. “A person who studies the human mind” is a:

- A. Sociologist
- B. Psychologist
- C. Biologist
- D. Geologist

Answer: B. Psychologist

26. The word “quickly” is a:

- A. Noun
- B. Verb
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

Answer: D. Adverb

27. He is senior ____ me.

- A. Than
- B. To
- C. From
- D. With

Answer: B. To

28. Choose the correctly spelled word:

- A. Separate
- B. Seperate
- C. Seprate
- D. Separete

Answer: A. Separate

29. The synonym of “Accurate” is:

- A. Wrong
- B. Exact
- C. Approximate
- D. False

Answer: B. Exact

30. The antonym of “Permanent” is:

- A. Fixed
- B. Stable
- C. Temporary
- D. Constant

Answer: C. Temporary

31. By next year, she ____ her degree.

- A. completes
- B. completed
- C. will have completed
- D. completing

Answer: C. will have completed

32. I have ____ my assignment.

- A. complete
- B. completed
- C. completing
- D. completion

Answer: B. completed

33. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. The information are useful.
- B. The informations are useful.
- C. The information is useful.
- D. The information were useful.

Answer: C. The information is useful.

34. "To hit the nail on the head" means:

- A. To make a mistake
- B. To say exactly the right thing
- C. To hurt someone
- D. To work slowly

Answer: B. To say exactly the right thing

35. "Break the ice" means:

- A. To break something
- B. To start a friendly conversation
- C. To become angry
- D. To end a relationship

Answer: B. To start a friendly conversation

36. Choose the correct form:

- A. He is more taller than me.
- B. He is taller than me.
- C. He is most taller than me.
- D. He is tall than me.

Answer: B. He is taller than me.

37. The comparative form of "Good" is:

- A. Gooder
- B. Best
- C. Better
- D. More good

Answer: C. Better

38. The superlative form of "Bad" is:

- A. Badder
- B. Worse
- C. Worst
- D. Most bad

Answer: C. Worst

39. Choose the correct preposition:

The patient died ____ cancer.

- A. From
- B. Of
- C. By
- D. With

Answer: B. Of

40. "Call off" means:

- A. Continue
- B. Cancel
- C. Start
- D. Announce

Answer: B. Cancel

41. Choose the correct spelling:

- A. Privilege
- B. Priviledge
- C. Privelege
- D. Privillage

Answer: A. Privilege

42. The synonym of "Vital" is:

- A. Unnecessary
- B. Essential
- C. Minor
- D. Optional

Answer: B. Essential

43. The antonym of "Artificial" is:

- A. Synthetic
- B. Natural
- C. False
- D. Manufactured

Answer: B. Natural

44. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- A. She is married with a doctor.
- B. She is married to a doctor.
- C. She is married from a doctor.
- D. She married with a doctor.

Answer: B. She is married to a doctor.

45. "He speaks English fluently." The word "fluently" is:

- A. Noun
- B. Verb
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

Answer: D. Adverb

46. Choose the correct question tag:

He is a doctor, ____?

- A. is he
- B. isn't he
- C. doesn't he
- D. wasn't he

Answer: B. isn't he

47. Choose the correct question tag:

They don't work here, ____?

- A. do they
- B. don't they
- C. are they
- D. did they

Answer: A. do they

48. "Despite" is closest in meaning to:

- A. Because of
- B. In spite of
- C. Due to
- D. Therefore

Answer: B. In spite of

49. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. I look forward to meet you.
- B. I look forward to meeting you.
- C. I look forward meeting you.
- D. I am looking forward meet you.

Answer: B. I look forward to meeting you.

50. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. There is many students in the class.
- B. There are much students in the class.
- C. There are many students in the class.
- D. There is much students in the class.

Answer: C. There are many students in the class.

2 Research Methodology — 50 Important MCQs

NMU Diploma Entrance Test Preparation

1. What is the first step in the research process?

- A. Data analysis
- B. Identification of the research problem
- C. Writing the report
- D. Publication

Answer: B. Identification of the research problem

2. A hypothesis is:

- A. A proven fact
- B. A tentative explanation or prediction
- C. A research report
- D. A statistical test

Answer: B. A tentative explanation or prediction

3. Which type of study follows a group of people over time?

- A. Cross-sectional study
- B. Case-control study
- C. Cohort study
- D. Ecological study

Answer: C. Cohort study

4. A study that measures exposure and outcome at one point in time is:

- A. Cohort study
- B. Cross-sectional study
- C. Randomized trial
- D. Case report

Answer: B. Cross-sectional study

5. A case-control study usually begins with:

- A. Exposure status
- B. Disease/outcome status
- C. Randomization
- D. Treatment

Answer: B. Disease/outcome status

6. Which study design is generally considered strongest for evaluating the efficacy of an intervention?

- A. Case report
- B. Cross-sectional study
- C. Randomized controlled trial
- D. Case series

Answer: C. Randomized controlled trial

7. Randomization primarily helps to:

- A. Increase sample size
- B. Reduce selection bias and confounding
- C. Increase publication rate
- D. Eliminate measurement errors

Answer: B. Reduce selection bias and confounding

8. The population from which a sample is selected is called:

- A. Sample population
- B. Target population
- C. Study variable
- D. Control group

Answer: B. Target population

9. A subset of the population selected for a study is called:

- A. Sample
- B. Variable
- C. Hypothesis
- D. Parameter

Answer: A. Sample

10. Sampling in which every member has an equal chance of being selected is:

- A. Convenience sampling
- B. Purposive sampling
- C. Simple random sampling
- D. Snowball sampling

Answer: C. Simple random sampling

11. Which sampling method divides a population into subgroups and samples from each subgroup?

- A. Stratified sampling
- B. Convenience sampling
- C. Snowball sampling
- D. Systematic error

Answer: A. Stratified sampling

12. Selecting every 10th person from a list is an example of:

- A. Simple random sampling
- B. Systematic sampling
- C. Cluster sampling
- D. Purposive sampling

Answer: B. Systematic sampling

13. A variable that can take only two possible values is called:

- A. Continuous variable
- B. Dichotomous variable
- C. Ordinal variable
- D. Ratio variable

Answer: B. Dichotomous variable

14. Which of the following is a continuous variable?

- A. Sex
- B. Blood group
- C. Height
- D. Marital status

Answer: C. Height

15. Which is an example of a categorical variable?

- A. Weight
- B. Height
- C. Blood group
- D. Serum sodium level

Answer: C. Blood group

16. The variable that is manipulated or changed by the researcher is called:

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Independent variable
- C. Confounding variable
- D. Outcome variable

Answer: B. Independent variable

17. The outcome being measured in a study is called the:

- A. Independent variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Confounder
- D. Predictor only

Answer: B. Dependent variable

18. A confounding variable:

- A. Has no relationship with the study
- B. Can distort the observed relationship between exposure and outcome
- C. Is always the dependent variable
- D. Is always controlled by randomization

Answer: B. Can distort the observed relationship between exposure and outcome

19. Bias is best described as:

- A. Random variation
- B. A systematic error in a study
- C. A large sample size
- D. A statistical test

Answer: B. A systematic error in a study

20. Recall bias is particularly common in:

- A. Case-control studies
- B. Randomized trials
- C. Laboratory studies
- D. Meta-analysis

Answer: A. Case-control studies

21. The ability of a study to measure what it is intended to measure is called:

- A. Reliability
- B. Validity
- C. Precision
- D. Accuracy only

Answer: B. Validity

22. Reliability refers to:

- A. Consistency or reproducibility of measurements
- B. Ethical approval
- C. Sample size
- D. Statistical significance

Answer: A. Consistency or reproducibility of measurements

23. The mean is calculated by:

- A. Middle value of observations
- B. Most frequent value
- C. Sum of observations divided by number of observations
- D. Difference between highest and lowest values

Answer: C. Sum of observations divided by number of observations

24. The median is:

- A. The most frequent value
- B. The middle value when observations are arranged in order
- C. The average of all observations
- D. The highest value

Answer: B. The middle value when observations are arranged in order

25. The mode is:

- A. The middle value
- B. The average value
- C. The most frequently occurring value
- D. The smallest value

Answer: C. The most frequently occurring value

26. Which measure is most affected by extreme values?

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Mean
- D. Percentile

Answer: C. Mean

27. Standard deviation measures:

- A. Central tendency
- B. Dispersion or variability of data
- C. Sample size
- D. Statistical significance

Answer: B. Dispersion or variability of data

28. A p-value less than 0.05 is conventionally considered:

- A. Statistically significant
- B. Always clinically significant
- C. Invalid
- D. Evidence of no association

Answer: A. Statistically significant

29. The null hypothesis generally states that:

- A. There is a significant difference
- B. There is no difference or association
- C. The treatment is effective
- D. The sample is biased

Answer: B. There is no difference or association

30. A Type I error occurs when:

- A. A true null hypothesis is rejected
- B. A false null hypothesis is accepted
- C. The sample is too large
- D. Data are missing

Answer: A. A true null hypothesis is rejected

31. A Type II error occurs when:

- A. A true null hypothesis is rejected
- B. A false null hypothesis is not rejected
- C. The study has no control group
- D. The sample is randomized

Answer: B. A false null hypothesis is not rejected

32. The probability of detecting a true effect is called:

- A. Specificity
- B. Power
- C. Bias
- D. Precision

Answer: B. Power

33. Increasing sample size generally:

- A. Decreases statistical power
- B. Increases statistical power
- C. Eliminates all bias
- D. Eliminates confounding completely

Answer: B. Increases statistical power

34. A confidence interval provides:

- A. A range of plausible values for a population parameter
- B. The exact population value
- C. The sample size only
- D. The p-value only

Answer: A. A range of plausible values for a population parameter

35. Relative risk is commonly used in:

- A. Cohort studies
- B. Case reports
- C. Qualitative studies
- D. Case-control studies only

Answer: A. Cohort studies

36. Odds ratio is particularly commonly used in:

- A. Case-control studies
- B. Cross-sectional laboratory studies only
- C. Random sampling
- D. Case reports

Answer: A. Case-control studies

37. Incidence refers to:

- A. All existing cases
- B. New cases occurring in a population over a period of time
- C. Deaths only
- D. Total population

Answer: B. New cases occurring in a population over a period of time

38. Prevalence refers to:

- A. New cases only
- B. Existing cases in a population at a particular time or period
- C. Death rate only
- D. Risk factors only

Answer: B. Existing cases in a population at a particular time or period

39. A questionnaire is primarily used for:

- A. Data collection
- B. Randomization
- C. Statistical testing
- D. Ethical approval

Answer: A. Data collection

40. Informed consent means that a participant:

- A. Must participate in the study
- B. Understands relevant information and voluntarily agrees to participate
- C. Cannot withdraw from the study
- D. Must receive payment

Answer: B. Understands relevant information and voluntarily agrees to participate

41. Confidentiality in research means:

- A. Publishing participants' names
- B. Protecting participants' private information
- C. Hiding research results
- D. Avoiding informed consent

Answer: B. Protecting participants' private information

42. An Institutional Review Board/Ethics Committee primarily reviews:

- A. Hospital salaries
- B. Ethical aspects of research involving human participants
- C. Researcher's qualifications only
- D. Statistical calculations only

Answer: B. Ethical aspects of research involving human participants

43. A systematic review:

- A. Is based on a single patient
- B. Systematically identifies and evaluates relevant studies
- C. Is always an experimental study
- D. Does not require a research question

Answer: B. Systematically identifies and evaluates relevant studies

44. Meta-analysis involves:

- A. Combining statistical results from multiple studies
- B. Collecting data from one patient
- C. Writing a case report
- D. Conducting only qualitative interviews

Answer: A. Combining statistical results from multiple studies

45. A literature review is performed mainly to:

- A. Avoid reading previous research
- B. Understand existing knowledge and identify research gaps
- C. Replace data collection in every study
- D. Increase sample size

Answer: B. Understand existing knowledge and identify research gaps

46. Plagiarism means:

- A. Properly citing a source
- B. Presenting another person's work or ideas as one's own
- C. Conducting original research
- D. Publishing negative results

Answer: B. Presenting another person's work or ideas as one's own

47. The bibliography/reference list contains:

- A. Only unpublished opinions
- B. Sources used or cited in the research
- C. Participant names
- D. Raw laboratory samples

Answer: B. Sources used or cited in the research

48. A pilot study is usually conducted to:

- A. Replace the main study
- B. Test the feasibility and procedures of the planned study
- C. Guarantee statistical significance
- D. Avoid ethical approval

Answer: B. Test the feasibility and procedures of the planned study

49. Which study design is generally best for estimating disease prevalence?

- A. Cross-sectional study
- B. Case-control study
- C. Cohort study
- D. Randomized controlled trial

Answer: A. Cross-sectional study

50. The main purpose of a control group in an experimental study is to:

- A. Increase bias
- B. Provide a comparison for the intervention group
- C. Eliminate the need for randomization
- D. Increase the cost of the study

Answer: B. Provide a comparison for the intervention group

3. COMPUTER / IT — 50 MCQs

1. CPU stands for:

- A. Central Processing Unit
- B. Computer Processing Utility
- C. Central Program Unit
- D. Computer Primary Unit

Answer: A

2. The brain of a computer is:

- A. RAM
- B. CPU
- C. Hard disk
- D. Monitor

Answer: B

3. RAM stands for:

- A. Random Access Memory
- B. Read Access Memory
- C. Rapid Access Machine
- D. Random Application Memory

Answer: A

4. Which memory is volatile?

- A. ROM
- B. Hard disk
- C. RAM
- D. CD-ROM

Answer: C

5. ROM stands for:

- A. Read Only Memory
- B. Random Only Memory
- C. Read Open Memory
- D. Rapid Output Memory

Answer: A

6. Which is an input device?

- A. Monitor
- B. Printer
- C. Keyboard
- D. Speaker

Answer: C

7. Which is an output device?

- A. Mouse
- B. Keyboard

- C. Scanner
- D. Monitor

Answer: D

8. Which device is used to print documents?

- A. Scanner
- B. Printer
- C. Router
- D. Modem

Answer: B

9. Which software controls computer hardware?

- A. Operating system
- B. Word processor
- C. Browser
- D. Antivirus

Answer: A

10. Which is an operating system?

- A. Windows
- B. Google
- C. Facebook
- D. YouTube

Answer: A

11. Microsoft Word is mainly used for:

- A. Presentations
- B. Word processing
- C. Web browsing
- D. Video editing

Answer: B

12. Microsoft Excel is mainly used for:

- A. Spreadsheets and calculations
- B. Presentations
- C. Browsing
- D. Image editing

Answer: A

13. Microsoft PowerPoint is used to create:

- A. Databases
- B. Presentations
- C. Operating systems
- D. Antivirus programs

Answer: B

14. The shortcut for Copy is:

- A. Ctrl + X
- B. Ctrl + C
- C. Ctrl + V
- D. Ctrl + Z

Answer: B

15. The shortcut for Paste is:

- A. Ctrl + P
- B. Ctrl + C
- C. Ctrl + V
- D. Ctrl + X

Answer: C

16. The shortcut for Cut is:

- A. Ctrl + X
- B. Ctrl + C
- C. Ctrl + Z
- D. Ctrl + A

Answer: A

17. Ctrl + Z is used for:

- A. Save
- B. Undo
- C. Copy
- D. Print

Answer: B

18. Ctrl + S is used to:

- A. Search
- B. Save
- C. Select
- D. Send

Answer: B

19. Ctrl + A means:

- A. Add
- B. Select all
- C. Align
- D. Save all

Answer: B

20. WWW stands for:

- A. World Wide Web
- B. World Web Window
- C. Wide World Website

D. Web World Wide

Answer: A

21. URL stands for:

- A. Uniform Resource Locator
- B. Universal Research Link
- C. Uniform Research Location
- D. Universal Resource Link

Answer: A

22. Which is a web browser?

- A. Chrome
- B. Windows
- C. Excel
- D. Android

Answer: A

23. Google is primarily a:

- A. Search engine
- B. Word processor
- C. Operating system
- D. Printer

Answer: A

24. E-mail stands for:

- A. Electronic mail
- B. Easy mail
- C. Emergency mail
- D. External mail

Answer: A

25. Which symbol is essential in a standard email address?

- A. #
- B. @
- C. \$
- D. &

Answer: B

26. PDF stands for:

- A. Portable Document Format
- B. Personal Data File
- C. Printed Document Form
- D. Public Document File

Answer: A

27. A computer virus is:

- A. Hardware

- B. Malicious software
- C. Input device
- D. Operating system

Answer: B

28. Antivirus software is used to:

- A. Create viruses
- B. Detect and remove malware
- C. Increase screen size
- D. Print documents

Answer: B

29. A strong password should generally contain:

- A. Only your name
- B. Only numbers
- C. A combination of letters, numbers and symbols
- D. Your date of birth only

Answer: C

30. Phishing is an attempt to:

- A. Improve internet speed
- B. Steal sensitive information through deception
- C. Repair a computer
- D. Increase storage

Answer: B

31. A firewall primarily helps to:

- A. Protect a network from unauthorized access
- B. Print documents
- C. Increase RAM
- D. Edit photographs

Answer: A

32. LAN stands for:

- A. Local Area Network
- B. Large Access Network
- C. Local Access Node
- D. Long Area Network

Answer: A

33. Wi-Fi is primarily used for:

- A. Wireless networking
- B. Printing only
- C. Data storage
- D. Word processing

Answer: A

34. Cloud computing allows users to:

- A. Access computing resources over the internet
- B. Only use offline software
- C. Increase monitor size
- D. Replace the keyboard

Answer: A

35. Which is a cloud storage service?

- A. Google Drive
- B. Keyboard
- C. CPU
- D. BIOS

Answer: A

36. 1 byte consists of:

- A. 2 bits
- B. 4 bits
- C. 8 bits
- D. 16 bits

Answer: C

37. Which is the largest?

- A. KB
- B. MB
- C. GB
- D. TB

Answer: D

38. A database is used to:

- A. Store and organize data
- B. Display only videos
- C. Print photographs
- D. Control electricity

Answer: A

39. In a database, a row is commonly called a:

- A. Record
- B. Field
- C. Formula
- D. Cell

Answer: A

40. In Excel, the intersection of a row and column is called a:

- A. Table
- B. Cell
- C. Record

D. Field

Answer: B

41. An Excel formula usually begins with:

A. #

B. @

C. =

D. &

Answer: C

42. Which Excel function calculates an average?

A. SUM

B. COUNT

C. AVERAGE

D. TOTAL

Answer: C

43. Which function adds numbers in Excel?

A. SUM

B. ADD

C. PLUS

D. TOTAL

Answer: A

44. A presentation slide is created using:

A. PowerPoint

B. Excel

C. Notepad

D. Calculator

Answer: A

45. Backup means:

A. Deleting data

B. Creating a copy of data for recovery

C. Encrypting the monitor

D. Formatting a keyboard

Answer: B

46. Malware means:

A. Malicious software

B. Medical software

C. Main software

D. Manual software

Answer: A

47. Two-factor authentication provides:

A. An additional layer of security

- B. Faster internet
- C. More storage
- D. Better printing

Answer: A

48. Which file extension is commonly associated with Microsoft Word?

- A. .xlsx
- B. .pptx
- C. .docx
- D. .jpg

Answer: C

49. Which file extension is commonly associated with Excel?

- A. .xlsx
- B. .docx
- C. .pptx
- D. .pdf

Answer: A

50. Which of the following is NOT computer hardware?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Mouse
- C. Microsoft Word
- D. Monitor

Answer: C

4. ANALYTICAL REASONING — 50 MCQs

1. If $2 + 3 = 10$ and $3 + 4 = 21$, then $4 + 5 = ?$

- A. 36
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 30

Answer: A

(Pattern: $a \times (a+b)$: $2 \times 5 = 10$, $3 \times 7 = 21$, $4 \times 9 = 36$.)

2. Find the next number: 2, 4, 8, 16, ?

- A. 20
- B. 24
- C. 32
- D. 36

Answer: C

3. Find the next number: 5, 10, 15, 20, ?

- A. 22
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 35

Answer: B

4. Find the odd one out:

- A. Apple
- B. Mango
- C. Potato
- D. Banana

Answer: C

5. Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?

- A. Market
- B. School
- C. Bank
- D. Court

Answer: B

6. Book : Reading :: Food : ?

- A. Cooking
- B. Eating
- C. Buying
- D. Selling

Answer: B

7. If CAT is coded as DBU, DOG is coded as:

- A. EPH

- B. ENH
- C. FPH
- D. EOG

Answer: A

8. Find the missing number: 3, 6, 12, 24, ?

- A. 36
- B. 42
- C. 48
- D. 50

Answer: C

9. Find the missing number: 100, 90, 80, 70, ?

- A. 65
- B. 60
- C. 55
- D. 50

Answer: B

10. Which number does not belong?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 8
- D. 15

Answer: D

11. If all roses are flowers and some flowers are red, which statement is definitely true?

- A. All roses are red
- B. Some roses are red
- C. All roses are flowers
- D. No roses are flowers

Answer: C

12. A man walks 5 km north and then 5 km south. How far is he from his starting point?

- A. 0 km
- B. 5 km
- C. 10 km
- D. 25 km

Answer: A

13. If today is Monday, what day will it be after 10 days?

- A. Wednesday
- B. Thursday
- C. Friday
- D. Saturday

Answer: B

14. A is taller than B. B is taller than C. Who is shortest?

- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. Cannot determine

Answer: C

15. 25% of 200 is:

- A. 25
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 75

Answer: C

16. If 5 pens cost Rs. 100, one pen costs:

- A. Rs. 10
- B. Rs. 15
- C. Rs. 20
- D. Rs. 25

Answer: C

17. Find the next number: 1, 4, 9, 16, ?

- A. 20
- B. 25
- C. 30
- D. 36

Answer: B

18. Find the next number: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ?

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 21
- D. 25

Answer: C

19. If SOUTH is written as HTUOS, NORTH is written as:

- A. HTRON
- B. HTRNO
- C. HTRON
- D. HTRON

Answer: A

20. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Circle
- B. Triangle
- C. Square

D. Cube

Answer: D

21. If 3 doctors examine 3 patients in 3 hours, how many doctors are needed to examine 9 patients in 3 hours?

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 9
- D. 12

Answer: C

22. A clock shows 3:00. The angle between the hands is:

- A. 30°
- B. 60°
- C. 90°
- D. 180°

Answer: C

23. What is 15×4 ?

- A. 45
- B. 50
- C. 60
- D. 65

Answer: C

24. What is $144 \div 12$?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 16

Answer: B

25. If $A=1$, $B=2$, $C=3$, then $CAB =$:

- A. 312
- B. 321
- C. 123
- D. 213

Answer: A

26. Find the missing number: 7, 14, 21, 28, ?

- A. 32
- B. 35
- C. 36
- D. 42

Answer: B

27. Which number is divisible by 3?

- A. 124
- B. 125
- C. 126
- D. 127

Answer: C

28. If all doctors are graduates and Ali is a doctor, Ali is:

- A. Definitely a graduate
- B. Definitely a professor
- C. Definitely a nurse
- D. Not a graduate

Answer: A

29. A is the brother of B. B is the sister of C. What is A to C?

- A. Father
- B. Brother
- C. Uncle
- D. Cousin

Answer: B

30. If 10 workers complete a job in 10 days, theoretically 20 workers would complete it in:

- A. 2 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 10 days
- D. 20 days

Answer: B

31. Find the odd one out:

- A. January
- B. March
- C. May
- D. June

Answer: D

32. 2, 6, 18, 54, ?

- A. 108
- B. 126
- C. 162
- D. 216

Answer: C

33. If yesterday was Friday, tomorrow will be:

- A. Saturday
- B. Sunday
- C. Monday

D. Tuesday

Answer: B

34. Which is greater?

A. 0.5

B. 0.05

C. 0.005

D. 0.0005

Answer: A

35. $\frac{3}{4}$ is equal to:

A. 25%

B. 50%

C. 75%

D. 80%

Answer: C

36. If a train travels 60 km in 1 hour, how far will it travel in 3 hours?

A. 120 km

B. 150 km

C. 180 km

D. 240 km

Answer: C

37. Complete: AZ, BY, CX, DW, ?

A. EV

B. FU

C. EW

D. EX

Answer: A

38. Find the missing number: 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

A. 30

B. 32

C. 36

D. 49

Answer: C

39. Which is different?

A. 11

B. 13

C. 17

D. 21

Answer: D

40. If 1 dozen = 12, then 3 dozen =:

A. 24

- B. 30
- C. 36
- D. 40

Answer: C

41. A father is 40 years old and his son is 10. After 5 years, their age difference will be:

- A. 25
- B. 30
- C. 35
- D. 40

Answer: B

42. If 20% of a number is 20, the number is:

- A. 50
- B. 80
- C. 100
- D. 120

Answer: C

43. Complete the analogy: Eye : Seeing :: Ear : ?

- A. Smelling
- B. Hearing
- C. Touching
- D. Walking

Answer: B

44. If all cats are animals and some animals are black, which is definitely true?

- A. All cats are black
- B. Some cats are black
- C. All cats are animals
- D. No cats are animals

Answer: C

45. Which number is a prime number?

- A. 21
- B. 27
- C. 29
- D. 33

Answer: C

46. What is 30% of 300?

- A. 30
- B. 60
- C. 90
- D. 120

Answer: C

47. A person facing east turns right. He is now facing:

- A. North
- B. South
- C. West
- D. East

Answer: B

48. Find the next letter: A, C, E, G, ?

- A. H
- B. I
- C. J
- D. K

Answer: B

49. If $4 \times 5 = 20$, then $20 \div 4 =$:

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8

Answer: B

50. Which number completes the sequence: 10, 20, 40, 80, ?

- A. 100
- B. 120
- C. 140
- D. 160

Answer: D

5. MEDICAL ETHICS — 50 MCQs

1. The principle of respecting a patient's right to make decisions is:

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Beneficence
- D. Non-maleficence

Answer: B

2. "Do no harm" refers to:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Non-maleficence
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: C

3. Acting in the patient's best interest is:

- A. Beneficence
- B. Autonomy
- C. Justice
- D. Fidelity

Answer: A

4. Fair and equal treatment of patients relates to:

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Confidentiality
- D. Veracity

Answer: A

5. Informed consent requires:

- A. Force
- B. Adequate information and voluntary agreement
- C. Only a signature
- D. Payment

Answer: B

6. Confidentiality means:

- A. Sharing patient information publicly
- B. Protecting patient information
- C. Destroying records
- D. Refusing treatment

Answer: B

7. A competent adult generally has the right to:

- A. Refuse treatment
- B. Demand any illegal treatment
- C. Access another patient's records
- D. Ignore all risks

Answer: A

8. The doctor-patient relationship should primarily be based on:

- A. Trust
- B. Financial gain
- C. Fear
- D. Competition

Answer: A

9. Veracity means:

- A. Truthfulness
- B. Secrecy
- C. Justice

D. Punishment

Answer: A

10. Fidelity means:

A. Loyalty and keeping professional commitments

B. Giving free treatment

C. Avoiding patients

D. Breaking confidentiality

Answer: A

11. A doctor should disclose a patient's confidential information when:

A. A friend asks

B. There is a valid legal or serious public-interest justification

C. It is interesting

D. A journalist asks

Answer: B

12. A minor generally cannot provide full legal consent independently for:

A. Routine adult medical decisions

B. All medical procedures

C. Any conversation

D. Asking questions

Answer: B

13. The main purpose of informed consent is to:

A. Protect only the doctor

B. Respect patient autonomy

C. Avoid documentation

D. Increase hospital income

Answer: B

14. Conflict of interest occurs when:

A. Personal interests may influence professional judgment

B. A doctor treats a patient

C. A patient asks questions

D. A nurse assists a doctor

Answer: A

15. Accepting expensive gifts from patients may create:

A. Conflict of interest

B. Better diagnosis

C. Confidentiality

D. Autonomy

Answer: A

16. Plagiarism in medical research is:

A. Ethical

- B. Misconduct
- C. Mandatory
- D. Recommended

Answer: B

17. Fabrication of research data means:

- A. Correcting errors
- B. Making up data
- C. Analyzing data
- D. Publishing results

Answer: B

18. Falsification means:

- A. Manipulating research data or procedures dishonestly
- B. Collecting data
- C. Obtaining consent
- D. Reviewing literature

Answer: A

19. Patients should generally be treated without discrimination based on:

- A. Relevant clinical need
- B. Race, gender or socioeconomic status
- C. Diagnosis
- D. Severity

Answer: B

20. A doctor should explain material risks of a procedure before:

- A. Obtaining informed consent
- B. Discharging every patient
- C. Writing a prescription
- D. Calling another doctor

Answer: A

21. If a patient lacks decision-making capacity, decisions may be made by:

- A. Any stranger
- B. An authorized surrogate according to applicable law and policy
- C. Media
- D. Hospital visitors

Answer: B

22. End-of-life decisions should primarily consider:

- A. Patient wishes, clinical circumstances and applicable law
- B. Doctor's personal preference only
- C. Hospital profit
- D. Family wealth

Answer: A

23. Confidentiality continues:

- A. Only while the patient is hospitalized
- B. Generally even after death, subject to applicable exceptions
- C. Only for one week
- D. Only for private patients

Answer: B

24. Professional boundaries help prevent:

- A. Ethical misconduct
- B. Diagnosis
- C. Documentation
- D. Consent

Answer: A

25. A doctor should maintain accurate medical records because they:

- A. Have no importance
- B. Support patient care and continuity
- C. Are only for billing
- D. Replace examination

Answer: B

26. Disclosure of patient information on social media without consent may violate:

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Beneficence
- C. Justice
- D. Autonomy only

Answer: A

27. The ethical principle of “do good” is:

- A. Beneficence
- B. Non-maleficence
- C. Justice
- D. Autonomy

Answer: A

28. A patient has the right to ask questions about:

- A. Their diagnosis and treatment
- B. Another patient's diagnosis
- C. Staff salaries
- D. Confidential hospital records

Answer: A

29. In research involving humans, ethical approval should generally be obtained:

- A. After publication
- B. Before starting the research
- C. After data analysis

D. Never

Answer: B

30. The primary purpose of an ethics committee is to protect:

- A. Researchers only
- B. Research participants
- C. Publishers
- D. Pharmaceutical companies

Answer: B

31. A doctor should report a colleague's serious professional misconduct when:

- A. There is a legitimate concern about patient safety
- B. They dislike the colleague
- C. They want promotion
- D. They want revenge

Answer: A

32. Medical negligence generally involves:

- A. Failure to meet an appropriate standard of care causing harm
- B. Every unsuccessful treatment
- C. Every complication
- D. Patient dissatisfaction only

Answer: A

33. A complication is not necessarily:

- A. A possible outcome of treatment
- B. Negligence
- C. A clinical event
- D. Something that should sometimes be explained

Answer: B

34. Consent can generally be withdrawn:

- A. At any time, subject to relevant circumstances
- B. Never
- C. Only before consultation
- D. Only by the doctor

Answer: A

35. The ethical duty to keep promises is closely related to:

- A. Fidelity
- B. Justice
- C. Autonomy
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: A

36. Patient information should be shared with other healthcare professionals when:

- A. Necessary for appropriate patient care, within applicable confidentiality rules

- B. It is entertaining
- C. They are friends
- D. It is posted online

Answer: A

37. A doctor should avoid misleading advertising because it may violate:

- A. Professional ethics
- B. Anatomy
- C. Physiology
- D. Pharmacology

Answer: A

38. The best approach when a doctor makes a significant error is generally to:

- A. Hide it
- B. Follow appropriate disclosure, patient-safety and reporting procedures
- C. Blame the patient
- D. Destroy the record

Answer: B

39. Respect for autonomy requires doctors to:

- A. Make every decision for the patient
- B. Support informed patient choices
- C. Ignore patient preferences
- D. Avoid explaining treatment

Answer: B

40. Justice in healthcare concerns:

- A. Fair distribution of healthcare resources
- B. Doctor's salary
- C. Patient secrecy only
- D. Research publication

Answer: A

41. A patient's personal medical information is:

- A. Public information
- B. Confidential information
- C. Hospital property for public use
- D. Social media content

Answer: B

42. The ethical foundation of informed consent is primarily:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Justice
- C. Competition
- D. Profit

Answer: A

43. A doctor should obtain consent before a procedure unless:

- A. A recognized exception applies, such as an emergency when valid consent cannot be obtained
- B. The doctor is busy
- C. The procedure is interesting
- D. The patient is poor

Answer: A

44. "Patient-centered care" emphasizes:

- A. Patient preferences and needs alongside clinical evidence
- B. Doctor convenience only
- C. Hospital profit
- D. Administrative decisions only

Answer: A

45. Which is unethical in research?

- A. Informed consent
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Fabrication of results
- D. Ethics approval

Answer: C

46. A vulnerable research participant may require:

- A. Additional safeguards
- B. No consent
- C. No protection
- D. Automatic exclusion from all research

Answer: A

47. A doctor should respect a competent patient's refusal of treatment because of:

- A. Autonomy
- B. Profit
- C. Competition
- D. Advertising

Answer: A

48. Professional competence requires doctors to:

- A. Maintain and update their knowledge and skills
- B. Stop learning after graduation
- C. Avoid guidelines
- D. Ignore new evidence

Answer: A

49. The ethical principle most directly concerned with avoiding harm is:

- A. Justice
- B. Autonomy
- C. Non-maleficence

D. Fidelity

Answer: C

50. The fundamental goal of medical ethics is to:

A. Maximize hospital income

B. Promote responsible, respectful and patient-centered healthcare

C. Reduce documentation

D. Increase prescriptions

Answer: B

6. MEDICINE — 50 MCQs

1. The most common cause of myocardial infarction is:

A. Coronary atherosclerotic plaque rupture with thrombosis

B. Anemia

C. Valvular disease

D. Pericarditis

Answer: A

2. The most specific biomarker for myocardial injury is:

A. CK-MB

B. Troponin

C. LDH

D. Myoglobin

Answer: B

3. The most common cause of community-acquired pneumonia is:

A. Streptococcus pneumoniae

B. E. coli

C. Salmonella

D. Candida

Answer: A

4. COPD is strongly associated with:

A. Smoking

B. Hypertension only

C. Diabetes only

D. Obesity only

Answer: A

5. The classic ECG finding in hyperkalemia is:

A. U waves

B. Tall peaked T waves

C. ST elevation only

D. Long QT

Answer: B

6. First-line emergency treatment for severe hypoglycemia in an unconscious patient is:

- A. IV glucose
- B. Oral glucose
- C. Metformin
- D. Insulin

Answer: A

7. The most common cause of type 2 diabetes is:

- A. Insulin resistance with progressive beta-cell dysfunction
- B. Autoimmune destruction
- C. Pancreatic cancer
- D. Viral infection

Answer: A

8. HbA1c reflects average glucose control over approximately:

- A. 1 week
- B. 1 month
- C. 2–3 months
- D. 1 year

Answer: C

9. A common symptom of hyperthyroidism is:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Heat intolerance
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Constipation

Answer: B

10. A common symptom of hypothyroidism is:

- A. Heat intolerance
- B. Weight loss
- C. Cold intolerance
- D. Tremor

Answer: C

11. The most common cause of peptic ulcer disease is:

- A. H. pylori and NSAID use
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A

12. Upper GI bleeding commonly presents with:

- A. Hematemesis or melena

- B. Hematuria
- C. Epistaxis only
- D. Jaundice

Answer: A

13. A common cause of cirrhosis worldwide is:

- A. Chronic viral hepatitis and alcohol-related liver disease
- B. Asthma
- C. Migraine
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A

14. Ascites is a common complication of:

- A. Cirrhosis
- B. Asthma
- C. Migraine
- D. Otitis media

Answer: A

15. The most common cause of acute kidney injury in hospitalized patients is often:

- A. Reduced renal perfusion
- B. Renal cancer
- C. Polycystic kidney disease
- D. Renal stones only

Answer: A

16. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by:

- A. Heavy proteinuria
- B. Hemoptysis
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Leukopenia

Answer: A

17. Iron deficiency anemia typically shows:

- A. Microcytic hypochromic RBCs
- B. Macrocytosis
- C. Spherocytes
- D. Normal Hb always

Answer: A

18. Vitamin B12 deficiency causes:

- A. Microcytic anemia
- B. Megaloblastic anemia
- C. Hemolytic anemia only
- D. Sickle cell disease

Answer: B

19. The most common cause of iron deficiency anemia in an adult male is:

- A. Chronic blood loss
- B. Asthma
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: A

20. A classic feature of rheumatoid arthritis is:

- A. Symmetrical inflammatory polyarthritis
- B. Isolated hip pain
- C. Acute monoarthritis only
- D. Painless joints

Answer: A

21. Gout is caused by deposition of:

- A. Calcium phosphate
- B. Monosodium urate crystals
- C. Cholesterol
- D. Oxalate

Answer: B

22. Acute gout commonly affects the:

- A. First metatarsophalangeal joint
- B. Shoulder only
- C. Spine only
- D. Skull

Answer: A

23. The most common cause of bacterial meningitis in adults is:

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. E. coli
- C. Candida
- D. Giardia

Answer: A

24. A classic sign of meningitis is:

- A. Neck stiffness
- B. Clubbing
- C. Jaundice
- D. Ascites

Answer: A

25. Parkinson disease is associated with deficiency of:

- A. Dopamine
- B. Insulin
- C. Thyroxine

D. Cortisol

Answer: A

26. A typical feature of Parkinson disease is:

- A. Resting tremor
- B. Hyperreflexia only
- C. Severe diarrhea
- D. Jaundice

Answer: A

27. Multiple sclerosis primarily affects:

- A. Central nervous system myelin
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Bone marrow

Answer: A

28. Asthma is characterized by:

- A. Variable airflow obstruction
- B. Permanent complete airway obstruction
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Pulmonary fibrosis only

Answer: A

29. The first-line reliever medication commonly used in acute asthma is:

- A. Salbutamol
- B. Warfarin
- C. Digoxin
- D. Furosemide

Answer: A

30. Pulmonary tuberculosis is commonly diagnosed using:

- A. Sputum testing and chest imaging
- B. ECG only
- C. Urine test only
- D. ECG stress test

Answer: A

31. The causative organism of tuberculosis is:

- A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- B. Streptococcus pyogenes
- C. E. coli
- D. Staphylococcus epidermidis

Answer: A

32. Infective endocarditis commonly presents with:

- A. Fever and cardiac murmur

- B. Isolated headache
- C. Diarrhea only
- D. Blindness

Answer: A

33. Atrial fibrillation is characterized by:

- A. Irregularly irregular rhythm
- B. Regular rhythm always
- C. Complete heart block always
- D. Sinus bradycardia

Answer: A

34. A major complication of atrial fibrillation is:

- A. Thromboembolic stroke
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Peptic ulcer
- D. Cataract

Answer: A

35. Heart failure commonly causes:

- A. Dyspnea and peripheral edema
- B. Isolated rash
- C. Hearing loss
- D. Hematuria only

Answer: A

36. A common symptom of left-sided heart failure is:

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Jaundice
- C. Hematemesis
- D. Polyuria only

Answer: A

37. Hypertension is a major risk factor for:

- A. Stroke
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Cataract only
- D. Otitis externa

Answer: A

38. The definitive diagnostic test for diabetes is based on:

- A. Appropriate glucose/HbA1c criteria
- B. Blood pressure only
- C. ECG
- D. Chest X-ray

Answer: A

39. Diabetic ketoacidosis is characterized by:

- A. Hyperglycemia, ketosis and metabolic acidosis
- B. Hypoglycemia only
- C. Respiratory alkalosis only
- D. Hypercalcemia only

Answer: A

40. Kussmaul breathing is associated with:

- A. Metabolic acidosis such as DKA
- B. Hyperthyroidism only
- C. Hypertension
- D. Anemia

Answer: A

41. The most common cause of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Gallstones and alcohol
- B. Asthma
- C. Hypertension
- D. Anemia

Answer: A

42. A typical pain of acute pancreatitis is:

- A. Severe epigastric pain radiating to the back
- B. Right arm pain only
- C. Knee pain
- D. Headache

Answer: A

43. A common cause of chronic diarrhea is:

- A. Multiple possible gastrointestinal disorders including infection and malabsorption
- B. Hypertension
- C. Cataract
- D. MI

Answer: A

44. Jaundice refers to:

- A. Yellow discoloration due to elevated bilirubin
- B. Blue skin
- C. Red eyes only
- D. Pale nails

Answer: A

45. Hepatitis means inflammation of the:

- A. Liver
- B. Kidney
- C. Heart

D. Lung

Answer: A

46. The most common electrolyte abnormality in hospitalized patients is often:

- A. Sodium abnormality
- B. Calcium excess only
- C. Magnesium excess only
- D. Phosphate excess only

Answer: A

47. A common cause of chronic kidney disease is:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Migraine
- C. Asthma
- D. Otitis

Answer: A

48. Anemia means:

- A. Reduced hemoglobin concentration below the appropriate reference range
- B. Increased WBC count
- C. Increased platelets
- D. Increased bilirubin only

Answer: A

49. Fever is defined as:

- A. Abnormally elevated body temperature
- B. Low blood pressure
- C. High heart rate only
- D. Increased respiratory rate only

Answer: A

50. Shock is best described as:

- A. Inadequate tissue perfusion and oxygen delivery
- B. Mild hypertension
- C. Fever alone
- D. Headache alone

Answer: A

7. SURGERY — 50 MCQs

1. The most common cause of acute appendicitis is:

- A. Luminal obstruction
- B. Viral infection only
- C. Trauma
- D. Cancer

Answer: A

2. Classic pain of appendicitis initially begins around the:

- A. Umbilicus
- B. Left shoulder
- C. Chest
- D. Back

Answer: A

3. Later appendicitis pain typically localizes to:

- A. Right lower quadrant
- B. Left upper quadrant
- C. Epigastrium
- D. Left lower quadrant

Answer: A

4. Murphy sign is associated with:

- A. Acute cholecystitis
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Renal stones

Answer: A

5. Gallstones commonly cause:

- A. Biliary colic
- B. Hemoptysis
- C. Stroke
- D. Meningitis

Answer: A

6. A common symptom of intestinal obstruction is:

- A. Vomiting and abdominal distension
- B. Hematuria only
- C. Jaundice only
- D. Cough

Answer: A

7. The most common cause of small bowel obstruction in adults is:

- A. Adhesions
- B. Asthma
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Diabetes

Answer: A

8. Peritonitis is inflammation of the:

- A. Peritoneum
- B. Pleura
- C. Pericardium
- D. Meninges

Answer: A

9. A common sign of peritonitis is:

- A. Abdominal guarding and rigidity
- B. Bradycardia only
- C. Jaundice
- D. Clubbing

Answer: A

10. Hernia is:

- A. Protrusion of tissue through an abnormal opening
- B. Infection of bone
- C. Inflammation of liver
- D. Tumor of muscle

Answer: A

11. The most common external abdominal hernia is:

- A. Inguinal hernia
- B. Femoral hernia
- C. Incisional hernia
- D. Umbilical hernia

Answer: A

12. An incarcerated hernia is:

- A. Hernia that cannot be reduced
- B. Completely healed hernia
- C. Infected wound
- D. Skin infection

Answer: A

13. A strangulated hernia has:

- A. Compromised blood supply
- B. No symptoms
- C. Only cosmetic importance

D. Increased urine output

Answer: A

14. A common symptom of breast cancer is:

- A. Painless breast lump
- B. Fever only
- C. Headache
- D. Hematuria

Answer: A

15. The most common breast cancer in women is:

- A. Invasive carcinoma of no special type
- B. Sarcoma
- C. Lymphoma
- D. Melanoma

Answer: A

16. A suspicious breast lump should generally be evaluated by:

- A. Clinical assessment and appropriate imaging/tissue diagnosis
- B. Massage only
- C. Antibiotics only
- D. No evaluation

Answer: A

17. Thyroid swelling may be evaluated initially with:

- A. Thyroid function tests and ultrasound
- B. ECG only
- C. Urinalysis only
- D. Chest physiotherapy

Answer: A

18. The most common thyroid cancer is:

- A. Papillary carcinoma
- B. Medullary carcinoma
- C. Anaplastic carcinoma
- D. Lymphoma

Answer: A

19. A common complication of surgery is:

- A. Surgical site infection
- B. Myopia
- C. Otitis
- D. Migraine

Answer: A

20. The best method to prevent surgical site infection includes:

- A. Appropriate aseptic technique and perioperative measures

- B. No hand hygiene
- C. Reusing contaminated instruments
- D. Avoiding sterilization

Answer: A

21. Wound healing is initially characterized by:

- A. Hemostasis and inflammation
- B. Scar maturation only
- C. Remodeling only
- D. No cellular response

Answer: A

22. Vitamin C is important for:

- A. Collagen synthesis
- B. Insulin secretion only
- C. Hemoglobin destruction
- D. Bile production

Answer: A

23. A keloid is:

- A. Excessive scar tissue extending beyond the original wound
- B. A malignant tumor
- C. An infection
- D. A fracture

Answer: A

24. Burns are classified according to:

- A. Depth and extent
- B. Patient height only
- C. Blood group
- D. Age only

Answer: A

25. The most important initial priority in a severely burned patient is:

- A. Airway and resuscitation assessment
- B. Cosmetic surgery
- C. Physiotherapy
- D. Oral feeding immediately

Answer: A

26. In trauma, the initial approach commonly follows:

- A. ABCDE
- B. XYZ
- C. PQRST only
- D. SOAP only

Answer: A

27. In trauma, "A" in ABCDE stands for:

- A. Airway with cervical spine protection
- B. Abdomen
- C. Analgesia
- D. Assessment of urine

Answer: A

28. "B" in ABCDE stands for:

- A. Breathing
- B. Blood
- C. Brain
- D. Bone

Answer: A

29. "C" in ABCDE stands for:

- A. Circulation
- B. Consciousness
- C. Cervix
- D. Calcium

Answer: A

30. A common cause of hypovolemic shock in trauma is:

- A. Blood loss
- B. Hypertension
- C. Asthma
- D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: A

31. A fracture is:

- A. Break in the continuity of bone
- B. Muscle inflammation
- C. Joint infection only
- D. Nerve compression

Answer: A

32. An open fracture means:

- A. Fracture communicates with the external environment through a wound
- B. Fracture without displacement
- C. Fracture of only the skin
- D. Old fracture

Answer: A

33. The most common symptom of a fracture is:

- A. Pain
- B. Jaundice
- C. Cough

D. Diarrhea

Answer: A

34. Osteomyelitis is infection of:

A. Bone

B. Liver

C. Lung

D. Brain

Answer: A

35. Compartment syndrome can cause:

A. Ischemic damage to muscles and nerves

B. Hypertension only

C. Jaundice

D. Asthma

Answer: A

36. A common feature of compartment syndrome is:

A. Severe pain, especially with passive stretch

B. Painless swelling

C. Bradycardia

D. Jaundice

Answer: A

37. Varicose veins are:

A. Dilated tortuous superficial veins

B. Arterial aneurysms

C. Bone tumors

D. Lymph node infections

Answer: A

38. Deep vein thrombosis commonly affects the:

A. Deep veins of the lower limb

B. Coronary arteries

C. Carotid artery only

D. Pulmonary veins

Answer: A

39. A major complication of DVT is:

A. Pulmonary embolism

B. Appendicitis

C. Cataract

D. Gastritis

Answer: A

40. A surgical drain is primarily used to:

A. Remove fluid or blood from a surgical site

- B. Increase blood pressure
- C. Deliver oxygen
- D. Measure temperature

Answer: A

41. Abscess is:

- A. Localized collection of pus
- B. Collection of blood only
- C. Bone fracture
- D. Viral rash

Answer: A

42. The basic treatment of a significant accessible abscess is usually:

- A. Drainage
- B. Radiation
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Immobilization

Answer: A

43. A fistula is:

- A. An abnormal communication between two epithelialized surfaces
- B. A fracture
- C. A blood clot
- D. A tumor only

Answer: A

44. Hemorrhage means:

- A. Excessive bleeding
- B. Infection
- C. Fever
- D. Edema

Answer: A

45. A common early sign of significant blood loss is:

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Jaundice
- D. Cyanosis only

Answer: A

46. Surgical asepsis aims to:

- A. Prevent contamination and infection
- B. Increase bacterial growth
- C. Reduce oxygen
- D. Increase bleeding

Answer: A

47. A laparotomy is:

- A. Surgical opening of the abdominal cavity
- B. Removal of lung
- C. Brain surgery
- D. Repair of bone

Answer: A

48. Cholecystectomy means removal of the:

- A. Gallbladder
- B. Appendix
- C. Spleen
- D. Kidney

Answer: A

49. Appendectomy means removal of the:

- A. Appendix
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Colon
- D. Pancreas

Answer: A

50. The most important principle in emergency surgery is:

- A. Stabilize life-threatening problems first
- B. Perform cosmetic procedures first
- C. Delay assessment
- D. Ignore airway problems

Answer: A

8. PAEDIATRIC MEDICINE — 50 MCQs

1. The normal route of delivery for most newborns is:

- A. Vaginal delivery
- B. Caesarean only
- C. Forceps only
- D. Vacuum only

Answer: A

2. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for approximately:

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 12 months only

Answer: C

3. Colostrum is:

- A. First breast milk rich in immune factors

- B. Cow's milk
- C. Formula milk
- D. A vaccine

Answer: A

4. The first milk is particularly rich in:

- A. Immunoglobulins
- B. Cholesterol only
- C. Sodium only
- D. Iron only

Answer: A

5. A common cause of neonatal respiratory distress is:

- A. Respiratory distress syndrome in preterm infants
- B. Hypertension
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Migraine

Answer: A

6. Prematurity means birth before:

- A. 37 completed weeks
- B. 40 weeks
- C. 42 weeks
- D. 44 weeks

Answer: A

7. Low birth weight is defined as birth weight below:

- A. 1 kg
- B. 1.5 kg
- C. 2.5 kg
- D. 3.5 kg

Answer: C

8. Vitamin K is routinely given to newborns mainly to prevent:

- A. Vitamin K deficiency bleeding
- B. Rickets
- C. Scurvy
- D. Anemia only

Answer: A

9. Jaundice appearing within the first 24 hours of life is:

- A. Always physiological
- B. Potentially pathological and requires evaluation
- C. Always harmless
- D. Normal in every newborn

Answer: B

10. A common cause of neonatal jaundice is:

- A. Physiological jaundice
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Asthma
- D. Diabetes

Answer: A

11. The most common cause of acute gastroenteritis in children is:

- A. Viral infection
- B. Cancer
- C. Hypertension
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

12. The most important treatment for uncomplicated childhood diarrhea is:

- A. Oral rehydration solution
- B. Steroids
- C. Chemotherapy
- D. Insulin

Answer: A

13. ORS primarily prevents:

- A. Dehydration
- B. Hypertension
- C. Anemia
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

14. Zinc supplementation in childhood diarrhea:

- A. Can reduce duration/severity and is recommended in many guidelines
- B. Causes diarrhea
- C. Is contraindicated in all children
- D. Replaces fluids completely

Answer: A

15. A sign of severe dehydration is:

- A. Lethargy or unconsciousness
- B. Normal thirst only
- C. Normal urine always
- D. Increased activity

Answer: A

16. Measles is caused by:

- A. Virus
- B. Bacterium
- C. Fungus

D. Protozoa

Answer: A

17. A characteristic feature of measles is:

A. Koplik spots

B. Hematuria

C. Ascites

D. Clubbing

Answer: A

18. Whooping cough is caused by:

A. Bordetella pertussis

B. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

C. E. coli

D. Salmonella

Answer: A

19. Pertussis is characterized by:

A. Paroxysmal cough

B. Jaundice

C. Hematuria

D. Arthritis

Answer: A

20. Diphtheria is caused by:

A. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

B. E. coli

C. Staphylococcus aureus

D. Candida

Answer: A

21. A classic feature of diphtheria is:

A. Pseudomembrane in the throat

B. Koplik spots

C. Rose spots

D. Vesicular rash

Answer: A

22. Poliomyelitis is caused by:

A. Poliovirus

B. Influenza virus

C. HIV

D. Hepatitis B virus

Answer: A

23. Polio primarily affects:

A. Motor neurons

- B. Liver cells
- C. Kidney glomeruli
- D. Thyroid cells

Answer: A

24. Rickets is usually associated with deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin D
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin B12

Answer: A

25. A common feature of rickets is:

- A. Bone deformity
- B. Hematemesis
- C. Jaundice
- D. Hypertension

Answer: A

26. Iron deficiency in children can cause:

- A. Microcytic anemia
- B. Macrocytic anemia only
- C. Polycythemia
- D. Leukocytosis

Answer: A

27. Cerebral palsy is primarily a disorder of:

- A. Movement and posture due to non-progressive brain injury/developmental abnormality
- B. Liver function
- C. Kidney function
- D. Bone marrow

Answer: A

28. Febrile seizures commonly occur in children between approximately:

- A. 6 months and 5 years
- B. 10 and 15 years
- C. 15 and 20 years
- D. Newborn period only

Answer: A

29. The most common type of seizure in childhood febrile seizures is:

- A. Generalized seizure
- B. Focal seizure always
- C. Absence only
- D. Myoclonic only

Answer: A

30. Bronchiolitis is commonly caused by:

- A. Respiratory syncytial virus
- B. TB
- C. Candida
- D. Salmonella

Answer: A

31. Bronchiolitis mainly affects:

- A. Infants and young children
- B. Elderly only
- C. Adults only
- D. Pregnant women only

Answer: A

32. Croup commonly causes:

- A. Barking cough
- B. Hematemesis
- C. Jaundice
- D. Hematuria

Answer: A

33. A common cause of bacterial meningitis in young children is:

- A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- B. Candida
- C. Giardia
- D. Hepatitis virus

Answer: A

34. A danger sign in a sick child is:

- A. Inability to drink or breastfeed
- B. Normal feeding
- C. Normal activity
- D. Mild hunger

Answer: A

35. Growth is commonly assessed using:

- A. Growth charts
- B. ECG
- C. Chest X-ray only
- D. Urinalysis

Answer: A

36. Developmental milestones assess:

- A. Physical, language, cognitive and social development
- B. Only blood pressure
- C. Only weight

D. Only temperature

Answer: A

37. Failure to thrive refers to:

A. Poor growth or inadequate weight gain

B. Fever only

C. Normal growth

D. Excessive height

Answer: A

38. A common congenital heart disease is:

A. Ventricular septal defect

B. Myocardial infarction

C. Atherosclerosis

D. Coronary thrombosis

Answer: A

39. A common cyanotic congenital heart disease is:

A. Tetralogy of Fallot

B. VSD

C. ASD

D. PDA

Answer: A

40. Tetralogy of Fallot causes:

A. Cyanosis

B. Jaundice only

C. Severe diarrhea

D. Renal failure

Answer: A

41. Nephrotic syndrome in children commonly presents with:

A. Edema and heavy proteinuria

B. Hemoptysis

C. Jaundice

D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: A

42. Acute glomerulonephritis may present with:

A. Hematuria and edema

B. Severe diarrhea only

C. Asthma

D. Jaundice

Answer: A

43. The most common cause of acute otitis media in children is:

A. Bacterial or viral respiratory infection-related disease

- B. Trauma
- C. Diabetes
- D. Cancer

Answer: A

44. Autism spectrum disorder primarily affects:

- A. Social communication and behavior
- B. Kidney function
- C. Liver function
- D. Bone growth only

Answer: A

45. ADHD is characterized by:

- A. Inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity
- B. Jaundice
- C. Paralysis
- D. Renal failure

Answer: A

46. The best method to prevent many vaccine-preventable diseases is:

- A. Immunization
- B. Antibiotics for everyone
- C. Steroids
- D. Avoiding all children

Answer: A

47. Breastfeeding provides protection against:

- A. Several childhood infections
- B. All diseases
- C. All genetic disorders
- D. All congenital anomalies

Answer: A

48. A common symptom of pneumonia in a child is:

- A. Cough and difficulty breathing
- B. Hematuria
- C. Jaundice only
- D. Joint deformity

Answer: A

49. Tachypnea means:

- A. Increased respiratory rate
- B. Decreased heart rate
- C. Increased blood pressure
- D. Decreased temperature

Answer: A

50. The most important initial assessment of a seriously ill child is:

- A. Airway, breathing and circulation
- B. Hair color
- C. Height only
- D. School performance

Answer: A

9. OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY — 50 MCQs

1. The normal duration of pregnancy is approximately:

- A. 20 weeks
- B. 28 weeks
- C. 40 weeks
- D. 50 weeks

Answer: C

2. The first day of the last menstrual period is used to calculate:

- A. Estimated date of delivery
- B. Blood group
- C. Fetal sex
- D. Birth weight

Answer: A

3. Naegele's rule is used to calculate:

- A. Estimated date of delivery
- B. Apgar score
- C. Blood pressure
- D. Gestational diabetes

Answer: A

4. The most common site of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Fallopian tube
- B. Ovary
- C. Cervix
- D. Abdomen

Answer: A

5. A common presentation of ectopic pregnancy is:

- A. Amenorrhea, abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding
- B. Cough
- C. Jaundice
- D. Hypertension only

Answer: A

6. Preeclampsia occurs after:

- A. 20 weeks of pregnancy

- B. 5 weeks
- C. 10 weeks
- D. Birth only

Answer: A

7. A key feature of preeclampsia is:

- A. Hypertension with proteinuria and/or other maternal organ dysfunction
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Severe anemia only
- D. Bradycardia

Answer: A

8. Eclampsia means:

- A. Seizures associated with preeclampsia
- B. Gestational diabetes
- C. Placenta previa
- D. Ectopic pregnancy

Answer: A

9. Drug of choice for prevention and treatment of eclamptic seizures is:

- A. Magnesium sulfate
- B. Insulin
- C. Digoxin
- D. Warfarin

Answer: A

10. Placenta previa classically presents with:

- A. Painless vaginal bleeding
- B. Painful bleeding with rigid uterus
- C. Fever
- D. Seizures

Answer: A

11. Abruptio placentae typically presents with:

- A. Painful vaginal bleeding and uterine tenderness
- B. Painless bleeding only
- C. Jaundice
- D. Cough

Answer: A

12. The most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage is:

- A. Uterine atony
- B. Ectopic pregnancy
- C. Fibroid
- D. Cervical cancer

Answer: A

13. The first-line uterotonic commonly used for uterine atony is:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Insulin
- C. Heparin
- D. Diazepam

Answer: A

14. The puerperium generally lasts approximately:

- A. 6 weeks
- B. 1 week
- C. 3 months
- D. 1 year

Answer: A

15. The Apgar score is assessed at:

- A. 1 and 5 minutes after birth
- B. 1 hour only
- C. 24 hours only
- D. 7 days

Answer: A

16. Apgar score includes:

- A. Appearance, pulse, grimace, activity, respiration
- B. Blood pressure, glucose, urine, pulse, weight
- C. Height, weight, BP, pulse, temperature
- D. Hemoglobin, WBC, platelets, ESR, glucose

Answer: A

17. Gestational diabetes is diabetes first recognized during:

- A. Pregnancy
- B. Childhood
- C. Menopause
- D. Puerperium only

Answer: A

18. A major complication of gestational diabetes is:

- A. Macrosomia
- B. Microcephaly always
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Deafness always

Answer: A

19. The most common benign tumor of the uterus is:

- A. Fibroid/leiomyoma
- B. Sarcoma
- C. Carcinoma

D. Lymphoma

Answer: A

20. Fibroids arise from:

- A. Uterine smooth muscle
- B. Cervical epithelium
- C. Ovarian follicles
- D. Endometrium only

Answer: A

21. Endometriosis means:

- A. Endometrial-like tissue outside the uterine cavity
- B. Infection of the uterus
- C. Cancer of the cervix
- D. Ovarian failure

Answer: A

22. A common symptom of endometriosis is:

- A. Dysmenorrhea and pelvic pain
- B. Jaundice
- C. Cough
- D. Hematemesis

Answer: A

23. PCOS commonly presents with:

- A. Irregular menstruation and hyperandrogenism
- B. Jaundice
- C. Severe anemia always
- D. Fever

Answer: A

24. PCOS is associated with increased risk of:

- A. Insulin resistance
- B. TB
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A

25. Menopause is defined as:

- A. Permanent cessation of menstruation due to loss of ovarian activity
- B. First menstruation
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Ovulation

Answer: A

26. Menopause is diagnosed retrospectively after:

- A. 12 months of amenorrhea without another cause

- B. 1 month
- C. 3 months
- D. 6 months

Answer: A

27. Cervical cancer is strongly associated with:

- A. Persistent high-risk HPV infection
- B. Diabetes alone
- C. Hypertension
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

28. A common screening method for cervical cancer is:

- A. HPV testing and/or cervical cytology according to guidelines
- B. ECG
- C. Chest X-ray
- D. Urinalysis

Answer: A

29. The most common symptom of cervical cancer may include:

- A. Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- B. Cough only
- C. Jaundice
- D. Headache

Answer: A

30. Ovarian torsion commonly presents with:

- A. Sudden severe lower abdominal pain
- B. Painless jaundice
- C. Cough
- D. Hematuria only

Answer: A

31. A common cause of infertility in women is:

- A. Ovulatory dysfunction
- B. Hypertension
- C. Migraine
- D. Asthma

Answer: A

32. Ovulation usually occurs approximately:

- A. 14 days before the next menstrual period
- B. On day 1 always
- C. On day 30 always
- D. During menstruation always

Answer: A

33. The hormone responsible for ovulation is primarily:

- A. LH surge
- B. Insulin
- C. Cortisol
- D. Prolactin only

Answer: A

34. Progesterone is mainly produced by the:

- A. Corpus luteum after ovulation
- B. Thyroid
- C. Adrenal medulla
- D. Pituitary only

Answer: A

35. The hormone that maintains pregnancy in early pregnancy is:

- A. hCG supporting the corpus luteum
- B. Insulin
- C. TSH
- D. FSH only

Answer: A

36. hCG is produced primarily by:

- A. Trophoblast/placental tissue
- B. Thyroid
- C. Kidney
- D. Liver

Answer: A

37. The most common fetal presentation at term is:

- A. Cephalic/vertex
- B. Breech
- C. Shoulder
- D. Face

Answer: A

38. Normal labor is characterized by:

- A. Progressive cervical dilatation and descent of the fetus with regular contractions
- B. No cervical change
- C. No uterine contractions
- D. Only maternal fever

Answer: A

39. The first stage of labor ends when:

- A. Cervix is fully dilated
- B. Baby is delivered
- C. Placenta is delivered

D. Contractions stop

Answer: A

40. The second stage of labor ends with:

- A. Delivery of the baby
- B. Cervical dilation beginning
- C. Placental delivery
- D. Onset of contractions

Answer: A

41. The third stage of labor involves:

- A. Delivery of the placenta
- B. Cervical dilation
- C. Fetal descent only
- D. Ovulation

Answer: A

42. A common indication for Caesarean section is:

- A. Certain cases of fetal distress or obstructed labor
- B. Every pregnancy
- C. Every first pregnancy
- D. Mild nausea

Answer: A

43. Hyperemesis gravidarum is characterized by:

- A. Severe nausea and vomiting with dehydration/weight loss
- B. Mild nausea only
- C. Hypertension only
- D. Vaginal infection

Answer: A

44. Rh incompatibility can cause:

- A. Hemolytic disease of the fetus/newborn
- B. Maternal diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Appendicitis

Answer: A

45. Anti-D immunoglobulin is used to prevent:

- A. Rh alloimmunization
- B. Gestational diabetes
- C. Preeclampsia
- D. Ectopic pregnancy

Answer: A

46. A common cause of secondary amenorrhea is:

- A. Pregnancy

- B. Appendicitis
- C. Asthma
- D. Pneumonia

Answer: A

47. Dysmenorrhea means:

- A. Painful menstruation
- B. Heavy menstruation
- C. Absent menstruation
- D. Irregular ovulation

Answer: A

48. Menorrhagia refers to:

- A. Heavy/prolonged menstrual bleeding
- B. Painful menstruation
- C. Absent menstruation
- D. Infertility

Answer: A

49. The most common benign ovarian tumor is:

- A. Functional ovarian cysts are common benign ovarian lesions
- B. Ovarian carcinoma
- C. Sarcoma
- D. Lymphoma

Answer: A

50. A major cause of maternal mortality worldwide is:

- A. Severe bleeding and hypertensive disorders, among other major causes
- B. Common cold
- C. Acne
- D. Myopia

Answer: A

10. PATHOLOGY — 50 MCQs

1. Inflammation is the body's response to:

- A. Tissue injury or harmful stimuli
- B. Normal growth only
- C. Exercise only
- D. Sleep

Answer: A

2. The cardinal signs of acute inflammation include:

- A. Redness, heat, swelling, pain and loss of function
- B. Jaundice and cyanosis only
- C. Bradycardia and hypotension
- D. Weight loss only

Answer: A

3. The predominant cells in acute inflammation are:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Fibroblasts

Answer: A

4. The predominant cells in many chronic inflammatory reactions are:

- A. Lymphocytes and macrophages
- B. Neutrophils only
- C. RBCs
- D. Platelets

Answer: A

5. Edema means:

- A. Excess fluid in tissues
- B. Blood clot
- C. Tumor
- D. Infection only

Answer: A

6. A thrombus is:

- A. A blood clot formed within the cardiovascular system
- B. Air in the lung
- C. Tumor
- D. Bacterial colony

Answer: A

7. An embolus is:

- A. Material traveling through the bloodstream that may occlude a vessel
- B. A solid tumor only
- C. A skin lesion
- D. A fracture

Answer: A

8. Pulmonary embolism commonly originates from:

- A. Deep veins of the lower limbs
- B. Carotid arteries
- C. Coronary arteries

D. Portal vein only

Answer: A

9. Infarction means:

A. Tissue necrosis due to inadequate blood supply

B. Inflammation only

C. Infection only

D. Tumor growth

Answer: A

10. Ischemia means:

A. Reduced blood supply to tissue

B. Increased blood supply

C. Infection

D. Increased oxygen delivery

Answer: A

11. Necrosis is:

A. Uncontrolled cell death associated with tissue injury

B. Normal programmed cell death

C. Normal cell division

D. Cell growth

Answer: A

12. Apoptosis is:

A. Programmed cell death

B. Bacterial infection

C. Inflammation only

D. Tumor formation

Answer: A

13. A benign tumor generally:

A. Does not invade or metastasize

B. Always metastasizes

C. Is always fatal

D. Always causes fever

Answer: A

14. A malignant tumor is characterized by:

A. Invasion and potential for metastasis

B. Always remaining localized

C. No cell division

D. No genetic abnormalities

Answer: A

15. Metastasis means:

A. Spread of malignant tumor to distant sites

- B. Local inflammation
- C. Blood clot formation
- D. Tissue healing

Answer: A

16. Carcinoma arises from:

- A. Epithelial cells
- B. Muscle only
- C. Bone marrow only
- D. Neurons only

Answer: A

17. Sarcoma arises from:

- A. Mesenchymal/connective tissues
- B. Epithelium only
- C. Neurons only
- D. Blood plasma

Answer: A

18. Leukemia is a malignancy primarily involving:

- A. Hematopoietic cells
- B. Bone only
- C. Skin only
- D. Liver only

Answer: A

19. Lymphoma primarily involves:

- A. Lymphoid tissue
- B. Kidney tubules
- C. Cardiac muscle
- D. Pancreas only

Answer: A

20. Anemia is:

- A. Reduced hemoglobin concentration below the appropriate reference range
- B. Increased WBC count
- C. Increased platelet count
- D. Increased plasma volume only

Answer: A

21. Microcytic anemia is commonly caused by:

- A. Iron deficiency
- B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Acute blood loss only

Answer: A

22. Macrocytic megaloblastic anemia is commonly caused by deficiency of:

- A. Vitamin B12 or folate
- B. Iron
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Vitamin C

Answer: A

23. Sickle cell disease is caused by:

- A. Abnormal hemoglobin S
- B. Iron deficiency
- C. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- D. Platelet deficiency

Answer: A

24. Hemophilia is characterized by:

- A. Deficiency of clotting factors
- B. Excess RBCs
- C. Excess platelets
- D. Increased WBCs

Answer: A

25. Platelets are primarily involved in:

- A. Hemostasis
- B. Oxygen transport
- C. Antibody production
- D. Bile secretion

Answer: A

26. ESR is a nonspecific marker associated with:

- A. Inflammation
- B. Blood glucose only
- C. Renal filtration only
- D. Oxygen saturation only

Answer: A

27. CRP is an:

- A. Acute-phase inflammatory protein
- B. Clotting factor only
- C. Antibody only
- D. Hormone

Answer: A

28. Granuloma is a collection of:

- A. Activated macrophages, often with other inflammatory cells
- B. RBCs only
- C. Platelets only

D. Adipocytes only

Answer: A

29. Tuberculosis classically produces:

A. Granulomatous inflammation

B. Purely serous inflammation

C. No inflammation

D. Fat necrosis only

Answer: A

30. The causative organism of tuberculosis is:

A. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

B. E. coli

C. Candida albicans

D. Plasmodium

Answer: A

31. Cirrhosis is characterized by:

A. Fibrosis and regenerative nodules of the liver

B. Acute inflammation only

C. Normal liver architecture

D. Isolated bile secretion

Answer: A

32. Fatty liver means:

A. Accumulation of triglycerides in hepatocytes

B. Liver infection always

C. Liver cancer always

D. Liver necrosis always

Answer: A

33. Atherosclerosis primarily affects:

A. Large and medium-sized arteries

B. Veins only

C. Lymphatics only

D. Capillaries only

Answer: A

34. The major risk factor for atherosclerosis is:

A. Dyslipidemia

B. Myopia

C. Otitis

D. Appendicitis

Answer: A

35. Myocardial infarction results from:

A. Ischemic necrosis of cardiac muscle

- B. Lung infection
- C. Liver inflammation
- D. Kidney infection

Answer: A

36. Rheumatic fever commonly follows infection with:

- A. Group A Streptococcus
- B. E. coli
- C. Candida
- D. Mycobacterium

Answer: A

37. Glomerulonephritis affects the:

- A. Renal glomeruli
- B. Liver
- C. Heart valves
- D. Lung alveoli

Answer: A

38. Proteinuria means:

- A. Protein in urine
- B. Glucose in blood
- C. Blood in stool
- D. Bile in urine

Answer: A

39. Hematuria means:

- A. Blood in urine
- B. Protein in blood
- C. Blood in sputum
- D. Blood in stool

Answer: A

40. Gastritis means inflammation of the:

- A. Stomach lining
- B. Liver
- C. Colon
- D. Kidney

Answer: A

41. Peptic ulcer disease is commonly associated with:

- A. H. pylori and NSAIDs
- B. Asthma
- C. Hypertension
- D. Migraine

Answer: A

42. H. pylori is a:

- A. Bacterium
- B. Virus
- C. Fungus
- D. Protozoan

Answer: A

43. Pneumonia is inflammation/infection involving the:

- A. Lung parenchyma
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Bone

Answer: A

44. Emphysema is characterized by:

- A. Destruction of alveolar walls with enlarged air spaces
- B. Pleural infection only
- C. Pulmonary edema only
- D. Lung cancer always

Answer: A

45. Chronic bronchitis is clinically defined by chronic productive cough for:

- A. At least 3 months in each of 2 consecutive years
- B. 1 week
- C. 1 month
- D. 10 years continuously

Answer: A

46. A major pathological feature of diabetes mellitus is:

- A. Chronic hyperglycemia with associated tissue injury
- B. Hypoglycemia only
- C. Increased hemoglobin only
- D. Reduced sodium only

Answer: A

47. Diabetic nephropathy primarily affects the:

- A. Kidney
- B. Lung
- C. Brain
- D. Skin

Answer: A

48. Papillary carcinoma is the most common type of:

- A. Thyroid carcinoma
- B. Liver carcinoma
- C. Pancreatic carcinoma

D. Lung sarcoma

Answer: A

49. Cervical cancer is strongly associated with:

A. High-risk HPV infection

B. H. pylori

C. Hepatitis A

D. TB

Answer: A

50. The most important characteristic distinguishing malignant from benign tumors is:

A. Ability to invade and metastasize

B. Size alone

C. Color

D. Presence of pain

Answer: A

THE END OF ALL 10 TOPICS, BEST OF LUCK.