

G.N.M AND NURSING MCQ PDF

1. Length of the trachea is about

- (A) 10-12 cm
- (B) 40 - 45 cm
- (C) 25-30 cm
- (D) 2-4 cm

2. Which auditory ossicle is of hammer-shaped

- (A) Malleus
- (B) Stapes
- (C) Incus
- (D) Vomar

3. In following which structure is found posterior to the trachea

- (A) Larynx
- (B) Bronchi
- (C) Oesophagus
- (D) Isthmus of the thyroid gland

4. In following which is not an auditory ossicle

- (A) Malleus
- (B) Stapes
- (C) Incus
- (D) Vomar

5. Which organ is superiorly associated with the trachea

- (A) Larynx
- (B) Bronchi
- (C) Oesophagus
- (D) Isthmus of the thyroid gland

6. By which auditory ossicle, oval window is occluded

- (A) Malleus
- (B) Stapes
- (C) Incus
- (D) Vomar

7. Number of incomplete rings found in the trachea are

- (A) 10 12
- (B) 30 - 35
- (C) 2 - 4
- (D) 16-20

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8. Which part of the ear is also known as the labyrinth

- (A) Outer ear
- (B) Middle ear
- (C) Lateral ear
- (D) Inner ear

9. What is the shape of cartilage rings found in the trachea

- (A) V-shaped
- (B) O - shaped
- (C) C-shaped
- (D) J - Shaped

10. In following which structure is not found in the mediastinum

- (A) Heart
- (B) Lungs
- (C) Oesophagus
- (D) Trachea

11. Surfactant is related to

- (A) Respiration
- (B) Digestion
- (C) Excretion of urine
- (D) Secretion of pituitary hormone

12. In deoxygenated blood, the partial pressure of O₂ and CO₂ respectively are

- (A) 40 mm Hg and 80 mm Hg
- (B) 60 mm Hg and 90 mm Hg
- (C) 40 mm Hg and 44 mm Hg
- (D) 24 mm Hg and 20 mm Hg

13. What is the action of surfactant in the human body-

- (A) It prevents the alveoli from drying out
- (B) Reduces surface tension
- (C) During expiration, it prevents the alveolar wall from collapsing
- (D) All of the above

14. In following, the partial pressure of which gas remains constant in both oxygenated and deoxygenated blood

- (A) O₂
- (B) N₂
- (C) CO₂

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(D) None of the above

15. The main muscles used in respiration, are

- (A) Intercostal muscles
- (B) Diaphragm
- (C) Biceps and triceps muscles
- (D) Both (a) and (b)

16. BMR depends on all the following, except

- (A) Bodyweight
- (B) The surface area of body
- (C) Amount of lean body mass
- (D) Amount of adipose tissue

17. Number of intercostal muscles in the human being is

- (A) 12 pairs
- (B) 11 pairs
- (C) 7 pairs
- (D) 10 pairs

18. During external respiration

- (A) O₂ diffuses from blood to alveoli
- (B) O₂ diffuses from alveoli to blood
- (C) O₂ diffuses from blood to tissues
- (D) O₂ diffuses from tissues to blood

19. Intercostal muscles are found

- (A) In between ribs
- (B) In between thoracic vertebra
- (C) In between thoracic and cervical vertebra
- (D) In front of ribs

20. What happens during internal respiration

- (A) CO₂ diffuses from body tissues to blood
- (B) CO₂ diffuses from blood to alveoli
- (C) O₂ diffuses from blood to body tissues
- (D) Both A and C

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21. The organ which separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities is known as

- (A) Lung
- (B) Diaphragm
- (C) Heart
- (D) Stomach

22. In the blood, most of O₂ is carried in combination with

- (A) Water
- (B) Hb
- (C) RBC
- (D) Iron

23. What does happen during relaxation of muscles of diaphragm except

- (A) Length of the thoracic cavity decreases
- (B) Pressure in the thoracic cavity increases
- (C) Air is expelled from the lungs
- (D) Length of the thoracic cavity increases

24. In following mainly which condition will stimulate chemoreceptors

- (A) Decrease partial pressure of CO₂
- (B) Increase partial pressure of CO₂
- (C) Increase partial pressure of O₂
- (D) Decrease partial pressure of O₂

25. Which condition is responsible for the inspiration

- (A) Contraction of intercostal muscles
- (B) Dilatation of intercostal muscles
- (C) Contraction of diaphragm
- (D) Both A and C

26. In following which is not a sense organ-

- (A) Eye
- (B) Skin
- (C) Mouth
- (D) Tongue

27. In which bone the structure of ear are encased

- (A) Occipital
- (B) Temporal
- (C) Parietal
- (D) Frontal

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28. Which is the innermost layer of the eye

- (A) Sclera
- (B) Retina
- (C) Cornea
- (D) Iris

29. In following which hormone activates trypsinogen to trypsin

- (A) Ptyalin
- (B) Enterokinase
- (C) Pepsin
- (D) Gastrin

30. In following which is a micronutrient

- (A) Protein
- (B) Fat
- (C) Vitamin
- (D) Carbohydrate

31. Exchange of gases between the blood and the cells is known as:

- (A) Oxygenation
- (B) External respiration
- (C) Internal respiration
- (D) Excretion

32. In following which is not an organ of the respiratory system-

- (A) Larynx
- (B) Pharynx
- (C) Oesophagus
- (D) Bronchi

33. The bones which form the roof of the nasal cavity are except

- (A) Sphenoid bone
- (B) Ethmoid
- (C) Frontal
- (D) Maxilla

34. In following which bone is found in the floor of the nasal cavity

- (A) Maxilla
- (B) Palatine
- (C) Sphenoid
- (D) Both A and C

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35. What do you mean by sinuses

- (A) Space between two bones
- (B) Cavities in the bones
- (C) Space between two tissue layers
- (D) Space between two lungs

36. What is the function of conchae in the nasal cavity

- (A) They secrete mucus
- (B) They increase the surface area
- (C) They decrease the surface area
- (D) They have no function

37. In following which is a function of nose in human being

- (A) Filtering the inspired air
- (B) Humidification of inspired air
- (C) Sense of smell
- (D) All of the above

38. Length of the pharynx in an adult is about

- (A) 6-8 cm
- (B) 20-25 cm
- (C) 12-14 cm
- (D) 50 - 54 cm

39. Opening of the auditory tube found in

- (A) Nasopharynx
- (B) Oropharynx
- (C) Laryngopharynx
- (D) Oesophagus

40. Which structure is known as the voice box

- (A) Pharynx
- (B) Oesophagus
- (C) Larynx
- (D) Intercostal muscles

41. A kidney is an organ which is related to

- (A) Digestive system
- (B) Excretory system
- (C) Reproductive system

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(D) Endocrine system

42. Hormone renin is produced by

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Pituitary gland
- (C) Liver
- (D) Kidney

43. Hormone rennin is secreted in

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Kidney
- (C) Pituitary gland
- (D) Liver

44. In following which hormone controls the BP

- (A) Pepsin
- (B) Renin
- (C) Erythropoietin
- (D) Ptyalin

45. In following which is not an organ of the urine system

- (A) Kidney
- (B) Prostate
- (C) Urethra
- (D) Ureter

46. Micturition means

- (A) Formation of urine
- (B) Secretion of urine
- (C) Filtration of urine
- (D) All

47. Both kidneys are present in

- (A) Thoracic cavity
- (B) Abdominal cavity
- (C) Pelvic cavity
- (D) Cranial cavity

48. Bean shaped organ of the body is

- (A) Stomach
- (B) Lung
- (C) Kidney

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(D) Gall Bladder

49. The gland which is present on the superior part kidney is

- (A) Thyroid
- (B) Adrenal
- (C) Pituitary
- (D) Thymus

50. Part of the kidney from which renal blood vessels and ureter enter, is known as

- (A) Capsule
- (B) Medulla
- (C) Cortex
- (D) Hilum

51. A most reliable method of measuring body temperature is

- (A) Oral
- (B) Rectal
- (C) Axillary
- (D) Elbow

52. Endoscopic catheters are sterilized by

- (A) Autoclaving
- (B) Hot air oven
- (C) 2% Glutaraldehyde
- (D) Boiling

53. In children calculation of drug, the dose is done on the basis of

- (A) Age
- (B) Height
- (C) Weight
- (D) Length

54. Knee-chest position is also known as

- (A) Left lateral position
- (B) Lithotomy position
- (C) Genupectoral
- (D) Fowler's position

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55. While giving enema height of enema cane from anus should be

- (A) 15 cm
- (B) 30 cm
- (C) 25 cm
- (D) 45 cm

56. The most common complication of spinal anaesthesia is

- (A) Anorexia
- (B) Hypertension
- (C) Hypotension
- (D) Mental confusion

57. Difficult evacuation of hard faecal matter is known as

- (A) Diarrhoea
- (B) Defaecation
- (C) Constipation
- (D) Enema

58. Abnormal frequency and liquidification of faeces is known as

- (A) Diarrhoea
- (B) Defaecation
- (C) Constipation
- (D) Enema

59. Which of the following anaesthetic agent produce dissociative anaesthesia

- (A) Halothane
- (B) Ketamine
- (C) Enflurane
- (D) Ether

60. Involuntary passing of the urine is known as

- (A) Enuresis
- (B) Micturition
- (C) Elimination
- (D) Defecation

61 Which enzyme helps in fat digestion

- (A) Amylase
- (B) Pepsin
- (C) Lipase

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(D) Trypsin

62 Fluid and electrolyte balance is regulated by

- (A) Heart
- (B) Liver
- (C) Kidney
- (D) Brain

63 Example of a ball and socket joint is

- (A) Elbow
- (B) Hip joint
- (C) Thumb and fingers
- (D) Between wrist bones

64 During clotting the prothrombin is changed to thrombin in the presence of

- (A) Calcium ions and fibrinogen
- (B) Thromboplastin and vitamin-K
- (C) Calcium ion and vitamin-K
- (D) Calcium ion and thromboplastin

65 Acid-base balance is regulated by kidney by excreting hydrogen ion and electrolytes to maintain

- (A) Electrolyte balance in the body
- (B) The specific gravity of urine
- (C) Filter the protein from urine
- (D) Normal pH of blood plasma

66 The fibrous tissue connecting bone to bone is called

- (A) Cartilage
- (B) Muscle
- (C) Tendon
- (D) Ligament

67 The type of muscle found in the visceral organs and blood vessels is called

- (A) Voluntary
- (B) Myocardium
- (C) Cardiac
- (D) Involuntary

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68 Which body system is most commonly affected in patients with electrolyte imbalance

- (A) Cardiovascular system
- (B) Neuromuscular system
- (C) Renal system
- (D) Endocrine system

69 Largest organelle of the cell is

- (A) Mitochondria
- (B) Golgi apparatus
- (C) Endoplasmic reticulum
- (D) Nucleus

70 A structure composed of two or more tissues is termed as

- (A) Organ
- (B) Serous membrane
- (C) Complex tissue
- (D) Organ system

71. Which division of the nervous system initiates a response known as fight or flight-

- (A) The parasympathetic system
- (B) The sympathetic system
- (C) The somatic nervous system
- (D) None of these

72. The rate of drug absorption is greatest in the

- (A) Large intestine
- (B) Gall bladder
- (C) Stomach
- (D) Small intestine

73. Which teeth are used for crushing and grinding of food

- (A) Canine
- (B) Incisor
- (C) Canine and incisor
- (D) Premolar and molar

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74. Identify the part of the human stomach which connects/ joins with esophagus -

- (A) Fundus
- (B) Cardia
- (C) Body
- (D) Fundus

75. Which ion helps in blood clotting

- (A) Ca^{+2}
- (B) K^{+}
- (C) Mn^{+2}
- (D) PO_4^{-2}

76. Hair color in humans turn white due to absence of which of the following pigments

- (A) Melanin
- (B) Bilirubin
- (C) Melatonin
- (D) Biliverdin

77. O Positive blood group not available in the blood banks. Which blood group may be given to the patient -

- (A) O negative
- (B) AB positive
- (C) A positive
- (D) B positive

78. T-Cell mature in -

- (A) Thymus
- (B) Spleen
- (C) Liver
- (D) Kidney

79. Hypothyroidism in children cause

- (A) Acromegaly
- (B) Cretinism
- (C) Rickets
- (D) Dwarfism

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80. The longest portion of the fallopian tube is

- (A) The interstitial portion
- (B) The isthmus
- (C) The infundibular portion
- (D) Ampullary portion

81. Out of the following which hormone is secreted by the posterior pituitary gland

- (A) Growth hormone
- (B) Prolactin
- (C) ACTH
- (D) ADH

82. McBurney's point is located in which of the following quadrant of the abdomen

- (A) Left lower
- (B) Right lower
- (C) Left upper
- (D) Right upper

83. If the phenotype of the parents is B and AB, which of the following blood groups is not possible in offspring -

- (A) B
- (B) O
- (C) A
- (D) AB

84. Under normal circumstances the volume of inspired air is-

- (A) 200 ml
- (B) 400 ml
- (C) 300 ml
- (D) 500 ml

85. Eating behavior is controlled by

- (A) Adrenal glands
- (B) Thyroid
- (C) Hypothalamus
- (D) Pancreas

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86. Sinoatrial node is located in which part of the heart

- (A) Right atrium
- (B) Left atrium
- (C) Right ventricle
- (D) Left ventricle

87. Powerhouse of the human cell is

- (A) Golgi bodies
- (B) Ribosome
- (C) Nucleus
- (D) Mitochondria

88. Transformation of one type of cell into another type is called -

- (A) Hyperplasia
- (B) Dysplasia
- (C) Metaplasia
- (D) Anaplasia

89. The number of thoracic vertebrae in a human being is

- (A) 5
- (B) 9
- (C) 7
- (D) 12

90. Blood groups were first discovered by -

- (A) Robert koch
- (B) Karl landsteiner
- (C) Paul ehrlich
- (D) Anton von leeuwenhoek

91. A type of survey in which the researcher may also like to investigate possible cause and effect relationship by looking through the data from the past as well as present

- (A) Correlation survey
- (B) Comparative survey
- (C) Retrospective survey
- (D) Longitudinal survey

92. Researcher carries out a pilot study to

- (A) Confirm the sample size
- (B) Confirm the research design
- (C) Confirm the feasibility of the study

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(D) None

93. During the experimental approach of research, the group which has been exposed to treatment is known as

- (A) Experimental group
- (B) Control group
- (C) Research group
- (D) Evaluative group

94. During the experimental approach of research, the group which has not been exposed to treatment is known as

- (A) Experimental group
- (B) Control group
- (C) Research group
- (D) Evaluative group

95. An investigation is done in-depth to find out a large variety of information is known as

- (A) Case study
- (B) Lesson plan
- (C) Experimental survey
- (D) Correlation survey

96. Cross-sectional research may be used in place of

- (A) Longitudinal survey
- (B) Evaluative survey
- (C) Comparative survey
- (D) Correlation survey

97. The numerical value in a distribution that occurs most frequently is termed as

- (A) Mode
- (B) Mean
- (C) Median
- (D) Standard deviation

98. The point on a numerical scale above which and below 50% of the cases fall

- (A) Mode
- (B) Mean
- (C) Median
- (D) Standard deviation

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99. The point on the score scale that is equal to the sum of squares divided by the total number of scores, is called

- (A) Mode
- (B) Mean
- (C) Median
- (D) Standard deviation

100. Standard deviation summarizes the

- (A) The average amount of deviation of values from the mean
- (B) The average amount of deviation of values from the mode
- (C) The average amount of deviation of values from the median
- (D) Amount of deviation of values from the co-relation

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ANSWER KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	A	C	D	A	B	D	D	C	A	A	C	D	B	D
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	B	A	D	B	B	D	B	D	C	B	B	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
C	C	D	D	B	B	D	C	A	C	B	D	A	B	B
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	B	C	C	D	B	C	C	C	D	C	C	A	B	A
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
C	C	B	B	D	D	D	B	D	A	B	D	D	B	A
76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A	A	A	B	D	D	B	B	D	B	A	D	C	D	B
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100					
C	C	A	B	A	A	A	B	C	A					