

9. Study of tissue is called.....

- A. Haematology
- B. Histology
- C. Cytology
- D. Physiology

10. Malaria is caused by:

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Plasmodium

11. The AIDS stand for:

- A. Acquired immunity declared syndrome
- B. Acquired immune developed syndrome
- C. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
- D. Acquired immune deference syndrome

12. The branch of science dealing with the classification of life forms is called:

- A. Genetics
- B. Taxonomy
- C. Archaeology
- D. Palaeontology
- E. Biochemistry

13. The branch of science dealing with the fossil record is called:

- A. Genetics
- B. Taxonomy
- C. Archaeology
- D. Palaeontology
- E. Biochemistry

14. The technique used for identification of criminals is called:

- A. Cloning
- B. DNA fingerprinting
- C. Restriction analysis
- D. Polymorphism
- E. Gene sequence

15. Which character differentiates living things from non-living organisms?

- A. They live in the same ecosystem.
- B. They are acted upon by the same environment
- C. They are highly organized, and complex made of one or more cells and contain genetic material
- D. Both a and b

16. First vaccine introduced by:

- A. Edward jeener
- B. Robert hook
- C. Robert Koch
- D. None

17. The study of fossils is called:

- A. Environmental Biology
- B. Historical biology
- C. Palaeontology
- D. Social biology

Nursing Entry Test preparation

Name:

Date:

Scalar And Vector

MCQS Test.

1. All are scalars quantities except:
A. Temperature B. Volume C. Mass D. Velocity
2.are vectors quantities except:
A. Force B. Electrical field C. Acceleration D. Time
3. A vector in any direction and whose magnitude is unity is called.....
A. Null vector B. Unit vector C. Free vector D. Position vector
4. What are vector quantities:
A. Weight and Mass C. Force and Acceleration
B. Velocity and speed D. Velocity and Energy
5. The quantities which can be added, subtracted, and multiplied by simple algebraic rules are
A. Scalars B. Vector C. Physical D. Positive
6. If the magnitude and direction of two vectors are same, then these vectors are:
A. Equal B. Same C. Equivalent D. Opposite
7. The vector in space has _____
A. Two components C. One component
B. Four components D. Three components
8. _____ is a scalar quantity
A. Torque B. Distance C. Momentum D. Acceleration
9. _____ is a vector quantity
A. Work B. Density C. Velocity D. Temperature
10. The splitting of a vector into its component is called:
A. Resultant vector C. Negative Vector
B. Resolution of a vector D. Addition of a vector
11. A vector whose magnitude will be same, but direction is opposite is called:
A. Resultant vector C. Addition of vector
B. Negative vector D. Resolution of vector

29. How many centrioles from a centrosome, which is present only in animal cells?
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
30. Ribosomes make:
A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Lipids D. Vitamins
31. The membrane surrounding the large central vacuole of plant is called:
A. Chloroplast B. Leucoplast C. Chromoplast D. Tonoplast
32. Prokaryotic cells do not have membrane bound:
A. Organs B. Organelles C. Cells D. Tissue
33. Study of cell is called:
A. Cytology B. Homology C. Virology D. opt homology
34. Microtubules and microfilaments are the types of:
A. Cytoskeleton B. Lysosomes C. Peroxisome D. Glyoxysome
35. Cell wall is not found in:
A. Plant cell B. Animal Cell C. Bacterial Cell D. Fungal Cell
36. Secondary wall is present on the inner side of:
A. Primary wall B. Middle lamella C. Cell Membrane D. Nucleus
37. Cell membrane is found:
A. Only in plant cell B. Only in animal Cell C. Only in Bacterial cell D. In all types of cell
38. The process of taking fluid in large amount by cell membrane is called:
A. Osmosis B. Diffusion C. Phagocytosis D. Active transport
39. The process of movement of molecules from lower to higher concentration is called:
A. Diffusion B. Osmosis C. Active transport D. passive Transport
40. Ribosomes take part in:
A. Secretion of enzymes C. Production of energy
B. Protein synthesis D. Carbohydrates formation
41. Mitochondria take part in:
A. Energy production B. Protein Synthesis C. Storage of Cellulose D. None
42. Mitochondria and ribosomes are present in:
A. In plant cell only C. In plant and animal cell
B. In animal cell D. In plant animal, bacterial cell
43. White plastid is called:
A. Chromoplasts B. Chloroplast C. Leucoplast D. Cytoplasts
44. The function of leucoplasts is:
A. Enzyme secretion B. Attraction of insects C. Both A and B D. Storage of food
45. Germ plastid in plants are called:
A. Leucoplasts B. Chloroplasts C. Chromoplasts D. Cytoplasts
46. The plastid which contain different colours in plants are called:
A. Leucoplasts B. Chloroplasts C. Chromoplasts D. Cytoplasts
47. The layer of cell wall present between two cells is called:
A. Primary wall B. Secondary wall C. Middle lamella D. none of them
48. The vitamin which help to maintain strong and healthy bones is called:
A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin D
49. Mitochondria are passed to an animal only by:
A. Mother B. Father C. Sperm D. Ovule
50. The membrane surrounded the vacuole is known as:
A. Tonoplast B. Leucoplast C. chromoplast D. Chloroplast
51. Cell membrane is composed of:
A. Protein and lipids C. Lipids and Carbohydrates
B. Protein and carbohydrates D. None
52. Chromosomes are produced in the:
A. Nucleolus B. Nucleus C. Cytoplasm D. Mitochondria
53. Fluid mosaic bilayer model of cell membrane was proposed by:
A. Danielli and Davson C. Singer and Nicholson
B. Robert hook D. Robert brown
54. The instrument which is used to study the microorganism is called:
A. Microscope B. Telescope C. Illumination D. Centrifuge
55. The microscope in which the visible light is used as source of illumination is called:
A. Electron microscope C. light microscope
B. X-ray microscope D. telescope
56. The microscope in which short wavelength X-rays are used as source of illumination is called:
A. Dissecting microscope C. light microscope
B. X-rays microscope D. Electron Microscope
57. The isolation of cell components is called:
A. Isolation B. Composition C. Fractionation D. Decomposition
58. The spinning action in Fractionation is called:
A. Centrifugation B. Centralization C. Liberation D. Isolation
59. The number of chromosomes in human being is: A. 42 B. 44 C. 45 D. 46
60. The number of chromosomes in corn is: A. 18 B. 20 C. 25 D. 30

Nursing Entry Test preparation

Name:

Date:

Motion

MCQS Test.

1. Change of position of a body in particular direction is called.....
A. Distance B. Velocity C. Displacement D. Not
2. The rate of change of its position in a particular direction is known as
A. Velocity B. Acceleration C. Displacement D. Time
3. Velocity =
A. r/t B. v/t C. $1/t$ D. Not
4. Unit of velocity is:
A. m/s B. ms C. m/s² D. m/s³
5. Acceleration:
A. v/t B. v/t^2 C. m/t D. Not
6. If the velocity of a body is decreasing the acceleration is negative. The negative acceleration is known as
A. Retardation B. Deceleration C. Both D. Not
7. Value of g: A. 9.8 m/s B. 9.8 m/s C. 2 9.8 m/s³ D. Not
8. The momentum of the system as well as the K.E of the system before and after collision is conserved i.e remains same in
A. Elastic collision B. Inelastic C. Both D. Not
9. "To every action there is always an equal and opposite reaction" statement refers to:
A. Newton's first law B. Newton's second law
C. Newton's third law D. Not
10. The laws of motion deals with:
A. Force and acceleration B. Width and Length
C. Vertical and Horizontal D. viscosity and density
11. Swimming is possible on account of:
A. First law of motion B. second law of motion
C. third law of motion D. newton's law of gravitation
12. $F=ma$, is the mathematical expression _____
A. Newton's first law of motion B. newton's second law of motion
C. newton's third law of motion D. newton's law of gravitational
13. Newton's first law of motion gives definition of:
A. Force B. Inertia C. Both a and b D. not
14. The statement "to every action there is always equal and opposite reaction". Is the statement of:
A. Newton's first law of motion B. newton's second law of motion
C. newton's third law of motion D. newton's law of gravitational

- A. Kilogram
- B. Meter
- C. Gram
- D. Newton

10. 10 second is called a:

- A. Nanosecond
- B. Macro second
- C. Microsecond
- D. Decasecond

11. 10^9 shows

- A. Mega
- B. Giga
- C. Kilo
- D. Peta

12. Physics can be defined as the study of:

- A. Chemical properties of matter
- B. Physical properties of matter
- C. Relation between matter and energy
- D. Both b and c

13. The unit of force is:

- A. Kilogram
- B. Newton
- C. Coulomb
- D. Pascal

14. The significant number 0.002 has, is/are:

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

15. 10^{-9} second is called as

- A. Deci second
- B. Millisecond
- C. Microsecond
- D. Nano second

16. The fundamental unit of length in SI unit is:

- A. Kilogram
- B. Meter
- C. Yard
- D. foot

12. Weight is a:

- A. Scalar Quantity
- B. Negative Vector
- C. Vector quantity
- D. addition of vector

13. Pressure is a:

- A. Vector Quantity
- B. Negative vector
- C. Scalar Quantity
- D. Addition of vector

14. Torque is a:

- A. Vector Quantity
- B. Negative Vector
- C. Scalar Quantity
- D. Addition of vector

15. Scalar quantities are specified only by:

- A. Direction
- B. Magnitude
- C. Arrowhead
- D. None

16. The method of adding vector is known as:

- A. Law of Triangle
- B. Head- To-Tail
- C. Rectangular Components
- D. Arithmetical rules

17. Force is a:

- A. Vector Quantity
- B. Head-To-Tail
- C. Scalar Quantity
- D. None

18. A vector is denoted by a:

- A. Line
- B. Ray
- C. Arrowhead
- D. Dot

Nursing Entry Test Preparation

Name:

Date:

Chapter No:1.

Introduction of Biology

MCQS Test.

1. **Parasitic organisms are studied the disciplines of:**
 - A. Microbiology
 - B. Parasitology
 - C. Mycology
 - D. Phycology
2. **..... is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment.**
 - A. Pollination
 - B. Pollution
 - C. Protection
 - D. Conservation
3. **..... unbroken series of species, progressing from ancestor to descendent, with each group evolving from one immediately preceding it.**
 - A. Phyletic lineage
 - B. Fossils
 - C. Evolution
 - D. Not
4. **Blood is.....**
 - A. Tissue
 - B. Organ
 - C. Molecule
 - D. Cell
5. **Chemical formula of Glucose:**
 - A. $C_6H_{12}O_6$
 - B. $C_6H_{10}O_6$
 - C. $C_6H_{12}O_5$
 - D. $C_6H_{12}O_4$
6. **A group of similar cells that perform a specific function is called.....**
 - A. Tissue
 - B. Organ
 - C. Autotrophic
 - D. Organelle
7. **..... also known as antibacterial, are medications that destroy or slow down the growth of bacteria.**
 - A. Vaccine
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Antigens
 - D. Not
8. **Multicellular are/is:**
 - A. Plants
 - B. Animals
 - C. Virus
 - D. Both a & b

NURSING ENTRY TEST PREPARATION

Name:

Date:

BLOOD

MCQS Test.

1. Study of blood is known as:

- a. nephrology b. haematology c. histology d. pomology

2. RBCs are

- a. red in color b. non-nucleated c. bi-concave d. all

3. Life span of RBCs

- a. 120 minute b. 120 hours c. 120 days d. not

4. Haemoglobin found in RBCs contain:

- a. iron b. chlorine c. hydrogen d. not

5. RBCs are also called:

- a. erythrocytes b. leucocytes c. thrombocytes d. not

6. Deficiency of Platelets is called:

- a. thrombocytopenia b. anemia c. leukemia d. all

7. Which is incorrect:

- a. Haemoglobin is a respiratory pigment b. RBCs are produced in bone marrow
c. Plasma is non living and contain 90% water d. Haemoglobin is lipid molecule

8. Blood is:

- a. connective tissue b. circulate in blood vessels c. having PH 7.4 d. all

9. Platelets help in / function:

- a. oxygen supply b. blood clotting c. production of ATP d. NOT

10. The process of making blood cells is called:

- a. Hematopoiesis b. hemolysis c. gasification d. not

11. Deficiency of RBCs (iron in RBCs) is called:

- a. anemia b. hemophilia c. leukemia d. not

12. Which proteins are found in plasma:

- a. albumins b. globulins c. fibrinogen d. all

13. Non living part of blood is:

- a. RBCs b. WBCs c. plasma d. all

14. Antibodies are produced by:

- a. B lymphocytes b. neutrophils c. monocyte d. all

15. Adult male have Blood:

- a. 5-6 liters b. 4-5 liters c. 6-8 liters d. 7-9 liters

NURSING ENTRY TEST PREPARATION

Name:

Date:

Work Power and Energy

MCQS Test.

1. Work done=

- a. Fd b. F/d c. Fm d. Fg

2. 1 joule =

- a. 10^3 erg b. 10^7 erg c. 10^9 erg d. 10^{10} erg

3. The SI unit of energy is:

- a. newton b. pascal c. joule d. erg

4. Power=

- a. W/t b. W/s c. Wt d. not

5. Watt is a SI unit of:

- a. volume b. pressure c. temperature d. power

6. The energy stored in a stretched spring is called:

- a. elastic potential energy b. kinetic energy c. both d. not

7. It is ability to do work is called:

- a. work b. energy c. heat d. pressure

8. $K.E =$

- a. $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ b. $\frac{1}{2} mp^2$ c. mgh d. Wt

9. Power is quantity:

- a. scalar b. vector c. unit d. NOT

10. The energy is due to motion:

- a. $K.E$ b. $P.E$ c. Both d. not

11. Scalar product of force and displacement is:

- a. work b. energy c. momentum d. not

12. 1 horse power =

- a. 373 watts b. 376 watts c. 476 d. 746

13. SI Unit of work:

- a. joule b. Newton c. erg d. watt

14. The scalar product of force and velocity is:

- a. power b. energy c. work d. wave

15. 1 watt=

- a. J/s b. J/s c. J/s^2 d. not

32. Absolute zero 0K=

- a. 273 °C b. 373 °C c. -373 °C d. -273 °C

33. The SI unit of HEAT is:

- a. newton b. pascal c. m/s d. joule

34. Avogadro's number N_A =

- a. 9.11×10^{31} / mole b. 6.02×10^{23} / mole c. 5.06×10^{31} / mole d. not

35. 10^{-2} is:

- a. peta b. deci c. centi d. milli

36. A chemical reaction in which electrons are lost by an atom or groups of atoms is called:

- a. oxidation b. reduction c. both d. not

37. In acid litmus paper color change into:

- a. blue b. red c. green d. remains same

38. Discovered series in ultraviolet region:

- a. Lyman b. Paschen c. Balmer d. all

39. Neutron discovered by:

- a. Dalton b. J.J Thomson c. Chadwick d. Max plank

40. Fat soluble vitamins mainly stored in:

- a. liver b. skin c. stomach d. cannot be stored

41. The most reactive state of H_2 is:

- a. atomic hydrogen b. molecular hydrogen c. hydrogen in compound d. not

42. The basic structure of crystalline substances is called:

- a. unit cell b. lattice c. matrix d. not

43. A solution which tends to resist changes in PH is called:

- a. Buffer b. salt c. methane d. both b & c

44. PH of water:

- a. 3.4 b. 6.6 c. 7 d. 8

45. Chemical formula of barium sulphate:

- a. PbS b. $BaSO_4$ c. $CaCO_3$ d. NOT

46. Which of the following have bond angle $109^\circ.28'$ and SP^3 hybridization.

- a. CH_4 b. CCl_4 c. CBr_4 d. all

47. Symbol of noble gas Helium:

- a. HI_2 b. He c. NO_2 d. not

48. Symbol of Gold:

- a. Cu b. Au c. Na d. not

49. The atomic number of hydrogen is:

- a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

- A. 2.57×10^{-2} C. 25.7×10^2
B. 2.57×10^2 D. 25.7×10^{-1}

10. 0.00258 written exponential notation as

- A. 2.58×10^{-3} C. 2.58×10^{-2}
B. 2.58×10^3 D. 2.58×10^2

11. Symbol of potassium:

- A. Be C. Ca
B. K D. Fr

12. Hydrogen is.....

- A. Monoatomic C. Diatomic
B. Solid D. Not

13. Atomic number of carbons:

- A. 6 C. 12
B. 18 D. 32

14. Carbon is.....

- A. Monovalent C. Trivalent
B. Bivalent D. Tetravalent

15. Helium is a

- A. Metal C. Liquid
B. Gas D. Solid

16. Symbol of sodium

- A. Na B. K
B. S D. O

17. Proton in atom found in

- A. Shell B. Nucleus
B. Element D. Not

84. In Duralumin composition the aluminium percentage is:

- a. 95% b. 50% c. 4% d. not found

85. Chemical formula of nitric acid;

- a. H_2O_2 b. HNO_3 c. HCl d. not

86. In butane number of carbon is:

- a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8

87. Vitamin C found in:

- a. wheat b. apple c. lemon d. onion

88. Excess or deficiency of al nutrition in the body is called:

- a. nutrition b. under nutrition c. mal nutrition d. digestion

89. Chemical formula of lime stone is :

- a. CaO b. HNO_3 c. HCl d. not

90. The empirical formula of benzene is:

- a. CHO b. CH c. OH d. CHN

91. Loss of electron is called:

- a. reduction b. oxidation c. metal d. not

92. Symbol of silver is:

- a. Au b. Ag c. Na d. Ra

93. Brass an alloy of:

- a. Cu & Zn b. Cu , Ni & Zn c. Cu & Ni d. Cu , Al & Zn

94. PVC stands for:

- a. photo vinyl chloride b. poly vinyl chloride c. puyveric chloride d. not

95. Valency of carbon atom is:

- a. 4 b. 8 c. 12 d. 16

96. Gain of electron form:

- a. anion b. cation c. both d. not

97. Same atomic number and different in mass number is called:

- a. isotopes b. isotones c. isobars d. not

98. Which of the following has highest wavelength:

- a. blue c. red c. violet d. green

100. Nucleus was discovered by:

- a. Rutherford b. Cavendish c. Thomson d. Mendeleev

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50. The electronegativity down the group:

- a. increase b. decrease c. same d. not

51. Air contains nitrogen:

- a. 90% b. 21% c. 79% d. not

52. Chemical formula of urea is:

- a. $(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{CO}$ b. NH-CO-NH c. KNO_3 d. not

53. Which of the following man-made fiber:

- a. Nylon b. rubber c. rayon d. plastics

54. Biological catalyst is:

- a. enzymes b. fat c. aminoacid d. all

55. Deficiency of vitamin B_1 leads to a disease called:

- a. night blindness b. beri-beri c. rickets d. scurvy

56. During digestion protein broken down in:

- a. amino-acid b. fat c. glucose d. not

57. Number of isomers of glucose are found about:

- a. 10 b. 16 c. 32 d. not

58. Hormones made up of:

- a. fats b. lipids c. proteins d. sugar

59. Phenol is also called:

- a. methane b. carbolic acid c. acetic acid d. benzoic acid

60. The general representation of carboxylic acid is:

- a. R-COOR b. COOH c. R-COOH d. R-OH

61. It is chemical formula of CH_3COOH :

- a. Formic acid b. acetic acid c. butyric acid d. valeric acid

62. Chemical formula of phenol is:

- a. OH b. COOH c. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ d. R-OH

63. Chemical formula of Alcohol (ethanol):

- a. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ b. COOH c. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ d. OH

64. Hydrocarbons which contains triple bond called:

- a. alkane b. alkene c. alkyne d. not

65. Methane is also known as:

- a. marsh gas b. oil gas c. coal gas d. all

66. Shape of benzene ring is:

- a. spherical b. round c. tetrahedral d. hexagonal

16. Circumference measure by:

- a. πr^2 b. $2\pi r$ c. $m \times v$ d. not

17. X-RAYS are also known by:

- a. Roentgen rays b. Gamma rays c. Beta rays d. not

18. The atomic number 'Z' of an atom is equal to the number of in the nucleus.

- a. proton b. neutron c. both d. not

19. Formula of table salt is:

- a. C_6H_6 b. CH_4 c. CHO d. $NaCl$

20. Most electronegative element in periodic table is fluorine its electronegativity:

- a. 2 b. 4 c. 6 d. 8

21. The minimum amount of energy required to remove the least strongly bound electron from a neutral gaseous atom, ion or molecule is called;

- a. Ionization energy b. Ionization potential c. both d. not

22. The distance between two carbon atoms is:

- a. $1.92 \text{ \AA}$ b. $1.54 \text{ \AA}$ c. $108 \text{ \AA}$ d. not

23. In M shell maximum electrons to be filled is:

- a. 2 b. 8 c. 18 d. 32

24. The energy required to break a bond between two atoms in a diatomic molecule is known as:

- a. Ionization energy b. kinetic energy c. bond energy d. shell energy

25. A complete transference of one or more electron from one atom to other is called:

- a. ionic bond b. covalent bond c. electrocovalent bond d. both a & c

26. Alpha rays carry:

- a. Positive charge b. negative charge c. no charge d. double positively charge

27. Unit of dipole moment:

- a. Coulomb meter b. meter second c. coulomb d. not

28. The chemical reactions are accompanied by the absorption of energy are called :

- a. Exothermic reaction b. Endothermic reaction c. both d. not

29. Which of the following is/are intensive properties:

- a. density b. volume c. pressure d. all

30. "Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, although it may change from one form to another" statement refers to law:

- a. 1st law of thermodynamics b. Law of conservation of energy
c. 2nd law of thermodynamics d. a & b both

31. 1 calorie=

- a. 2.134 J b. 4.1840 J c. 3.4578 J d. 7.467 J

CHEMISTRY

Name:

Date:

Grand Test

MCQS Test.

1. 0.0667 have significant figures:

- a. 5 b. 4 c. 3 d. 2

2. $1\text{dm}^3 =$

- a. 100cm^3 b. 1000cm^3 c. 10000cm^3 d. 10000m^3

3. The SI unit of volume is:

- a. newton b. pascal c. m/s d. m^3

4. Chemical formula of benzene:

- a. C_6H_6 b. CH_4 c. CHO d. CH_3

5. In Charle's is constant:

- a. volume b. pressure c. temperature d. all

6. R is general constant value is:

- a. $0.0821\text{ dm}^3\text{ atm K}^{-1}\text{ mole}^{-1}$ b. $0.0821\text{ dm}^3\text{ atm K mole}^{-1}$ c. $0.821\text{ dm}^3\text{ atm K}^{-1}\text{ mole}^{-1}$ d. not

7. "The total pressure of a mixture of gases is the sum of partial of pressure of the gases in the mixture". Statement of:

- a. Boyles's law b. Dalton's law of partial pressure c. Avogadro's law d. not

8. In each carbon atom is joined to three other carbon atoms:

- a. Diamond b. graphite c. sugar d. all

9. Electron discovered by:

- a. Dalton b. JJ Thomson c. Chadwick d. Max plank

10. Compressibility maximum in?

- a. solid b. liquid c. gas d. all

11. Cathode rays carry:

- a. Positive charge b. negative charge c. no charge d. double positively charge

12. Charge on electron:

- a. $6.02 \times 10^{19}\text{C}$ b. $1.602 \times 10^{19}\text{C}$ c. $1.602 \times 10^{-19}\text{C}$ d. not

13. Mass on electron m_e is:

- a. $9.11 \times 10^{31}\text{ kg}$ b. $9.11 \times 10^{-28}\text{g}$ c. 9.11×10^{-31} d. both b & c

14. $E = h\nu$ is equation of Max plank's theory where "h" is Plank's constant the value is:

- a. $6.65 \times 10^{34}\text{ J.S}$ b. $6.65 \times 10^{-27}\text{erg.S}$ c. $6.65 \times 10^{-34}\text{ J.S}$ d. both b & c

15. Characteristic features of GAS state is/are:

- a. free movement of atoms or ions b. compressibility c. both d. rigidity

Nursing Entry Test preparation

Name: _____

Date: _____

The cell

MCQS Test.

1. Which statement is incorrect:
A. All organisms are composed of one or more cells. C. Cell is basic unit of life
B. Cell is structural and functional unit of life D. All are correct
2. Which of the following is not the function of cell membrane?
A. Protection of cytoplasm C. Regulating the passage of different molecules
B. Protein synthesis D. Cellular transportation
3. Emergence of cell theory is proposed by:
A. Robert Brown B. Schwan C. Schleiden D. Both b & c
4. The word karyon means
A. Cytoplasm B. Cell C. Nucleus D. Not
5. Magnification is a means of apparent size of the object.
A. Decreasing B. Increasing C. Contrast D. No
6. Cyanobacteria's are
A. Unicellular B. Prokaryotes C. Eukaryotes D. A & B
7. Which of the following statements are not true regarding cell wall?
A. Plant cell wall is made up of cellulose C. Plant cell wall is a non-living structure
B. Cell wall provides mechanical support to the cell D. Cell wall is semi-permeable
8. Study of nucleus is called:
A. Morphology B. Cytokinesis C. Karyology D. Not
9. Plant cell wall is made up of
A. Cellulose, hemicelluloses, and pectin C. Cellulose and chitin
B. Cellulose, hemicelluloses, and chitin D. Cellulose only
10. Fine cytoplasmic connections between neighbouring cells through the cell wall for cell to cell communication is called
A. Plasmosome B. Plasmodesmata C. Mesosome D. All of these
11. Secondary cell wall of plants is
A. Located outside the primary wall C. Located inside the plasma membrane
B. Located inside the primary wall D. Located just beneath middle lamellae
12. Nucleus discovered by
A. Robert hook B. Robert brown C. William D. None
13. Animals which consist of only one cell is called.....
A. Unicellular B. Multicellular C. Acellular D. None of these
14. Resolution is the capacity to:
A. Combine B. Reinforce C. Separate D. Disperse
15. Magnification is a means of:
A. Decreasing B. Increasing C. Doubling D. Halving
16. The electron microscope invented in
A. 1635 B. 1735 C. 1835 D. 1935
17. The electron microscope uses a beam of:
A. Electron B. Proton C. Neutron D. Positron
18. What is the structural and functional unit of all living organisms?
A. Nucleus B. Cytoplasm C. Cell D. Ribosome
19. Cell wall is largely made up of:
A. Carbohydrates B. Starch C. Cellulose D. Pectin
20. Cell wall is:
A. Permeable B. Semipermeable C. Impermeable D. All of them
21. Cell membrane is:
A. Permeable B. Semipermeable C. Impermeable D. All of them
22. Nucleus is filled with a gel like substance called:
A. Cytoplasm B. Chromoplast C. Centro plasm D. Nucleoplasm
23. Chromosomes are present inside nucleus; they are composed of DNA and:
A. Carbohydrates B. Proteins C. Lipids D. minerals
24. The number of chromosomes for a particular species is:
A. Fixed B. Not Fixed C. Changeable D. Varying
25. There are how many types of endoplasmic reticulum?
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
26. Golgi Complex is mainly concerned with cell:
A. Metabolism B. Secretion C. Function D. Distribution
27. Mitochondria are concerned with:
A. Excretion B. Respiration C. Digestion D. Reproduction
28. Plastids are of how many types.
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

67. The first known organic compound synthesized in laboratory is:

- a. salt b. urea c. uric acid d. ethane

68. Alkanes have general formula:

- a. C_nH_{2n} b. C_nH_{2n-2} c. C_nH_{2n+2} d. not

69. Which of the following is a transition element:

- a. Sr b. He c. Cr d. Sn

70. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ chemical formula of:

- a. lunar caustic b. silver nitrate c. blue vitrol d. gypsum

71. $Na_3 AlF_6$ is formula of:

- a. cryolite b. alum c. bauxite d. not

72. Good conductor of heat and electricity is:

- a. diamond b. coal c. graphite d. not

73. $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ is chemical formula of:

- a. Epsom salt b. gypsum c. sandhur d. not

74. Hydrogen was discovered by:

- a. Cavendish b. Lavoisier c. Newton d. Goldstein

75. Hydrogen has isotopes:

- a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5

76. The elements having atomic number greater than 82 are calledelements:

- a. alkali b. radioactive c. noble gases d. not

77. Halogen family found in group.

- a. 1ST A b. 2ND A c. 7TH A d. NOT

78. Symbol of mercury is:

- a. Na b. Hg c. He d. CO

79. Formula of heavy water is:

- a. DO_2 b. D_2O c. H_2O_2 d. not

80. Oxygen discovered by:

- a. Cavendish b. Lavoisier c. Priestly d. Goldstein

81. Law of octaves was given by:

- a. Moselay b. Cavendish c. newland d. Mendeleev

82. Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) is also called:

- a. caustic soda b. baking soda c. common salt d. soda ash

83. $CaOCl_2$ is chemical formula of:

- a. bleaching powder b. sandhur c. laughing gas d. not

NURSING ENTRY TEST PREPARATION

Name:

Date:

The Three States of Matter

MCQS Test.

1. Uncommon state of matter:

- a. solid b. liquid c. gas d. plasma

2. $1\text{ dm}^3 =$

- a. 100 cm^3 b. 1000 cm^3 c. 10000 cm^3 d. 10000 m^3

3. The SI unit of pressure is:

- a. newton b. pascal c. m/s d. not

4. 1 atm:

- a. 760 torr b. 860 torr c. 960 torr d. not

5. In Boyle's law is constant:

- a. volume b. pressure c. temperature d. all

6. $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$ is mathematical expression of:

- a. Boyle's law b. Charles's law c. Avogadro's law d. not

7. $PV = nRT$ is mathematical equation:

- a. Boyle's law b. Charles's law c. Avogadro's law d. Ideal gas equation

8. In each carbon atom is joined to four other carbon atoms:

- a. Diamond b. graphite c. sugar d. all

9. A substance under different conditions can form more than one type of crystal this phenomenon known as:

- a. isomorphism b. polymorphism c. cleavage d. NOT

10. Compressibility in is zero.

- a. solid b. liquid c. gas d. all

11. A process in which solids directly convert into vapour on heating without passing through liquid phase ;

- a. Combustion b. sublimation c. hydrolysis d. not

12. The breaking of a big crystal into smaller crystals of identical shape is called:

- a. Cleavage b. cleavage planes c. lysis d. not

13. SI Unit of viscosity:

- a. Poise b. N.s.m^{-2} c. torr d. not

14. Which of the following is amorphous solid :

- a. Glass b. rubber c. plastic d. all

15. One of characteristic features of solid state is:

- a. free movement of atoms or ions b. compressibility c. ability to expand d. rigidity

Nursing Entry Test preparation

Name:

Date:

Introduction to Fundamental
Concepts of chemistry

MCQS Test.

- Which of these branches of chemistry deals with the study of compounds of living organisms?
A. Organic chemistry
B. Analytical chemistry
C. Environmental chemistry
D. Biochemistry
- Which one of these scientists is known as father of chemistry?
A. Jabir-bin Haiyan
B. Al-beruni
C. Bu ali sina
D. Aristotle
- Significant figure of 9000 is
A. 1
B. 3
C. 2
D. None of these
- Significant figure of 12.00 is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. None of these
- Significant figure of 9.11×10^{-31} is
A. 1
B. 5
C. 3
D. None of these
- What is the significant figure of 4001?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 5
- The significant figure of 6.02×10^{23} is
A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 2
- An atom is known as
A. Smallest particle which is known.
B. Smallest particle of an element in gaseous state
C. Smallest indivisible particle
D. None of these
- 25700 written in exponential notation as

94. 1 calorie =

- a. 2.134 J
- c. 3.4578 J

b. 4.1840 J

d. 7.467 J

95. Avogadro's number $N_A =$

- a. 9.11×10^{31} / mole
- c. 5.06×10^{31} / mole

b. 6.02×10^{23} / mole

d. N.O.T

96. A chemical reaction in which electrons are lost by an atom or groups of atoms is called:

- a. oxidation
- c. both

b. reduction

d. N.O.T

97. In acid litmus paper color change into:

- a. blue
- c. green

b. red

d. remains same

98. Discovered series in ultraviolet region:

- a. Lyman
- c. Balmer

b. Paschen

d. all

99. A process in which solids directly convert into vapour on heating without passing through liquid phase:

- a. Combustion
- c. hydrolysis

b. sublimation

d. N.O.T

100. The breaking of a big crystal into smaller crystals of identical shape is called:

- a. Cleavage
- c. lysis

b. cleavage planes

d. N.O.T



85. The minimum amount of energy required to remove the least strongly bound electron from a neutral gaseous atom, ion or molecule is called:
- ionization energy
 - ionization potential
 - both
 - N.O.T
86. In M shell maximum electrons to be filled are:
- 2
 - 8
 - 18
 - 32
87. The energy required to break a bond between two atoms in a diatomic molecule is known as:
- ionization energy
 - kinetic energy
 - bond energy
 - shell energy
88. A complete transference of one or more electron from one atom to other is called:
- ionic bond
 - covalent bond
 - electrocovalent bond
 - both a & c
89. Alpha rays carry:
- Positive charge
 - negative charge
 - no charge
 - double positively charge
90. Unit of dipole moment:
- Coulomb meter
 - meter second
 - coulomb
 - N.O.T
91. The chemical reactions are accompanied by the absorption of energy are called :
- Exothermic reaction
 - Endothermic reaction
 - both
 - N.O.T
92. Which of the following is/are intensive properties:
- density
 - volume
 - pressure
 - all
93. "Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, although it may change from one form to another" statement refers to law:
- 1st law of thermodynamics
 - Law of conservation of energy
 - 2nd law of thermodynamics
 - a & b both
94. 1 calorie =
- 2.134 J
 - 4.1840 J
 - 3.4578 J
 - 7.467 J
95. Avogadro's number $N_A =$
- $9.11 \times 10^{31} / \text{mole}$
 - $6.02 \times 10^{23} / \text{mole}$
 - $5.06 \times 10^{11} / \text{mole}$
 - N.O.T
96. A chemical reaction in which electrons are lost by an atom or groups of atoms is called:
- oxidation
 - reduction
 - both
 - N.O.T
97. In acid litmus paper color change into:

19. Small micro-organisms respire without oxygen this process is called _____ respiration:

- (a) aerobic (b) anaerobic
(c) ache (d) N.O.T

20. Match the terms of column X with the appropriate terms of column Y:

Column X	Column Y
X ₁ Cell wall	Y ₁ Tonoplast
X ₂ Vacuoles	Y ₂ Permeable
X ₃ Osmosis	Y ₃ Semi-permeable
X ₄ Bryophytes	Y ₄ Vascular plants

- (a) X₁Y₂, X₂Y₄, X₃Y₁, X₄Y₃
 (b) X₁Y₂, X₂Y₁, X₃Y₄, X₄Y₃
 (c) X₁Y₂, X₂Y₃, X₃Y₂, X₄Y₄
 (d) X₁Y₄, X₂Y₃, X₃Y₂, X₄Y₁

21. Which one is mismatched?

a. BACTERIA	Unicellular	AIDS
b. PHOTOSYNTHESIS	Plants	C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆
c. LEAF	Chlorophyll	Food factories
d. WATER	Hydrogen bonding	H ₂ O

22. Mitochondria are also known as:

- (a) Power house of cell (b) plastids
(c) Chondriosomes (d) a & c right

23. Study of fungi is known as:

- (a) phycology (b) mycology
(c) Biochemistry (d) N.O.T

24. All fungi are non-chlorophyllus, multicellular except (.....) organisms:

- (a) mushroom (b) yeast
(c) penicillium (d) all

25. Fungi are hetrotrophs.

- (a) ingestive (b) absorptive
(c) both (d) N.O.T

26. Fungi are best decomposers along with;

- a. bacteria b. algae
c. virus d. all

27. Body of fungus is called:

- a. parasite b. mycelium
c. septate D. N.O.T

28. The body of fungus called mycelium is made up of;

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| a. $A_1 B_2$ | $A_2 B_4$ | $A_3 B_6$ | $A_4 B_8$ |
| a. $A_1 B_2$ | $A_2 B_4$ | $A_3 B_6$ | $A_4 B_8$ |
| a. $A_1 B_4$ | $A_2 B_6$ | $A_3 B_8$ | $A_4 B_{10}$ |
| d. $A_3 B_3$ | $A_2 B_4$ | $A_3 B_5$ | $A_4 B_6$ |

40. Platelets help in / function:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a. oxygen supply | b. blood clotting |
| c. production of ATP | d. N.O.T |

PHYSICS

41. 1 joule =

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. 10^1 erg | b. 10^7 erg |
| c. 10^8 erg | d. 10^{10} erg |

42. The SI unit of energy is:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. newton | b. pascal |
| c. joule | d. erg |

43. Power =

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| a. W/t | b. W/s |
| c. Wt | d. N.O.T |

44. Watt is a SI unit of:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. volume | b. pressure |
| c. temperature | d. power |

45. K.E =

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ | b. $\frac{1}{2} mp^2$ |
| c. mgh | d. Wt |

46. Scalar product of force and displacement is:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. work | b. energy |
| c. momentum | d. N.O.T |

47. 1 horse power =

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. 373 watts | b. 376 watts |
| c. 476 watts | d. 746 watts |

48. 1 watt =

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| a. Js | b. J/s |
| c. J/s^2 | d. N.O.T |

49. R_m (radius of moon) is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. 3.84×10^3 km | b. 3.84×10^6 m |
| c. 38.4×10^3 km | d. all |

50. "Every body in the universe attracts every other body with a force which is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of distance between them and directed along the line joining their centers statement refers to:

- a. cellulose
c. hyphae

- b. chitin
d. N.O.T

29. Group of fungi are mutualistic and have symbiotic associations with certain autotrophic either green algae or cyanobacterium or sometimes both known as:

- a. mycorrhizae
c. bioindicators

- b. lichens
d. N.O.T

30. Sexual reproduction present in all fungi except:

- a. zygomycota
c. basidiomycota

- b. deuteromycota
d. ascomycota

31. In bacteria _____. Serve as vector:

- a. plasmid
c. pili

- b. cell wall
d. capsule

32. In bacteria pili is used for:

- a. conjugation
c. Condensation

- b. locomotion
d. Detoxification

33. Streptobacillus is _____ of bacilli:

- a. cluster
c. pair

- b. chain
d. N.O.T

34. In _____ bacteria the tuft of flagella is present only at one pole;

- a. atrichous
c. lophotrichous

- b. peritrichous
d. monotrichous

35. Amoeba histolytica causes:

- a. malaria
c. human dysentery

- b. pyrexia
d. constipation

36. Entry of pathogen and appears sign and symptoms of disease is called:

- a. time period
c. bioindicators

- b. incubation period
d. N.O.T

37. Algae used as:

- a. food
c. medicine

- b. manure
d. all

38. In Bacteriophage virus the DNA is coiled within the:

- a. Tail fibers b. Head c. collar d. N.O.T

39. Match the terms of column A with the appropriate terms of column B:

Column A	Column B
A ₁ AIDS	B ₁ Glucose
A ₂ Transpiration	B ₂ Energy
A ₃ Photosynthesis	B ₃ HIV
A ₄ ATP	B ₄ Stomata

- a. A₁ B₁, A₂ B₂
a. A₁ B₂, A₂ B₁
a. A₁ B₃, A₂ B₃
d. A₁ B₄, A₂ B₄

40. Platelets help in /
a. oxygen supply
c. production of ATP

41. 1 joule =
a. 10⁷ erg
c. 10⁸ erg

42. The SI unit of energy
a. newton
c. joule

43. Power =
a. W/t
c. Wt

44. Watt is a SI unit of
a. volume
c. temperature

45. KE =
a. $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
c. mgh

46. Scalar product of force
a. work
c. momentum

47. 1 horse power =
a. 373 watts
c. 476 watts

48. 1 watt =
a. Js
c. J/s²

49. R_m (radius of moon)
a. 3.84×10^3 km
c. 38.4×10^3 km

50. "Every body in the universe is proportional to the product of the distance between them to:

ENGLISH

Choose the word most similar in meaning:

1. ASTONISH:

- (a) Punish (b) control (c) surprise (d) please

2. TEPID:

- (a) Cold (b) warm (c) rival (d) friend

Choose the word opposite in meaning:

3. LOW:

- (a) High (b) more (c) fellow (d) colleague

4. HONEST:

- (a) Sincere (b) open (c) frank (d) fraudulent

Choose correct preposition in given sentences.

5. Please abstain _____ smoking.

- (a) Of (b) from (c) on (d) in

6. He born _____ June.

- (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) at

Identify the word or phrase that needs to be changed for the sentence to be correct:

7. Nadia is cleverer than Ayesha.

- (a) is (b) cleverer (c) than (d) no error

8. This is the school that I visit yesterday.

- (a) is (b) that (c) visit (d) no error

Read the passage to answer questions 9-10.

Tommy is a happy tiger. He loves to run fast Tommy lives in the jungle. Tommy has stripes all over his body. Tommy has two little tiger cubs that he looks after.

9. Tommy is the name of:

- (a) Cat (b) dog (c) tiger (d) jungle

10. The comparative form word happy is:

- (a) Happiest (b) happier (c) same happy (d) no any form

BIOLOGY

11. Branch of biology which deals with the study of chemical processes in the living body is known as:

- (a) Biotechnology (b) biochemistry
(c) Mycology (d) Anatomy

12. Plant stores their food in _____ form:

- (a) amino acid (b) cellulose
(c) starch (d) chitin

13. A process during which polymers are broken down into their subunits (monomers) by the addition of water is called:

- (a) hydrolysis (b) condensation
(c) dehydration (d) N.O.T

14. Which statement is correct?

- (a) lipids are organic compounds (b) water behave as best solvent
(c) buffer maintains PH (d) all are correct

15. Vitamin K is synthesized in _____ by useful bacteria:

- (a) small intestine (b) large intestine
(c) stomach (d) N.O.T

16. _____ is a biochemical process during which simple carbohydrates (glucose) are broken down to release energy.

- (a) Digestion (b) respiration
(c) circulation (d) breathing

17. Which of the following is respiratory disorder?

- (a) diarrhea (b) asthma
(c) headache (d) all

18. Tuberculosis (T.B) is _____ disease.

- (a) viral (b) fungal
(c) bacterial (d) N.O.T

19. Small mi

- (a) aerobic
(c) ache

20. Match th

Column	
X ₁	Cell wall
X ₂	Vacuole
X ₃	Osmosis
X ₄	Bryophy

- (a) X₁ Y₂,
(b) X₁ Y₃,
(c) X₁ Y₄,
(d) X₁ Y₄.

21. Which or

a.	BACTERI
b.	PHOTOS
c.	LEAF
d.	WATER

22. Mitochond

- (a) Power h
(c) Chondrio

23. Study of

- (a) phycolog
(c) Biochemi

24. All fungi

- (a) mushroom
(c) penicilliu

25. Fungi a

- (a) ingestive
(c) both

26. Fungi or

- a. bacteria
c. virus

27. Body of

- a. parasite
c. septate

28. The bod

73. In Charles's is constant:

- a. volume
- c. temperature

- b. pressure
- d. all

74. R is general constant value is:

- a. $0.0821 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ atm K}^{-1} \text{ mole}^{-1}$
- c. $0.821 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ atm K}^{-1} \text{ mole}^{-1}$

- b. $0.0821 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ atm K mole}^{-1}$
- d. N.O.T

75. "The total pressure of a mixture of gases is the sum of partial of pressure of the gases in the mixture". Statement of:

- a. Boyle's law
- c. Avogadro's law

- b. Dalton's law of partial pressure
- d. N.O.T

76. In each carbon atom is joined to three other carbon atoms:

- a. Diamond
- c. sugar

- b. graphite
- d. all

77. Compressibility maximum in?

- a. solid
- c. gas

- b. liquid
- d. all

78. Cathode rays carry:

- a. Positive charge
- c. no charge

- b. negative charge
- d. double positively charge

79. Charge on electron:

- a. $6.02 \times 10^{19} \text{ C}$
- c. $1.602 \times 10^{19} \text{ C}$

- b. $1.602 \times 10^{19} \text{ C}$
- d. N.O.T

80. Mass on electron m_e is:

- a. $9.11 \times 10^{31} \text{ kg}$
- c. 9.11×10^{31}

- b. $9.11 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$
- d. both b & c

81. $E=h\nu$ is equation of Max plank's theory where "h" is Plank's constant the value is:

- a. $6.65 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.S}$
- c. $6.65 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.S}$

- b. $6.65 \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg.S}$
- d. both b & c

82. Characteristic features of GAS state is/are:

- a. free movement of atoms or ions
- c. both

- b. compressibility
- d. rigidity

83. Circumference measure by:

- a. πr^2
- c. $m \times v$

- b. $2\pi r$
- d. N.O.T

84. X-RAYS are also known by:

- a. Roentgen rays
- c. Beta rays

- b. Gamma rays
- d. N.O.T

85. The minim

from a neutra

- a. Ionization
- c. both

86. In M shell

- a. 2
- c. 18

87. The energ

known as:

- a. Ionization
- c. bond energ

88. A comple

- a. ionic bond
- c. electrocov

89. Alpha ray

- a. Positive ch
- c. no charge

90. Unit of d

- a. Coulomb
- c. coulamb

91. The cher

- a. Exotherm
- c. both

92. Which o

- a. density
- c. pressure

93. "Energy

- a. 1st law of
- c. 2nd law of

94. 1 calori

- a. 2.134 J
- c. 3.4578 J

95. Avogad

- a. 9.11×10^{31}
- c. 5.06×10^{31}

96. A chem

- a. oxidatio
- c. both

97. In acid

- a. angular velocity
c. angular acceleration

- b. angular displacement
d. N.O.T

64. The time required for one complete revolution or cycle of motion is called.

- a. density
c. mass

- b. period
d. N.O.T

65. _____ is a vector quantity.

- a. work
c. temperature

- b. density
d. velocity

66. $1 \text{ kg} =$

- a. 10 g
c. 1000 g

- b. 100 g
d. 10000 g

67. 25000 represent _____ significant figures.

- a. 2
c. 5

- b. 3
d. 0

68. 10^6 shows:

- a. mega
c. kilo

- b. giga
d. peta

69. The fundamental unit of length in S.I is:

- a. meter
c. foot

- b. yard
d. pound

70. 10^6 second shows:

- a. millisecond
c. nanosecond

- b. microsecond
d. picoseconds

CHEMISTRY

71. $1 \text{ dm}^3 =$

- a. 100 cm^3
c. 10000 cm^3

- b. 1000 cm^3
d. 10000 m^3

72. The SI unit of volume is:

- a. newton
c. m/s

- b. pascal
d. m^3