

# **BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT**

## **LAB ATTENDANT**

(Under DRME, Govt. of Punjab)

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE

OMR ANSWER SHEET NO.

ROLL NO:

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FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

FULL SIGNATURE OF THE INVIGILATOR

FULL SIGNATURE OF THE OBSERVER

**Time Allowed: 1.00 Hours (11.00 AM to 12.00 noon)**

**Maximum Marks: 50**

1. Use BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN only. Use of pencil is not allowed.
2. Write your Roll number on the OMR answer-sheet and also on the question-booklet only in the space provided for the purpose and at no other place in the question booklets and Answer-sheet
3. Enter the Question Booklet Set and Number on the OMR Answer-sheet and also darken the corresponding bubbles with BLACK FINE TIP BALL PEN.
4. Do not put any marks anywhere in the Question booklet /on the OMR Answer-sheet.
5. **There are 50 objective type questions in all of 1 Mark each.** Before attempting the questions, check that the Question-booklet is complete. In case any question/part of question or page is missing, inform the Centre Superintendent within 5 minutes of the start of the examination. After that no claim will be entertained.
6. **Each question is followed by four alternative responses listed as A), B), C) and D) out of which only one is correct / most correct. In case, all the ovals are left blank, there will be deduction of marks @ 0.25 mark for each such unattempted question. Fifth oval 'E' (introduced for security purpose) is to be darkened in case you do not want to attempt the question to avoid negative marking.**
7. To open the question booklet, remove the seal gently when asked to do so. Handover the OMR Answer-sheet to the officer on duty on the completion of the time before you leave the examination hall.
8. **The candidates are permitted to carry his/her question booklet after completion of the examination but OMR Sheets are compulsory required to be deposited with the invigilator.**
9. A candidate who create disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibility of any assistance to him/her or unfair means will be expelled from the examination by the Centre superintendent/Observer, whose decision shall be final. ("Expulsion" for this purpose would mean cancellation of the entire examination of the candidate).
10. **THE CANDIDATES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY ANY TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT SUCH AS WATCH, CELLULAR PHONE, WIRELESS SET, SCANNER ETC. INSIDE THE EXAMINATION HALL.**
11. For rough work, use only the blank space of the Question booklet.
12. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the examination hall during the examination.
13. Borrowing any material is not allowed.
14. The answer-sheet is designed for Computer evaluation. If the instructions are not followed properly, the candidate alone shall be responsible for the resultant loss.
15. Smoking/Refreshment shall not be allowed in the Entrance Test Centre/Hall.
16. Male candidates shall affix their Left Thumb Impression (LTI) while Female candidates shall affix Right Thumb Impression (RTI) at the prescribed place on the OMR answer sheet, Question Booklet and attendance sheet. The Centre superintendent shall also obtain and retain it for record.
17. The candidate must fill both the question booklet number and OMR answer sheet number on the attendance sheet.
18. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the centre before **12.00 noon**.

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1. Which of the following is not a macromolecule found in living organisms?

- A) Lipids
- B) Minerals
- C) Proteins
- D) Nucleic Acids

2. Which of the following is the primary function of carbohydrates in the body?

- A) Energy storage
- B) Structural support
- C) Signaling molecules
- D) Enzyme regulation

3. Which of the following is the building block of proteins?

- A) Nucleotide
- B) Amino acid
- C) Fatty acid
- D) Monosaccharide

4. The process of converting glucose into pyruvate is known as:

- A) Glycolysis
- B) Glycogenesis
- C) Gluconeogenesis
- D) Krebs cycle

5. Which of the following vitamins is fat-soluble?

- A) Vitamin C
- B) Vitamin B12
- C) Vitamin D
- D) Vitamin B1

6. Which of the following is the storage form of carbohydrates in animals?

- A) Starch
- B) Cellulose
- C) Glycogen
- D) Glucose

7. Enzymes are:

- A) Carbohydrates
- B) Lipids
- C) Proteins
- D) Nucleic Acids

8. Which of the following is not a function of lipids in the body?

- A) Long-term energy storage
- B) Insulation
- C) Cell membrane structure
- D) Enzyme activity regulation

9. The genetic material in cells is composed of:

- A) RNA only
- B) DNA only
- C) Both RNA and DNA
- D) Lipids

10. Which of the following is not a nitrogenous base found in DNA?

- A) Adenine
- B) Guanine
- C) Uracil
- D) Thymine

11. ATP stands for:

- A) Adenosine Triphosphate
- B) Adenosine Tetraphosphate
- C) Adenosine Pentaphosphate
- D) Adenosine Diphosphate

12. Which of the following is the site of protein synthesis in a cell?

- A) Golgi apparatus
- B) Endoplasmic reticulum
- C) Ribosome
- D) Mitochondria

13. The process of converting nitrogenous waste into urea occurs primarily in which organ?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidney
- C) Pancreas
- D) Lungs

14. The breakdown of fatty acids to generate energy occurs in which organelle?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Mitochondria
- C) Golgi apparatus
- D) Lysosome

15. Which of the following is the main function of DNA polymerase during DNA replication?

- A) Unwinding the DNA helix
- B) Joining Okazaki fragments
- C) Synthesizing RNA primers
- D) Proofreading newly synthesized DNA strands

16. Which of the following is not a component of a nucleotide?

- A) Phosphate group
- B) Nitrogenous base
- C) Pentose sugar
- D) Amino group

17. Which of the following is not a function of proteins in the body?

- A) Transport of molecules
- B) Cell signaling
- C) Energy storage
- D) Enzyme catalysis

18. The process of converting glucose into glycogen is known as:

- A) Glycogenesis
- B) Glycolysis
- C) Gluconeogenesis
- D) Glycogenolysis

19. Which of the following is the primary function of RNA?

- A) Store genetic information
- B) Serve as an energy currency
- C) Act as a catalyst
- D) Transcribe genetic information into proteins

20. Which of the following is the major carbohydrate found in milk?

- A) Sucrose
- B) Lactose
- C) Maltose
- D) Fructose

21. Which of the following is NOT a method of sterilization?

- A) Autoclaving
- B) Pasteurization
- C) Filtration
- D) Incubation

22. Which staining method is commonly used to differentiate between Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria?

- A) Acid-fast staining
- B) Ziehl-Neelsen staining
- C) Gram staining
- D) Simple staining

23. Which of the following is NOT a mode of bacterial reproduction?

- A) Binary fission
- B) Conjugation
- C) Budding
- D) Meiosis

24. Which of the following microorganisms is responsible for causing tuberculosis?

- A) Escherichia coli
- B) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- C) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D) Staphylococcus aureus

25. Which of the following is a viral disease?

- A) Malaria
- B) Tuberculosis
- C) Influenza
- D) Typhoid fever

26. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of viruses?

- A) They are cellular organisms.
- B) They require a host cell for replication.
- C) They contain genetic material.
- D) They can cause disease.

27. What is the primary vector responsible for transmitting malaria?

- A) Mosquito
- B) Tick
- C) Flea
- D) Sandfly

28. Which of the following is NOT a type of fungi?

- A) Yeast
- B) Mold
- C) Algae
- D) Mushroom

29. Which of the following is a protozoan disease?

- A) Tetanus
- B) Malaria
- C) Tuberculosis
- D) Lyme disease

30. Which of the following is a characteristic of helminths?

- A) They are unicellular organisms.
- B) They reproduce by binary fission.
- C) They are multicellular organisms.
- D) They are prokaryotic.

31. What is the primary method of controlling the growth of microorganisms in a laboratory setting?

- A) Incubation
- B) Sterilization
- C) Filtration
- D) Pasteurization

32. Which of the following is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection?

- A) Herpes
- B) HIV/AIDS
- C) Gonorrhea
- D) Hepatitis B

33. What is the causative agent of syphilis?

- A) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- B) Treponema pallidum
- C) Chlamydia trachomatis
- D) Haemophilus ducreyi

34. What is the primary function of the lymphatic system?

- A) Oxygen transport
- B) Immune response
- C) Digestion
- D) Blood clotting

35. Which of the following is not a characteristic of inflammation?

- A) Heat
- B) Swelling
- C) Decreased blood flow
- D) Pain

36. Which of the following is a common cause of acute pancreatitis?

- A) Bacterial infection
- B) Alcohol consumption
- C) Smoking
- D) Sedentary lifestyle

37. Which of the following diseases is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)?

- A) Hepatitis A
- B) Tuberculosis
- C) AIDS
- D) Influenza

38. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of malignant tumors?

- A) Invasion into surrounding tissues
- B) Metastasis to distant organs
- C) Slow growth rate
- D) Angiogenesis

39. Which of the following organs is primarily affected by cirrhosis?

- A) Kidneys
- B) Liver
- C) Lungs
- D) Brain

40. What is the hallmark of chronic inflammation?

- A) Rapid onset
- B) Presence of granulomas
- C) Formation of pus
- D) Destruction of tissue

41. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Hodgkin's lymphoma?

- A) Reed-Sternberg cells
- B) Hypercalcemia
- C) Philadelphia chromosome
- D) Bence Jones proteins

42. What is the primary cause of peptic ulcers?

- A) Helicobacter pylori infection
- B) Stress
- C) Excessive alcohol consumption
- D) Lack of fiber in diet

43. Which of the following is a common symptom of rheumatoid arthritis?

- A) Back pain
- B) Nausea
- C) Joint stiffness
- D) Vision loss

44. Which of the following is a risk factor for the development of osteoporosis?

- A) Obesity
- B) Regular exercise
- C) Vitamin D supplementation
- D) Postmenopausal state

45. What is the characteristic feature of multiple myeloma?

- A) Presence of Reed-Sternberg cells
- B) Overproduction of red blood cells
- C) Monoclonal gammopathy
- D) Peripheral neuropathy

46. Which of the following is a common cause of chronic renal failure?

- A) Hypertension
- B) Iron deficiency
- C) Hyperthyroidism
- D) Excessive water intake

47. What is the primary etiological factor for emphysema?

- A) Bacterial infection
- B) Smoking
- C) Air pollution
- D) Genetic predisposition

48. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of acute glomerulonephritis?

- A) Proteinuria
- B) Hypocalcemia
- C) Decreased blood pressure
- D) Hyperglycemia

49. What is the main pathological change seen in Alzheimer disease?

- A) Neurofibrillary tangles
- B) Lewy bodies
- C) Amyloid plaques
- D) Microaneurysms

50. What is the primary characteristic of sickle cell anemia?

- A) Abnormal shape of red blood cells
- B) Excessive bleeding
- C) Increased platelet count
- D) Hypoglycemia