

PHDET-Allied Health Sciences

Q:1 Which of the following microorganisms lack nucleic acid

- a) Bacteria
- b) Viruses
- c) Protozoa
- d) Prions

Q :2. Jumping genes are also known as

- a) Episomes
- b) Transposons
- c) Plasmids
- d) Phages

Q :3 Which of the following is not an antimicrobial susceptibility test :

- a) Kirby Bauer
- b) Stock's Method
- c) ATCC
- d) Epsilometer test

Q: 4 All of the following culture media are sterilized by autoclaving except:

- a) Nutrient Agar
- b) Saboraud Dextrose Agar
- c) Loeffler Serum Slope
- d) MacConkey Agar

Q:5 Anaerobic gram positive cocci are:

- a) Pneumococci
- b) Meningococci
- c) Veillonella
- d) Peptostreptococci

Q:6 Diene's phenomenon is seen in :

- a) Proteus
- b) Escherichia coli
- c) Klebsiella
- d) Salmonella

Q: 7 Potentially infectious fluids in HIV infection include all the following except

- a) Blood
- b) Saliva visibly contaminated with blood
- c) Urine not contaminated with blood

d) Amniotic fluid

Q:8 Which of the following bacteria is not acid fast

- a) Mycobacterium leprae
- b) Haemophilus influenzae
- c) Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare
- d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Q: 9 Weil Felix reaction is an example of

- a) Precipitation reaction
- b) Complement Fixation test
- c) Agglutination Reaction
- d) Radio immune assay

Q: 10 Which of the following is the most important clinical specimen for isolation of Salmonella Typhi in the first week of fever

- a) Blood
- b) Faeces
- c) Urine
- d) Pus

Q:11 Routinely used culture medium for fungus is

- a) Chocolate agar
- b) Thioglycollate broth
- c) Blood agar
- d) Sabouraud's dextrose agar

Q:12 Pneumonia with eosinophilia is seen in all the following parasitic infections except

- a) Babesiosis
- b) Hookworm infection
- c) Strongyloidiasis
- d) Visceral larva migrans

Q13 Stereotactic Radio-surgery is a form of?

- a) Radiotherapy
- b) Cryo-Surgery
- c) Robotic Surgery
- d) Radio-iodine therapy

Q14 The technique employed in Radiotherapy to counteract the effect of tumour motion due to breathing is known as?

- a) Arc technique
- b) Shunting
- c) Gating
- d) Modulation

Q15 Which of the following statements about the structure of atom is false?

- a) Electrons are the negatively charged and lightest particles among the triad of proton, neutron and electrons
- b) Protons are positively charged, with a mass about 1839 times higher than that of electrons
- c) The total number of nucleons is called atomic number and symbolized by "Z"
- d) Protons and neutrons form the nucleus of atom

Q16 which of the following is not a feature of gamma rays ?

- a) Gamma rays are physically identical to X-rays
- b) Gamma rays have well defined energies
- c) Two monoenergetic gamma rays with a mean energy of 1.25MeV(1.17 MeV and 1.33 MeV) are emitted during the decay of Co-60
- d) Gamma rays consist of subatomic particles

Q17 Which of the following is not correctly related with bremsstrahlung X-rays and characteristic X-rays?

- a) Characteristic X-rays are monoenergetic
- b) The probability of bremsstrahlung X-ray production increases with the square of the target's atomic number
- c) Both type of X-rays can be used in megavoltage radiotherapy
- d) The major interaction occur with the inner orbital electrons in characteristic X-rays

Q18 Which of the following parts enables synchronized injection of electrons and microwaves into and accelerator tube?

- a) Klystron
- b) Magnetron
- c) Modulator
- d) Power supply

Q19 Which of the following match ups is not correct for the d_{max} of various photon energies?

- a) 150KV- 3mm
- b) Co-60- 5mm
- c) 4MV- 10mm
- d) 6MV- 15mm

Q20 What percentage of radiation is transmitted after 5HVL?

- a) 1%
- b) 3.125%
- c) 5%
- d) 10%

Q21 Which of the following is not correct for the Bolus?

- a) It is used for tissue compensation
- b) It is put on the skin at right angle to the beam axis
- c) It is made up of tissue equivalent density material
- d) The effect of scattered radiation reaching to the skin decreases with bolus use

Q22 Which of the following is not particulate radiation?

- a) Microwaves
- b) Electrons
- c) Neutrons
- d) Pi mesons

Q23 Concerning radiation units, which of the following is false?

- a) $1\text{Bq} = 2.7 \times 10^{11} \text{Ci}$
- b) $1\text{Ci} = 3.7 \times 10^{10} \text{Bq}$
- c) $1\text{Gy} = 100 \text{erg/g}$
- d) $1\text{Gy} = 1\text{J/Kg}$

Q24 what is the maximum allowable dose limit per year for radiation workers?

- a) 1 mSv
- b) 20 mSv
- c) 5 mSv
- d) 1 Sv

Q25 which of the following radiation types has a Bragg Peak?

- a) Gamma rays
- b) Neutrons
- c) Electrons
- d) Protons

26. What is the significance of a negative Rinne at 512hz

- a 5-10dB CHL b 10- 15 dB CHL
- c 15-20 dB CHL d 25-30dB CHL

27. what are stimuli used to obtain a speech reception threshold(SRT)?

- a spondees b PB words

c two syllable words d none of above

28. what is normal interaural attenuation of bone conduction

- a 0db b 10db
c 20db d 30 db

29. Which of the waves is the largest and most consistent?

- a I b II
c IV d V

30. when wave I absent, then hearing loss exceeds

- a 10- 15db b 20-25db
c 40-45db d 60-65db

31. if otoacoustic emissions are present, can retrocochlear pathology be ruled out?

- a yes b No
c can't say d none of the above

32. what does the audiogram typically look like in a child with SNHL secondary to rubella?

- a Tent shaped audiogram b reverse slope audiogram
c corner audiogram d cookibite audiogram

33. in patients with idiopathic intracranial hypertension what is the usual pitch of tinnitus?

- a high frequency b low frequency
c normal frequency d none of the above

34. what happen to acoustic reflex in otosclerosis?

- a present unilaterally b present bilaterally
c absent unilaterally d absent bilaterally

35 which part of cochlea represent high frequency sounds?

- a apex b middle
c basal d all of above

36. what is normal ear canal volumes in children in cm^3 ?

- a 0.3 – 0.7 b 0.5-1
c 0.6- 2 d 0.8 -2

37 what structure ends blindly at round window?

- a scala vestibule b scala tympani
- c scala media d modiolus

Q38: Juvenile Welfare Board constituted under:-

- a) Section 7
- b) Section 4
- c) Section 5
- d) Section 9

Q39: The population in India is characterized by:-

- a) Low Birth and Low Death rate
- b) High Birth and Low Death rate
- c) High Birth and High Death rate
- d) Low Birth and High Death rate

Q40: Psychotic Behaviour is characterized by :-

- a) Anxiety
- b) Depression
- c) Delusion
- d) Phobia

Q41: Which is not a modality of Hallucination:-

- a) Gustatory
- b) Auditory
- c) Persecutory
- d) Visual

Q42: Detachment from work, inability to accomplish goals and emotional discharge is known as:-

- a) Blockade
- b) Burnout
- c) Ambiguity
- d) Lockout

Q43: "Reaching inside the silence" is a skill that refers to :-

- a) Efforts to explore the meaning of client's silence
- b) Efforts to explore the means to break the client's silence
- c) Efforts to deepen the client's silence
- d) Efforts to encourage client to be silent who speaks more

Q44: World No Tobacco Day is observed on:-

- a) 31st January
- b) 31st May
- c) 31st July
- d) 31st April

Q45: Rehabilitation Council of India was established in the year:-

- a) 1986
- b) 1992
- c) 1993
- d) 1994

Q46: When the same test in a social research is completed by the same people on two different occasion, it is called:-

- a) Normal reliability
- b) Alternate form reliability
- c) Test- retest reliability
- d) Split half reliability

Q47: TAT, Roarchach MMPI, 16 PF Inventory are the assessment tool of :-

- a) Intelligence
- b) Memory
- c) Personality
- d) Aptitude

Q48 Which Government body promotes measures for care and protection of persons with disability in the event of death of their parents or guardians:-

- a) Child Welfare Committee
- b) National Trust
- c) Central Social Welfare Board
- d) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation

Q49: Who gave the three dimensional model (The Child, The Adult, The Parent) of Personality :-

- a) Sigmund Freud
- b) Otto Rank
- c) Eric Berne
- d) Joseph Wolpe

Q50: Which is not a clinical feature of obsessive compulsive disorder

- a) Anxiety
- b) Hallucination
- c) Repeated doubts
- d) Checking again and again

51. _____ refers to inferring about the whole population based on the observations made on a small part

- a. Deductive inference
- b. Inductive inference
- c. Pseudo-inference
- d. Objective inference

52. Hypothesis relates _____
- Constant to variables
 - Constant to constant
 - Variables to constant
 - Variables to variables
53. Determining the relationship between two or more variables occurs in _____
- Correlational research
 - Action research
 - Naturalistic observation
 - Survey research
54. In medical research, IRB is an acronym for which of the following?
- Internal Review Board
 - Institutional Rating Board
 - Institutional Review Board
 - Internal Request Board
55. As per ICMR guidelines research participants must give _____ before they can participate in a study?
- Guidelines
 - A commitment
 - Informed consent
 - Private information
56. Ideally, the research participant's identity is not known to the researcher. This is called:
- Anonymity
 - Confidentiality
 - Deception
 - Desensitizing
57. In the process of conducting research "Formulation of Hypothesis" is followed by
- Statement of objectives
 - Analysis of data
 - Selection of research tools
 - Collection of data
58. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
- A non random sampling method
 - A quota sample
 - A snowball sample
 - An equal probability selection method

59. Questionnaire is a :
- Research method
 - Measurement technique
 - Tool for data collection
 - Data analysis technique
60. Which scale is the simplest form of measurement?
- Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Interval
 - Ratio
61. Analysis of covariance is:
- A general linear model which blends analysis of variance and regression
 - A statistical technique that can be used to control sequencing effects
 - A statistical technique that substitutes for random assignment to groups
 - Adjusts scores on the independent variable to control for extraneous variables
62. _____ is one where all participants participate in all experimental treatment conditions.
- Factorial design
 - Repeated measures design
 - Replicated design
 - Pre test – post test control-group design
63. Which of the following is necessary in obtaining informed consent?
- A description of the statistical analyses that will be carried out
 - A description of the purpose of the research
 - A description of the reliability and validity of test instruments
 - A list of publications that the researcher has had in the last ten years
64. Which one of the following terms is not related to Intellectual Property Rights?
- Copyrights
 - Patents
 - Trade Marks
 - Thesaurus
65. What is the opposite of a variable?
- A constant
 - An extraneous variable
 - A dependent variable
 - A data set
66. A meta-analysis would allow to:
- assess the reliability of the study
 - explore the variations or inconsistencies in the outcomes of a large number of studies
 - replicate many studies
 - identify the antecedents of a behaviour

67. The difference between the mean of a researcher's sample and the mean of the population of the sample is known as the:
- sampling error
 - significance level
 - standard deviation
 - confidence interval
68. What does it mean when research quotes that their findings are "statistically significant" and the statistical level set was at 0.05?
- The extent to which the difference found is simply by chance
 - That 95% of the time the study will be wrong
 - That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 and suggests that the difference is quite unusual and unlikely to be due to chance but rather a real difference between the groups or conditions
 - That a difference found is likely to occur by chance 5 or fewer times out of a 100 which suggests that the difference is due to chance and so does not represent a real difference between the groups or conditions
69. Research that is done to examine the findings of someone else using the "same variables but different people" is which of the following?
- Exploration
 - Hypothesis
 - Replication
 - Empiricism
70. Which one of the below is true of pre-coding?
- Pre-coding is only employed when self-completion questionnaires are used
 - The data collected are limited by the nature of the categories created by the researcher
 - Pre-coding lends its self to qualitative data analysis
 - Pre-coding provides rich and detailed data
71. Which is the process of gathering evidence supporting inferences based test scores?
- Validation
 - Variation
 - Reliability
 - Prediction
72. The independent variable refers to
- The variable which shows us the effect of the manipulation
 - the variable being manipulated or varied in some way by the researcher
 - a variable which serves as the aim of an experiment
 - the variable which is only used in the control condition
73. In what tense is it suggested that the introduction should be written
- Present
 - Past

- c. Future
 - d. None of the above
74. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis is
- a. an early form of discourse analysis
 - b. closely related to psychoanalytic psychology
 - c. a relatively new development in qualitative methods
 - d. a proposed method of qualitative analysis awaiting proper development
75. How would you best judge the fruitfulness of research?
- a. Fruitfulness of the research is probably best judged in terms of the number of new ideas and insights it offers. This is not easily catalogued; rather it is easy to spot when research lacks novel insight and ideas
 - b. The fruitfulness of any research can best be judged according to whether or not the results are significant
 - c. The fruitfulness of any research could be judged by assessing the impact of the research on the public or other researchers
 - d. All of the above
76. Fundamental Research is otherwise called
- a. Action Research
 - b. Survey
 - c. Pilot study
 - d. Pure Research
77. Research method is a part of
- a. Problem
 - b. Experiment
 - c. Research Techniques
 - d. Research methodology
78. A review of the literature prior to formulating research questions allows the researcher to do which of the following?
- a. To become familiar with prior research on the phenomenon of interest
 - b. To identify potential methodological problems in the research area
 - c. To develop a list of pertinent problems relative to the phenomenon of interest
 - d. All of the above
79. UGC Stands for
- a. University Grants Commission
 - b. Union Government Commission
 - c. University Governance Council
 - d. Union government Council
80. A Hypothesis which develops while planning the research is
- a. Null Hypothesis
 - b. Working Hypothesis
 - c. Relational Hypothesis
 - d. Descriptive Hypothesis

81. Bibliography means
- Foot Note
 - Quotations
 - List of Books referred
 - Biography
82. The main objective of study is to acquire knowledge
- Exploratory
 - Descriptive
 - Diagnostic
 - Descriptive and Diagnostic
83. An observation of a dependent variable response prior to any attempt to change this response is known as the
- Flat line
 - Baseline
 - Variance
 - Reverse
84. Questions which allow only a few alternative way of answering is called
- Open ended questions
 - Unstructured questions
 - Structural questions
 - Dichotomous questions\
85. Sampling which provides for a known non zero chance of selection is
- Probability sampling
 - Non probability sampling
 - multiple Choice
 - analysis
86. Standard Deviation is a measure of
- Chance
 - central tendency
 - deviation from mean value
 - none
87. Z score criteria applicable to
- Normal Distribution
 - Skewed deviation
 - Chi-Square test
 - Paired T-Test
88. In a study, variation in cholesterol was seen before and after giving a drug. The test which would give its significance is
- unpaired t-test
 - Fischer Test

- c) Paired T-Test
- d) Chi-Square Test

89. While applying chi-square test to contingency table of 4 rows and 4 columns, the degrees of freedom would be:

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 9
- d) 8

90. Appropriate statistical method to compare two means is

- a) Chi-Square test
- b) Student's T-test
- c) Odds Ratio
- d) Correlation Coefficient

91. Not true about chi-Square test is :

- a) Tests the significance of difference between two proportions
- b) Tells about presence or absence of an association between two variables
- c) Directly measures the strength of association
- d) Can be used when more than two groups are to be compared

92. The Correlation Coefficient between Smoking & Lung Cancer was found to be 1.4 This indicates:

- a) Weak Correlation
- b) Moderate Correlation
- c) Strong Correlation
- d) Mistake in calculation

93. Test of association between two qualitative variables is done by:

- a) Chi-Square Test
- b) Correlation
- c) Regression
- d) None

94. Mean, Median and Mode are:

- a) Measures of dispersion
- b) Measures association between two variables
- c) Test of significance
- d) Measures of central tendency

95. Association can be measured by all except:

- a) Correlation coefficient
- b) Cronbach's alpha
- c) P value
- d) Odds ratio

96. Not required for chi-square test:

- a) Null Hypothesis
- b) Degrees of freedom
- c) Means in different groups
- d) Proportions in different groups

97. Correlation coefficient varies between :

- a) 0 to +1
- b) -1 to 0
- c) -1 to +1
- d) +1 to +2

98. Type I sampling error is classified as:

- a) Alpha error
- b) Beta error
- c) Gamma error
- d) Delta error

99. In a standard normal curve, the area between one standard deviation on either side will be:

- a) 68%
- b) 85%
- c) 99.7%
- d) None of the above

100. Normal distribution curves depends on:

- a) Mean and sample size
- b) Range and sample size
- c) Mean and standard deviation
- d) Mean and Median