

BFUHS / Nursing Officer Previous Question Paper 2026

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Q1. ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਉਦਾਸੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਖ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕੀ ਸੀ?

- A. ਿਸੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਪਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ
- B. ਲੋਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਧ-ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਦਾ ਪਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ
- C. ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ
- D. ਈਸ਼ਵਰ ਦੀ ਮਿਹਮਾ ਦੱਸਣਾ

Correct Answer: A. ਿਸੱਖ ਧਰਮ ਦਾ ਪਚਾਰ ਕਰਨਾ

Rationale: Guru Nanak Dev Ji's Udasis were journeys undertaken to spread the message of truth and the teachings of the faith; among the options, promoting the Sikh message is the appropriate answer.

Q2. ਬਉਲੀਤ ਕੀਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

- A. ਖੂਹ
- B. ਉੱਚੀ ਥਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ
- C. ਤਲਾਬ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਾਣੀ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ
- D. ਤਲਾਬ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਤਲ ਤੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਪੌੜੀਆਂ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ

Correct Answer: D. ਤਲਾਬ ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਤਲ ਤੱਕ ਇੱਕ ਪਾਸੇ ਪੌੜੀਆਂ ਬਣੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ

Rationale: A baoli is a stepped well in which steps lead down to the water.

Q3. ਗੁਰੂ ਅਰਜਨ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਕਿਸ ਕਿਸੇ ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਕਵੀ ਹਨ?

- A. ਸੁਫੀ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ-ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ
- B. ਅ.ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ-ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ
- C. ਗੀਤਕ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ-ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ
- D. ਸ.ਵੀਰ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ-ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ

Correct Answer: B. ਅ.ਗੁਰਮਿਤ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰ-ਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ

Rationale: Guru Arjan Dev Ji's compositions are part of the Gurmat poetic tradition.

Q4. ਗੁਰੂ ਗੋਬਿੰਦ ਸਿੰਘ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤਕ ਕੰਮ ਕਦੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤਾ?

- A. ਮਾਤਾ ਗੁਜਰੀ
- B. ਮਾਤਾ ਕਿਸ਼ੋਰੀ ਦੌਰਾਨ
- C. ਮਾਤਾ ਮੋਹਰੀ ਦੌਰ

D. (ਓ)ਤੇ(ਅ)ਦੇਵ

Correct Answer: D. (ਓ)ਤੇ(ਅ)ਦੇਵ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q5. ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀਨੇਨਿਕਸਦੇਅਧਿਆਤਮਨੂੰ 'ਪਾਪਾਂਦੀਜੜ' ਕਿਹਾ

A. ਮਨੋਖੀਜ਼ਾਨਨੀ

B. ਬਾਬਰ

C. ਮਿਹੰਦਰਿਗਰੀ

D. ਅਬਦਾਲੀ

Correct Answer: B. ਬਾਬਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q6. ਪਿਹਰਾਂਪਿਹਰ, ਫਿਰਸੰਗਰ'ਦਾਸੰਕੇਤਿਕਸਗੁਰੂਸਾਹਿਬਨੇਦਿੱਤਾ?

A. ਗੁਰੂਨਾਨਕਦੇਵਜੀ

B. ਗੁਰੂਰਾਮਦਾਸਜੀ

C. ਗੁਰੂਅਰਜਨਦੇਵਜੀ

D. ਗੁਰੂਅਮਰਦੇਵਜੀ

Correct Answer: C. ਗੁਰੂਅਰਜਨਦੇਵਜੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q7. ਆਦਰੰਥਦੇਸੰਕਲਨਦਾਕੰਮਿਕਹੜੇਸ਼ਿਹਰਿਵੱਚਕੀਤਾਗਿਆ?

A. ਗੋਇੰਦਵਾਲਸਾਹਿਬ

B. ਅੰਮਿਤਸਰਸਾਹਿਬ

C. ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨਸਾਹਿਬ

D. ਅਨੰਦਪੁਰਸਾਹਿਬ

Correct Answer: C. ਤਰਨਤਾਰਨਸਾਹਿਬ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q8. ਗੁਰੂਗੋਬਿੰਦਸੰਘਜੀਦੇਚਾਰਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਿਆਂਦੀਉਮਰਦੇਅਨੁਸਾਰਸਹੀਕਮਕੀਹੈ?

A. ਜ਼ੋਰਾਵਰਿਸੰਘ, ਬਾਬਾਸੰਘ, ਫਿਤਹਿਸੰਘ, ਅਜੀਤਿਸੰਘ

- B. ਸਾਹਿਬਸੰਘ, ਅਜੀਤਸੰਘ, ਜ਼ੋਰਾਵਰਸੰਘ, ਫਿਤਹਿਸੰਘ
- C. ਅਜੀਤਸੰਘ, ਫਿਤਹਿਸੰਘ, ਬਾਬਾਸੰਘ, ਜ਼ੋਰਾਵਰਸੰਘ
- D. ਅਜੀਤਸੰਘ, ਬਾਬਾਸੰਘ, ਜ਼ੋਰਾਵਰਸੰਘ, ਫਿਤਹਿਸੰਘ

Correct Answer: D. ਅਜੀਤਸੰਘ, ਬਾਬਾਸੰਘ, ਜ਼ੋਰਾਵਰਸੰਘ, ਫਿਤਹਿਸੰਘ

Rationale: The age order is Sahibzada Ajit Singh, Sahibzada Jujhar Singh, Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Sahibzada Fateh Singh.

Q9. ਵੱਡਤਆਇਆਪੰਜਾਬੀਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਰਾਜਧਾਨੀਕਿਸਨੰਬੂਣਾਇਆਗਆ?

- A. ਪਿਟਆਲਾ
- B. ਿਸਮਲਾ
- C. ਅੰਮਿਤਸਰ
- D. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ

Correct Answer: B. ਿਸਮਲਾ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q10. ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹਕਦਪੰਜਾਬਦੀਰਾਜਧਾਨੀਬਣਾਇਆਗਆ?

- A. 1956ਈ
- B. 1947ਈ.
- C. 1969ਈ.
- D. 1966ਈ

Correct Answer: D. 1966ਈ

Rationale: Chandigarh became the capital of Punjab in 1966 after the reorganisation of Punjab.

Q11. ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾਰਣਜੀਤਸੰਘਦਾਸੰਬੰਧਿਕਸਿਮਸਲਨਾਲਸੀ?

- A. ਸੁਕਰਚੱਕੀਆਮਸਲ
- B. ਬੰਗਰਚੱਕੀਆਮਸਲ
- C. ਭੰਗੀਮਸਲ
- D. ਕਿਨਆਮਸਲ

Correct Answer: B. ਬੰਗਰਚੱਕੀਆਮਸਲ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q12. ਿਸੱਖਧਰਮਸੰਸਥਾਪਕਦੀਿਕਸੀਿਕਰਤੀਸੀ?

- A. ਗੁਰਬਾਣੀ
- B. ਸੁਫੀ
- C. ਿਚੱਤਰਿਲਪੀ
- D. ਉਪਿਨਸ਼ਦਸਾਿਹਤ

Correct Answer: C. ਿਚੱਤਰਿਲਪੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q13. ਗੋਿਬੰਦਟਾਕਰਚਨਾਦਾਿਨਰਮਾਣਿਕਸਨੇਕਰਵਾਇਆ?

- A. ਸੇਰਸ਼ਾਹਸੂਰੀ
- B. ਅਕਬਰ
- C. ਹੁਮਾਯੂੰ
- D. ਅਲਾਉਦਿਨਖਲਜੀ

Correct Answer: A. ਸੇਰਸ਼ਾਹਸੂਰੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q14. ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀਕੌਣਸਾਂਜਾਗਾਨੰਮੂੱਖਿਵਚਕੌਣਬਣਾਇਆਹੈ?

- A. ਮਾਂ
- B. ਸਾਸੀ
- C. ਭਰਾ
- D. ਭਾਬੀ

Correct Answer: B. ਸਾਸੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q15. ਲੋਕਜੀਵਨਦੇਲੋੜੇਤੱਤਾਂਨੰਲੂੋਕ-ਕਲਾਈਦੁਆਰਾਸੰਭਾਲਕੇਉਨਾਂਦੀਆਂਭਾਵਾਂਪਗਟਾਉਣਨੰਕੀੂਿਕਹਾਜਾਂਦਾਹ?ੈ

- A. ਆਚਾਰ
- B. ਰਸਮਾਂ
- C. ਮਹਾਵਰਾ
- D. ਲੋਕ

Correct Answer: A. ਆਚਾਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q16. ਬਸਤਪੰਜਾਬੀਦਾਮੇਲਾ਼ਿਕਹੜੇਮਹੀਨੇਲੱਗਦਾਹੈ?

- A. ਪੋਹ
- B. ਸਾਵਣ**
- C. ਅੱਸੂ
- D. ਫੱਗਣ

Correct Answer: B. ਸਾਵਣ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q17. 'ਸ਼ਬਦਦੀਵਰਤਿਕਸਨਾਲਲਈਕੀਤੀਜਾਂਦੀਹੈ?

- A. ਕਵੀ
- B. ਲੇਖਕ
- C. ਿੱਟੱਪਣੀਕਾਰ**
- D. ਿੱਟੱਪਣੀ

Correct Answer: C. ਿੱਟੱਪਣੀਕਾਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q18. ਹੇਠਲਿਖਆਂ਼ਿਵੱਚਕਹੜੀਮਰਦਾਂਦੀਰਸਮਨਹੀਂਹੈ?

- A. ਤੀਜੀਆਂਬੇਣਨਾ**
- B. ਼ਿਰੱਧਾ
- C. ਰਸਮਾਤ
- D. ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ

Correct Answer: A. ਤੀਜੀਆਂਬੇਣਨਾ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q19. .ਸਭਤਵੱਡੀਦੀਬੁਣਾਈਲਈਕੀਵਰਿਤਆਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ?

- A. ਤੰਤਰ
- B. ਟੂਲ**

C. ਚਰਖਾ

D. ਲੰਨੀ

Correct Answer: B. ਟੂਲ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q20. ਪੰਨਸੰਇਕਤਰਣੇ ਨੰਮ੍ਰਿਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚਲਖੋ:

A. 41

B. 51

C. 57

D. 49

Correct Answer: B. 51

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q21. 'ਉਂਗਲਾਂਟੇਕਣਾ' ਮੁਹਾਵਰੇ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

A. ਸੁੱਧੀ ਮਨਾਉਣਾ

B. ਕਲਾਕਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ

C. ਹੌਸਲਾ ਹੋਣਾ

D. ਗੁੱਸਾ ਕਰਨਾ

Correct Answer: B. ਕਲਾਕਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਨਾ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q22. 'ਗਇਕਸੇ ਦੇ ਵੇਹੋਣ ਗਏ ਨੂਵੇਖ' ਅਖਾਉਤ ਦਾ ਭਾਵ ਅਰਥ ਕੀ ਹੈ?

A. ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਨੰਪੂਰ ਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ

B. ਸੁੱਧੀ ਦਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਨਾ ਬਚਣਾ

C. ਹੋਰ ਸੁਧਰ ਹੋਣਾ

D. ਿਜਵਲੋਕ ਦੇਖਦੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇ

Correct Answer: A. ਆਪਣਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਹੋਰ ਨੰਪੂਰ ਖਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q23. ਅਜੀਤ ਤਬਾਅਦਗਾ ਵੀਰਗਾਹ ਅੰਕਰਨੇ ਰਚਨਾ ਦੇ..... ਦਾ ਪਦ ਗਿਣਕੀਤਾ?

- A. ਗੁਰਮੰਡੀ
- B. ਗਰੀਬਮੰਡੀ
- C. ਜਮਾਦਾਰਮੰਡੀ
- D. ਕਾਨੰਨੁਮੰਡੀ**

Correct Answer: D. ਕਾਨੰਨੁਮੰਡੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q24. ਭਗਤਿਸੰਘਨੰਫੂਾਂਸੀਦੀਸਜ਼ਾਕਦਿਦੱਤੀਗਈ?

- A. 23ਮਾਰਚ1941
- B. .24ਮਾਰਚ1941
- C. 23ਮਾਰਚ1931**
- D. 24ਮਾਰਚ1931

Correct Answer: C. 23ਮਾਰਚ1931

Rationale: Bhagat Singh was sentenced to death in March 1931 and executed on 23 March 1931.

Q25. ਸ.ਕਰਤਾਰਿਸੰਘਸਰਾਭਾਕਿਸਸੰਸਥਾਨਾਲਜੁੜੇਹੋਏਸਨ?

- A. ਗਦਰਪਾਰਟੀ
- B. ਗਦਰਪਾਰਟੀ**
- C. ਅਨੁਸ਼ੀਲਨਸਮਾਜ
- D. ਅਕਾਲੀਦਲ

Correct Answer: B. ਗਦਰਪਾਰਟੀ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q26. ਭਾਰਤਗਣਤੰਤਰਦੀਘੋਸ਼ਣਾਕਦਹੋਈ?

- A. 15ਅਗਸਤ1947
- B. 30ਜਨਵਰੀ1948**
- C. 26ਜਨਵਰੀ1950
- D. 2ਅਕਤੂਬਰ1948

Correct Answer: B. 30ਜਨਵਰੀ1948

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q27. ਹਾ.ਵੀਰਗਾਹਅੰਕਰਜੀਦੀਮਾਤਾਦਾਨਾਮਕੀਸੀ?

- A. ਸੰਤੋਖਬਾਈ
- B. ਮਾਤਾਬਸੰਤ**
- C. ਜਸਵੀਰਕੌਰਸ
- D. ਅਮਲਜੀਤਕੌਰ

Correct Answer: B. ਮਾਤਾਬਸੰਤ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q28. ਸ.ਭਗਤਿਸੰਘਅਤੇਬਟੂਕੇਸ਼ਵਰਦੱਤਨੇ1929਼ਿਵੱਚਿਕਹੜੀਬੰਬਫਿਕਆਸੀ?

- A. ਲਾਹੌਰਅਸਬਲੀ
- B. ਅਮਤਸਰਹਾਲ
- C. ਼ਿਦੱਲੀਸਟਰਲਅਸਬਲੀ**
- D. ਼ਿਦੱਲੀਗਾਈਕੋਰਟ

Correct Answer: C. ਼ਿਦੱਲੀਸਟਰਲਅਸਬਲੀ

Rationale: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi in 1929.

Q29. ਸ.ਕਰਤਾਰਿਸੰਘਸਰਾਭਾ਼ਿਕਸਦੇਸ਼ਿਵੱਚਉੱਚੀਪੜਾਈਕਰਨਗਏਸਨ?

- A. ਅਮਰੀਕਾ**
- B. ਇੰਗਲਡ
- C. ਕੈਨੇਡਾ
- D. ਜਪਾਨ

Correct Answer: A. ਅਮਰੀਕਾ

Rationale: Kartār Singh Sarabha travelled to the United States, where he became involved in the Ghadar movement.

Q30. ਭਾਰਤਗਾਂਧੀਨੇ'ਖਾਡੀਯਾਤਰਾ'ਕਦਸ਼ੁਰੂਕੀਤੀ?

- A. 1919ਈ
- B. 1920ਈ
- C. 1930ਈ**

D. 1942ਈ

Correct Answer: C. 1930ਈ

Rationale: The Dandi March/Salt March began in 1930.

Q31. ਹੇਠਿਲਖੇਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੂਲਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ ਜੋ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤਿਲਿਆਗ ਆ ਹੈ?

A. ਕਰਮ

B. ਅਲਮ

C. ਅਫਸਰ

D. ਬਕ

Correct Answer: A. ਕਰਮ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q32. 'ਹੇਠਿਲਖੇਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੂਲਸ਼ਬਦ ਚੁਣੋ ਜੋ ਫਾਰਸੀ ਤਿਲਿਆਗ ਆ ਹੈ?'

A. ਨਗਰ

B. ਬੁਲਾਵਾ

C. ਚੌਕੀ

D. ਦਫ਼ਤਰ

Correct Answer: A. ਨਗਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q33. ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿੰਨੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਹਨ?

A. ਦੋ

B. ਤਿੰਨ

C. ਚਾਰ

D. ਪੰਜ

Correct Answer: A. ਦੋ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q34. ਕਿਸ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਲੀਸ਼ਬੰਧੀ ਅਧਐਨ ਅਖਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੜਚੋਲ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?-

A. ਮਾਤ-ਭਾਸ਼ਾ

B. ਸ਼ਬਦ

C. ਿਵਆਕਰਣ

D. ਿਲਪੀ

Correct Answer: B. ਸ਼ਬਦ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q35. ਪੰਜਾਬੀਵਰਣਮਾਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਵਰਵਰਣਿਵੱਚਿਕੰਨੇ ਅੱਖਰ ਹਨ?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 6

D. 10

Correct Answer: C. 6

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q36. ਪੰਜਾਬੀਵਰਣਮਾਲਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਚਾਰਣੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?

A. ਕ, ਖ, ਗ

B. ਤ, ਥ, ਦ

C. ਪ, ਫ, ਬ

D. ਚ, ਛ, ਜ

Correct Answer: A. ਕ, ਖ, ਗ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q37. ਗੁਰਮੁਖੀ ਵਿੱਚ, ਖਤੇਗਾਕੀ ਹਨ?

A. ਦੰਤਅੱਖਰ

B. ਮੁੜੇਅੱਖਰ

C. ਸੰਯੁਕਤਅੱਖਰ

D. ਉਚਾਰਕਸਾਰੇ

Correct Answer: D. ਉਚਾਰਕਸਾਰੇ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q38. ਸਹੀਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋੜਚੁਣੋ

- A. ਠਾਕਰ
- B. ਟਾਕਰ
- C. ਰਕਰ
- D. ਠਰਕਰ

Correct Answer: B. ਟਾਕਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q39. ਭਾਵਾਚਕਨਾਮਚੁਣੋ:

- A. ਖੇਡ
- B. ਿਮੱਠਾ
- C. ਿਪਆਰਨਾਲ
- D. ਸੇਵਾ

Correct Answer: A. ਖੇਡ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q40. ਪੰਜਾਬੀਸ਼ਬਦ-ਕੇਸ਼ਾਂਨੰਿਕੰੂਨੇਭਾਗਾਂਿਵੱਚਵੰਿਡਿਆਗਆਹੈ?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 8

Correct Answer: D. 8

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q41. ਪੁਰਕ-ਵਾਚਕਪਦਾਂਨੰਚੁਣੋ

- A. ਉਹ,ਅਸੀਂ
- B. ਤੁਸੀਂ,ਮੈਂ
- C. ਕੋਈ,ਿਕਵ,ਕਦ
- D. ਮੈਂ,ਕੋ

Correct Answer: C. ਕੋਈ, ਿਕਵ, ਕਦ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q42. ਤੇੜ, ਵੱਡੇ, ਚੰਗਾ ਿਕਸਪਕਾਰਦੇ ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਹਨ?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Correct Answer: C. 4

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q43. 'ਕਦੇ ਿਕਸੇਨਾਲ ਬੇਇਮਾਨੀ ਨਾ ਕਰੋ' ਵਾਕਿ ਵੱਚਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ ਦੀ ਿਕਰਿਆਕਸਪਕਾਰਦੀ ਹੈ?

A. ਸਧਾਰਨ ਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ

B. ਸਮਾਪਤ ਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ

C. ਪੂਰਨਭਿਵੱਖ ਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ

D. ਹੁਕਮੀ ਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ

Correct Answer: C. ਪੂਰਨਭਿਵੱਖ ਵਰਤਮਾਨਕਾਲ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q44. 'ਤੇੜ, ਵੱਡੇ, ਚੰਗਾ ਿਕਸਪਕਾਰਦੇ ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਹਨ?

A. ਗੁਣਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

B. ਿਨਸ਼ਿਚਤਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

C. ਸੰਬੰਧਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

D. ਪਿਰਮਾਣਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Correct Answer: D. ਪਿਰਮਾਣਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q45. ਉਹ ਅੱਜਜਰੂਰ ਆਵੇਗਾ।' ਵਾਕਿ ਵੱਚਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਿਕਸਮਕੀ ਹੈ?

A. ਕਾਰਣਵਾਚਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

B. ਕਾਲਵਾਚਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

C. ਿਨਸਚੇਵਾਚਕਿਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

D. ਿਨਸਚੇਵਾਚਕਿਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Correct Answer: C. ਿਨਸਚੇਵਾਚਕਿਕਿਰਆ-ਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q46. ਕਰਤਾਰਪੁਰਖਜਸਨਨੂੰ ਕਿੰਨੇਭਾਗਾਂ ਵਿੱਚਵੰਡਿਆਜਾਂਦਾਹੈ?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Correct Answer: B. 3

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q47. 'ਬਾਬਾਜੀਘਰਬਾਹਰਬੈਠੇਹਨ।'ਵਾਕਿਵੱਚਸੰਬੰਧਚੁਣੋ:

A. ਬਾਬਾਜੀ

B. ਬਾਹਰ

C. ਬੈਠੇ

D. ਘਰ

Correct Answer: B. ਬਾਹਰ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q48. "ਭਰਾਵਾ!ਮਤੇਰੀਕਮੀਨੂੰਭਰਆਇਆ।"ਵਾਕਿਵੱਚ'ਭਰਾਵਾ'ਸ਼ਬਦਿਕਸਪਕਾਰਦੇਵਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣਹਨ?

A. ਆਸਤਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

B. ਪੁਨਰਾਵਰਤਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

C. ਸੰਬੰਧਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

D. ਵਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Correct Answer: C. ਸੰਬੰਧਵਾਚਕਿਵਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q49. "ਉਸਨੇਕਿਹਾਕਿਅੱਜਤਕਲਉਹਇਹਗੱਲਦੀਵਿਆਖਆਨਹੀਂਕਰੇਗਾ।"ਕਿਰਿਆਕਸਪਕਾਰਦਾਵਾਕਹੈ?

- A. ਸਧਾਰਣਵਾਕ
- B. ਸ਼ਰਤਵਾਚਕਵਾਕ**
- C. ਸੰਯੁਕਤਵਾਕ
- D. ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣਵਾਚਕਵਾਕ

Correct Answer: B. ਸ਼ਰਤਵਾਚਕਵਾਕ

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q50. ਸਹੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਰਾਮ-ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਵਾਲਾ ਵਾਕ ਚੁਣੋ:

- A. ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤੀਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮਸਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹਾਂ।
- B. ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤੀਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮਸਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹਾਂ।
- C. ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤੀਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮਸਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹਾਂ।**
- D. ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤੀਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮਸਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹਾਂ।

Correct Answer: C. ਹਾਂਜੀ, ਇਹ ਗੱਲ ਤੀਮੇਰੇ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ। ਮਸਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਹੱਕਦਾਰ ਹਾਂ।

Rationale: The selected answer matches the intended concept tested by the question in the supplied question paper. The wording has been retained/corrected only where necessary for clarity.

Q51. Which of the following white blood cells can engulf pathogens or debris and can enter tissues to become macrophages?

- A. Basophils
- B. Lymphocytes
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Monocytes**

Correct Answer: D. Monocytes

Rationale: Monocytes circulate in blood and migrate into tissues, where they differentiate into macrophages and phagocytose pathogens and debris.

Q52. Which of the following regulates body temperature, appetite, thirst and sleep?

- A. Adrenal glands
- B. Hypothalamus**
- C. Thalamus
- D. Thyroid gland

Correct Answer: B. Hypothalamus

Rationale: The hypothalamus regulates homeostasis including body temperature, appetite, thirst and sleep-wake functions.

Q53. Which of the following is not required for formation of a blood clot?

- A. Vitamin K
- B. Calcium
- C. Plasmin**
- D. Fibrinogen

Correct Answer: C. Plasmin

Rationale: Plasmin breaks down fibrin during fibrinolysis; it is not required to form a blood clot.

Q54. An increased anterior curvature of the lumbar spine is called

- A. Lordosis**
- B. Spondylosis
- C. Kyphosis
- D. Spondylolisthesis

Correct Answer: A. Lordosis

Rationale: Lordosis is an increased inward/anterior curvature of the lumbar spine.

Q55. Which of the following structure is commonly known as the pacemaker of the heart?

- A. SA Node**
- B. AV Node
- C. Bundle of His
- D. Purkinje Fibres

Correct Answer: A. SA Node

Rationale: The sinoatrial (SA) node normally initiates the cardiac impulse and is the heart's natural pacemaker.

Q56. Which of the following structure closes and seals off the lower airway during swallowing?

- A. Larynx
- B. Uvul
- C. Epiglottis**
- D. Vocal cords

Correct Answer: C. Epiglottis

Rationale: The epiglottis folds over the laryngeal inlet during swallowing and helps protect the lower airway.

Q57. Cushing's syndrome is due to increase in:

- A. Glucocorticoids**
- B. Mineralocorticoids
- C. Sex steroids
- D. All the above

Correct Answer: A. Glucocorticoids

Rationale: Cushing syndrome is caused by prolonged excess cortisol, a glucocorticoid.

Q58. The most common degenerative joint disease usually caused by wear and tear is:

- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
- B. Gout
- C. Septic arthritis
- D. Osteoarthritis**

Correct Answer: D. Osteoarthritis

Rationale: Osteoarthritis is the most common degenerative joint disease and is associated with cartilage degeneration and mechanical wear.

Q59. Which of the following is the key principle of ethical nursing practice?

- A. Profitability
- B. Confidentiality**
- C. Cultural competence
- D. Efficiency

Correct Answer: B. Confidentiality

Rationale: Confidentiality is a fundamental ethical obligation to protect patients' private health information.

Q60. What is the primary focus of palliative care in nursing?

- A. To cure the patient's illness
- B. To prolong life
- C. To reduce healthcare cost through limited intervention
- D. To provide comfort and improve quality of life**

Correct Answer: D. To provide comfort and improve quality of life

Rationale: Palliative care focuses on comfort, symptom control and quality of life rather than cure alone.

Q61. When performing a physical assessment, which of the following is the most appropriate initial step?

A. Auscultation

B. Palpation

C. Inspection

D. Percussion

Correct Answer: C. Inspection

Rationale: Inspection is the usual first step of the physical examination, followed by palpation, percussion and auscultation as appropriate.

Q62. Which biomedical-waste colour-coded container is used for sharps?

A. Red

B. White (translucent)

C. Yellow

D. Blue

Correct Answer: B. White (translucent)

Rationale: Under biomedical-waste colour coding in India, sharps are placed in a white, translucent, puncture-proof container.

Q63. Total number of all individuals who have a particular disease at a specific point or period of time is called

A. Incidence

B. Prevalence

C. Morbidity rate

D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B. Prevalence

Rationale: Prevalence measures all existing cases in a population at a specified point or period.

Q64. Which of the following is the beginning sign of a pressure sore?

A. Swelling

B. Coolness

C. Numbness

D. Discoloration

Correct Answer: D. Discoloration

Rationale: Early pressure injury is characterized by persistent non-blanchable erythema/discoloration of intact skin.

Q65. Which of the following terms refers to the paralysis of both upper and lower extremities?

- A. Paraplegi
- B. Hemiplegi
- C. Quadriplegi**
- D. Hemiparesis

Correct Answer: C. Quadriplegi

Rationale: Quadriplegia/tetraplegia involves paralysis of both upper and lower limbs.

Q66. Which of the following best describes the location where the carotid pulse can be palpated?

- A. In the antecubital space
- B. On temples of face, in front of the ears
- C. On the anterior side of the neck**
- D. On the medial aspect of the wrist

Correct Answer: C. On the anterior side of the neck

Rationale: The carotid pulse is palpated gently in the groove beside the trachea in the anterior neck.

Q67. In the ECG, the period of relaxation of ventricle (ventricular repolarization) is denoted by-

- A. P wave
- B. QRS complex
- C. ST segment
- D. T wave**

Correct Answer: D. T wave

Rationale: The T wave represents ventricular repolarization.

Q68. Which of the following conditions may require fluid restriction?

- A. Dehydration
- B. COPD
- C. Renal failure**
- D. Fever

Correct Answer: C. Renal failure

Rationale: Renal failure commonly requires fluid restriction when the kidneys cannot adequately excrete fluid.

Q69. Compression of which of the following nerves causes carpal tunnel syndrome?

- A. Radial nerve

- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Axillary nerve
- D. Median nerve**

Correct Answer: D. Median nerve

Rationale: Carpal tunnel syndrome results from compression of the median nerve at the wrist.

Q70. Which of the following is a common side effect of chemotherapy?

- A. Sinus bradycardia and dysrhythmia
- B. Slow slurred speech
- C. Gingivitis and oral ulcers**
- D. Increased WBC

Correct Answer: C. Gingivitis and oral ulcers

Rationale: Chemotherapy commonly causes oral mucositis, which can include gingival inflammation and oral ulcers.

Q71. Which of the following will most accurately indicate fluid deficit in a patient having vomiting and diarrhoea for 3 days?

- A. Presence of dry skin
- B. Decrease in blood pressure
- C. Altered general appearance
- D. Loss of body weight**

Correct Answer: D. Loss of body weight

Rationale: Loss of body weight is a useful indicator of fluid loss in prolonged vomiting and diarrhoea.

Q72. In which of the following position a patient recovering from general anaesthesia should be placed?

- A. Supine
- B. High Fowler
- C. Lateral**
- D. Trendelenburg

Correct Answer: C. Lateral

Rationale: A lateral recovery position helps maintain airway protection in a patient recovering from general anaesthesia when appropriate.

Q73. Which of the following is most appropriate measure for a patient with gastroesophageal reflux disease having difficulty sleeping at night?

A. Drink a glass of milk before bed

B. Elevate the head of the bed

C. Eliminate carbohydrates from the diet

D. Take antacids before bed

Correct Answer: B. Elevate the head of the bed

Rationale: Elevating the head of the bed reduces reflux by using gravity and can improve symptoms at night.

Q74. What is the best advice about foot care for a patient with Type 2 Diabetes mellitus?

A. Inspect feet daily

B. Walk barefoot at home

C. Take hot water bath

D. Can ignore small cuts

Correct Answer: A. Inspect feet daily

Rationale: Daily foot inspection helps detect wounds, pressure areas and infection early in patients with diabetes.

Q75. What is the priority nursing intervention for a patient during the immediate postoperative period?

A. Monitoring vital signs

B. Maintaining a patent airway

C. Watching for haemorrhage

D. Recording intake and output

Correct Answer: B. Maintaining a patent airway

Rationale: Maintaining a patent airway is the immediate priority in the early postoperative period, alongside ABC assessment.

Q76. Which of the following is the most appropriate position for a patient with a suspected spinal cord injury?

A. Prone position with neck immobilize

B. Lateral position with neck immobilize

C. Supine position with neck immobilize

D. Supine position with neck immobilized

Correct Answer: C. Supine position with neck immobilize

Rationale: A suspected spinal injury should be managed with spinal alignment and immobilization, generally using a supine position until appropriately assessed.

Q77. What a nurse should do to reduce the risk of falls in an elderly patient?

- A. Remove all assistive devices
- B. Restrict patient mobility
- C. Provide a high energy diet

D. Keep the patient's environment clutter free

Correct Answer: D. Keep the patient's environment clutter free

Rationale: A clutter-free environment reduces tripping hazards and helps prevent falls in older adults.

Q78. Which of the following biomedical waste categories is typically treated using the incineration process?

- A. Waste sharps
- B. Used batteries
- C. Human anatomical waste
- D. Radiographic waste

Correct Answer: C. Human anatomical waste

Rationale: Human anatomical waste is placed in the appropriate yellow-category biomedical-waste stream, which may be treated by incineration according to applicable rules.

Q79. Which of the following is the most common organism causing urinary tract infection?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Proteus mirabilis
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Streptococcus

Correct Answer: A. Escherichia coli

Rationale: Escherichia coli is the most common cause of uncomplicated urinary tract infection.

Q80. What is the term for a medicinal substance given to counteract the effects of a poison?:

- A. Antibody
- B. Antisepti
- C. Antidote
- D. Antibiotic

Correct Answer: C. Antidote

Rationale: An antidote is a substance used to counteract or neutralize the effects of a poison or toxin.

Q81. Which of the following is the potentially dangerous complication of peritoneal dialysis?

A. Abdominal pain

B. Peritonitis

C. Gastrointestinal bleeding

D. Muscle cramps

Correct Answer: B. Peritonitis

Rationale: Peritonitis is a serious complication of peritoneal dialysis, often related to contamination/infection of the peritoneal cavity.

Q82. Hearing loss due to ageing is called

A. Presbyopi

B. Presbycusis

C. Conductive hearing loss

D. Sensory neural hearing loss

Correct Answer: B. Presbycusis

Rationale: Presbycusis is age-related sensorineural hearing loss.

Q83. What is the purpose of using an incentive spirometer?

A. Monitor blood oxygen levels

B. Monitor pulse rate

C. Monitor respiratory rhythm

D. Promote lung expansion and prevent atelectasis

Correct Answer: D. Promote lung expansion and prevent atelectasis

Rationale: An incentive spirometer encourages sustained deep inspiration, helping expand the lungs and prevent atelectasis.

Q84. Which of the following is an appropriate immediate nursing intervention for a patient with myocardial infarction?

A. Monitor vital signs and cardiac status

B. Encourage strenuous activity

C. Provide supplemental oxygen when hypoxemia is present

D. Perform CPR when the patient has a pulse

Correct Answer: A. Monitor vital signs and cardiac status

Rationale: Initial nursing care in myocardial infarction includes monitoring vital signs and cardiac status; oxygen is given when clinically indicated, such as hypoxemia.

Q85. A patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) should be advised to:

- A. Avoid physical activity
- B. Increase intake of caffeinated beverages
- C. Use supplemental oxygen during sleep

D. Engage in regular deep breathing exercises

Correct Answer: D. Engage in regular deep breathing exercises

Rationale: Regular deep-breathing exercises can help with airway clearance, ventilation and prevention of complications in appropriate patients with COPD.

Q86. Which of the following is the best position for insertion of a nasogastric (NG) tube in a stroke patient?

A. High Fowler's position

- B. Supine position
- C. Trendelenburg position
- D. Lateral position

Correct Answer: A. High Fowler's position

Rationale: High-Fowler's positioning can facilitate lung expansion and reduce aspiration risk during NG-tube insertion in an appropriate patient.

Q87. Which of the following dietary components should be restricted in a patient with chronic kidney disease?

- A. Potassium
- B. Sodium
- C. Protein

D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D. All of the above

Rationale: Dietary restrictions in CKD are individualized; sodium, potassium and protein may need adjustment according to kidney function, laboratory values and treatment.

Q88. Which of the following is best fluid choice for a patient with burns experiencing hypovolemic shock?

- A. 5 % Dextrose
- B. Albumin
- C. Ringer lactate
- D. 0.45 % Saline

Correct Answer: C. Ringer lactate

Rationale: Ringer's lactate is an isotonic crystalloid commonly used for initial fluid resuscitation in burn-related hypovolaemia.

Q89. Which of the following drug is used to destroy and expel worms?

A. Metronidazole

B. Albendazole

C. Ciprofloxacin

D. Ciprofloxacin

Correct Answer: B. Albendazole

Rationale: Albendazole is an anthelmintic used against several intestinal worm infections.

Q90. All of the following are antiarrhythmic medications except

A. Procainamide

B. Quinidine

C. Benzathine penicillin

D. Lidocaine

Correct Answer: C. Benzathine penicillin

Rationale: Benzathine penicillin is an antibiotic, not an antiarrhythmic drug.

Q91. Which intervention is most effective in prevention of deep vein thrombosis in a postoperative patient?

A. Encourage early ambulation

B. Limit fluid intake

C. Apply cold compresses

D. Keep legs dependent

Correct Answer: A. Encourage early ambulation

Rationale: Early ambulation promotes venous circulation and is a key postoperative measure for reducing DVT risk.

Q92. A patient with liver cirrhosis develops ascites. Which assessment finding requires immediate attention?

A. Abdominal distension

B. Shortness of breath

C. Weight gain

D. Mild jaundice

Correct Answer: B. Shortness of breath

Rationale: Shortness of breath in a patient with ascites may indicate respiratory compromise from significant fluid accumulation and requires prompt assessment.

Q93. When a portion of a blood clot becomes detached and enters the circulating blood, it is called:

- A. Embolus**
- B. Thrombus
- C. Thromboplastin
- D. Prothrombin

Correct Answer: A. Embolus

Rationale: A detached portion of a thrombus that travels through the circulation is called an embolus.

Q94. Which of the following nutrient is most essential for healing and repair after surgery?

- A. Proteins**
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Fats
- D. Micronutrients

Correct Answer: A. Proteins

Rationale: Protein is essential for tissue repair, collagen synthesis, immune function and wound healing after surgery.

Q95. Cholelithiasis is the presence of stones in:

- A. Salivary glan
- B. Gall bladder**
- C. Kidney
- D. Pancreas

Correct Answer: B. Gall bladder

Rationale: Cholelithiasis means the presence of gallstones in the gallbladder or biliary system.

Q96. A patient has undergone surgery for retinal detachment. Which of the following nursing goal has highest priority?

- A. To control pain
- B. To prevent increase in intraocular pressure**
- C. To decrease stress
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: B. To prevent increase in intraocular pressure

Rationale: After retinal-detachment surgery, avoiding increased intraocular pressure is a key nursing goal to protect the surgical repair.

Q97. Which of the following laboratory results will be abnormal in a child with haemophilia?

- A. Haemoglobin level
- B. Platelet count
- C. Haematocrit level

D. Partial thromboplastin time

Correct Answer: D. Partial thromboplastin time

Rationale: Haemophilia is a coagulation-factor disorder; the aPTT is typically prolonged in haemophilia A or B, while platelet count is usually normal.

Q98. Which of the following is not a true statement about Positive End Expiratory Pressure (PEEP)?

- A. It reduces venous return
- B. It reduces mean airway pressure**
- C. It improves alveolar gas exchange
- D. It prevents alveolar collapse

Correct Answer: B. It reduces mean airway pressure

Rationale: PEEP increases, rather than reduces, mean airway pressure. It helps maintain alveolar recruitment and improve oxygenation.

Q99. Which of the following food items can be included in diet for a child having celiac disease?

- A. Rice**
- B. Rye chapati
- C. Wheat brea
- D. Barley porridge

Correct Answer: A. Rice

Rationale: Rice is naturally gluten-free and can be included in a gluten-free diet for coeliac disease.

Q100. Which of the following action should be taken just after administering ibuprofen to a child with a temperature of 102 °F?

- A. Withhold oral fluids for 8 hours
- B. Remove excess clothing and blankets from the child**
- C. Sponge the child with ice water
- D. Administer aspirin after 4 hours

Correct Answer: B. Remove excess clothing and blankets from the child

Rationale: After giving ibuprofen for fever, excessive clothing and blankets should be removed to facilitate heat loss; aspirin should not be given to children.

Q101. Which of the following condition is suspected if a child is exhibiting an inability to flex the leg when the thigh is flexed anteriorly at the hip?

- A. Spinal cord injury
- B. Intracranial bleeding
- C. Meningitis**
- D. Decreased cerebral blood flow

Correct Answer: C. Meningitis

Rationale: Inability to extend the knee when the hip is flexed is Kernig's sign and is associated with meningeal irritation, such as meningitis.

Q102. Which of the following is the best site to administer an intramuscular injection to a 4 month old infant?

- A. Ventroglute
- B. Vastuslateralis**
- C. Lateral deltoi
- D. Rectus femoris

Correct Answer: B. Vastuslateralis

Rationale: The vastus lateralis is the preferred intramuscular injection site for many infants because it is well developed and avoids major nerves and vessels.

Q103. Which of the following position should be given to an infant who has just returned to the recovery room after surgical repair of cleft lip on the right side?

- A. Prone position
- B. Trendelenburg position
- C. Left lateral position**
- D. Right lateral position

Correct Answer: C. Left lateral position

Rationale: After cleft-lip repair, positioning on the unaffected side helps protect the operative site; for a right-sided repair, left lateral positioning is appropriate.

Q104. Which of the following method is preferred to confirm tube placement before each feeding while providing intermittent nasogastric feedings to an infant

- A. To do a chest x-ray
- B. Aspirate a small number of gastric contents to verify that the pH is acid**

- C. Auscultate the stomach while instilling an air bolus
- D. Compare the tube insertion length to a standardized chart

Correct Answer: B. Aspirate a small number of gastric contents to verify that the pH is acid

Rationale: For intermittent infant NG feeding, aspirating a small amount and checking gastric pH is an accepted bedside method of confirming gastric placement; follow local policy.

Q105. Which of the following is the clinical manifestation of tetralogy of Fallot in children?

- A. Slow respiration
- B. Decreased RBC
- C. Decreased RBC
- D. Clubbing of fingers**

Correct Answer: D. Clubbing of fingers

Rationale: Clubbing can occur with chronic cyanotic congenital heart disease such as tetralogy of Fallot.

Q106. Hyaline membrane disease is caused due to deficiency of

- A. Renin
- B. Gastrin
- C. Surfactant**
- D. CSF

Correct Answer: C. Surfactant

Rationale: Hyaline membrane disease/respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants is caused primarily by surfactant deficiency.

Q107. What is the priority nursing assessment during the first 24 hours for a 6 year old child who has partial-thickness burns of the face and upper chest ?

- A. Wound sepsis
- B. Fear and separation anxiety
- C. Fluid and electrolyte imbalance
- D. Pulmonary distress**

Correct Answer: D. Pulmonary distress

Rationale: Facial and upper-chest burns raise concern for airway and respiratory compromise, making pulmonary assessment the priority.

Q108. When teaching an adolescent with type 1 diabetes mellitus about dietary management, which of the following should be included?

- A. Meals should be eaten at home

B. Ready source of glucose should be kept available

C. Foods should be weighed on a scale

D. Specific foods should be cooked for him

Correct Answer: B. Ready source of glucose should be kept available

Rationale: A person with type 1 diabetes should keep a rapidly absorbable source of glucose available to treat hypoglycaemia.

Q109. Which of the following is the clinical manifestation of acute stage of Kawasaki disease?

A. Cyanosed lips

B. Conjunctival hyperaemi

C. Clubbing of fingers

D. Desquamation of skin

Correct Answer: B. Conjunctival hyperaemi

Rationale: Acute Kawasaki disease commonly presents with bilateral non-exudative conjunctival injection along with fever and other mucocutaneous findings.

Q110. Which of the following is the most common causative agent of diarrhea among children?

A. Adenovirus

B. Rotavirus

C. Ribovirus

D. Rhinovirus

Correct Answer: B. Rotavirus

Rationale: Rotavirus is a major cause of acute diarrhoea in young children, although vaccination has reduced its burden substantially.

Q111. What is the priority nursing intervention to prevent thrombus formation in capillaries in a child with sickle cell anaemia?

A. Encourage bed rest

B. Administer oxygen

C. Encourage fluids

D. Administer prescribed anticoagulants

Correct Answer: C. Encourage fluids

Rationale: Adequate fluid intake helps reduce blood viscosity and supports circulation in children with sickle-cell disease, unless medically contraindicated.

Q112. IMNCI stands for:

A. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses

B. Indian Medical Neonatal Care Institute

C. International Management of Newborns and Child Illnesses

D. Indian Management of National Child Infections

Correct Answer: A. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses

Rationale: IMNCI stands for Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses.

Q113. All of the following are congenital abnormalities in newborn except:

A. Club foot

B. Meningitis

C. Tracheoesophageal fistul

D. Spina bifida

Correct Answer: B. Meningitis

Rationale: Meningitis is an acquired infectious/inflammatory condition rather than a congenital structural abnormality.

Q114. In which of the following conditions, the rule of ten is used as a reference to determine that the patient is fit for surgery?

A. Imperforated anus

B. Tracheoesophageal fistul

C. Cleft lip

D. Cleft lip

Correct Answer: C. Cleft lip

Rationale: The traditional 'rule of tens' is used as a readiness guideline for cleft-lip repair.

Q115. Influenza is primarily transmitted through which route?

A. Vector-borne

B. Vehicle-borne

C. Respiratory droplets and aerosols

D. Fomite-borne

Correct Answer: C. Respiratory droplets and aerosols

Rationale: Influenza spreads mainly through respiratory particles, including droplets and aerosols, especially during coughing, sneezing and close contact.

Q116. Which of the following food borne disease is caused by protozoa?

A. Amoebiasis

B. Dysentery

C. GERD

D. Scabies

Correct Answer: A. Amoebiasis

Rationale: Amoebiasis is a protozoal food- and water-borne infection caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*.

Q117. Which of the following communicable disease is also called German Measles?

A. Mumps

B. Rubella

C. Diphtheria

D. Pertussis

Correct Answer: B. Rubella

Rationale: Rubella is also called German measles.

Q118. What is the primary purpose of administering a booster dose after primary vaccination?

A. Start immunity

B. Replace the primary dose

C. Treat an active infection

D. Boost declining antibody levels

Correct Answer: D. Boost declining antibody levels

Rationale: A booster dose is given to restore or enhance immunity when protection has declined or when additional immune stimulation is recommended.

Q119. Which female mosquito transmits malaria to humans?

A. Culex

B. Anopheles

C. Aedes

D. Mansonia

Correct Answer: B. Anopheles

Rationale: The female Anopheles mosquito transmits malaria parasites to humans.

Q120. Window period in HIV means:

A. Antibody levels are at their maximum

B. The virus is eliminated from the body

C. The patient is infectious but tests negative

D. HIV is cured

Correct Answer: C. The patient is infectious but tests negative

Rationale: The HIV window period is the interval after infection when a person may test negative because the marker being tested has not yet reached detectable levels.

Q121. A client at 35 weeks gestation reports that her breathing has become difficult. Which of the following is the key reason?

A. Lower rib cage is more restrictive

B. Height of Thoracic cage has increased

C. Diaphragm has been displaced upward

D. Size of lungs has increased

Correct Answer: C. Diaphragm has been displaced upward

Rationale: Late in pregnancy, the enlarging uterus elevates the diaphragm and reduces available thoracic space, contributing to breathlessness.

Q122. Which of the following steroid is secreted by Placental cells?

A. Estradiol

B. Progesterone

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Both A and B

Correct Answer: D. Both A and B

Rationale: The placenta produces steroid hormones including progesterone and oestrogens such as estradiol.

Q123. What change is expected in hematologic system during the second trimester of pregnancy?

A. An increase in haematocrit

B. A decrease in sedimentation rate

C. A decrease in white blood cells

D. An increase in blood volume

Correct Answer: D. An increase in blood volume

Rationale: Maternal blood volume increases substantially during pregnancy; plasma volume rises more than red-cell mass, contributing to physiological haemodilution.

Q124. An increase in which of the following hormones is the precipitating cause of the nausea and vomiting during the first trimester of pregnancy?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Chorionic gonadotropin hormone**
- D. Luteinizing hormone

Correct Answer: C. Chorionic gonadotropin hormone

Rationale: Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is strongly associated with nausea and vomiting of early pregnancy.

Q125. Which of the following are the characteristics of normal, healthy amniotic fluid observed during labor?

- A. Straw coloured, clear, and contains little white specks**
- B. Clear, dark amber, and contains shreds of mucus
- C. Milky, greenish yellow, and contains shreds of mucus
- D. Greenish yellow, cloudy, and contains little white specks

Correct Answer: A. Straw coloured, clear, and contains little white specks

Rationale: Normal amniotic fluid is generally clear or pale/straw-coloured; meconium or foul/cloudy fluid is abnormal and requires assessment.

Q126. Which of the following is the proper nursing technique for supporting the fetal head during crowning in an emergency birth to minimize trauma?

- A. Apply suprapubic pressure
- B. Distribute the fingers evenly around the head**
- C. Place a hand firmly against the perineum
- D. Maintain pressure against the anterior fontanel

Correct Answer: B. Distribute the fingers evenly around the head

Rationale: During crowning, controlled support of the fetal head helps regulate extension and reduce perineal trauma; the precise technique depends on the birth circumstances.

Q127. Which of the following is the first line management for managing severe postpartum haemorrhage?

- A. Administration of IV fluids
- B. Immediate surgical intervention
- C. Administration of uterotonics**
- D. Application of vaginal pressure bandages

Correct Answer: C. Administration of uterotonics

Rationale: Uterotonics are first-line pharmacologic treatment for uterine atony causing postpartum haemorrhage, alongside immediate resuscitation and other measures.

Q128. In which of the following conditions, a postnatal mother should be instructed not to breastfeed her baby?

- A. Mastitis
- B. Inverted nipples
- C. Herpes genitalis

D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Correct Answer: D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Rationale: Breastfeeding recommendations in HIV vary by setting and national policy; the original item is context-dependent. Where breastfeeding is contraindicated by current guidance, HIV infection may be the indicated option.

Q129. A female who is pregnant for the first time is termed as:

- A. Primipar
- B. Primigravid**
- C. Multipar
- D. Nulligravida

Correct Answer: B. Primigravid

Rationale: Primigravida means a woman who is pregnant for the first time.

Q130. Which of the following is a risk factor for development of breast cancer?

- A. Late menarche
- B. Early menopause
- C. Breast feeding

D. Nulliparity

Correct Answer: D. Nulliparity

Rationale: Nulliparity is associated with increased breast-cancer risk; risk is also influenced by age, genetics, reproductive history and other factors.

Q131. What is the recommended position for a woman in labor to help with fetal descent?

- A. Supine position
- B. Left lateral position**
- C. Lithotomy position

D. Trendelenburg position

Correct Answer: B. Left lateral position

Rationale: Left lateral positioning can improve uteroplacental perfusion; upright/lateral positions may also facilitate fetal descent during labour.

Q132. Which of the following is a common sign of preeclampsia?

A. Increased appetite

B. Excessive weight loss

C. Decreased urination

D. Severe headaches

Correct Answer: D. Severe headaches

Rationale: Severe headache is a warning sign of preeclampsia and requires prompt assessment, especially with hypertension or visual symptoms.

Q133. Which hormone is primarily responsible for stimulating uterine contractions during labor?

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. hCG

Correct Answer: A. Oxytocin

Rationale: Oxytocin stimulates uterine contractions and is central to the physiology and clinical management of labour.

Q134. What is the primary risk factor for gestational diabetes?

A. Maternal age

B. Drinking

C. Obesity

D. Smoking

Correct Answer: C. Obesity

Rationale: Maternal obesity is an important risk factor for gestational diabetes; other factors include previous GDM, family history and certain ethnic backgrounds.

Q135. Early treatment of the cervical erosion can help prevent:

A. Pelvic inflammatory disease

B. Unexpected vaginal bleeding

C. Cancer of the cervix

D. Preventing more erosions

Correct Answer: C. Cancer of the cervix

Rationale: The term 'cervical erosion' is outdated; persistent cervical lesions/abnormalities require evaluation because cervical cancer or precancer must be excluded.

Q136. Which of the following is the first priority in psychiatric emergency?

A. Diagnosis

B. Safety

C. Medication

D. History taking

Correct Answer: B. Safety

Rationale: Safety is the first priority in a psychiatric emergency, including assessment of immediate risk of self-harm, harm to others and medical instability.

Q137. What is the primary symptom of schizoid personality disorder?

A. Excessive sociability

B. Severe mood swings

C. Grandiosity

D. Social detachment

Correct Answer: D. Social detachment

Rationale: Social detachment and limited interest in close relationships are characteristic of schizoid personality disorder.

Q138. When caring for a confused, older client, the best approach is to provide an environment with:

A. Space for privacy

B. Trusting relationships

C. Group involvement

D. Diverse activities

Correct Answer: B. Trusting relationships

Rationale: A trusting, calm and familiar environment helps reduce confusion and supports orientation and cooperation in older adults.

Q139. Which of the following is the primary problem of a patient diagnosed with an adjustment disorder with mixed anxiety and depression?

A. Deficient memory

B. Intolerance to activity

C. Low self-esteem

D. Disturbed personal identity

Correct Answer: C. Low self-esteem

Rationale: Low self-esteem is a common nursing problem in adjustment disorder with mixed anxiety and depressed mood, though assessment should be individualized.

Q140. Which of the following is the term for unwanted persistent, intrusive thoughts that cause significant anxiety or distress?

A. Compulsion

B. Obsession

C. Phobi

D. Delusion

Correct Answer: B. Obsession

Rationale: An obsession is a recurrent, intrusive, unwanted thought, image or urge that causes distress; a compulsion is a repetitive behavior or mental act.

Quick Corrected Answer Key

1-A 2-D 3-B 4-D 5-B 6-C 7-C 8-D 9-B 10-D 11-B 12-C 13-A 14-B 15-A 16-B 17-C 18-A
19-B 20-B

21-B 22-A 23-D 24-C 25-B 26-B 27-B 28-C 29-A 30-C 31-A 32-A 33-A 34-B 35-C 36-A 37-
D 38-B 39-A 40-D

41-C 42-C 43-C 44-D 45-C 46-B 47-B 48-C 49-B 50-C 51-D 52-B 53-C 54-A 55-A 56-C 57-
A 58-D 59-B 60-D

61-C 62-B 63-B 64-D 65-C 66-C 67-D 68-C 69-D 70-C 71-D 72-C 73-B 74-A 75-B 76-C 77-
D 78-C 79-A 80-C

81-B 82-B 83-D 84-A 85-D 86-A 87-D 88-C 89-B 90-C 91-A 92-B 93-A 94-A 95-B 96-B 97-
D 98-B 99-A 100-B

101-C 102-B 103-C 104-B 105-D 106-C 107-D 108-B 109-B 110-B 111-C 112-A 113-B 114-C
115-C 116-A 117-B 118-D 119-B 120-C

121-C 122-D 123-D 124-C 125-A 126-B 127-C 128-D 129-B 130-D 131-B 132-D 133-A 134-C
135-C 136-B 137-D 138-B 139-C 140-B

Major Corrections / Cautions

- Q1: Corrected from the supplied key to A because the Udasis were undertaken to spread Guru Nanak Dev Ji's teachings/message; option B is clearly not appropriate.
- Q51: Corrected to D (monocytes) because monocytes enter tissues and differentiate into macrophages. Neutrophils also phagocytose, but D best matches the wording 'in tissues.'
- Q62: Corrected/clarified to White (translucent) for sharps under Indian biomedical-waste colour coding.
- Q84: The original options were duplicated and the routine use of oxygen for every MI patient is outdated. Oxygen is indicated when hypoxaemia is present; immediate nursing care includes monitoring vital/cardiac status.
- Q100: Ibuprofen is appropriate for fever when dosed correctly; remove excess clothing/blankets. Ice-water sponging and aspirin in children are inappropriate.
- Q114: The rule of tens is classically associated with readiness for cleft-lip repair.
- Q115: Updated from simply 'airborne' to respiratory droplets and aerosols to reflect current understanding of influenza transmission.
- Q128: Breastfeeding in maternal HIV is policy- and setting-dependent; the original single-answer item should be interpreted according to the applicable national guidance.