

OPENNET – VII
Entrance Examination for Post Basic B.Sc.
Nursing Programme 2017
September, 2017

Total No. of Questions : 120

Time : 150 Minutes

(2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hours)

- All questions are ***compulsory***.
- Questions are based on General Nursing Midwifery (GNM) Syllabus prescribed by Indian Nursing Council (INC).
- The total number of items will be 120 of ***one*** mark each.

Read the instructions given on the OMR Response Sheet carefully.

**How to fill up the information on the OMR Response Sheet
(Examination Answer Sheet)**

1. Write your complete Enrolment No. in 9 digits. This should correspond to the enrolment number indicated by you on the OMR Response Sheet. Also write your correct name, address with pin code in the space provided. Put your signatures on the OMR Response Sheet with date. Ensure that the Invigilator in your examination hall also puts his/her signatures with date on the OMR Response Sheet at the space provided.
2. On the OMR Response Sheet student's particulars are to be filled in **with pen**. However **use HB pencil** for writing the Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code as well as for blackening the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
3. Do not make any stray remarks on this sheet.
4. Write correct information in numerical digits in Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code Columns. The corresponding circle should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.
5. Each question is followed by four probable answers which are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You should select and show only one answer to each question considered by you as the most appropriate or the correct answer. Select the most appropriate answer. Then by using HB pencil, blacken the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
6. If you wish to change your answer, ERASE completely the already darkened circle by using a good quality eraser and then blacken the circle bearing your revised answer number. If incorrect answer is not erased completely, smudges will be left on the erased circle and the question will be read as having two answers and will be ignored for giving any credit.
7. No credit will be given if more than one answer is given for one question. Therefore, you should select the most appropriate answer.
8. You should not spend too much time on any one question. If you find any particular question difficult, leave it and go to the next. If you have time left after answering all the questions, you may go back to the unanswered ones. There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. No cell phones, calculators, books, slide-rules, note books or written notes, etc. will be allowed inside the examination hall.
2. You should follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent and by the Invigilator at the examination venue. If you violate the instructions, you will be disqualified.
3. Any candidate found copying or receiving or giving assistance in the examination will be disqualified.
4. The Test Booklet and the OMR Response Sheet (Answer Sheet) would be supplied to you by the Invigilators. **After the examination is over, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.** Any candidate who does not return the OMR Response Sheet will be disqualified and the University may take further action against him/her.
5. All rough work is to be done on the test booklet itself and not on any other paper. Scrap paper is not permitted. For arriving at answers you may work in the margins, make some markings or underline in the test booklet itself.
6. The University reserves the right to cancel scores of any candidate who impersonates or uses/adopts other malpractices or uses any unfair means. The examination is conducted under uniform conditions. The University would also follow a procedure to verify the validity of scores of all examinees uniformly. If there is substantial indication that your performance is not genuine, the University may cancel your score.
7. Candidates should bring their hall tickets duly issued by the Registrar. In the event of your qualifying the Entrance Test, this hall ticket should be enclosed with your admission form while submitting it to the University for seeking admission in Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing Programme along with your testimonials and programme fee. Admission forms received without hall ticket in original will be summarily rejected.

1. In communication process, response from receiver to sender is called
 - (1) Message
 - (2) Encoding
 - (3) Feedback
 - (4) Context

2. The advantages of bulletin board are all *except*
 - (1) Effective for displaying textual and pictorial materials
 - (2) Explain important events
 - (3) Highlight important information to large groups
 - (4) Serves as introduction to a particular topic

3. Which method of teaching is alternative to the lecture method ?
 - (1) Group discussion
 - (2) Symposium
 - (3) Panel discussion
 - (4) Demonstration

4. The limitations of demonstration method of teaching are all *except*
 - (1) Needs special skills for some procedures
 - (2) Helps theory and practice correlation
 - (3) Not useful if students are inattentive
 - (4) Students may blindly follow the lab manual

5. To clarify concepts to students the teacher must use
 - (1) Lesson plan
 - (2) Teaching aids
 - (3) Unit plan
 - (4) Curriculum

6. When every study population subject has an equal chance to be selected as a sample for research study, it is known as
 - (1) Control
 - (2) Randomization
 - (3) Manipulation
 - (4) Variable

7. Which of the following is *not* true for normal distribution ?
 - (1) It is a bell shaped curve
 - (2) Maximum frequency at the centre
 - (3) It is by virtue of a large sample
 - (4) Mean \pm 1 SD limits include 95.45% of observations

8. If scores of a sample are distributed as 4, 6, 8, 3, 7, 8, 3, 9, 6, the mean is
- (1) 6 (2) 8
(3) 7 (4) 9
9. The research tool which is to be filled by a study subject is referred as
- (1) Interview schedule (2) Questionnaire
(3) Observation check-list (4) Rating scale
10. Research in which a researcher makes changes in an independent variable and studies their effects on dependent variable under controlled conditions is called as
- (1) Experimental research (2) Non-experimental research
(3) Ethnographic research (4) Analytical research
11. In administration, principle of division of work is essential because
- (1) Workers do not like interference
(2) It provides job satisfaction
(3) Administrator cannot do all the work by himself
(4) It prevents overlapping of work
12. Span of control stands for
- (1) Rule of control from higher to lower
(2) Number of subordinates an officer can effectively supervise
(3) Total number of supervisors in an organisation
(4) Delegation of power
13. In a general ward, the ratio of nurse and patient should be
- (1) 1 : 3 (2) 1 : 10
(3) 1 : 6 (4) 1 : 7
14. Student-Teacher ratio in a GNM school as per INC norms is
- (1) 1 : 7 (2) 1 : 15
(3) 1 : 10 (4) 1 : 20
15. Job responsibilities of an ANM are all *except*
- (1) Distribute iron and folic acid to women
(2) Home visits
(3) Conducting MTP independently
(4) Training Dai

16. The advantages of nursing audits are all *except*
- (1) Results are easily communicated for improvement
 - (2) Can be used in all areas of nursing service
 - (3) It is time consuming
 - (4) Nurses can be involved in conducting audits
17. The importance of human relations in nursing is all *except*
- (1) Increases productivity
 - (2) Improves coordination
 - (3) Group cohesiveness
 - (4) Group disintegration
18. South East Asia's WHO regional office is located at
- (1) Delhi
 - (2) Mumbai
 - (3) Hyderabad
 - (4) Kolkata
19. After completion of basic nursing education a nurse needs to register with which of the following to practise as RNRM ?
- (1) Indian Nursing Council
 - (2) State Nursing Council
 - (3) TNAI
 - (4) Nursing Research Society
20. The administration of readymade antibodies is called as
- (1) Natural active immunity
 - (2) Natural passive immunity
 - (3) Artificial active immunity
 - (4) Artificial passive immunity
21. WHO definition of health includes all dimensions *except*
- (1) Physical well-being
 - (2) Social well-being
 - (3) Mental well-being
 - (4) Occupational well-being
22. Non-communicable diseases causation is best explained by
- (1) Supernatural theory of disease
 - (2) Empirical theory of disease
 - (3) Multifactorial theory of disease causation
 - (4) Theory of relationship between disease and causative agents

23. VDRL test is done for diagnosis of
- (1) Tuberculosis (2) Diphtheria
(3) Syphilis (4) Typhoid
24. How much water can be disinfected with a tablet of 0.5 gm chlorine ?
- (1) 5 litres (2) 10 litres
(3) 15 litres (4) 20 litres
25. Mantoux test is used for screening of
- (1) AIDS (2) Malaria
(3) Tuberculosis (4) Hepatitis
26. Increase in the number of new cases of a particular disease in a community leads to
- (1) Increased prevalence rate (2) Increased incidence rate
(3) Mortality rate (4) Crude mortality rate
27. Rice-water type of stool is the typical symptom of
- (1) Dysentery (2) Cholera
(3) Malaria (4) Filaria
28. Which of the measures given below is the secondary prevention for tuberculosis ?
- (1) BCG vaccination (2) DOTS treatment
(3) XDR tuberculosis (4) MDR tuberculosis
29. The characteristic of an endemic disease is
- (1) When a disease occurs in more than one area
(2) When a disease is constantly present in a geographical area
(3) When a disease occurs in more than the expected frequency at a time
(4) When a disease occurs in a particular season
30. Mode of transmission of Hepatitis A is
- (1) Faeco-oral route (2) Blood products
(3) Sexual contact (4) Skin contact
31. The host in which a parasite attains maturity or passes sexual stage is known as
- (1) Definitive host (2) Intermediate host
(3) Incidental host (4) Index case

32. Enlargement and tenderness of the parotid gland is seen in
- (1) Measles (2) Mumps
(3) Rubella (4) Influenza
33. Schick test is used to diagnose
- (1) Measles (2) Mumps
(3) Rubella (4) Diphtheria
34. The floating tip of iceberg phenomenon indicates
- (1) Diagnosed cases (2) Clinical cases
(3) Latent cases (4) Hidden cases
35. All the drugs are given orally under DOTS programme *except*
- (1) Isoniazid (2) Rifampicin
(3) Ethambutol (4) Viomycin
36. Which organ is most affected in malaria ?
- (1) Liver (2) Spleen
(3) Kidney (4) Heart
37. Anterior fontanelle closes by the age of
- (1) 06 to 08 months (2) 12 to 18 months
(3) 24 to 30 months (4) 30 to 36 months
38. Failure of foramen ovale to close will cause what congenital heart disease ?
- (1) Anomalies of pulmonary artery
(2) Pulmonary stenosis
(3) Atrial septal defect
(4) Transposition of arteries
39. One of the following is *not* an alert sign in a new-born with jaundice :
- (1) Clinical jaundice appears in the first 24 hours of life
(2) Conjugated serum bilirubin < 2 mg/dl
(3) Total serum bilirubin > 5 mg/dl/day
(4) Jaundice persists for > 2 weeks

40. When the cheek of a new-born is touched along the side of the mouth, the neonate will turn to a side. This reflex is known as
- (1) Moro reflex (2) Rooting reflex
(3) Startle reflex (4) Glabellar reflex
41. A child born to a diabetic mother can have
- (1) Hypoglycemia (2) Hyperglycemia
(3) Hyperlipidemia (4) Hyperthermia
42. Toilet training should be started for a baby at the age of
- (1) Infant (2) Toddler
(3) Pre-school (4) School age
43. Which of the following is due to deficiency of Vitamin D in young children ?
- (1) Keratomalacia (2) Xerophthalmia
(3) Osteomalacia (4) Rickets
44. The immediate treatment to treat severe dehydration is
- (1) Give oral fluids (2) Give soft diet
(3) Start IV fluids (4) Give lemon water
45. Following are the causes of behaviour problems among children *except*
- (1) Parental factors (2) Social relationship
(3) Family environment (4) Physical health
46. Which of the following is a complication of mumps ?
- (1) Orchitis (2) Paralysis
(3) Myocarditis (4) Herpes
47. Which examination is done to confirm TB meningitis ?
- (1) Sputum examination (2) CSF examination
(3) Spinal tap (4) Lumbar puncture
48. Which of the following is the main clinical feature of pyloric stenosis ?
- (1) Irritability (2) Weight loss
(3) Projectile vomiting (4) Constipation
49. Which of the following is a treatment of choice for phimosis ?
- (1) Circumcision (2) Excision
(3) Penectomy (4) Removal of testes

- 50.** One of the following is a cyanotic congenital heart disease :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Arterial septal defect | (2) Ventricular septal defect |
| (3) Pulmonary stenosis | (4) Patent ductus arteriosus |
- 51.** Which hormone stimulates oocyte maturation ?
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| (1) GNRH | (2) LH |
| (3) LHRF | (4) FSH |
- 52.** Ovulation occurs
- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| (1) 14 days before next menstruation |
| (2) one week after menstruation |
| (3) one week before menstruation |
| (4) 28 days after menstruation |
- 53.** The hormone necessary to identify positive pregnancy test is
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Progesterone | (2) Estrogen |
| (3) HCG | (4) Growth hormone |
- 54.** In a pregnant woman, change in the colour of genitalia is called as
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Hegar's sign | (2) Goodell's sign |
| (3) Chadwick's sign | (4) Vaginal sign |
- 55.** The height of the uterus at the level of umbilicus during pregnancy is at
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 28 weeks | (2) 24 weeks |
| (3) 18 weeks | (4) 16 weeks |
- 56.** The importance of prostaglandins in onset of labour is to
- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Stimulate expulsion of fetus |
| (2) Stimulate uterine muscle activity |
| (3) Reduce uterine muscle activity |
| (4) Help in placental expulsion |
- 57.** Immediate nursing action after rupture of membrane is to
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Listen to FHS | (2) Call the doctor |
| (3) Observe contraction | (4) Take blood pressure |

- 58.** The earliest sign of placental separation is
- (1) Sudden gush of blood flow per vagina
 - (2) Change in shape of uterus
 - (3) Increased height of fundus
 - (4) Shock
- 59.** First stage of labour is up to
- (1) Rupture of membrane
 - (2) 3/5th dilation of cervix
 - (3) Full dilation of cervix
 - (4) Crowning of head
- 60.** Post-partum period begins after
- (1) Expulsion of placenta
 - (2) Expulsion of fetus
 - (3) Discharge from hospital
 - (4) 40 days after delivery
- 61.** Post-partum vaginal discharge containing blood, mucous and placental tissue is known as
- (1) Lochia
 - (2) Show
 - (3) Liquor
 - (4) PPM
- 62.** After delivery, the involution process takes
- (1) 24 days
 - (2) 6 weeks
 - (3) 6 days
 - (4) 18 weeks
- 63.** Spina bifida occurs due to
- (1) Accumulation of blood in the brain
 - (2) Neural tube defect
 - (3) Myometrium is affected
 - (4) Defect of pericranium
- 64.** If the LMP of a woman is June 20, EDD as per Naegele's rule is
- (1) February 2
 - (2) March 10
 - (3) March 27
 - (4) October 14
- 65.** Morning sickness during early pregnancy is due to
- (1) Increased HCG hormone
 - (2) Increased acidity
 - (3) Increased progesterone level
 - (4) Emotional factors

- 66.** Bell's palsy is disorder of
- (1) Cranial nerve IV (2) Cranial nerve VII
(3) Cranial nerve IX (4) Cranial nerve X
- 67.** Abnormal accumulation of fluid in pleural space is called
- (1) Pleural embolism (2) Pleural effusion
(3) Pleural infusion (4) Empyema
- 68.** The pigment responsible for skin tanning is
- (1) Carotene (2) Red blood cells
(3) Melanin (4) Sebum
- 69.** Cretinism occurs as a result of
- (1) Hypothyroidism (2) Hyperthyroidism
(3) Hyperparathyroidism (4) Hypoparathyroidism
- 70.** Increased uric acid level is found in
- (1) Wilson's disease (2) Rheumatic fever
(3) Parkinson's disease (4) Gout
- 71.** The condition in which stones are located in the common bile duct is
- (1) Biliary Cirrhosis
(2) Cholelithiasis
(3) Choledocholithiasis
(4) Jaundice
- 72.** The artery commonly affected during Myocardial infarction is
- (1) Renal Artery (2) Coronary Artery
(3) Hepatic Artery (4) Carotid Artery
- 73.** In head injury Mannitol is given to
- (1) Prevent seizures (2) Treat headache
(3) Decrease intracranial pressure (4) Decrease urine output
- 74.** Shock caused by severe allergic reaction is
- (1) Neurogenic shock (2) Anaphylactic shock
(3) Septic shock (4) Cardiogenic shock

- 75.** Cardiac Troponin level helps in diagnosis of
- (1) Myocardial infarction (2) Congestive cardiac failure
(3) Ventricular tachycardia (4) Atrial fibrillation
- 76.** The commonest form of dementia is
- (1) Alzheimer's disease (2) Parkinson's disease
(3) Vascular dementia (4) Mixed dementia
- 77.** Pain and tenderness in the region of symphysis pubis is indicative of
- (1) Pelvic fracture (2) Spinal fracture
(3) Femur fracture (4) Rib fracture
- 78.** The condition directly related to bone marrow suppression is
- (1) Anemia (2) Sickle cell anemia
(3) Aplastic anemia (4) Megaloblastic anemia
- 79.** To estimate the percentage of burns caused for an individual, a nurse should
- (1) Use the Rule of Nine (2) Measure the area
(3) Measure the extent of pain (4) Measure the extent of bleeding
- 80.** The term used for the process of RBC formation is
- (1) Apoptosis (2) Hemodialysis
(3) Erythropoiesis (4) Hematopoiesis
- 81.** The first aid measure for a person with chemical in his eye is
- (1) Wash eye thoroughly with water
(2) Put eye drops
(3) Rub the eye
(4) Bandage the eye
- 82.** The part of the eye that is similar to a film inside the camera is
- (1) Cornea (2) Lens
(3) Retina (4) Conjunctiva
- 83.** During ECT, current is passed for
- (1) 5 to 10 seconds (2) 10 to 30 seconds
(3) 0.3 to 0.7 seconds (4) 1 to 3 seconds

- 84.** Behaviour analysis is based upon the principle of
- (1) Classical conditioning
 - (2) Operant conditioning
 - (3) Dream analysis
 - (4) Cognitive behaviour
- 85.** Hysteria is a
- (1) Mood disorder
 - (2) Neurotic disorder
 - (3) Psychotic disorder
 - (4) Personality disorder
- 86.** The flight of ideas is seen in
- (1) Mania
 - (2) Depression
 - (3) Mental retardation
 - (4) Compulsive disorder
- 87.** Hallucination is a disorder of
- (1) Perception
 - (2) Thought
 - (3) Consciousness
 - (4) Behaviour
- 88.** The most common drug used in the treatment of mania is
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) BDZ | (2) Lithium |
| (3) Imipramine | (4) Serenace |
- 89.** Extreme agitation related to dementia is referred as
- (1) Acute stress reaction
 - (2) Conversion reaction
 - (3) Catastrophic reaction
 - (4) Manic reaction

90. Delusion is *not* present in

- (1) Mania
- (2) Delirium
- (3) Depression
- (4) Compulsive disorder

91. Alcohol dependence is indicated by

- (1) Black-out
- (2) Early morning drinking
- (3) Withdrawal symptoms
- (4) Physical discomfort

92. Suicidal tendency is seen in

- (1) OCD
- (2) Depression
- (3) Mania
- (4) Anxiety disorder

93. The basic difference between psychosis and neurosis is

- (1) Clinical features
- (2) Severity
- (3) Insight
- (4) Duration of illness

94. ADHD is a childhood disorder also known as

- (1) Hyperkinetic disorder
- (2) Hypokinetic disorder
- (3) Hyperactivity disorder
- (4) Hypoactive disorder

95. Psychoanalysis was founded by

- (1) Aristotle
- (2) Hippocrates
- (3) S. Freud
- (4) Ivan Pavlov

- 96.** Pulse rate above the normal rate is called
- (1) Tachypnea
 - (2) Hyperpyrexia
 - (3) Arrhythmia
 - (4) Tachycardia
- 97.** Exchange of gases takes place in
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (1) Kidney | (2) Lungs |
| (3) Liver | (4) Heart |
- 98.** The chamber of the heart which receives oxygenated blood from the lungs is the
- (1) Left Atrium
 - (2) Right Atrium
 - (3) Left Ventricle
 - (4) Right Ventricle
- 99.** A nurse administrator who involves other nurses in decision-making is an example of
- (1) Laissez faire leadership
 - (2) Authoritarian leadership
 - (3) Democratic leadership
 - (4) Autocratic leadership
- 100.** The best position for examining the rectum is
- (1) Prone
 - (2) Sims'
 - (3) Knee-chest
 - (4) Lithotomy
- 101.** An agent that kills micro-organisms is
- (1) Antiseptic
 - (2) Bacteriostatic
 - (3) Bacteriocidal
 - (4) Dettol

102. Difficulty in swallowing is termed as

- (1) Dysphagia
- (2) Xerostomia
- (3) Hemoptysis
- (4) Hypoxemia

103. The first step in beginning any nursing procedure is to

- (1) Collect equipment
- (2) Wash hands
- (3) Provide privacy
- (4) Put on gloves

104. A patient has a pressure sore on the back of her right hip and the bone is exposed. This pressure sore is in

- (1) Stage I
- (2) Stage II
- (3) Stage III
- (4) Stage IV

105. A nurse should use the following technique to change a dressing after surgery :

- (1) Isolation
- (2) Aseptic technique
- (3) Clean technique
- (4) Respiratory isolation

106. Which one of the following is a tool used by a nurse administrator for supervision ?

- (1) Observation
- (2) Anecdotal record
- (3) Rating
- (4) Questioning

107. Which blood group is called a universal donor ?

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) O +ve | (2) AB +ve |
| (3) A +ve | (4) B +ve |

108. Sublingual medication should be administered

- (1) Into an endotracheal tube
- (2) Under the patient's skin
- (3) Under the subcutaneous layer
- (4) Under the patient's tongue

109. The position to be given to an unconscious patient for mouth care is

- (1) Fowler's
- (2) Side lying
- (3) Supine
- (4) Trendelenburg

110. Which one of the following procedures always requires surgical asepsis ?

- (1) Vaginal installation of medication
- (2) Urinary catheterization
- (3) Nasogastric tube insertion
- (4) Colostomy irrigation

111. Ivan Pavlov has given the theory of

- (1) Classical conditioning
- (2) Operant conditioning
- (3) Motivation
- (4) Catharsis

112. Hierarchy of needs is explained by

- (1) Abraham Maslow
- (2) Ivan Pavlov
- (3) Jean Piaget
- (4) Carl Rogers

113. The IQ level of a child with moderate mental retardation is

- (1) 50 – 70
- (2) 35 – 55
- (3) 20 – 30
- (4) less than 20

114. False perception with external stimuli is called

- (1) Illusion
- (2) Hallucination
- (3) Delusion
- (4) Intellect

115. Frustration is directly associated with

- (1) Problem
- (2) Anxiety
- (3) Goal
- (4) Tension

116. The primary level of child socialization is

- (1) Family
- (2) School
- (3) Playground
- (4) Community

117. Social psychology deals with

- (1) Human behaviour
- (2) Different cultures
- (3) Religious values
- (4) Negative feelings

118. Developmental change that occurs across all stages of life is known as

- (1) Early stage approach
- (2) Life cycle approach
- (3) Maturity approach
- (4) Life experience approach

119. The highest form of thinking to find out causes that predict effect is known as

- (1) Reasoning
- (2) Problem solving
- (3) Decision-making
- (4) Resolving conflict

120. A situation where a supervisor gives some of her work to her subordinate is known as

- (1) Authority
- (2) Delegation
- (3) Responsibility
- (4) Decentralization