

## Model Question Paper - 2

START QUIZ

### Results



**#1. Q1. In Ayurveda, the term “Agnibala” primarily indicates:**

- A. Strength of digestion and metabolism
- B. Strength of immune response
- C. Strength of muscular power
- D. Strength of mental capacity

**#2. Q2. “Kashyapa Samhita” is primarily well-known for its detailed exposition on:**

- A. Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- B. Kaumarabhritya (pediatrics)
- C. Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- D. Bhuta Vidya (psychiatry)

**#3. Q3. Which of the following is not considered a Brhattrayi text?**

- A. Charaka Samhita
- B. Ashtanga Hridaya
- C. Madhava Nidana
- D. Sushruta Samhita

**#4. Q4. The fundamental philosophical basis in Ayurveda that discusses the equivalence of cosmos and individual is:**

- A. Panchakosha Tattva
- B. None of the above

- B. Lokapurusha Samya Siddhanta
- 
- C. Hrudayavarna Samya
- 
- D. Shaddhatu Purusha Vada

**#5. Q5. In the context of Sharira, “Asthidhara Kala” is said to be situated between:**

- 
- A. Mamsa and Meda
- 
- B. Rakta and Mamsa
- 
- C. Meda and Asthi
- 
- D. Purisha and Vata

**#6. Q6. A “Phanta” (hot infusion) differs from a “Hima” (cold infusion) mainly by:**

- 
- A. Duration of soaking the raw drugs
- 
- B. Temperature used in preparation
- 
- C. Type of herb used
- 
- D. Ratio of water to herb

**#7. Q7. Which among the following is not an Ayurvedic dosage form?**

- 
- A. Vati
- 
- B. Avaleha
- 
- C. Kshara
- 
- D. Suspension USP

**#8. Q8. “Nirupstambhita Roga” refers to diseases that:**

- 
- A. Are hereditary
- 
- B. Are incurable
- 
- C. Progress without external support
- 
- D. Require immediate surgical intervention

**#9. Q9. The concept of “Sama Dosha, Sama Agni, Sama Dhatu, Mala Kriya” is used to define:**

- 
- A. Vyadhi Kshamatva
- 
- B. Svastha Lakshana (health)
- 
- C. Visha Lakshana (poisoning)
- 
- D. Roga Margas

**#10. Q10. “Rakta Dhatu” in modern correlation is often associated with:**

- 
- A. Serum proteins only
-

- B. Hemoglobin and RBC function
- 
- C. Platelet aggregation
- 
- D. Lymphatic drainage

**#11. Q11. Match the following Doshas with their Primary Seat in the body:**

- 1. Kapha**
- 2. Pitta**
- 3. Vata**

- (i) Nabhi (umbilical region);**
- (ii) Uras (chest);**
- (iii) Pakvashaya (colon)**

- 
- A. (1)-(ii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iii)
- 
- B. (1)-(iii), (2)-(ii), (3)-(i)
- 
- C. (1)-(ii), (2)-(iii), (3)-(i)
- 
- D. (1)-(i), (2)-(ii), (3)-(iii)

**#12. Q12. "Srotas" in Ayurveda are defined as:**

- 
- A. Physical channels or microcirculatory tracts
- 
- B. Only nerve bundles
- 
- C. Only muscular compartments
- 
- D. Spaces between bones

**#13. Q13. "Murdha Taila" procedure in Panchakarma is also referred to as:**

- 
- A. Oil enema
- 
- B. Shirodhara
- 
- C. Vamana
- 
- D. Nasya

**#14. Q14. The "Chaturvidha Chikitsa" (four modes of therapy) in Ayurveda includes Langhana, Brimhana, Ropana, and:**

- 
- A. Rasayana
- 
- B. Snehana
- 
- C. Sattvavajaya
- 
- D. Vyayama

**#15. Q15. Which among the following is not a method to assess drug standardization in Ayurvedic Pharmacopeia?**

- 
- A. Physico-chemical parameters

- B. Organoleptic testing
- C. TLC/HPTLC fingerprinting
- D. ECG wave pattern

**#16. Q16. “Saponification value” determination is most relevant for evaluating:**

- A. Oils and fats
- B. Alkaloids
- C. Resins
- D. Proteins

**#17. Q17. “Nimba” (Azadirachta indica) is known to possess which predominant Rasa?**

- A. Katu (pungent)
- B. Tikta (bitter)
- C. Madhura (sweet)
- D. Amla (sour)

**#18. Q18. Which principle from modern microbiology is analogous to “Agantuka Hetu” (external cause) in Ayurveda?**

- A. Genetic mutation
- B. Viral or bacterial infection
- C. Dietary imbalance
- D. Mental stress

**#19. Q19. “Type II Hypersensitivity” is primarily mediated by:**

- A. IgE
- B. Immune complexes (IgG/IgM with antigen on cells)
- C. T lymphocytes
- D. Mast cells

**#20. Q20. In the context of “Trividh Pariksha” for a patient, which is not one of the three?**

- A. Darshana (inspection)
- B. Prashna (interrogation)
- C. Sparshana (palpation)
- D. Anumana (inference from tests)

**#21. Q21. “Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana” is studied under:**

-

- A. Sharira Sthana
- B. Dravya Guna Vijnana
- C. Chikitsa Sthana
- D. Kala Sharira

**#22. Q22. Which of the following is a Guru (heavy) Guna Dravya typically?**

- A. Yava (Barley)
- B. Masa (Black gram)
- C. Ksheera (Milk)
- D. Madhu (Honey)

**#23. Q23. The standard ratio of herb to water in a “Kwatha” (decoction) preparation is often recommended as:**

- A. 1:2
- B. 1:4
- C. 1:8
- D. 1:16

**#24. Q24. In Rasa Shastra, “Parada” refers to:**

- A. Gold
- B. Silver
- C. Mercury
- D. Iron

**#25. Q25. “Anukta Dravya” in Ayurvedic texts implies:**

- A. Herbs described only in Nighantu
- B. Non-classical or extra-pharmacopoeial drugs
- C. Forbidden plants
- D. Extra potent herbal toxins

**#26. Q26. Among the following, which best represents a “Laukika Pramana” (common-sense evidence) in Indian epistemology context?**

- A. Aptopadesha
- B. Arthapatti
- C. Upamana
- D. Pratyaksha

**#27. Q27. “Satva, Rajas, Tamas” are known in Ayurveda primarily as:**

- A. Three types of Kapha subdoshas
- B. Gunas of Mind
- C. Varieties of bodily tissues
- D. Panchabhuta combinations

**#28. Q28. Which of the following statements about “Oja” is incorrect?**

- A. It is crucial for maintaining immune strength
- B. It is the final essence of all Dhatus
- C. Excess Oja causes immediate swelling
- D. Depletion of Oja leads to fatigue and disease

**#29. Q29. “Amavata” in modern correlation is often compared with:**

- A. Osteoarthritis
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Migraine

**#30. Q30. “Herd immunity” in modern epidemiology is conceptually akin to which Ayurvedic notion?**

- A. Dhatus Poshana
- B. Bala Vridhhi
- C. Nidana Parivarjana
- D. Ojas Kshaya

**#31. Q31. Which statement is true for “Ashtanga Ayurveda”?**

- A. It excludes toxicology
- B. It has 12 recognized specialities
- C. It includes Shalya, Shalaka, Kaumarabhritya, etc.
- D. It is mentioned only in Bhavaprakasha

**#32. Q32. “Shleshaka Kapha” is specifically responsible for:**

- A. Lubrication of joints
- B. Regulation of body temperature
- C. Support of cardiac function
- D. Lymphatic drainage

**#33. Q33. Which among the following is a method to measure the antioxidant activity of herbal extracts?**

- A. XRD (X-ray diffraction)
- B. DPPH free radical scavenging assay
- C. Specific gravity test
- D. Ash value determination

**#34. Q34. "Shodhana" in Rasa Shastra primarily indicates:**

- A. Standardization of herbal powders
- B. Purification/detoxification of metals or minerals
- C. Rejuvenation therapy for the body
- D. Combining tastes in a single formula

**#35. Q35. Which of these is an example of "Type III Hypersensitivity"?**

- A. Immediate anaphylaxis
- B. Serum sickness
- C. Cytotoxic reaction with RBCs
- D. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

**#36. Q36. "Upashaya" is a diagnostic tool in Ayurveda referring to:**

- A. The secondary disease manifestation
- B. Trial-and-error remedy to see aggravation or pacification of symptoms
- C. The direct imaging technique
- D. Laboratory test for RBC indices

**#37. Q37. A "Neuron" typically transmits signals through:**

- A. Hormone secretion
- B. Electrical and chemical synapses
- C. Bony conduction
- D. Lymphatic fluid

**#38. Q38. A simple test to differentiate Gram-positive from Gram-negative bacteria is:**

- A. Hanging drop method
- B. Gram staining
- C. Methylene blue staining
- D. Acid-fast staining

**#39. Q39. In clinical immunology, “CD4+ T cells” are mainly:**

- A. B lymphocytes
- B. Helper T lymphocytes
- C. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
- D. Natural killer cells

**#40. Q40. “Shad-Rasa” in Ayurveda do not include:**

- A. Madhura
- B. Amla
- C. Tikta
- D. Putik

**#41. Q41. Which of the following aspects of research design addresses randomization, blinding, and control group usage?**

- A. Observational study design
- B. Experimental study design
- C. Retrospective design
- D. Cross-sectional survey

**#42. Q42. “Rugna Avastha Pariksha” includes examination of:**

- A. Indriyas (senses), Bala, Manas
- B. Herbal identification, water purity, place of living
- C. Only mental status
- D. Only vital signs

**#43. Q43. “Bifidobacteria” predominantly reside in:**

- A. Stomach
- B. Large intestine
- C. Oral cavity
- D. Respiratory tract

**#44. Q44. The ratio of RBC to WBC in normal human blood is approximately:**

- A. 1:100
- B. 1:1000
- C. 1:600
- D. 1:500

**#45. Q45. “Pandu Roga” in Ayurvedic texts correlates commonly with:**

- A. Diabetes
- B. Leprosy
- C. Anemia
- D. Hypertension

**#46. Q46. “Parameshti Guru,” known as the teacher of Indra, is traditionally:**

- A. Bharadwaja
- B. Punarvasu Atreya
- C. Dhanvantari
- D. Aupadhenava

**#47. Q47. “Yuktiviyapashraya Chikitsa” includes therapies based on:**

- A. Daivavyapashraya (spiritual)
- B. Sattvavajaya (counseling)
- C. Rational medical treatment (Aushadha, Anna, etc.)
- D. No use of drugs

**#48. Q48. A “capsid” is the:**

- A. Protein coat surrounding a virus
- B. Double-layered membrane of mitochondria
- C. Capsule in bacterial cell walls
- D. Protective layer of the RBC

**#49. Q49. Which statement is false regarding “Nanoparticles” in Ayurvedic Bhasma context?**

- A. They are generated via repeated calcination
- B. They often exhibit particle sizes in the nanoscale
- C. They are always highly toxic
- D. They can show distinct chemical properties

**#50. Q50. “Atharvaveda” is significant for Ayurveda because:**

- A. It describes laws of motion
- B. It is the primary source of philosophical inquiry
- C. It contains many references to disease and healing methods
- D. It deals only with warfare

**#51. Q51. Which among the following is an example of a “Rasayana” dravya?**

- A. Haritaki
- B. Tankan (Borax)
- C. Ajwain
- D. Lasuna (Garlic)

**#52. Q52. “Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)” helps detect:**

- A. RBC morphology
- B. Immunoglobulins, antigens, or antibodies
- C. Blood sugar levels
- D. Mitochondrial enzymes

**#53. Q53. “Fluorosis” is primarily caused by excessive intake of:**

- A. Mercury
- B. Lead
- C. Arsenic
- D. Fluoride

**#54. Q54. Which among the following are “Karmendriyas” in Ayurvedic view?**

- A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra
- B. Vak, Pani, Pada, Payu, Upastha
- C. Mana, Buddhi, Ahamkara, Chitta
- D. Samana, Vyana, Apana, Udana, Prana

**#55. Q55. “Orobanche” is a parasite commonly affecting which crop?**

- A. Wheat
- B. Brinjal
- C. Mustard
- D. Maize

**#56. Q56. In Mendelian genetics, a “Test cross” is typically between F1 hybrid and:**

- A. Dominant parent
- B. Recessive parent
- C. Another F1 hybrid
- D. Unrelated wild type

**#57. Q57. "Mithya Ahara Vihara" in Ayurveda refers to:**

- A. Balanced lifestyle practices
- B. Incompatible and improper diet/lifestyle
- C. Strictly vegetarian food
- D. Fasting regimen alone

**#58. Q58. "Nishchaya Bhava" in Ayurveda can be correlated with which concept?**

- A. DNA replication
- B. Confirmatory diagnosis
- C. Clinical trial randomization
- D. Conjugation in bacteria

**#59. Q59. According to Ayurvedic classification, which among these is a "Sandhana Kalpana" (fermented preparation)?**

- A. Drakshasava
- B. Churna
- C. Lepa
- D. Ghana

**#60. Q60. "Nanobiotechnology" often involves:**

- A. Only non-living matter
- B. Tools to measure RBC size
- C. Biocompatible nanomaterials for drug delivery
- D. Amplification of radio signals

**#61. Q61. "Pizhichil" therapy in Kerala Ayurveda is a form of:**

- A. Head massage with dry powders
- B. Continuous stream of lukewarm oil bath
- C. Steaming with herbs
- D. Leech therapy

**#62. Q62. In "Bheshaja Sevana Kala," the time for administering medicine just before meals is:**

- A. Pragbhakta
- B. Adhobhakta
- C. Abhaktaka

- D. Madhyabhakta

**#63. Q63. “Drishtartha Anumana” is used in Ayurveda to infer:**

- A. Proximate causation from direct observation
- B. Spiritual interventions
- C. Non-existent disease
- D. Microscopic organisms

**#64. Q64. “Klinna Guna” is associated with:**

- A. Fire
- B. Water
- C. Earth
- D. Air

**#65. Q65. In molecular biology, “Northern blot” is used to detect:**

- A. DNA fragments
- B. Proteins
- C. RNA
- D. Lipids

**#66. Q66. “Pathya” in Ayurveda essentially denotes:**

- A. Incompatible foods
- B. Wholesome regimen/diet
- C. Non-vegetarian items
- D. Metallic medicines

**#67. Q67. In immunology, “Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) Class II” molecules typically present antigens to:**

- A. CD8+ T cells
- B. B cells directly
- C. CD4+ T cells
- D. NK cells

**#68. Q68. A “Bisulphite test” is often used for detection of:**

- A. Proteins
- B. Volatile oils

C. Reducing sugars

D. Alkaloids

**#69. Q69. Which of the following is not a recognized reason for biodiversity loss?**

A. Habitat fragmentation

B. Overexploitation

C. Invasive species

D. Sustainable harvest

**#70. Q70. “Bala” in Ayurveda can be correlated with:**

A. Only physical stamina

B. Overall strength and immunity

C. Specific bone density

D. Oily skin

**#71. Q71. “Bhrajaka Pitta” is responsible for:**

A. Vision in eyes

B. Pigmentation and temperature regulation in skin

C. Digestion in the stomach

D. Clarity of mind

**#72. Q72. “Shilajatu” in Ayurveda is classified under:**

A. Parpati Kalpana

B. Uparasa

C. Exudate (a mineral pitch)

D. Sandhana Dravya

**#73. Q73. Which among the following typically forms the backbone of a DNA strand?**

A. Peptide bonds

B. Glycosidic bonds

C. Phosphodiester bonds

D. Ester bonds

**#74. Q74. “Cell-mediated immunity” is primarily carried out by:**

A. T lymphocytes

B. B lymphocytes

C. Complement proteins

D. Neutrophils

**#75. Q75. "Ash value" testing in herbal drug standardization helps determine:**

- 
- A. The acid content of the herb
- 
- B. The total inorganic matter/residues
- 
- C. The presence of heavy metals
- 
- D. Pesticide residues

**#76. Q76. "Lokadhatu Samya" is the principle that:**

- 
- A. Each Dhatu is formed by different Veda
- 
- B. Human physiology is separate from the environment
- 
- C. The body remains healthy if it stays in harmony with the environment
- 
- D. Doshas do not affect mental health

**#77. Q77. Which of the following is not part of classical "Kriya Kal" (pathogenesis steps) in Ayurveda?**

- 
- A. Sanchaya (accumulation)
- 
- B. Prasara (spread)
- 
- C. Sthanasamshraya (localization)
- 
- D. Pranapana (respiratory exchange)

**#78. Q78. "Paraprakriti" in genetics typically refers to:**

- 
- A. Extended phenotypes outside typical expression
- 
- B. A mutated gene with lethal effect
- 
- C. Extra-chromosomal inheritance
- 
- D. Recessive allele expression

**#79. Q79. The "RT-PCR" technique is primarily used to detect:**

- 
- A. Proteins in a cell
- 
- B. mRNA levels by converting RNA to DNA
- 
- C. Bacterial transformations
- 
- D. Chromosome breakpoints

**#80. Q80. Which among the following is an example of a "Vyadhi Pratyayika Dravya" for worms (Krimi Roga)?**

- 
- A. Vidanga (Embelia ribes)

- B. Shankhapushpi (Convolvulus pluricaulis)
- C. Pippali (Piper longum)
- D. Malkangni (Celastrus paniculatus)

**#81. Q81. “Pharmacovigilance” in Ayurveda aims at:**

- A. Reporting adverse drug reactions and safety signals
- B. Excluding metal-based preparations entirely
- C. Simplifying all polyherbal formulations
- D. Replacing classical texts with modern texts

**#82. Q82. Which Ayurvedic principle best correlates with “environmental hygiene” to prevent diseases?**

- A. Dinacharya
- B. Ritucharya
- C. Swasthavritta
- D. Sadvrta

**#83. Q83. The “conjugation” process in bacteria involves:**

- A. Transfer of DNA via a bacteriophage
- B. Direct transfer of DNA between cells by a pilus
- C. Uptake of DNA from the environment
- D. Formation of spores

**#84. Q84. “Padartha Vijnana” includes all except:**

- A. Dravya
- B. Guna
- C. Samavaya
- D. Pramana Parinaama

**#85. Q85. The “Gold nanoparticle” colloidal solution is historically known for its ruby-red color, first demonstrated by:**

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Louis Pasteur
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. James Watson

**#86. Q86. “Gut-Brain axis” conceptually overlaps with which Ayurvedic concept?**

- A. Koshta-Prakriti linking digestion and mental health
- B. Prana-Vayu controlling only respiration
- C. Bhrajaka Pitta controlling skin alone
- D. Sadhaka Pitta working in the heart

**#87. Q87. Which is not included in “Tritiya Pariksha” according to Ayurveda’s standard diagnostic approach?**

- A. Touch (Sparshana)
- B. Pulse (Nadi)
- C. Interrogation (Prashna)
- D. Observation (Darshana)

**#88. Q88. “Nasya” is a Panchakarma procedure involving:**

- A. Herbal smoke inhalation
- B. Administration of medicines through the nasal route
- C. Milk enema
- D. Eye drops with medicated ghee

**#89. Q89. “Rasayana” therapy in Ayurveda primarily focuses on:**

- A. Quick sedation
- B. Rejuvenation and longevity
- C. Palliative care for advanced cancers
- D. Inducing emesis for detoxification

**#90. Q90. “ELISA” detects:**

- A. Colony-forming units
- B. Antibodies or antigens via enzyme-linked markers
- C. RBC morphology changes
- D. Protein folding anomalies

**#91. Q91. “Plant Variety Protection and Farmers’ Rights” in India is governed by:**

- A. WTO guidelines only
- B. PPV&FR Act, 2001
- C. Geographical Indication Act, 1999
- D. TRIPS Agreement alone

**#92. Q92. "Antimicrobial resistance" emerges due to:**

- A. Proper antibiotic usage
- B. Excessive and improper antibiotic usage
- C. Targeted immunization
- D. Balanced diets

**#93. Q93. According to Ayurveda, "Atiyoga" of a substance leads to:**

- A. Restoration of normalcy
- B. No effect at all
- C. Toxic or adverse effects
- D. Enhanced Ojas

**#94. Q94. "Srotodushti" can be caused by:**

- A. Balanced diet and lifestyle
- B. Samshodhana therapies
- C. Accumulation of Ama (toxin)
- D. Optimal gut flora

**#95. Q95. "Shalakya Tantra" in Ashtanga Ayurveda deals with:**

- A. Bone and joint issues
- B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry)
- C. Psychiatry
- D. Pediatric care

**#96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes:**

- (A) Social and preventive medicine aspects
- (B) Only surgical protocols
- (C) Only emergency treatments
- (D) Preparations for heavy metal usage

**#97. Q97. "Sharangadhara Samhita" is recognized especially for its:**

- (A) Uniquely describing only animal-origin drugs
- (B) Detailing pharmaceutical processes (Bheshajya Kalpana)
- (C) Excluding Panchakarma
- (D) Focusing only on pediatrics



**#98. Q98. "Thalassemia" is a genetic disorder characterized by:**

- (A) Abnormal RBC hemoglobin chains
- (B) Deficiency of clotting factors
- (C) Lack of ABO blood grouping
- (D) X-linked recessive dystrophy

**#99. Q99. "PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)" requires which key enzyme?**

- (A) Taq DNA polymerase
- (B) Ligase enzyme
- (C) Reverse transcriptase
- (D) RNA polymerase

**#100. Q100. "Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)" was created to:**

- (A) Promote piracy of indigenous practices
- (B) Document and protect Indian traditional medicinal knowledge from misappropriation
- (C) Abolish Ayurveda
- (D) Encourage free patenting of classical formulas

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