

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 o cosmos and individual is:
□ A. Panchakosha Tattva □

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_	Lokapurusha Samya Siddhanta
_	Hrudayavarna Samya
□ D.	Shaddhatu Purusha Vada
#!	5. Q5. In the context of Sharira, "Asthidhara Kala" is said to be situated between:
□ B. □	Mamsa and Meda Rakta and Mamsa Meda and Asthi
	Purisha and Vata
	6. Q6. A "Phanta" (hot infusion) differs from a "Hima" (cold infusion) mainly by:
□ B. □ C.	Duration of soaking the raw drugs Temperature used in preparation Type of herb used Ratio of water to herb
#	7. Q7. Which among the following is not an Ayurvedic dosage form?
□ B. □ C.	Vati Avaleha Kshara Suspension USP
#8	8. Q8. "Nirupstambhita Roga" refers to diseases that:
□ B. □ C.	Are hereditary Are incurable Progress without external support Require immediate surgical intervention
#9	9. Q9. The concept of "Sama Dosha, Sama Agni, Sama Dhatu, Mala Kriya" is used to define:
□ B. □ C.	Vyadhi Kshamatva Svastha Lakshana (health) Visha Lakshana (poisoning) Roga Margas
#	10. Q10. "Rakta Dhatu" in modern correlation is often associated with:
□ A . □	Serum proteins only

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B. Hemoglobin and RBC function
Platelet aggregation
D. Lymphatic drainage
#11. Q11. Match the following Doshas with their Primary Seat in the body: L. Kapha P. Pitta B. Vata
i) Nabhi (umbilical region);
ii) Uras (chest);
iii) Pakvashaya (colon)
a. (1)-(ii), (2)-(i), (3)-(iii)
3. (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 .anghana, Brimhana, Ropaṇa, 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

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□ B.	Organoleptic testing
	. TLC/HPTLC fingerprinting
	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?
□ Δ	Katu (pungent)
	Tikta (bitter)
	. Amla (sour)
	18. Q18. Which principle from modern microbiology is analogous to "Agantuka Hetu
	external cause) in Ayurveda?
	Genetic mutation
	. 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?
□ ^	Darshana (inspection)
	Prashna (interrogation)
	. Anumana (inference from tests)
	21. Q21. "Dosha-Dhatu-Mala Vijnana" is studied under:
# _	

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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? #23. Q23. Which of the following is a Guru (heavy) Guna Dravya typically? B. Masa (Back gram) C. Ksheera (Miik) D. Madhu (Honey) #23. Q23. The standard ratio of herb to water in a "Kwatha" (decoction) preparation is ofter 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. Siliver D. Mercury D. Iron #25. Q25. "Anukta Dravya" in Ayurvedic texts implies: C. 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? C. Aptopadesha D. Arthapatti C. Upamana D. Pratyaksha		
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 ofter 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	□ B. Dravya Guna Vijnana □ C. Chikitsa Sthana □	
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	A. Aptopadesha □ B. Arthapatti □ C. Upamana □	

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#	27. Q27. "Satva, Rajas, Tamas" are known in Ayurveda primarily as:
	Three types of Kapha subdoshas
	Gunas of Mind
	Varieties of bodily tissues
	Panchabhuta combinations
#	28. Q28. Which of the following statements about "Oja" is incorrect?
Α.	It is crucial for maintaining immune strength
В.	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:
	Osteoarthritis
	Rheumatoid arthritis
	Diabetes mellitus
	Migraine
	30. Q30. "Herd immunity" in modern epidemiology is conceptually akin to which Ayurvediontion?
	Dhatu Poshana
	Bala Vriddhi
C.	Nidana Parivarjana
D	Ojas Kshaya
#	31. Q31. Which statement is true for "Ashtanga Ayurveda"?
	It excludes toxicology
	It has 12 recognized specialities
	It includes Shalya, Shalakya, Kaumarabhritya, etc.
	It is mentioned only in Bhavaprakasha
	32. Q32. "Shleshaka Kapha" is specifically responsible for:
<i>™</i>	32. Q32. Siliesiiaka kapila iis specifically responsible for.
Α.	Lubrication of joints
	Regulation of body temperature
	Support of cardiac function
D	Lymphatic drainage

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

A. XRD (X-ray diffraction)	
3. DPPH free radical scavenging assay	
S. Specific gravity test	
D. Ash value determination	
#34. Q34. "Shodhana" in Rasa Shastra primarily indicates:	
A. Standardization of herbal powders	
3. 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 □	
3. 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	
3. 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 ☐	
3. 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	
□ Staining Staining Staining Staining Stain Sta	
□ C. Methylene blue staining	
D. Acid-fast staining	
J	

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#	39. Q39. In clinical immunology, "CD4+ T cells" are mainly:
	B lymphocytes Helper T lymphocytes
	Cytotoxic T lymphocytes
	. Natural killer cells :40. Q40. "Shad-Rasa" in Ayurveda do not include:
□ A. □ B.	Madhura Amla
D	. Putik
	41. Q41. Which of the following aspects of research design addresses randomization linding, and control group usage?
□ B. C. □	Observational study design Experimental study design Retrospective design Cross-sectional survey
#	42. Q42. "Rugna Avastha Pariksha" includes examination of:
□ B. C. □	Indriyas (senses), Bala, Manas Herbal identification, water purity, place of living Only mental status Only vital signs
#	43. Q43. "Bifidobacteria" predominantly reside in:
□ B. □ C. □	Stomach Large intestine Oral cavity Respiratory tract
	44. Q44. The ratio of RBC to WBC in normal human blood is approximately:
□ A. □ B. □ C. □	1:100 1:1000 . 1:600

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#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. "Yuktivyapashraya 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

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#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
D. Huoride
#54. Q54. Which among the following are "Karmendriyas" in Ayurvedic view?
□ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra
□ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra □ B. Vak, Pani, Pada, Payu, Upastha
□ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra □
□ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra □ B. Vak, Pani, Pada, Payu, Upastha □
□ A. Ghrana, Rasana, Cakshu, Tvak, Shrotra □ B. Vak, Pani, Pada, Payu, Upastha □ C. Mana, Buddhi, Ahamkara, Chitta □
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
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
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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

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#57.	Q57. "Mithya Ahara Vihara" in Ayurveda refers to:
□ A Bala	anced lifestyle practices
	ompatible and improper diet/lifestyle
	ictly vegetarian food
D. Fas	ting regimen alone
#58.	Q58. "Nishchaya Bhava" in Ayurveda can be correlated with which concept?
	A replication
	nfirmatory diagnosis
C. Clir	nical trial randomization
D. Cor	njugation in bacteria
	Q59. According to Ayurvedic classification, which among these is a "Sandhan ana" (fermented preparation)?
□ ^ Dra	ıkshasava
B. Chu □	urna
C. Lep □	oa
D. Gha	ana
#60.	Q60. "Nanobiotechnology" often involves:
	y non-living matter
B. Too □	Is to measure RBC size
C. Bio	compatible nanomaterials for drug delivery
D. Am	plification of radio signals
#61.	Q61. "Pizhichil" therapy in Kerala Ayurveda is a form of:
	ad massage with dry powders
B. Cor □	ntinuous stream of lukewarm oil bath
	aming with herbs
	ech therapy
#62. is:	Q62. In "Bheshaja Sevana Kala," the time for administering medicine just before mea
	gbhakta
B. Adh	nobhakta
	naktaka

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□ 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

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C.	Reducing sugars				
	Alkaloids				
#	69. Q69. Which of the following is not a recognized reason for biodiversity loss?				
□ A.	Habitat fragmentation				
	Overexploitation				
П С.	Invasive species				
D.	Sustainable harvest				
#	70. Q70. "Bala" in Ayurveda can be correlated with:				
	Only physical stamina				
□ B. □	Overall strength and immunity				
	Specific bone density				
D.	Oily skin				
#	71. Q71. "Bhrajaka Pitta" is responsible for:				
□ A .	Vision in eyes				
_	Pigmentation and temperature regulation in skin				
□ C. □	Digestion in the stomach				
	Clarity of mind				
#	#72. Q72. "Shilajatu" in Ayurveda is classified under:				
□ A.	Parpati Kalpana				
_	Uparasa				
□ C.	Exudate (a mineral pitch)				
	Sandhana Dravya				
#	73. Q73. Which among the following typically forms the backbone of a DNA strand?				
□ A.	Peptide bonds				
_	Glycosidic bonds				
_ C.	Phosphodiester bonds				
	Ester bonds				
#	#74. Q74. "Cell-mediated immunity" is primarily carried out by:				
□ A .	T lymphocytes				
_	B lymphocytes				

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C	Complement proteins
	Neutrophils
#	75. Q75. "Ash value" testing in herbal drug standardization helps determine:
□ A. □	The acid content of the herb
В. П	The total inorganic matter/residues
_	The presence of heavy metals
D.	Pesticide residues
#	76. Q76. "Lokadhatu Samya" is the principle that:
□ A. □	Each Dhatu is formed by different Veda
В.	Human physiology is separate from the environment
Ċ.	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
A	yurveda?
□ A .	Sanchaya (accumulation)
В.	Prasara (spread)
Ċ.	Sthanasamshraya (localization)
D.	Pranapana (respiratory exchange)
#	78. Q78. "Paraprakriti" in genetics typically refers to:
	Extended phenotypes outside typical expression
	A mutated gene with lethal effect
	Extra-chromosomal inheritance
D.	Recessive allele expression
#	79. Q79. The "RT-PCR" technique is primarily used to detect:
	Proteins in a cell
_	mRNA levels by converting RNA to DNA
	Bacterial transformations
D.	Chromosome breakpoints
	80. Q80. Which among the following is an example of a "Vyadhi Pratyayika Dravya" for orms (Krimi Roga)?
	Vidanga (Embelia ribes)

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□ 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
p	revent diseases?
⊔ A.	Dinacharya
_	Ritucharya
□ C.	Swasthavritta
D.	Sadvrtta
#	83. Q83. The "conjugation" process in bacteria involves:
□ A.	Transfer of DNA via a bacteriophage
_	Direct transfer of DNA between cells by a pilus
П С.	Uptake of DNA from the environment
D.	Formation of spores
#	84. Q84. "Padartha Vijnana" includes all except:
□ B. □ C.	Dravya Guna Samavaya Pramana Parinaama
	85. Q85. The "Gold nanoparticle" colloidal solution is historically known for its ruby-red blor, first demonstrated by:
□ A.	Robert Hooke
	Louis Pasteur
□ C.	Michael Faraday
	James Watson

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#86. Q86. "Gut-Brain axis" conceptually overlaps with which Ayurvedic conceptually	pt?
□ 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 Ayurvo diagnostic approach?	eda's standard
	•
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 MTO a Maliana and	
A. WTO guidelines only	
B. PPV&FR Act, 2001 □	
C. Geographical Indication Act, 1999 □	
D. TRIPS Agreement alone	

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□ 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:
Δ Rone and joint issues
A. Bone and joint issues B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry)
□ B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) □
□ B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) □ C. Psychiatry □
B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) C. Psychiatry D. Pediatric care
B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) C. Psychiatry D. Pediatric care #96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes:
B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) C. Psychiatry D. Pediatric care #96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes: (A) Social and preventive medicine aspects
B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) C. Psychiatry D. Pediatric care #96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes:
B. Diseases above the clavicle (ENT, eyes, dentistry) C. Psychiatry D. Pediatric care #96. Q96. "Swasthavritta" includes: (A) Social and preventive medicine aspects
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
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
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:
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
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#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
Previous C. Ivan'i
Submit

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