



Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory
- 2) MCQ question paper should be conducted and completed in first 30 min.
- 3) Fill (dark) the appropriate empty circle against the question number once only.
- 4) Use blue/black ball point pen only.
- 5) Each MCQ carries half mark.
- 6) Students will not be allotted mark if he/she overwrites/ strikes or put white ink on the cross once marked on MCQ

Maximum Marks : 8

Time : 30 Minutes

16 X ½ = 8

Q. 1

Total MCQs : 16

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|----|--|--|--|--|---|
| 1 | Most common type of cartilage. | a. Fibrous | b. Elastic | c. Hyaline | ☒ All three |
| 2 | Most common type of Skin Cancer. | a. Melanoma | ☒ Basal Cell Carcinoma | c. Merkel cell carcinoma | d. SCC |
| 3 | Starting point of Apoptosis for Programmed cell death. | a. Activation of Endonuclease | ☒ Release of Enzymes | c. Accumulation of Ca ⁺⁺ | d. Destruction of Macrophages by |
| 4 | Which one of the following causes frame-shift mutation. | a. Transition | b. Transversion | c. Deletion | ☒ Substitution |
| 5 | Which one of the following is a B cell Neoplasm. | a. NHL | b. T-ALL | ☒ Burkitt's Lymphoma | d. Histiocytosis X |
| 6 | Carcinoid tumour develops from: | a. Hematopoietic cells | b. Kulchitsky cells | c. Neuroglial cells | ☒ Enterochromaffin cell |
| 7 | Condyloma are mostly cause by HPV types | a. 11 and 13 | b. 6 and 11 | ☒ 6 and 13 | d. 30 and 33 |
| 8 | What is most common type of Cell Injury. | a. Mechanical | b. Chemical | ☒ Ischemia & Hypoxia | d. Infective |
| 9 | Factors that predispose thrombus formation. | a. Endothelial injury | b. Stasis | ☒ Blood Hypercoagulability | d. All three |
| 10 | Philadelphia Chromosome is. | a. Shortened Chromosome 22 | b. Elongated Chromosome 9 | c. Normal Chromosome 9 | d. None of the above |
| 11 | Which organ most commonly involved in SLE. | a. Liver | ☒ Kidney | c. Heart | d. Spleen |
| 12 | Tumor marker useful in the diagnosis of cancer of breast: | a. HCG | b. AFP | c. CA-125 | d. CA-153 |
| 13 | Round Macrocytes are seen in. | a. Pernicious anemia | b. Liver failure | c. Megaloblastic anemia | d. All three |
| 14 | Sieve like nuclear chromatin seen in. | ☒ Megaloblastic Anemia | b. Aplastic Anemia | c. Hemolytic anemia | d. IDA |
| 15 | Most common Leukemia seen in old age. | a. ALL | b. CML | c. Hodgkins lymphoma | ☒ CLL |
| 16 | Which of these is the most important prognostic factor in ALL: | a. Hyperploidy | ☒ TLC > 50000 | c. Age | ☒ Response to steroids |

