Kriyasharir

Paper 1, Part A

SAQ

1. Explain the definition and synonyms of the term *kriya*, *sharira* and *shaarira*

2. Describe the Relation between Triguna, Shareera and Maanasa Dosha.

3. Write Relation between *Triguna*, *Panchamahabhuta* and *Tridosha.*

4. Explain loka – purusha Samyavada with appropriate examples.

5. Describe the significance of the knowledge of *srotas* in *kriya sharira* (Hard)

6. Write the synonyms, definition, and classification of "Srotas"

7. Describe the relationship between Sharir and Manas dosha.

8. Write the relation between Rasa, Ritu, Guna and Dosha.

9. Write the biological rhythms of Tridosha and state its importance

10. Explain Biological & Seasonal cycle of tridosha.

11. Write a brief note on *Prakrita Dosha* and *Vaikrita Dosha*.

12. Explain specific numeric classification of tridosha.

13. Write the role of Dosha in formation of Prakriti.

14. Explain the general locations, general properties and general function of vata dosha.

15. Explain वायु: तन्त्र यन्त्रधरः in details.

16. Define the *vyutpatti* and *nirukti* of *vata and* Describe *guna* and general locations of *vata dosha.*

17. Enlist five types of *Vata* and describe *Prana Vata* with their specific locations, properties and functions.

18. Enlist five types of *Vata* and describe *Udana Vata* with their specific locations, properties and functions.

19. Describe *Vyana Vata* with their specific locations, properties and functions.

20. Describe role of *vyana vayu* & *samana vayu* in the process of *rasa-samvahanana*

21. Describe saman Vayu with its specific location & functions in detail.

22. Describe *Apana vata* with their specific locations, properties and functions.

23. Write the Prakritha & Vikritha karma of Vata dosa

24. Write Respiratory physiology in Ayurveda

25. Distinguish the similarities & differences between *Agni* and *Pitta* in terms of their *Guna.*

26. Describe the specific locations, properties and functions *of Sadhaka* and *Alochaka Pitta.*

27. Enlist five types of *pitta dosha* and describe *Pachaka* with their specific locations, properties and functions

28. Describe *Ranjaka* pitta with their specific locations, properties and functions.

29. Describe *Bhrajaka, Pitta* with their specific locations, properties and functions.

30. Explain about Bodhaka and Tarpaka Kapha

31. Explain about Avalambaka and Kledaka Kapha

32. Define the term Kapha and explain about Sleshaka Kapha.

33. Define the term Kapha and mention the general locations and properties of Kapha Dosha

34. Mention the etiological factors responsible Pitta Vriddhi and its manifestations

35. Mention the etiological factors responsible Kapha Vriddhi and its manifestations

36. Mention the etiological factors responsible Vata Vriddhi and its manifestations

37. Mention the etiological factors responsible Pitta Kshaya and its manifestations

38. Mention the etiological factors responsible Kapha Kshaya and its manifestations

39. Mention the etiological factors responsible Vata Kshaya and its manifestations

40. Explain the Significance of Kriyakal concept knowledge.

41. Explain about Sanchaya and Prakop Kriyakal stages.

42. Explain about Prasar and Sthan-Sansraya Kriyakal stages.

43. Explain about Vyakt and Bhed Kriyakal stages.

44. Explain the Significance of having knowledge of one's individual constitution (Prakruti).

45. Explain the Phenotypic characters of Vata and Kapha Individual Constitution (Prakruti).

46. Explain the Phenotypic characters of Pitta and Kapha Individual Constitution (Prakruti).

47. Explain the Intra-Extra Uterine factors responsible for Prakruti Formation.

48. Explain about the Satvik Prakruti individuals Characteristic features.

49. Explain about the Rajasik Prakruti individuals Characteristic features.

50. Explain about the Rajasik Prakruti individuals Characteristic features.

51. Explain the Classification of Ahara.

52. Explain the Significance of Ahara

53. Explain about Ahara-Vidhi-Vidhana

54. Explain aboutAshta Aharavidhi Viseshayatana

55. Explain about Ahara Parinamkar Bhava.

56. Define Agni, its synonyms & classification of Agni.

57. Define Agni and write its synonyms and types.

58. Define Agni, functions & significance of Agni.

59. Explain in brief Jatharagni.

60. Describe Agni according to Bala.

61. Write the Significance of Agni as per Charak

62. Define Agni and write the similarities and dissimilarities between Agni and Pitta giving examples

63. Write the factors affecting improper functioning of Agni and the symptoms associated with it.

64. Write the classification of Agni & function of Bhutagni.

65. Write the classification of Agni & function of Dhatwagni.

66. Explain importance of pachakagni in digestion.

67. Describe Madhur avasthapaka in detail.

68. Describe Amla avasthapaka in detail.

69. Describe Katu avasthapaka in detail.

70. Describe Annavaha Srotas, its organs, functions of moolasthana.

71. Explain udeerana of Tridosha during avasthapaka.

72. Explain formation of Prakrit & Vaikrit Dosha and their function.

73. Write similarities and dissimilarities between Avasthapaka and Nishthapaka.

74**.** Explain role of Grahani & Pittadhara kala in aharpaka.

75. Explain Pilu and Pithar Paka in Aaharpaka.

76. Explain the role of Samana Vayu in Aahar Paka and write the factors on which Aahar Shakti depends.

77. Explain Grahani in terms of physiology and the relation between Pittadhara Kala and Majjadhara Kala.

Answer Key Rasa Shastra Paper-1

SECTION-A

Q.1 Definition-1 Mark, Sources-1 Mark, Names of Dosha- 1 Mark, Description of Dosha- 2 Marks, Samanya Shodhana-2 Marks, Vishesha Shodhana- 3 Marks.

Q,2

(A) Definition of Rasashala- 1 Mark,

Development during Samhita Period-6 Marks

(Must include drugs mentioned in Brihad Trayi)

Importance-3 Marks

(If Sholaka is written-1 Mark

Description & elaboration – 2 Marks)

(B) Puta

Definition - 2 Marks (out of which 1 Mark for shloka)

Types- 4 Marks- complete description like Sagni-Niragni, size of pit, quantity of fuel shall be there.

Importance- 2 Marks

Varaha Puta- 2 Marks

Q.3

(A) Yantra definition-1 Marks

Valuka Yantra- 4 Marks (out of which 1 Mark for Diagram)

(B) Paribhasha definition- 1 Mark

2 Marks each for Bhavana & Satvapatana (one mark can be given more to the correct answer in case of either of Bhavana or Satvapatan is not written or incorrect; but the correct one contains Shloka.)

(C) 1 Mark for Shloka Purti 4 Marks for description.

(D) GMP guidelines

3 Marks for Areas, building requirements are define correctly

2 Marks for other details.

(E) Ancient Rasashala

1 Mark for mentioning Sthana.

3 Marks for mentioning Disha anusar Karma.

1 Mark for other details.

Signature of Key preparator: _____.

Q.4

(A) One Mark each for correct ingredients and use of Hemagarbha pottali.

(B) 0.25 Marks for each correct name of Kshara (To be rounded up in the end to reach nearest high number i.e. 1 or 2)

(C) Druti

1 mark if 1-2 characteristic are correct.

2 mark if more than 2 characteristics are correct.

(D) Crucible- 2 marks if either Musha or Crucible is defined correctly.

(E) Rasa Parpati : 1Mark- Ingredients; 1 Mark Uses.

(F) Hot air Oven- 1 Mark for details or diagram.

1 Mark for Use.

SECTION-B

Q.5

Types of Loha Dhatu- 4 Marks

Shodhana- 2 Marks

Trividha Paka- 4 Marks

Q.6

(A) 5 Samskara of Abharka-1 Mark

Shodhana 2 Marks

Marana- 7 Marks

(Dhanyabharaka-1Mark

Marana processes-2 Marks

Lakshan like Color and Test- 2 Marks

Dose-1 Marks

Use- 1 Marks)

(B) Ratna

Definition – 1 Mark

Ratna-Graha sambandha 3 Marks

Pravala

(Grahyata- 1 Mark Types- 1 Mark Shodhana- 1 Mark Marana/Psihtikaran-1 Mark Dose- 1 Mark Use- 1 Mark),

Signature of Key preparator: _____.

Q7.

(A) List of Upvisha-2 Marks
Shodhana of Bhallataka- 2 Marks
Theraputic Uses- 1 Mark

(B) Gandhaka and Gauripashan
2 Marks each for correct methods 1 mark for mentioning Shloka or for mentioning more than one correct methods of Shodhan; if both answer have more than one correct method of Shodhan mark shall be given to any one to make sure that final total shall not exceed 5 Marks.

(C) 1 Mark for Shloka Purti and 4 Marks for description.

(D) Sudha varga dravya names- 2 Marks (for mentioning up to 4- 1 Mark more than 4- 2 Marks)
Godanti
Shodhana- 1 Mark , Marana, Dose & Use- 2 Marks

(E) Rajavarta
Source- 1 Mark
Chemical Composition/Gemological name- 1 Mark
Shodhana- 1 Mark
Marana/Pishti- 1 Mark
Dose&Use- 1 Mark

Q.8

(A) Equal distribution of marks is impossible as more than 3 entities are asked for 2 Marks.

(B) 1Mark each for mentioning ingredients and indication of Arogya vardhini rasa(As there are multiple ingredients & indications proper justification can't be done.)

(C) 2 Marks if definition is correct 1 Mark if partially correct.

(D) 2 Marks if method is correct 1 Mark if partially correct.

(E) Akik

Mark distribution can't be done judiciously in this case as this has to be asked as a short note of 5 marks. Though gemological identification, source, Shodhan and Marana etc. can be use to justify the answer given by students.

(F) 1 Mark for Source and 1 Mark for formulation.

Signature of Key preparator: _____.

Kriyasharir

Paper 1, Part A

LAQ

1. Explain the principles of ―Dosha-Dhatu-Malam-Mulam hi Shariram".

2. Explain the basic concept of *Srotas* and classify different *srotas* based on Rachana (morphological), *kriya* (functions) and *guna* (properties).

3. Explain basic principle of Ayurved with special reference to Kriya Sharir

4. Write briefly about Shareera and ManasaDosha.

5. What is Dosha? Explain the Tridosh theory.

6. Explain the applied role of *dosha* in maintaining health and State of equilibrium and recognize the role of *dosha* in the formation of *prakriti* of an individual

7. Explain the applied role of *dosha* in maintaining health and State of equilibrium and recognize the role of *dosha* in the formation of *prakriti* of an individual

8. Explain *Vata Dosha*, its properties, function, location and its types

9. Write in detail about Vata Dosha along with its types

10. Describe five types of Vata Dosha With their specific locations and specific function.

11. Explain the *Vak Pravritti*‘ in detail & establish role of *Udan Vayu* in it.

12. Write *Vyutpatti*, *Nirukti* of the term *Pitta* and explain general locations, general properties and general functions of Pitta Dosha.

13. Classify Pitta and add brief note on each.

14. Explain similarities and dissimilarities between Agni and Pitta with special reference to the verse “Agnireva Shareere Pittantargatah”, giving examples mentioned

in compendia and inferences or evidences from daily life to support generalization of Agni and Pitta statements

15. Explain the locations and functions of 5 types of Kapha Dosha

16. Define the term, General locations, General properties and General Functions of Kapha Dosha

17. Explain the etiological factors responsible for Dosha vriddhi and their manifestations

18. Explain the etiological Factors responsible for Dosha Kshaya and their manifestations

19. Concise about the Kriyakala Concept and its significance

20. Explain the influencing factors responsible for Prakruti formation and significance of having knowledge of individual Prakruti

21. Define the term Prakruti and explain the phenotypic characters of Kapha, Pitta and Vata Prakruti individual

22. Concise about the Manas Prakruti

23. Define the term Ahara and explain the classification and significance of Ahara

24. Elaborate about Astha Aharavidhi Visheshayatana concept

25. Describe term Agni, its classification, significance & Agni Pariksha in details.

26. Four types of Jatharagni as per Vagbhata and write the significance of Agni.

27. Write nirukti and synonyms of Agni and state the importance of agni in maintaining health.

28. Define various classifications of agni concerning their locations and functions in the body.

29. Write importance of Agni and describe the physiological roles of jatharagni, bhutagni and dhatvagni and explain the differences and similarities between the three.

30. शान्ते अग्नौ म्रियते, युक्ते चिरं जीवत्यनामयः Explain it.

31. Describe concept of Kostha with classification & clinical significance.

32. Write classification of Koshtha with its characteristics.

33. Describe Avasthapaka in details.

34. Define Vipaak & its classification & effect on body.

35. Define Nishthapaka Prakriya.

36. Explain the process of Saara Kitta Vibhajan as per Charaka.

37. State the importance of Pachaka Pitta and Jatharagni in digestion.

38. Define the term Koshtha and enumerate the different types according to Dosha.

39. State significance of Koshtha and process of evaluating Koshtha in an individual.

40. Explain process of sthulapaka according to charak in details.

41. Describe the clinical aspects of Annavaha Strotas.

42. Explain Koshtha as per different Acharyas and write the Koshtangas mentioned in different Samhitas.

Kriyasharir

Paper1, Part A

MCQ

1. Manas Doshas are_____.

A.Satva B.Rajas C.Tamas D. both B and C

Ans. D. both B and C

2. Aap Mahabhuta has the dominance of _____.

A Satva B Satva+Tamas C.Satva+Raja D.Raja + Tamas

Ans. B Satva+Tamas

3. Bhautika composition of *Vata* is _____.

A] Vayu + Agni B] Aakasha + Agni C] Vayu + Aakash D] Aakasha + Jala

Ans. C] Vayu + Aakash

4. Which one of these is not synonym of *Sharir*

A.Vapu B.Kalevara C.Vigraha D. Pravrutti

Ans. D. Pravrutti

5. Complete the Shloka शरीरस्य अधिकृत्य कृतं तन्त्र ..... ।

A) शरीरम् C) शारीरम् B) शारीरक्रियाम् D) क्रियाशारीरम्

Ans. C) शारीरम्

6. _____ is the synonym of Sharir.

A) *Deha* B) *Kaya* C) *Purush* D) All of above

Ans. D) All of above

7. _____ is the synonym of Kriya. (hard)

A) *Karma* B) *Upakrama* C) *Cheshta* D) All of above

Ans. D) All of above

8. Which of the following is synonym of Sharir?

A) Deha B) Tanu C) Kaya D) All of the above

Ans. D) All of the above

9. Knowledge of body (Functional & Anatomical) is called as.

A) Shaarira B) Deha C) Sharir D) Kriya

Ans. A) Shaarira

10 *Satvabahula* ----------

A) *Akash* B) *Vayu* C) *Prathvi* D) *Aap*

Ans. A) *Akash*

11 *Rajobahula* ----------

A) *Akash* B) *Vayu* C) *Prathvi* D) *Aap*

Ans. B) *Vayu*

12. *Tamobahula* ----------

A) *Akash* B) *Vayu* C) *Prathvi* D) *Aap*

Ans. D) *Aap*

13. *Tri Sutras* described in Ayurveda are

A. *Dosha-dhatu-mala* B. *Hetu-Linga-Aoushada*

C. *Vata-Pitta-Kapha* D. *Satva-Raja-Tama*

Ans. B. *Hetu-Linga-Aoushada*

14. The combination of *Sharir*, *Indriya, Satva* and *Atma* is called as--- (Mild)

A. Sharir Kriya B. Ayurveda C. Ayu D. Both b & c

Ans. C. Ayu

15. Synonyms of *Ayu* are----

A. *Kaya-bala-Grah-Urdhvang- shalya-Danstra-Jara-Vrushe*

B. *Jeevana- Dharana-Atma-Mana*

C. *Prakrti-Ojas-Deha-Nityag*

D. *Nityag-Dhari-Jeevit-Anubandh*

Ans. D. *Nityag-Dhari-Jeevit-Anubandh*

16. *Sharira adhikritya kritam tantram*----

A. *Shariram* B. *Shaariram* C. *Sharir* D. Both A and C

Ans. B. *Shaariram*

17. Sharir is the combination of Chetana +

A. Pancha mahabhuta B. Parampadartha C. Panchamahabhuta vikara

D. Chetana adhistana

Ans. D. Chetana adhistana

18. Tanmatra are ----

A. 5 B. 3 C. 2 D. None

Ans. A. 5

19. Satva bahulo -----

A. Prithvi B. Agni C. Vayu D. None

Ans. D. None

20 Doshas are mainly of ---types

A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 4

Ans. A. 2

21. *Vata* is predominantly constituted of ---------*Mahabhuta*

A. *Vayu+ Jala* B. *Vayu+Aakash* C. *Vayu+Prithvi* D. None of these

Ans. B. *Vayu+Aakash*

22. *Chikitsadhikrit Purusha* is also termed as -

A. *Raashi Purusha* B. *Karma Purusha* C. *Atma Purusha* D. *Panchvimshati Purusha*

Ans. B. *Karma Purusha*

23. *Swastha Purusha Lakshna* -

A. *Sama Dosha,Sama Dhatu,Sama Mala*

B. *Sama Dosha,Sama Dhatu, Sama Mala,Sama Agni*

C. *Sama Dosha, Sama Dhatu, Sama Mala, Sama Agni*

D. Sama Dosha, Sama Dhatu,Sama Mala,Sama Agni, Prasanna Atma,Indriya,Mana

Ans D. Sama Dosha, Sama Dhatu,Sama Mala,Sama Agni, Prasanna Atma,Indriya,Mana

24. The combination of *Satva, Atma and Sharir* is called as----

A. *Tridanda* B. *Tridosha* C. *Triguna* D. *Trimala*

Ans. A. *Tridanda*

25. *Vaikareeka, Tejas, Bhutati* are types of ---

A. *Ahankara* B. *Buddhi* C. *Prakriti* D. None

Ans. A. *Ahankara*

26 Ayu is a combination of…….

A. Sharir & Manas B. Indriya & ManasC. Sharira, Indriya & Manas

D. Sharira, Indriya, Manas & Aatma

Ans. D. Sharira, Indriya, Manas & Aatma

27. Which one of this in not mention as location of *Vata* by *Vagbhata*

A. *Pakvashaya* B. *Sakthi* C. *Amashaya* D. *Kati*

Ans. C. *Amashaya*

28. Which one o this is not a property of *Vata Dosha*

A.*Chala* B.*Sandra* C.*Vishada* D.*Sukshma*

Ans B.*Sandra*

29. Which one is not a synonym of Vata?

A) *Anil* B) *Chal* C) *Anal* D) *Samiaran*

Ans. C) *Anal*

30. *Panchabhautika* constitution of *Vata Dosha* _____

A) *Vayu* B) Vayu + Agni C) Vayu + Akasha D) Akasha + Agni

Ans. C) Vayu + Akasha

31. _____ *Vayu* is *Mahajava*.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. C) *Vyan*

32. Complete the Shloka "च वात स्थानानि, अत्र च ……. विशेषेण।" (अ.स.सू. 20/3).

A) Purishadhanam C) Pakavashaya B) Pakvadhanam D) Shronirgudam

Ans. C) Pakavashaya

33. *Rasa Rakta Samvahan* is the function of _____ *Vayu*.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. C) *Vyan*

35. श्रोत्र स्पर्शनयोर्मूलम् are the features of _____ Dosha.

A) Vata B) Pitta C) Kapha D) Raja

Ans. A) Vata

36. सम्यग्गत्या च धातूनामक्षाणां पाटवेन च are the functions of _____.

A) Vata C) Pitta B) Kapha D) Raja

Ans. A) Vata

37. समो मोक्षो गतिमतां वायुकर्माविकारजम् ।।(च.सू.18/51) are the functions of _____.

A) Vayu B) Pitta C) Kapha D) Rasa

Ans. A) Vayu

38. क्षवधुदगार नि:श्वासान्नप्रवेश कृत। is the function of _____.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. A) *Prana*

39. …….नाम यस्तूध्वमुवैति पवनोत्तम:।(सु.नि. 1/15) (Hard)

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. B) *Udan*

40. वाक् प्रवृति: प्रयत्नोर्जा- बलवर्णादि कर्म च।। (च.चि.28/6) is the function of _____.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. B) *Udan*

41. प्राय: सर्वा: क्रियास्तस्मिन, प्रतिबद्व: शारीरिणाम्।(अ.ह.सू.12/6) is the function of ___.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. C) *Vyan*

42. स्वेददोषाम्बुवाहीनि स्रोतांसि समधिष्ठित:।(च.चि. 28/8) are the functions of _____.

A) *Prana Vayu* B) *Udan Vayu* C) Apan Vayu D) *Saman* Vayu

Ans. D) *Saman* Vayu

42. *Yogavahi* is the one of the quality of…..

A. Kapha B. Pitta C. Vata D. None

Ans. C. Vata

43. ------is the function of *Apana Vayu*

A. *Rasa Rakta Vikshepan* B. *Anna Aaswadanam*

C. *Garbha Nishkramanam* D. *Stroto Vishodhanam*

Ans. C. *Garbha Nishkramanam*

44. *Annapraveshanam* is the function of -----*Vayu*

A. *Udana* B. *Samana* C. *Prana* D. *Apana*

Ans. C. *Prana*

45. ------*Vayu* works with *Urdhva Gati*

A. *Vyan* B. *Prana* C. *Udana* D. *Apana*

Ans. C. *Udana*

46. *Karsha-Karshnya* is the *Lakshana* of ------- (A. H. Su. 11/5)

A. *Vata Kshay* B. *Kapha Vriddhi* C. *Vata Vriddhi* D. *Pitta Vriddhi*

Ans. C. *Vata Vriddhi*

47. *Va Gati Gandhanayoh* is the etimology of ---*Dosha*

A. *Pitta* B. *Vata* C. *Kapha* D. *Shleshma*

Ans. B. *Vata*

48. *Agni Samipastha Vayu* is

A. *Apana Vayu* B. *Prana Vayu* C. *Samana Vayu* D. *Vyana Vayu*

Ans.- C. *Samana Vayu*

49. Which of the following is not the synonym of *Vata Dosh*

A) *Samiran* B) *Pawan* C) *Anal* D) *Marut*

Ans. C) *Anal*

50. …….. is not a *Guna* of *Vata Dosha.*

A) *Sukshma* B) *Sthira* C) *Khara* D) *Vishad*

Ans. B) *Sthira*

51. '*Sheegra'* property of *Vata* is described by. (Hard)

A) *Sushrata* B) *Charak* C) *Astitang Sangraacha* D) Both A & C

Ans. B) *Charak (Ch. Vi.8/98)*

52. Properties of *Vata Dosha* are

A) *Yogavati* B) *Amurtatva* C) *Muhurmuhuschari* D) All of the above

Ans. D) All of the above

53. Which *Dosha* is called as '*Doshanam Neta'*.

A) *Vata* B) *Pitta* C) *Kapha* D) *Rajas*

Ans. A) *Vata*

54. Which of the following is not the function of *Vata Dosha*?

A) Stimulation of Indriya B) Initiation of upward & downward movement

C) Stimulation of digestive fire D) Union of cells

Ans. D) Union of cells

55. Main site of *Vata Dosha* is described as *Pakwashaya* because.

A) It is place of genesis of *Vata Dosha*

B) It is site of main treatment for *Vataja Vyadhi*

C) All of the above

D) None

Ans. C) All of the above

56. Annapravesh is Karma of.

A) *Prana Vayu* B) *Udan Vayu* C) *Saman Vayu* D) *Vyan Vayu*

Ans. A) *Prana Vayu*

57. Which of the following is not the function of *Prana Vayu*?

A) *Annapravesh* B) *Nishwas*

C) Maintenance of function of *Buddhi*, *Hridaya*, *Indriya* & *Manas* D) *Uchhwas*

Ans. D) *Uchhwas*

58. *Shwas* and *Kasa* are disease developed due to vitiation of.

A) *Prana Vayu* B) *Udan Vayu* C) *Vyan Vayu* D) *Apan Vayu*

Ans. A) *Prana Vayu*

59. Which of the following is Vishesh function of *Udanvayu*?

A) *Vakpravriti* B) *Prayatna* C) *Smriti* D) All of the above

Ans. D) All of the above

60. Abnormalities in speech will be due to vitiation of.

A) *Vyan Vayu* B) *Prana Vayu* C) *Udan Vayu* D) *Saman Vayu*

Ans. C) *Udan Vayu*

61. Generation of cardiac output is function of.

A) Vyan Vayu B) Udan Vayu C) Prana Vayu D) Saman Vayu

Ans. A) Vyan Vayu

62. Which *Vata Dosha* type is responsible for *Panchadha Chesta. (Hard)*

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) All of the above.

Ans. C) *Vyan*

63. Generally which *Vata* type is responsible for disease affecting whole body.

a) *Vyan* c) *Saman* b) *Udan* C) Udan d) *Apan*

Ans. a) *Vyan*

64.Which *Vata* type facilitates digestive function of *Pachaka Pitta*.

a) *Udan* c) *Apan* b) *Vyan* d) *Saman*

Ans. d) *Saman*

65. To receive, digest, separate (Sara & Kitta) & propel the food is function of.

a) *Pachak Pitta* c) *Agni* b) *Saman Vayu* d) All of the above

Ans. d) All of the above

66. Which *Vata* type resides at lower abdominal region/pelvic region?

a) *Vyan* c) *Udan* b) *Saman* d) *Apan*

Ans. d) *Apan*

67. The condition of 'incontinence of urine' will be due to vitiation of.

a) Prana c) Apan b) Udan d) Vyan

Ans c) Apan

68. Process of Respiration (ShwasanPrakriya) is explained in details in which Ayurved text.

a) Charak Samhita c) AshtangSangraha b) Yoga Ratnakar d) Sharangdhar

Ans. d) Sharangdhar

69. *Daruna* property of Vata is explained as *Chalatva* by. (hard)

A) *Charak* B) *Chakrapani* C) *Vaghbhata* D) None

Ans. B) *Chakrapani*

(*Chakrapani* commentary on (Ch. Su. 12/4) as - दारुणत्वं चलत्वं चलत्वात्)

70. *Sharirk* and *Mansik Dosha* are two categories of *Dosha. Dosha* classified on basis of-

A) Sthana B) Karma C) Amaya D) All of the above

Ans. A) Sthana

71. Which *Vata Dosha* type is described as — '*Pavanottama*' (Su. Ni. 1/14)

A) Prana C) Udan B) Vyan D) Saman

Ans. C) Udan

72. Conveyance/Transportation of *Ahar Rasa* to the heart is function of.

A) Prana B) Vyan C) Apan D) Saman

Ans. B) Vyan

73. Which *Vata* type is describe as — *Mahajavah*.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Vyan* D) *Saman*

Ans. C) *Vyan*

74. According to *Sushruta*— *Dharan Lakshan* is of.

A) *Prana* B) *Udan* C) *Saman* D) *Apan*

Ans . D) *Apna*

75. *Asthi* is *Sthana* of which *Dosha*.

A) *Vata* B) *Pitta* C) *Kapha* D) All

Ans. A) *Vata*

76. ……...is *Vishesh Sthana* of *Vata Dosha*.

A) *Amashaya* B) *Pakwashaya* C) *Netra* D) *Talu*

Ans B) *Pakwashaya*

77. ……is the guna of vata dosha.

A) *Ushana* B) *Manda* C) *Chala* D) *Katu*

Ans. C) *Chala*

78. '*Ashukari' Guna* is of ……*Dosha*.

A) *Vata* B) *Pitta* C) *Kapha* D) *Rakta*

Ans. A) *Vata*

79. *Karma* _ '*Praspandan*' is mentioned of ……

A) *Asthi* B) *Majja* C) *Pitta* D) *Vata*

Ans. D) *Vata*

80. Types of *Vata Dosha* is … in number. (Mild)

A) 1 B) 3 C) 5 D) 7

Ans. C) 5

81. *Vishesh Karma* of *Udan Vayu* is……

A) *Kshavathu* B) *Anna Vivechayati* C) *Vakpravritti* D) *Garbhanishkraman*

Ans. C) *Vakpravritti*

82. *Anna Pachan*' is the *Karma* of …. *Vayu*.

A) *Pran* B) *Vyan* C) *Saman* D) *Apan*

Ans. C) *Saman*

83. *Vata Dosha* is related to ---*Guna*.

A) *Satwa* B) *Raja* C) *Tama* D) *Ushna*

Ans. B) *Raja*

84. Following is *Vicharana Sthana* of *Udana Vayu*

A) *Nabhi* B) *Koshtha* C) *Paad* D) *Kati*

Ans. A) *Nabhi*

85. Following is *Vicharana Sthana* of *Prana Vayu*

A) *Kantha* B) *Koshtha* C) *kati* D) *paad*

Ans. A) *Kantha*

86. Following is *Vicharana Sthana* of *Apana Vayu*

A) *Kantha* B) *Shroni* C) *Shira* D) *Hridaya*

Ans. B) *Shroni*

87. Following is *Vicharana Sthana* of *Apana Vayu*

A) *Shira* B) *Basti* C) *Kantha* D) *Hridaya*

Ans. B) *Basti*

88. Following is *Vicharana Sthana* of *Apana Vayu*

A) *Shira* B) *Medhra* C) *Kantha* D) *Hridaya*

Ans. B) *Medhra*

89. Following is *Vicharanasthana* of *Apana Vayu*

A) *Shira* B) *Kantha* C) *Hridaya* D) *Uru*

Ans. D) *Uru*

90. Which of the following is most appropriate for *Udanvayu*?

A) Vakpravriti Prayatna Urja Bala Varn Smriti B) *Prayatna Urja Bala Varn Smriti*

C) *Urja Bala Varn Smriti* D) *Bala Varn Smriti*

Ans. *A) Vakpravriti Prayatna Urja Bala Varn Smriti*

91. *Dharana* is function of …. *Vayu*

A) *Prana* B) *Apana* C) *Udana* D) *Vyana*

Ans . B) *Apna*

92. *Daruna* property of Vata is given by. (hard)

A) *Charak* B) *Shushrut* C) *Vaghbhata* D) None

Ans. A) *Charak* .

93. Which one of this in not mention as location of *Pitta* by *Vagbhata* (अ.ह.सू.12/1)

A.Nabhi B.Lasika C.Pakvashaya D.Rakta

Ans. C.Pakvashaya

94. Which one of this is not a property of *Pitta Dosha*

A. *Drava* B. *Sandra* C. *Saram* D. *Laghu*

Ans. B. *Sandra*

95. Which one of this is not a function of *Pitta Dosha*. (अ.ह.सू.11/3)

A) *Kshut* B) *Truta* C) *Medha* D) *Kshama*

Ans. D) *Kshama*

96. प्रभा प्रसादो मेधा च _____ कर्माविकारजम् ||

A) रस् B) पित्त C) रक्त D) कफ

Ans. B) पित्त

97. पित्तानां शेषाणामप्यनुग्रहम् is the function of ____.

A) *Pachaka Pitta* B) *Bhrajaka Pitta* C) *Sadhaka Pitta* D) *Alochaka Pitta*

Ans. A) *Pachaka Pitta*

98. According to Ashtang Hridaya, location of *Ranjaka Pitta* is _____.

A) यकृत्प्लीहा B) आमाशय C) पक्वाशय D) त्वक

Ans. B) आमाशय

99. According to Sushruta samhita, location of Ranjaka pitta is _____.

A) यकृत्प्लीहा B) आमाशय C) पक्वाशय D) त्वक

Ans. A) यकृत्प्लीहा

100. Location of Sadhaka Pitta is _____.

A) आमाशय B) त्वक C) हृदय D) यकृत्प्लीहा

Ans. C) हृदय

101. _____ पित्त रूपग्रहणाऽधिकृतः | property of …….

A) *Alochaka Pitta* C) *Sadhaka Pitta* B) *Ranjaka Pitta* D) *Bhrajaka Pitta*

Ans. A) *Alochaka Pitta*

102. Etymology of *Pitta Dosha*

A. *Shlisha Aalingane* B. *Dharnata Dhatvah* C. *Tap Santape* D. *Malinikaranat Malah*

Ans. C. *Tap Santape*

103. *Buddhivaisheshik* and *Chakshuvaisheshik* are types of

A. *Pachaka Pitta* B. *Aalochaka Pitta* C. *Sadhaka Pitta* D. *Bhrajaka Pitta*

Ans. B. *Aalochaka Pitta*

104. Pitta situated in *Hridaya* is ----

A. *Sadhak* B. *Pachak* C. *Aalochak* D. *Ranjak*

Ans. A. *Sadhak*

105. *Sadhak Pitta* is ------*Pitta*

A. *Ushmakrit* B. *Medhakrit* C. Raga*krit* D. Teja*krit*

Ans. B. *Medhakrit*

106. *Ragkrit Pitta* is --------*Pitta*

A. *Ranjaka* B. *Pachaka* C. *Aalochaka* D. *Bhrajaka*

Ans. A. *Ranjaka*

107. दृक् स्पर्शनं च पित्तस्य, _____रत्र विशेषतः||

A) नाभि C) आमाशय B) पक्वाशय D) रुधिरं

Ans. A) नाभि

108. *Anala, Pavak,Vahni,Vaishvanar* are the synonyms of---

A. *Kapha* B. *Vata* C. *Pitta* D. *Rakta*

Ans. C. *Pitta*

109. *Aalochak Pitta* described as –*Pitta*

A. *Ragakrit* B. *Ushmakrit* C. *Tejakrit* D. None

Ans. C. *Tejakrit*

110. *Lepa, Abhayanga Karma* is due to…..*Pitta* type.

A) *Pachak* B) *Sadhak* C) *Bhrajak* D) *Ranjak*

Ans. C) *Bhrajak*

111. According to *Vagbhatta* …….is the *Sthana* of *Ranjak Pitta*.

A) *Amashaya* B) *Pakwashaya* C) *Gand* D) *Basti*.

Ans. A) *Amashaya*

112. Which of the following is general function of *Pitta Dosha*?

A) Digestion B) Hunger C) *Darshan* D) All of the above

Ans. D) All of the above

113. Accordind to *Sushrut* (*Sutra Sthan* 21/11) *Rasa* of *Vidagdha Pitta* is.

A) Katu B) Madhura C) Amla D) Kashaya

Ans. C) Amla

114. Main site of *Pitta Dosha* according to *Ashtang Hridayam* is.

A) Udara B) Twak C) Nabhi D) Heart

Ans. C) Nabhi

115. According to *Ashtang Hridayam* '*Sparshanendriya'* or *'Spershan'* is location of.

A) Vata B) Pitta C) Both a& b D) Kapha

Ans C) Both A & B

116. Which *Pitta* type does function of nourishment of other *Pitta Sthana*.

A) *Pachaka* B) *Brajak* C) *Sadhak* D) *Alochak*

Ans. A) *Pachaka*

117. '*Pakwamashayamadhyag' Pitta* subtype

A) *Ranjak* B) *Brajak* C) *Sadhak* D) *Pachak*

Ans. D) *Pachak*

118. '*Sara KittaVibhajan'* is function of.

A) Pachak Pitta B) Saman Vayu C) Sadhak Pitta D) Both A & B

Ans. D) Both A & B

119. Location of *Ranjak Pitta* according to *Ashtang Hridaya* is.

A) *Yakrit, Plleha* B) *Amashaya* C) Bone marrow D) *Twak*

Ans. B) *Amashaya*

120. '*Abhipretarthasadhan'* achievements of desires are function of.

A) *Prana Vayu* B) *Sadhak Pitta* C) *Pachak Pitta* D) *Vyan Vayu*

Ans. B) *Sadhak Pitta*

121. '*Medha-Pradnyakar' Pitta* subtype.

A) *Sadhak* C) *Tarpak* B) *Pachak* D) *Alochak*

Ans. A) *Sadhak*

122. Which of the following is not type of *Pitta Dosha.*

A) *Pachak* C) *Alochak* B) *Sadhak* D) *Avalambaka*

Ans. D) *Avalambaka*

124. Which of the following is function of *Bhrajak Pitta*?

A) *TwakBhrajan* B) *ChhayaschaPrakashan* C) *Abhyang Parishekadi Pachan*

D) All of the above

Ans. D) All of the above

125. Following is a type of *Pitta Dosha*

A) Prana B) Sadhaka C) Vyan D) Bodhaka

Ans. B) Sadhaka

126. Rudhir is sthan of ….*Dosha*.

A) *Vata* B) *Pitta* C) *Kapha* D) *Rasa*

Ans. B) *Pitta*

127. Types of *Alochaka Pitta* are mentioned by

A) *Charaka* B) *Madhava* C) *Sushruta* D) *Bhela*

Ans. D) *Bhela*

128. ……is *Guna* of *Pitta Dosha*.

A) *Manda* B) *Chal* C) *Sasneha* D) *Sheeta*

Ans. C) *Sasneha*

129. ……. is type of *Pitta Dosha*.

A) *Tarpak* B) *Udan* C) *Kledak* D) *Sadhak*

Ans. D) *Sadhak*

1. According to Vagbhatt which type of Kapha bear and support the remaining types of Kapha ?

A. Kledak B. Avalambak C. Kledak D. Bodhak

Answer: B. Avalambak

2. According to Sharangdhar the location of Avalambak Kapha is….

A. Hriday B. Amashay C. Urah D. Shira

Answer: A. Hriday

3. To moisturise and breakdown the ingested food is the function of ….

A. Tarpak Kapha B. Shleshak Kapha C. Avalambak Kapha D. Kledak Kapha

Answer: D. Kledak Kapha

4. The location of Bodhak Kapha is…..

A. Jihvamool B. Sandhi C. Urah D. Shira

Answer: A. Jihvamool

5. Which type of the Kapha is concern with the joint lubrication?

A. Avalambak B. Shleshak C. Kledak D. Bodhak

Answer: B. Shleshak

6. संधिशैथिल्यं is the symptom of…..

A. Kapha Kshay B. Vata Kshay C Kapha Vriddhi D Vata Kshay

Answer: A. Kapha Kshay

7. मन्दोष्माग्नि is the symptom of the…….

A. Pitta Kshay B. Kapha Kshay C. Vata Kshay D Pitta Vriddhi

Answer: A. Pitta Kshay

8. Following are/is the symptoms/symptom of the Vata Vriddhi

A. गात्रस्फुरण B. मूढसंज्ञता C. अल्पबलत्वं D. Both A and C

Answer: D. Both A and C

9. Which is not a Kapha Vriddhi symptom?

A. स्थैर्यं B. अवसाद C. संधिविश्लेष D. निष्प्रभाता

Answer: D. निष्प्रभाता

10. Through भय-शोक which type of Dosha will be aggravated?

A. Vata. B. Pitta. C. Kapha D. Both A and B

Answer: A. Vata

11. According to Sushrut the stages of Kriyakaal are….

A. 3 B. 5 C. 6 D. 2

Answer: C. 6

12. कुपितानं हि दोषाणां शरीरे परिधावत यत्र सङ्गः खवैगुण्यं.....तत्रोपजायते (सु.सू.२४.१०)

A. स्वास्थ्य B. बल C. ओज D. व्याधि

13. संचयेह्पह्यता दोषा लभन्ते नोत्तरा गतीः || ते तूत्तरासु गतिषु भवन्ति .....|| (सु.सू.२१.३७)

A. हीनतर B. बलवत्तरा C. कुपिता D. None of following

Answer: B. बलवत्तरा

14. In which Kriyakaal stage अङ्गनंगौरवं अलस्या are observed ?

A. संचय B. प्रकोप C. प्रसर D. स्थानसंश्रय

Answer: A. संचय

15. संतिरुपावृद्धा is consider as

A. चय B. प्रकोप C. Both A and B D. None of following

Answer: A. चय

16. The types of दोषा प्रसर .....

A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 15

Answer: D. 15

17. आरोचक आविपाक अङ्गसाद छर्दि are observed in following stage of Kriyakaal….

A. प्रसर B. व्यक्त C. संचय D. प्रकोप

Answer: A. प्रसर

18. In the स्थानसंश्रय stage of kriyakaal, diseases are consider as in which status…

A. रूप B. पूर्वरूप C. आसाद्य D. None of following

Answer: B. पूर्वरूप

19. In which stage of Kriyakaal Sign-Symptoms of Kriyakaal are clearly manifested?

A. संचय B. प्रकोप C. प्रसर D. व्यक्त

Answer: D. व्यक्त

20. In which stage of Kriyakaal diseases become असाद्य

A. भेद B. स्थानसंश्रय C. व्यक्त D. प्रसर

Answer: A. भेद

21. As per Sushrut Body Prakruti of Individual has been classified into……types

A. 3 B. 5. C. 7 D. 6

Answer: C. 7

22. शुक्रशोणितसंयोगे यो भवेदोष .....| प्रकृति जायते तेन तस्या मे लक्षणं श्रुणु ||

(सु.शा.४.६३)

A. उत्कटः B. प्रकोपित C. वृद्धि D. क्षया

Answer: A. उत्कटः

23. The factors which influence formation of Prakruti are……

A. शुक्रशोणित B. कालगर्भाशय C. मातुराहारविहार D. All

Answer: D. All

24. Charak has not mentioned the following Prakruti influencing factor

A. जाति B. कुल C. वय D. बल

Answer: D. बल

25. As per Vagbhatt Which Prakruti is consider as निन्द्या ?

A. एकदोषज B. द्विदोषज C. त्रिदोषज D. None

Answer: B. द्विदोषज

26. Which Prakruti type is consider as अनातुर

A. समपित्तानिलकफाः B. वातला C. पित्तला D. श्लेष्मला

Answer: A. समपित्तानिलकफाः

27. गम्भीरबुद्धि is the characteristic feature of …..

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: C. कफ प्रकृति

28. सारधिष्ठितावस्थितगतयः is the characteristic feature of……

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: C. कफ प्रकृति

29. अकाले पालितव्याप्तो is the characteristic feature of……

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: B. पित्त प्रकृति

30. क्लेशासहिष्णावो is the characteristic feature of……

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: B. पित्त प्रकृति

31. वाचाल is the characteristic feature of……

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: A. वात प्रकृति

32. सततसन्धिशब्दगामिनश्च is the characteristic feature of……

A. वात प्रकृति B. पित्त प्रकृति C. कफ प्रकृति D. None

Answer: A. वात प्रकृति

33. तितिक्षा is the characteristic feature of……

A. सात्विक प्रकृति B. राजसिक प्रकृति C. तामसिक प्रकृति D. None

Answer: A. सात्विक प्रकृति

34. As per Sushrut types of सात्विक प्रकृति is……..

A. 6 B. 5 C. 3 D. 7

Answer: D. 7

35. As per Sushrut types of राजसिक प्रकृति is…..

A. 6 B. 5 C. 3 D. 7

Answer: A. 6

36. As per Sushrut types of तामसिक प्रकृति is…..

A. 6 B. 5 C. 3 D. 7

Answer: C. 3

37. गुरुपूजनं is the characteristic feature of……

A. ब्रह्मसत्व B. इन्द्रसत्व C. ऋषिसत्व D. वरुणसत्व

Answer: A. ब्रह्मसत्व

38. ज्ञानविज्ञानसंपन्न is the characteristic feature of……

A. ब्रह्मसत्व B. इन्द्रसत्व C. ऋषिसत्व D. वरुणसत्व

Answer: C. ऋषिसत्व

39. शूरमोजस्विनं is the characteristic feature of…….

A. ब्रह्मसत्व B. इन्द्रसत्व C. ऋषिसत्व D. वरुणसत्व

Answer: B. इन्द्रसत्व

40. Which are/is the characteristic features/feature of the वरुण सत्व

A. शीतसेवासहिष्णुत्वम् B. पैङ्गल्यं C. हरिकेशता D. All

Answer: D. All

41. Which is not a characteristic feature of यमसत्व ?

A. प्राप्तकारी B. दृढीत्थानो C. निर्भय D. महाप्रसवशक्तित्वं

Answer: D. महाप्रसवशक्तित्वं

42. Which are/is the characteristic features/feature of the कुबेरसत्व ?

A. स्थानमानोपभोगपरिवारसपन्न B. धर्मार्थकामनित्यं C. शुचि D. All

Answer: D. All

43. Which is a one of the classification of सत्व पुरुष ?

A. गन्धर्व सत्व B. शकुनि C. मत्स्य D. वनस्पति

Answer: A. गन्धर्व सत्व

44. चण्डमसूयकम is the characteristic feature of…….

A. पिशाचसत्व B. असुरसत्व C. प्रेतसत्व D. सर्पसत्व

Answer: B. असुरसत्व

45. मैथुनपरं स्वप्नशीलं is the characteristic feature of…….

A. पशुसत्व B. असुरसत्व C. प्रेतसत्व D. सर्पसत्व

Answer: A. पशुसत्व

46. कृद्दशूरमकृद्दभीरुं is the characteristic feature of…….

A. पिशाचसत्व B. असुरसत्व C. प्रेतसत्व D. सर्पसत्व

Answer: D. सर्पसत्व

47. प्रवृद्दकामसेवी चाप्यजस्त्राहार एव च | is the characteristic feature of…….

A. गन्धर्व सत्व B. शकुनि C. मत्स्य D. वनस्पति

Answer: B. शकुनि

48. दुर्मेधस्त्वं मन्दता is the characteristic feature of…….

A. गन्धर्व सत्व B. पशु सत्व C. मत्स्य D. वनस्पति

Answer: B. पशु सत्व

49 सरणशीलं तोयकामं is the characteristic feature of…….

A. गन्धर्व सत्व B. पशु सत्व C. मत्स्यसत्व D. वनस्पति सत्व

Answer: C. मत्स्यसत्व

50. एकस्थानरतिनित्यमाहारे केवले रतः is the characteristic feature of…….

A. गन्धर्व सत्व B. पशु सत्व C. मत्स्यसत्व D. वनस्पति सत्व

Answer: D. वनस्पति सत्व

51. Following are the जीर्णाहार symptoms …….

A. उदगार शुद्दि B. उत्साह C. लघुता D. All

Answer: D. All

52. As per the योनिभेद (According to Charak) types of Aahaar are…

A. 2 B. 3. C. 4 D. 5

Answer: A. 2

53. According to form of food it can be classified (As per Charak) into following types….

A. 2 B. 3. C. 4 D. 5

Answer: C. 4

54. According to effects of food it can be classifies (As per Charak) into following types….

A. हितकर B. अहितकर C Both A and B D. None

Answer: C Both A and B

55. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, ऊष्मा.....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. मार्दवं जानयति D. पचति

Answer: D. पचति

56. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, वायु .....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. मार्दवं जानयति D. पचति

Answer: A. अपकर्षति

57. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, क्लेद.....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. मार्दवं जानयति D. पचति

Answer: B. शैथिल्यमापदयति

58. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, स्नेह .....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. मार्दवं जानयति D. पचति

Answer: C. मार्दवं जानयति

59. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, काल .....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. पर्याप्तिमाभिनिवर्तयति D. पचति

Answer: C. पर्याप्तिमाभिनिवर्तयति

60. According to Aahar parinamkar Bhava, संयोग.....

A. अपकर्षति B. शैथिल्यमापदयति C. मार्दवं जानयति D. परिणाम धातुसाम्यकरः संपध्यते

Answer: D. परिणाम धातुसाम्यकरः संपध्यते

61. How many types of Aharavidhi Visheshayatan has explained by Charak ?

A. 8 B. 7 C. 5 D. 9

Answer: A. 8

62. Following is not Aharavidhi Visheshayatan

A. Prakruti B. Karan C. Samyog D. Ushma

Answer: D. Ushma

63. ……..पुनः स्वाभाविकनान द्रव्याणां अभिसंस्कारः |

A. करण B. प्रकृति C. संयोग D. देश

Answer: A. करण

64. सर्वतश्च ग्रह .....

A. सर्वग्रह B. परिग्रह C. Both D. None

Answer: A. सर्वग्रह

65. In context to Aharavidhi Visheshayatan, तत्रावस्थिको .....

A. विकारमपेक्षते B ऋतु सातम्यापेक्षयः C. Both A and B D. None

Answer: A. विकारमपेक्षते

66. उपयोग संस्थात.....

A. उपयोगनियमः B. पुनर्यस्तमाहारमुपयुक्ते; C. अभिसंस्कारो D. None

Answer: A. उपयोगनियमः

1. Sushruta advises to prescribe ‘mrudvi sam matra’ in case of ……koshtha for virechana.

A) Krura koshtha B) mrudu koshatha

C) madhyam koshatha D) samyak koshtha

Ans- B) mrudu koshatha

2. Koshtha is divided into…..Types.

A) 2 B) 3 C) 4 D) 5

Ans- C) 4

3. Kriyashilata of ……organ is considered for word koshtha.

A) Amashaya B) pakwashaya

C) grahani D) mahasrotas

Ans C) grahani

4. Which of the following rasa show the action as vatashamak?

A) madhur& amla B) katu & tikta

C) kashay& tikta D) katu & kashay

Ans A) madhur& amla

5. Ultimate rasa formed after the digestion of food is called……

A) Avasthapaka B) vipak

C) nishathapak D) b & c both

Ans D) b & c both

6. Mulsthan of annavaha srotas is…..

A) Annanadi B) amashaya

C) grahani D) pakwashaya

Ans B) amashaya

7. Digestion of …. And …..Mahabhutaoccures in madhuravasthapaka.

A) Prithvi & aap B) prithvi & tej

C) prithavi& vayu D) prithavi & akash

Ans - A) Prithvi & aap

8.“jatharoagnisakshatbhagvan…..sukshmarupaha”

A) Pitta B) Agni

C) Eshawara D) Koshatha

Ans- B) Agni

9. Agni which resides in antah koshtha is called……

A) Jatharagni B) Koshthagni

C) pachakagni D) all of the above

Ans- D) all of the above

10.As per balabheda, agni is divided into……types.

A) Aparisankheya B) 3

C) 4 D) 13

Ans- C) 4

11. …agni hi sarvopcharsahaha

A) Pachakagni B) tikshanagni

C) vishamagni D) mandagni

Ans B) tikshanagni

12. Bala parikshana is done by……

A) Vyayama shakti B) koshthaparikshan

C) prakrutiparikshan D) Jaran shakti

Ans A) Vyayama shakti

13. Agni parikshana is done by……

A) Balaparikshana B) koshthaparikshan

C) prakrutiparikshan D) jaranshakti

Ans- D) jaranshakti

14. After breakdown and partial digestion by jatharagni, food is exposed to…..

A) Dhatwagni B) koshthagni

C) bhutagni D) all of the above

Ans- C) bhutagni

14. According to charak, in madhur rasa, there is predominance of …..Mahabhuta

A) jala&prithvi B) prithvi&agni

C) jala&agni D) Vayu &agni

Ans- A) jala & prithvi

15. ….is included in astha aahar vidhi visheshaaytan.

A) Upyogsanstha B) Upayokta

C) Karan D) all of above

Ans D) all of above

16. Sarvagarha and parigraha is bheda of ……..

A) Matra B) Rashi

C) Karan D) Desha

Ans- B) Rashi

17. Following is a part of ‘Aaharparinamkar bhava’

A) Karan B) Samyog

C) Rashi D) Samdosha

Ans - B) Samyog

18. Number of ‘Aahar vidhi vishesha Aayatanas’ are

A) 8 B) 7

C) 6 D) 5

Ans A) 8

19. According to charak, in kashaya rasa there is predominance of

A) vayu& prithavi B) vayu & akash

C) vayu& agni D) vayu & jala

Ans - C) vayu& agni

20. According to charak samhita, how many types of vipaka are given

A) One B) Two

C) Three D) Four

Ans C) Three

21. Dhatugat ushama is known as …..

A) Pitta B) sweda

C) agni D) dhatwagni

Ans D) dhatwagni

22. Location of pachakagni is…..

A) Amashaya B) pakwamashayamadhya

C) pakwashaya D) yakrit

Ans B) pakwamashayamadhya

23. In Madhura Awasthapak, Udiran of…….. Takes place

A) Pitta Dosha B) Kapha Dosha

C) Vata Dosha D) All three Doshas

Ans B) Kapha Dosha

24. The total number of Agnis in the body is_____.

A. 4 B. 13

C. 10 D. 7

Ans-B. 13

25. The principal Agni is _____.

A. Bhutagni B. Dhatvagni

C. Jatharagni D. Jnyanagni

Ans-C. Jatharagni

26. _____days are required for Snehan of Mrudu Koshthi person

A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7

Ans-B. 3

27. Types of Koshtha are_____.

A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7

Ans- B. 3

27. Karmanishthaya_____.

A. Vipak B. Amla Avasthapak C. Virya D. Rasa

Ans-A. Vipak

28. Achchapitta is produced during_____.

A.Madhura Vipaka B. Amla avasthapaka C.Katu Vipaka D.Nishthapaka

Ans-B. Amla avasthapaka

Kriyasharir

Paper 1, Part B

LAQ

1. Explain cell Physiology with function of cell organelles.

2. Write in detail about maintenance of homeostasis.

3. Describe the regulation of Acid-Base balance by respiratory mechanism.

4. Describe the regulation of Acid-Base balance by renal mechanism.

5. 1. Explain briefly functional anatomy of respiratory system along with mechanism of respiration

6. Define ventilation and write in detail the mechanism of respiration

7. Explain the exchange and transport of gases and briefly about pulmonary function tests

8. Describe the mechanics of normal respiration, pressure changes during ventilation

9. Describe the exchange and transport of gases - Oxygen and Carbon dioxide

10. Describe the neural and chemical control of respiration.

11. Describe function anatomy of respiratory system and Explain mechanics of respiration.

12. Explain pulmonary function test in details.

13. Describe exchange and transport of respiratory gases in details.

14. Describe the mechanics of normal respiration, pressure changes during ventilation

15. Describe the exchange and transport of gases - Oxygen and Carbon dioxide

16. Describe the neural and chemical control of respiration.

17. Explain briefly functional anatomy of respiratory system along with mechanism of respiration

18. Define ventilation and write in detail the mechanism of respiration

19. Explain the exchange and transport of gases and briefly about pulmonary function tests

20. Describe the lung volume and capacities and compliance.

21. Write about Exchange of gases in the process of respiration.

22. Write about different types of Artificial respiration with their advantages and disadvantages.

23. Write the reasons of left shifting of oxyheamoglobin dissociation curve.

24. Explain the functional Anatomy of gastro-intestinal tract

25. Explain the functional anatomy of liver

26. Explain the functional anatomy of Pancreas

27. Explain about Enteric Nervous System

28. Explain detail about Protein Metabolism and absorption process at different stages of GIT.

29. Explain detail about Lipid Metabolism and absorption process at different stages of GIT.

30. Explain detail about Carbohydrate Metabolism and absorption process at different stages of GIT.

31. Explain the ingested foods Metabolism and Digestion process at the level of Small and Large intestine.

32. Mechanism of secretion and composition of digestive juices of Stomach

33. Explain the functional Anatomy of Salivary Glands

34. Explain the Mechanism of stomach movements

35. Describe the manifestations of hypo and hypervitaminosis.

36. Describe the functional anatomy of Spinal cord

37. Describe the functional anatomy of motor cortex

38. Describe the functional anatomy of Sympathetic nervous system

39. Describe the functional anatomy of Parasympathetic nervous system

40. Describe the functional anatomy of Medulla oblongata

41. Describe the functional anatomy of Basal Ganglia

42. Describe the functional anatomy of Limbic System

43. Describe the mechanism of propagation of nerve impulse

44. Describe the functional anatomy of ascending tract

45. Describe the functional anatomy of Descending tract

46. Describe about the physiology of taste sensation

47. Describe about the physiology of auditory sensation

48. Describe about the physiology of visual sensation

49. Describe about the physiology of olfaction sensation

50. Describe about the physiology of sleep and dreams

51. Describe about the physiology of Memory

52. Describe about the physiology of speech and articulation

53. Describe about the physiology of temperature regulation

54. Describe the physiology of sensory cortex

55. Describe the physiology of motor cortex

56. Describe the physiology of temporal and visual cortex

57. Describe the physiology of cerebellum

58. Explain about the reflex arc and its significance

59. Explain the Physiology of defecation process

60. Explain the physiology of intelligence and motivation.

61. Explain the Mechanism of Electroencephalography.

62. Explain the Mechanism of small intestine movements

63. Explain the Mechanism of Large intestine movements and Defecation reflex.

64. Explain functional histology and hormones secreted by anterior pituitary with diseases due to hyper and hypo activity.

65. Explain functional histology and secretion, Storage transportation, functions and regulation of hormones of Thyroid gland.

66. Explain functional histology and secretion, Storage transportation, functions and regulation of hormones of parathyroid gland.

67. Explain functional histology and secretion, Storage transportation, functions and regulation of hormones of endocrine part of pancreas.

68. Explain functional histology and secretion, Storage transportation, functions and regulation of hormones of adrenal cortex.

69. Explain functional histology and secretion, Storage transportation, functions and regulation of hormones of adrenal medulla.

70. Write functions of Anterior Pituitary.

71. Explain regulation of blood calcium level with its significance.

72. Describe in detail Pituitary gland and draw labelled diagram.

73. Describe in detail Thyroid gland with labelled diagram.

74. Describe the hormones secreted by Adrenal glands, their functions, and clinical conditions associated with hyper and hypo activity of the glands

75. Explain functional anatomy of pancreas & describe diseases due to hypoactivity and hyperactivity.

76. Enlist the names and types of hormones and describe Endocrine Glands in short.

77. Explain the mechanism of regulation by Endocrine Glands.

Kriyasharir

Paper1, Part B

SAQ

1. Briefly explain cell Physiology

2. Write about the mechanisms of maintenance of homeostasis

3. Explain cell Physiology and write in detail about maintenance of homeostasis.

4. Describe mechanism of positive and negative feedback system with at least two examples.

5. Define Homeostasis and explain mechanism of positive feedback system with two examples.

6. Define Homeostasis and explain mechanism of negative feedback system with two examples.

7. Describe Mechanisms of feedback system with examples.

8. TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE CELL MEMBRANE

9. Explain about methods of transportation across the cell membrane

10. Describe the transport mechanisms across cell membranes.(Moderate)

11. Explain classification of Active transport across cell membrane

12. Explain classification of passive transport across cell membrane

13. Explain about resting membrane potentialand and action potential.

14. Explain resting membrane potential

15. Explain Action potential in details.

16. Define the terms Cell death, Cell degeneration, Cell aging.

17. Describe the structure and function of cell membrane.

18. Short note on ACID – BASE BALANCE

19. Describe the concept of pH & buffer systems in the body

20. Write about Acid base balance & electrolyte imbalance

21. Describe mechanisms of acid base balance in briefly

22. Short note on Passive Transport

23. Short note on Active Transport

24. Write the factors affecting diffusion

25. Short note on Osmosis

26. Write about cell organelles

27. Short note on Cell adaptations

28. Short note on CELL ORGANELLES

29. Write about cell organelles without limiting membrane.

30. Describe structure and function of cell membrane.

31. Describe structure and function of nucleus

32. Explain the process of DNA replication.(Moderate)

33. Describe structure and function of Endoplasmic reticulum.

34. Describe structure and function of mitochondria.

35. Describe structure and function of Golgi apparatus.

36. Explain water balance mechanisms.

37. Explain process of water and electrolyte balance in briefly.

38. Short note on Dehydration

39. Define the terms Cell death, Cell degeneration, Cell aging.

40. Describe the structure and function of cell membrane.(Moderate)

41. Explain the process of DNA replication.(Moderate)

42. Write about exchange and transport of gases

43. Short note on pulmonary function tests

44. Functional anatomy of respiratory system

45. Neural control of respiration

46. Write about Asphyxia and hypoxia

47. Neural and chemical respiration

48. Mechanism of respiration in brief

49. Non respiratory functions of respiratory system

50. Describe the lung volume and capacities and compliance.

51. Write about Exchange of gases in the process of respiration.

52. Write about different types of Artificial respiration with their advantages and disadvantages.

53. Write the reasons of left shifting of oxyheamoglobin dissociation curve.

54. Describe divisions of respiratory system/functional anatomy.

55. Explain non- respiratory function of respiratory system.

56. Describe pulmonary circulation.

57. Describe mechanism of respiration.

58. Explain Respiratory unit.

59. Define term ventilation and Describe type of ventilation.

60. Describe nervous mechanism of regulation of respiration.

61. Describe chemical mechanism of regulation of respiration.

62. Describe the exchange of respiratory gases, through respiratory membrane.

63. Describe nervous mechanism of regulation of respiration.

64. Describe chemical mechanism of regulation of respiration.

65. Write about exchange and transport of gases

66. Explain the Pulmonary function tests

67. Explain the Functional anatomy of respiratory system

68. Explain the Neural control of respiration

69. Write about Asphyxia and hypoxia

70. Explain the Neural and chemical respiration

71. Explain the Mechanism of respiration in brief

72. Explain the Non respiratory functions of respiratory system

73. Explain about Asphyxia

74. Explain about Hypoxia

75. Define ventilation

76. Explain about Chemical control of respiration

77. Explain about Transport of Oxygen

78. Explain about Respiratory centers

79. Diffusion of Oxygen

80. Diffusion of carbon dioxide

81. Define Tidal volume and respiratory volume

82. Define respiratory capacity and vital capacity

83. Write the muscles involved in respiration

84. Explain about Movements of Thoracic cage

85. Explain about Movements of lungs

86. Explain about Residual volume

87. Explain about Stethoscope

1. Explain the functions of Gall bladder

2. Explain the significance and mechanism of bile juice secretion

3. Explain the significance and mechanism of pancreatic juice secretion

4. Explain the function of Liver

5. Explain the functions of Pancreas

6. Explain the functions of Stomach

7. Explain the mechanism of Absorption process in intestine

8. Explain the mechanical physiology of hunger contractions

9. Explain the physiology of Deglutition process

10. Explain the physiology of receptive relaxation and peristalsis of stomach

11. Explain the physiology mixing movements of small intestine

12. Explain the physiology large intestine movements

13. Mention the names along with its significance of the proteolytic enzymes of GIT

14. Mention the names along with its significance of the lipolytic enzymes of GIT

15. Mention the names along with its significance of the Amylolytic enzymes of GIT

16. Explain the functions of Water Soluble vitamins

17. Explain the functions of Fat Soluble vitamins

18. Write a short note on minerals

19. Write down the manifestations of hypovitaminosis

20. Write down the manifestations of hypervitaminosis

21. Explain the functions of enteric nervous system

22. Explain the mechanism of mastication process

23. Explain the mechanism of salivary secretion

24. Explain the mechanism of gastric secretin

25. Explain the mechanism of small intestinal secretions

26. Explain the mechanism of large intestinal Secretions.

27. Explain the mechanism of oesophageal reflex

28. Explain the mechanism of pharyngeal reflex

29. Explain about the hepatobiliary system

30. Explain the functional anatomy of portal vein

31. Explain the physiology propulsive movements of small intestine

32. Explain the physiology of movements of large intestine

33. Explain the functions of central nervous system

34. Explain the functions of peripheral nervous system

35. Explain the formation and functions of CSF

36. Explain the structure of Neuron

37. Explain the Types and functions of Neuron

38. Write a short note on Neuroglia

39. Explain the functional anatomy of Synapse

40. Write a short note on reflex

41. Write a short note on Anterior and posterior Spinal Motor nerve nuclei

42. Explain the Pain pathway

43. Explain the proprioception pathway

44. Explain the touch pathway

45. Explain the subconscious kinesthetic sensation pathway

46. Explain the functions of Mid brain

47. Explain the functions of Pons

48. Explain the functions of Medulla oblongata

49. Explain the functions of Thalamus

50. Explain the functions of hypothalamus

51. Explain the functions of Limbic System

52. Explain the functions of Basal Ganglia

53. Write a short note on Ventricles

54. Explain the functions of Cerebellum

55. Write a short note on Precentral Cortex

56. Write a short note on Prefronatal cortex

57. Write a short note on Parietal lobe

58. Write a short note on Auditory Cortex

59. Write a short note on Visual cortex

60. Explain the functions of Reticular formation

61. Write a short note on Waves of EEG

62. Explain the Mechanism of Sleep

63. Write short note on learning as higher intellectual function

64. Write short note on memory as higher intellectual function

65. Explain the Mechanism of Speech

66. Explain the Significance of CSF

67. Explain about Fight/flight response of Sympathetic nervous system

68. Explain the functions of Parasympathetic nervous system

69. Explain the mechanism of Image forming

70. Explain the accommodation reflex of Eye

71. Explain about Auditory Pathway

72. Write a short note on mechanism of hearing

73. Explain the pathway for taste sensation

74. Explain the mechanism of taste perception

75. Explain the mechanism of olfaction

76. Explain function of hormones of posterior pituitary gland.

77. Explain function of growth hormone.

78. Explain function of thyroid hormone.

79. Explain function of parathyroid hormone.

80. Explain function of calcitonin hormone.

81. Explain function of insulin hormone.

82. Explain function of glucocorticoids hormone.

83. Explain function of mineralocorticoids hormone.

84. Describe classification and mechanism of action of hormones.

85. Explain mechanism of regulation of secretions of thyroid gland.

86. Write short note of Thymus gland.

87. Describe cell to cell signaling and classification of chemical messengers with example.

88. Explain hypothalamo hypophyseal relation/ Explain regulation of secretions of pituitary gland

89. Write the functions of Pineal Gland.

Kriyasharir

Paper2, PartA

LAQ

1. Explain in detail etymology, synonyms, functions, locations, formation and praman of Rasa dhatu.
2. Explain the formation of Rasa Dhatu and the process of Rasa- Rakta Samvahan.
3. Describe process of formation of Rasa dhatu.
4. Write Vyutpatti, Nirukti, Utpatti, Poshana, Panchabhoutikatva, Sthana, Guna, Karma of Rasa Dhatu and Twaka Saara Purusha Laxanas.
5. Write Pramana, Poshana, Panchabhoutikatva, Upadhatu, Mala of Rasa Dhatu and Twaka Saara Purusha Laxanas.
6. Describe Ashtha-Vidha Saara Laxanas and write significance of Saara Parikshan.
7. Write Pramana, Poshana, Prakrit Karma, Vruddhi-Kshaya Laxanas of Rasa Dhatu and Twaka Saara Laxanas.
8. Explain in detail etymology, synonyms, functions, locations, formation and praman of Rakta dhatu in detail.
9. Write functions and Mula Sthana of Raktavaha Strotas.
10. Write Vyutpatti, Nirukti, Utpatti, Poshana, Panchabhoutikatva, Sthana, Guna, Karma of Rakta Dhatu and Rakta Saara Purusha Laxanas.
11. Write Pramana, Poshana, Panchabhoutikatva, Upadhatu, Mala of Rakta Dhatu and Rakta Saara Purusha Laxanas.

12. Explain formation of Rakta Dhatu & Role of Ranjak Pitta in it with Suddha Rakta Lakshana.
13. Elaborate the concept of Rakta Dhatu as a Fourth Dosha.
14. Write Pramana, Poshana, Prakrit Karma, Vruddhi-Kshaya Laxanas of Rakta Dhatu and Rakta Saara Laxanas.
15. Explain the etymology, derivation, synonyms, functions, properties & pramanaof Mamsa Dhatu.
16. Explain functions & manifestations of Mamsa Dhatu in detail.
17. Write formation of Mamsa Dhatu & characteristics of Mamsa – Sara purush indetail.
18. Explain the etymology, derivation, synonyms, functions, properties & pramanaof Meda Dhatu.
19. Explain functions & manifestations of Meda Dhatu in detail.
20. Write formation of Meda Dhatu & characteristics of Meda – Sara purush indetail.
21. Explain the etymology, derivation, synonyms, functions, properties & pramanaof Asthi Dhatu.
22. Explain functions & manifestations of Asthi Dhatu in detail.
23. Write formation of Asthi Dhatu & characteristics of Asthi – Sara purush indetail.
24. Explain the etymology, derivation, synonyms, functions, properties & pramanaof Majja Dhatu.
25. Explain functions & manifestations of Majja Dhatu in detail.
26. Write formation of Majja Dhatu & characteristics of Majja – Sara purush indetail.

27. Explain the etymology, derivation, synonyms, functions, properties & pramanaof ShukraDhatu.
28. Explain functions & manifestations of Shukra Dhatu in detail.
29. Write formation of Shukra Dhatu & characteristics of Shukra – Sara purush indetail.
30. Explain manifestation of Kshaya & Vriddhi of Mamsa and Meda dhatu indetail.
31. Explain manifestation of Kshaya & Vriddhi of Asthi and Majja dhatu indetail.
32. Explain manifestation of Kshaya & Vriddhi of Shukra dhatu indetail.
33. Write about the Fundamentals of Ashraya – Ashrayi Sambhanda.
34. Explain the application of Ashraya-Ashrayi Bhava in Langhan Bruhan Chikitsa.
35. General introduction, etymological derivation and definition of the term Upadhatu, formation and nourishment.
36. Explain about Upadhatus of Rasa Dhatu.
37. Describe general introduction Etymological derivation and definition of term Upadhatu.
38. Define Upadhatu, and properties, location and function of each Upadhatu.
39. Define Upadhatu, name them and explain their formation. Write about Twak in detail.
40. Explain in detail the physiology of Artavaha Srotas and Stanya.
41. Explain in detail about Upadhatus, their functions and significance.
42. Write about Stanya- Vyutpatti, Nirukti, Pramana, Swaroopa, Shuddha - Ashuddha Lakshana, Pradurbhava, Vruddhi-Kshaya Lakshana.

43. Write in detail about Stanya Nirukti, Pramana, Sravan Hetu, Sravan Kaal, Guna, Karma, Dosha and Vriddhi Kshaya Lakshana.
44. Describe the formation of Stanya and characteristic features and methods of assessing shuddha and Dushit Stanya.
45. Write about Artava- Vyutpatti, Nirukti, Pramana, Swaroopa, Shuddha - Ashuddha Lakshana, Pradurbhava, Vruddhi-Kshaya Lakshana, and Artava-Vaha Strotas.
46. Explain physiology of Artava vaha srotas and difference between Artav and Raja.
47. Elaborate tri mala – its function, formation, kshaya, vriddhi and Srotasmoola.
48. Enumeration and description of the process of formation of Ahara mala in detail.
49. Explain Mala in detail.
50. Write Etiological derivation and definition of term mala, Aharamala, Enumeration and description of the process of formation of Mala.
51. Write about the Vriddhi & Kshaya Lakshana of Purisha, Mutra and Sweda.
52. Write Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Purisha.
53. Write definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Purisha and physiology of Purishavaha Srotas.
54. Describe Physiology of Purishavaha Srotas and manifestations of vriddhi and kshaya of Purisha.
55. Describe Purishavaha Srotas, Purisha Utpatti, Pramana, Karma, vriddhi- kshaya Lakshana.
56. Write Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Mutra.

57. Describe the etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Mutra**.**
58. Explain physiology of Urine formation in Ayurveda & manifestations of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Mutra.
59. Explain Physiology of Mutravaha Srotas and physiology of urine formation according to Ayurveda.
60. Physiology of Mutravaha Srotas, physiology of urine formation in Ayurveda, and Manifestation of Vriddhi and Kshaya of Mutra.
61. Explain the physiology of Urine formation process as per Ayurved concept & mention the normal functions of Mutra & manifestation of Mutra Vriddhi & Kshaya.
62. Definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Sweda, physiology of Sweda vaha Srotas.
63. Etymological derivation, definition, formation, properties, quantity and functions of Sweda.
64. Description of Sweda vaha Srotas, manifestation of vriddhi and kshaya of Sweda.
65. Explain the etymological derivation, definition, formation, functions and Vriddhi-kshaya of Sveda.
66. Describe the Panchagyanendriya in detail.
67. Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Shabda.
68. Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Sparsha.

69. Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Rupa.
70. Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Rasa.
71. Physiological description of Panchagyaanendriya and physiology of perception of Gandha.
72. Explain in details about Ghranendriya (sense organ of smell).
73. Describe the physiology of Karnedriya in detail.
74. Explain term Indriya panchapanchaka with modern physiology in details.
75. Explain Indriya Vigynan in detail.
76. Explain physiology of perception of *shabda,* according to Ayurveda.
77. Explain physiology of perception of *Sparsh,* according to Ayurveda.
78. Explain physiology of perception of *Rasa,* according to Ayurveda
79. Explain physiology of perception of *Gandh,* according to Ayurveda
80. Explain physiology of perception of *Rupa,* according to Ayurveda

Kriyasharir

Paper2, PartA

MCQ

1. Pramana of prakruta Rasa Dhatu according to Sushrutacharya is…

A) 8 anjali B) 9 anjali

C) 10 anjali D) Parimanacan not be stated

Ans -B) 9 anjali

2.‘Shabdaasahishnuta’ is lakshana of rasakshaya according to……

A) AshtangHrudaya B) Sushrutasamhita

C) both a & b D) Kashyap Samhita

Ans-A) AshtangHrudaya

3. According to charak, Anjali pramana of rakta dhatu is…. Anjali

A) 8 B) 9

C) 7 D) 6

Ans- A) 8

4. Which one is character of Shuddha Artav?

A. Don’t remain on clothes after wash B. Similar to Laksha Rasa

C. Similar to blood of Rabbit D. All

Ans- D. All

5. Which one is 3rd layer of Skin as per Susruta Samhita?

A. Avabhashini B. Lohita

C. Shweta D. Tamra

Ans-C. Shweta

6. Sequential nourishment to dhatu explained by

A. Kedari – kulyanyaya B. khale – kapotnyaya

C. kshirdadhinyaya D. both a & c

Ans-d. both a & c

7.. RasavahaSrotasa have……

a. 24 dhamanis b. 10 dhamanis

c. 14 dhamanis d. both a & b

ans- d. both a & b

8. Amla-Shishir-Priti is the manifestation of…….

a. Rasa-kshya b. Rakta-kshya

c. Rakta-vruddhi d. Rasa-Vruddhi

ans-b. Rakta-kshya

1. **Upadhatu of Mamsa dhatu are———**

A. Vasa & Kandara

B. Vasa & Snayu

C. Vasa & Twak

D. Snayu & Twak

Answer: C Vasa & Twak

2. **‘Aksha glani’ is symptom of ———**

   A. Majja kshaya

   B. Shukra kshaya

   C. Mamsa kshaya

   D. Vata Prakopa

   Answer: C Mamsa kshaya

3. **In both of Charaka Samhita & Sushruta Samhita, organs stated as Moola sthanas of Medavaha srotas are———**

   A. Vrukka, Kati,

   B. Vrukka, Vapavahana, Kati

   C. Vrukka, Sandhi, Vapavahana

   D. Vrukka, Vapavahana, Snayu

   Answer: B Vrukka, Vapavahana, Kati

4. **‘Raukshya’ is a symptom of kshaya of which of group of following dhatus———**

   A. Majja & Meda & Rasa

   B. Rasa & Meda & Rakta & Asthi

   C. Rasa & Meda & Rakta & Majja

   D. Rasa & Meda & Majja & Shukra

   Answer: B Rasa & Meda & Rakta & Asthi

5. **Moola sthana of Mamsavaha srotas according to Charakacharya is—**

   A. Snayu & Kandara

   B. Vasa & Twak

   C. Sira & Snayu

   D. Snayu & Twak

   Answer: D Snayu & Twak

6. **Transformation of Meda dhatu into Asthi dhatu isfacilitated by Sanskara of ——— mahabhoota**

   A. Pruthvi, Agni , Jala

   B. Pruthvi, Agni, Vayu

   C. Pruthvi, Akasha, Agni

   D. Vayu, Akasha,Teja

   Answer: B Pruthvi, Agni, Vayu

7. **‘Bhrama’ is symptom seen in kshaya of which of group of dhatus stated below.**

   A. Rasa & Majja

   B. Rakta & Majja

   C. Meda & Majja

   D. Shukra & Majja

   Answer: D Shukra & Majja

8. **Prakrut Pramana of Meda dhatu is ——— anjali.**

   A. 03

B. 02

C. 04

D. 05

Answer: B 02

9. **Moolasthana of Majjavaha srotas is ———**

A. Asthi & Sandhi

B. Asthi & JaghanaC. Jaghana & Kati

D. Asthi & Netra

Answer: A Asthi & Sandhi

10. **Relationship of Pittadhara kala & Majjadhara kala is mentioned by—**

A. Vagbhatacharya

B. BhavaPrakasha

C. Sharangadhara

D. Dalhanacharya

Answer: D Dalhanacharya

11. **——— are mala of majja dhatu.**

A. sneha of netra & purisha & twacha

B. sneha of netra & purisha

C. sneha of purish & twacha

D. sneha of netra & purisha & sandhi

Answer: A sneha of netra & purisha & twacha

12. **——— are upadhatu of mamsdhatu.**

A. snayu & vasa kandara

B. snayu & twacha

C. vasa & kandara

D. vasa & twacha

Answer: D vasa & twacha

13. **——— is moolasthana of asthivaha srotas according to Charakacharya.**

A. meda & vrukka

B. meda & sandhi

C. meda & jaghana

D. meda & vapavahana

Answer: C meda & jaghana

14. **——— is moolasthana of medavaha srotas according to Sushrut.**

A. vrukka & vapavahana

B. vrukka & anvasthi

C. vrukka & kati

D. vrukka & sandhi

Answer: C vrukka & kati

15. **Mahanetra is found in ——— dhatusarata.**

A. Mamsa

B. Asthi

C. Majja

D. Rasa

Answer: C Majja

16. **Kshama is a lakshan of——— dhatusarata**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: C Mamsa

17. **Sthula Parshni is the main characteristics of ——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Asthi

D. Meda

Answer: C Asthi

18. **Bahukaama is the main characteristics of——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Asthi

D. Shukra

Answer: D Shukra

19. **MahaShir is the main characteristics of——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rakta

B. Meda

C. Asthi

D. Mamsa

Answer: C Asthi

20. **‘Soumya Prekshinah is the main characteristics of——— dhatusarta**

A. Asthi

B. Meda

C. Mamsa

D. Shukra

Answer: D Shukra

21. **Mahasphik is the lakshana found is——— dhatusarata**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Shukra

D. Asthi

Answer: C Shukra

22. **——— is moolasthana of shukravaha srotas according to Sushrutacharya**.

A. shefa & vrushan

B. stana & vrushana

C. Stana & shefa

D. vrushana & majja

Answer: B stana & vrushana

23. Praharsh bahula is the specific characteristics of ——— dhatusarata.

A. Mamsa

B. Meda

C. Asthi

D. Shukra

Answer: D Shukra

24. Which of following is not mala of Majja Dhatu?

A. Netra sneha

B. Twacha sneha

C. Purisha sneha

D. Danta sneha

Answer: D Danta sneha

25. Stripriyaupbhoga is the lakshana found in ——— dhatusarata.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Shukra

D. Asthi

Answer: C Shukra

26. Sthula chibuka is the lakshana found in——— dhatusarta.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Asthi

D. Mamsa

Answer: C Asthi

27. 'Mahaskandha' is the lakshan found in ——— dhatusarata.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Asthi

D. Mamsa

Answer: C Asthi

28. 'Mahotsaha' is the lakshana found in ——— dhatusarta.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Asthi

D. Mamsa

Answer: C Asthi

29. Shikhar-dashan' is the characteristic of——— dhatusarta.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Shukra

D. Asthi

Answer: C Shukra

30. **Sukumar upchartam’ requires in ——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: D Meda

31. **Achidragatra is the characteristic of ——— dhatusarta**.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Meda

D. Mamsa

Answer: D Mamsa

32. **Sthula Hanvasthi is the characteristic of ——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Asthi

Answer: D Asthi

33. **Bruhat sharir is the characteristic of ——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Mamsa

C. Meda

D. Sweda

Answer: C Meda

34. **‘Shubha Mamsaupchita’ is the characteristic of ——— dhatusarta.**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: C Mamsa

35. **Following is mala of meda dhatu ———**

A. Pitta

B. Twak

C. vasa

D. sweda

Answer: D sweda

36. **According to charak, Anjali pramana of Vasa is——— anjali**

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: B 3

37. **According to charak, Anjali pramana of Majja is——— anjali**

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: A 1

38. **Following is mala of Mamsa Dhatu.**

A. Kapha

B. Pitta

C. Sweda

D. Kha mala

Answer: D Kha mala

39. **Following is mala of Asthi Dhatu.**

A. Kapha

B. Pitta

C. Nakha

D. Kha mala

Answer: C Nakha

40. **Following is mala of Shukra Dhatu**

A. Kapha

B. Pitta

C. Ojas

D. Kha mala

Answer: C Ojas

41. **Following is mala of Majja Dhatu**

A. Kapha

B. Pitta

C. Sneha of purisha

D. Kha mala

Answer: C Sneha of purisha

42. **Lepana is function of ——— Dhatu**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: C Mamsa

43. **Snehana is function of ——— Dhatu**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: D Meda

44. **Dharana is function of ——— Dhatu**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Asthi

Answer: D Asthi

45. **Poorana is function of ——— Dhatu**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Majja

Answer: D Majja

46. **Dhairya is function of ——— Dhatu**

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Shukra

Answer: D Shukra

47. **Vapavahana is moolasthana of ——— srotas**.

A. Asthivaha

B. Raktavaha

C. Medavaha

D. Rasavaha

Answer: C Medavaha

48. Meda is moolasthana of——— srotas.

A. Asthivaha

B. Raktavaha

C. Medavaha

D. Rasavaha

Answer: A Asthivaha

49. Moolasthana of Shukravaha srotas in opinion of Sushruta is ———

A. Vrushana and Stana

B. Vrushana and Majja

C. Vrushana and Kati

D. Vrushana and Shefa

Answer: A Vrushana and Stana

50. Preeti is function of———

A. Shukra

B. Meda

C. Asthi

D. Majja

Answer: A Shukra

51. Pleehavriddhi is the———

A. Rakta Vriddhi

B. Meda Kshaya

C. Mamsa Vriddhi

D. Both A & B

Answer: D Both A & B

52. ‘Palal pinda’ is ———

A. Mamsa Dhatu

B. PeshiC. Vasa

D. Vapa

Answer: B Peshi

53. ‘Alpa Shukrata’ is ———

A. Majja Kshaya Lakshana

B. Shukra Kshaya Lakshana

C. Mamsa Vriddhi Lakshana

D. A+B

Answer: A Majja Kshaya Lakshana

54. ‘Galganda’ is ———

A. Mamsa Kshay Lakshana

B. Meda Kshay Lakshana

C. Mamsa Vriddhi Lakshana

D. Meda Vriddhi Lakshana

Answer: C Mamsa Vriddhi Lakshana

55. ‘Maha Shir Maha Skandha’ is feature of ———

A. Mamsa Saar

B. Meda Saar

C. Asthi Saar

D. Shukra Saar

Answer: C Asthi Saar

56. Aamisham is the synonym of ——— Dhatu.

A. Rasa

B. Rakta

C. Mamsa

D. Meda

Answer: C Mamsa

57. Mamsa dhatu parinati takes places in ——— days.

A. 5days

B. 25days

C. 15 days

D. 10 days.

Answer: C 15 days

58. Meda dhatu is a predominant of ——— Mahabhuta.

A. Jala +Prithvi

B. Agni +Jala

C. Aakash +Vayu

D. Teja +Vayu

Answer: A Jala +Prithvi

59. Snaayu Bandhanam Prokta dehe ———

A. Mamsa Medasaam

B. Mamsaasthi Medasaam

C. Asthi Medasaam

D. None of these.

Answer: B Mamsaasthi Medasaam

60. Period of formation of Asthi dhatu according to Parashar ———

A. 5 days

B. 4 days

C. 20 days

D. 6 days

Answer: D 6 days

61. Synonyms of Asthi dhatu are ———

A. Shonita,Asruk,Jeevan

B. Kikasa,Kulya,Haddam

C. Rasa,Anal,Maatrishwa

D. None of these.

Answer: B Kikasa,Kulya,Haddam

62. Teeths are included in ———

A. Kapalasthi

B. Tarunasthi

C. Nalakasthi

D. Ruchakasthi.

Answer: **D**Ruchakasthi

63. Charak enumerates ———Asthi.

A. 300

B. 360

C. 206

D. 380.

Answer: **B** 360

64. Sushruta enumerates ———Asthi

A. 360

B. 206

C. 300

D. 209.

Answer: **C**300

65. Falling of hairs, teeth, brittled nails, fatigue, pain in bones,cracks in teeth and nails are the symptoms of———

A. Asthi dhatu Vriddhi

B. Asthi dhatu Kshaya

C. Mamsa dhatu Kshaya

D. Meda dhatu Kshaya

Answer: **B** Asthi dhatu Kshaya

66. **Majja———**

A. Netra Gauravama

B. Asthi Gauravama

C. Netranga Gauravama

D. Mamsa Gauravama.

Answer: **C** Netranga Gauravama

67. **Brama, Timir,Timir darshan are the manifestations of———**

A. Majja Vriddhi

B. Mamsa Kshaya

C. Asthi Kshaya

D. Majja Kshaya.

Answer: **D**Majja Kshaya.

68. **Akrish uttam Balam Snigdh Swara Mahanetram are the Lakshana of**

A. Majja dhatu saara

B. Mamsa dhatu saara

C. Asthi dhatu saara

D. Rakta dhatu saara

Answer: **A**Majja dhatu saara

69. **Shukra is included in ———**

A. Tridanda

B. Tristhun

C. Dasha Pranayatana

D. Sapta Prakriti.

Answer: **C** Dasha Pranayatana

70. **Niramala, Veeryam, Retasa, Pourushama, Beeja, Tejah, Akshay etc; are the synonyms of ———**

A. Majja dhatu is

B. Mamsa dhatu

C. Asthi dhatu

D. Sukra dhatu.

Answer: **D** Sukra dhatu.

71. **Sukra Vriddhi lakshanas are ———**

A. Ati stree kaamataam and shukrashmari

B. Shukrashmari

C. Mukha Shosha

D. Klaibya.

E. **Answer:** **A**Ati stree kaamataam and shukrashmari

72. **Doubalya, Mukha Shosha Paandutva are the manifestations of ———**

A. Rasa Kshaya

B. Shukra Kshaya

C. Rakta Kshaya

D. Mamsa Kshaya.

Answer: **B** Shukra Kshaya

73. **Kshirpuranalochana and Mahaasphika are the characteristics features of ———Purusha.**

A. Majja Saara

B. Asthi Saara

C. Shukra Saara

D. Mamsa Saara

Answer: **C** Shukra Saara

74. **The teeth of ———person are glistening,round,strong,ordered,close to one another and sharp are the features of ———**

A. Asthi Saara

B. Majja Saara

C. Danta Sampata

D. Shukra Saara.

Answer: **D** Shukra Saara.

75. **Shukra Parimaan is ———**

A. 1 Anjali

B. 1/2 Anjali

C. 2Anjali

D. 3 Anjali

Answer: **B**1/2 Anjali

76. Delayed ejaculation is the symptoms of———

A. Asthi Kshaya

B. Majja Kshaya

C. Shukra Kshaya

D. Shukra Vriddhi.

Answer: **C** Shukra Kshaya

77. A dhatu smell like honey and tastes sweet appears like oil and clarified butter is ———

A. Shuddha Shukra

B. Shuddha Rakta

C. Shuddha Meda

D. Shuddha Majja.

Answer: **A**Shuddha Shukra

78. Ojas is considered as upadhatu of ———dhatu by ———

A. Majja- Charak

B. Shukra-Sharangdhara

C. Shukra-Sushrut

D. Shukra-Charaka.

Answer: **B**Shukra-Sharangdhara

79. Avabhasini, Lohitaa, Shweta, Tamraa, Vedini, Rohini, Mamsadhara are the types of ———Described by ———

A. Twacha-Sushruta

B. Twacha –Charaka

C. Twacha- Vagbhatta

D. Twacha-Kashyapa.

Answer: A Twacha-Sushruta

80. 'Arunshi' is seen in ———

A. Majja Vriddhi

B. Meda Kshay

C. Mamsa Vriddhi

D. Meda Vriddhi

Answer: A Majja Vriddhi

81. Medodhara is the ———Kala.

A. 2^{nd}

B.3^{rd}

C. 4^{th}

D. 5^{th}

Answer: B 3^{rd}

82. सौम्य: ——— |

A. Mamsam

B. Rasam

C. Shukram

D. Aartavam

Answer: **C**Shukram

83. The duration of time for the formation of Shukra after administration of Vrishya dravya is———

A. 24 hours

B. Immediate

C. 144 hours

D. 720 hours

Answer: **B**Immediate

84. Site of Shukra dhatu is———

A. Whole body

B. Hriday

C. Vrushan

D. Majja

Answer: **A**Whole body

85. Shukra is originated from———rasas

A. Madhura, Amla, Lavana

B. Madhuara, Kashay

C. Madhura, Tikta, Amla

D. Shad rasas

Answer: **D** Shad rasas

86. Aashray dhatu of Kapha dosha is———

A. Rasa, Mamsa, Meda

B. Majja, Shukra

C. Both A + B

D. None

Answer: **C** Both A + B

87. Asthi saushirya is the result of———

A. Asthi kshaya

B. Asthi vriddhi

C. Majja Kshaya

D. Both A & B

Answer: **C**Majja Kshaya

88. Vataprakopa leads to ———

A. Kapha prakopa

B. Asthi kshaya

C. Mamsa Kshaya

D. Meda Kshaya

Answer: **B** Asthi kshaya

89. According to Sharangdhara upadhatu of Asthi dhatu is———

A. Kesha

B. Nakha

C. Danta

D. Netra Vit

Answer: **C** Danta

90. Number of Twacha according to Sushruta is———

A. 6

B. 7

C. 5

D. 8

Answer: **B** **7**

91. Number of Snayu according to Sushruta are———

A. 400

B. 300

C. 900

D. 700

Answer: **C** **900**

92. Seventh Kala is———

A. Shukradhara

B. Asthidhara

C. Majjadhara

D. Raktadhara

Answer: **A**Shukradhara

93. Site of Shukradhara Kala is———

A. Stana

B. Vrushana

C. Brain

D. Whole Body

Answer: **D** Whole Body

94. स्थूलास्थिषु च ———|

A. Shukra

B. Majja

C. Mastishka

D. Meda

Answer: **B** Majja

95. अकृशमं उत्तमबलं is seen in ——— Purusha

A. Majja sara

B. Asthi sara

C. Shukra sara

D. Mamsa sara

Answer: **A**Majja sara

96. Shuddha Shukra smells like———

A. Oil

B. Ghee

C. Water

D. Honey

Answer: D Honey

97. Drudhatva is the function of ——— dhatu.

A. Asthi

B. Mamsa

C. Meda

D. Shukra

Answer: C Meda

98. Vishesh sneha at complexion, voice, eyes, hairs, nakha, danta, urine, feces is quality of———sara.

A.Meda

B. Majja

C. Rasa

D. Rakta

Answer: A Meda

99. अल्पे पि चेष्टिते श्वासम्... is the symptom of———

A. Mamsa dhatu vriddhi

B. Meda dhatu vriddhi

C. Shukra dhatu kshaya

D. Asthi dhatu kshaya

Answer: **B**Meda dhatu vriddhi

100. मेदुरमांसप्रार्थना is seen in ———

A.Mamsa dhatu kshaya

B. Shukra dhatu kshaya

C. Meda dhatu kshaya

D. Asthi dhatu kshaya

Answer: **C**Meda dhatu kshaya

1. Ashraya-ashrayi sambandh of majja dhatu is with which dosha -

A) Vata

B) Pitta

C) Kapha

D) Rakta

Answer: - C

2. Kapha dosha is Ashrayi for all except-

A) Rasa

B) Rakta

C) Mansa

D) Meda

Answer: - B

3. Sweda is Ashraya for- Answer: - A

A) Pitta

B) Rakta

C) Mansa

D) Vata

4. Asthi is Ashraya for - Answer: - A

A) Kapha

B) Pitta

C) Vata

D) Rakta

5. Kapha dosha is ashrayi of- Answer: - D

A) Mamsa

B) Meda

C) Rasa

D) All the above

6. Asthi is ashraya of- Answer: - D

A) Kapha

B) Pitta

C) Rakta

D) None of these

1. Which of the following entity is Gati-Vivarjit- Answer: B

a. Dhatu

b. Upadhatu

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

2. According to Sharanadhara Upadhatu of Meda is- Answer: B

a) Snayu

b) Sweda

c) Kandra

d) Stanya

3. Upadhatu of Rakta dhatu are: Answer: D

a) Sira & Dhamani

b) Sira & Twak

c) Sira & Snayu

d) Sira & Kandara

4. Upadhatu of Mamsa dhatu are Answer: C

(a) Vasa & Kandara

(b) Vasa & Snayu

(c) Vasa & Twak

(d) Snayu & Twak

5. Upadhatu of Rasa is: Answer:B

a) Kapha

b) Raja

c) Twak

d) Vasa

6. Artava (Raja) is Upadhatu of: Answer:C

a) Rakta

b) Majja

c) Rasa

d) Mamsa

7. Snayu is the Upadhatu formed from: Answer:B

a) Majja

b) Meads

c) Mamsa

d) Rakta

1. Quantity of Stanyam is_____ Anjali. Answer: A

a) 2

b) 1

c) 4

d) 3

3. Stanya is the Upadhatu formed from- Answer: B

a) Majja

b) Rasa

c) Mamsa

d) Rakta

4. Whose milk is good for child in the absence of Matru or Dhatri Stanya- Answer: D

a) Cow milk

b) Goat milk

c) Camel milk

d) A+B

11. Which Mahabhuta predominant in Artava.

Answer:B

a) Jala

b) Agni

c) Aakash

d) Pruthvi

12. Why Aartava is absent during pregnancy: Answer:

A

a) Artavavaha Srotorodha

b) Lack of Blood

c) No Ovulation

d) Artava Nourishes Foetus

13. According to Sushruta, Artava is the Upadhatu of: Answer:

A

a) Rasa

b) Rakta

c) Shukra

d) None

14. Quantity of Artava is____ Anjali: Answer: C

a) 2

b) 1

c) 4

d) 3

15. Quantity of Riturakta is: Answer:

B

a) 2 anjali

b) 4 anjali

c) 6 anjali

d) none

16. Which one is character of Shuddha ArtavaSS.

Answer: D

a) Don’t remain on clothes after wash

b) Similar to Laksha Rasa

c) Similar to blood of Rabbit

d) All

1. Which one is 3rd layer of Skin as per Acharya Sushruta- Answer:

C

a) Avabhashini

b) Lohita

c) Shweta

d) Tamra

2. According to Acharya Sushruta types of Twacha are- Answer: C

a) 05

b) 04

c) 07

d) 08

3. According to Acharya Charaka types of Twacha are- Answer: A

a) 06

b) 04

c) 07

d) 08

4. As per Acharya Sushruta the formation of Twacha takes place from the pachyaman of-

Answer: D

a) Santanika

b) Shukra and Shonita

c) Atma

d) Both b and c

5. Which one is first layer of Skin as per Acharya Sushruta- Answer: A

a) Avabhashini

b) Lohita

c) Shweta

d) Tamra

6. Which one is layer of Skin as per Acharya Charak- Answer: B

a) Avabhashini

b) Udakdhara

c) Pranadhara

d) Tamra

1. Separation of Ahara mala after digestion is carried out by Answer: - C

A) Prana Vayu

B) Vyana Vayu

C) Samana Vayu

D) Apana Vayu

2. Anna Malas are - Answer: - D

A) Mutra, Purisha, Sweda

B) Mutra, Purisha,

C) Ahara Mala

D) both b and c

3. What is incorrect about Mala Answer: - D

A) Kitta

B) Dhatu samyata

C) Satvaheen

D) None of these

1. 'Aatop' is Answer: - C

A) Purisha Kshaya Lakshana

B) Mutra Kshaya Lakshana

C) Purisha Vriddhi Lakshana

D) Sveda Vriddhi Lakshana

2. Purisha Kshya Lakshana - Answer: - D

A) Alpa-Mala

B) Hridya-parshva pida

C) Sashabda-vayu

D) All of the above

3. The main function of Purisha is Answer: - A

A) Avasthambha

B) Kleda Vahana

C) Kleda Vidhruti

D) None of these

4. Moola sthana of Purisha vaha Srotas - Answer: -D

A) Pakwashya

B) Guda

C) Amashaya

D) Both A and B

5. Avastambana is the function of - Answer: - A

A) Purisha

B) Rakta

C) Mutra

D) Meda

6. Karma of shakrit is - Answer: - D

A) Analadharana

B) aniladharana

C) Avastambana

D) All the above

7. Hrt parswa peedanam is due to the - Answer: -B

A) Mutra Kshaya Lakshana

B) Purisha Kshaya Lakshana

C) Dhatumala Kshaya Lakshana

D) Sveda Kshaya Lakshana

8. Quantity of Purisha- Answer: - D

A) 5

B) 4

C) 6

D) 7

9. Varchas is the synonym of which Mala Answer: - C

A) Rasa

B) Mutra

C) Purisha

D) Kitta

10. 'Avsthabhapurishyasya' is according to Answer: - B

A) Sushrut

B) Vagbhat

C) Charaka

D) Sharangdhar

11. Mulasthan of Purishavaha Srotas is Answer: - A

A) Pakwashya

B) Basti

C) Yakrut

D) Amashaya

1. Symptom of Sweda kshaya is- Answer: - D

a) Tavk shosh

b) Sprashvaigunya

c) Stabdh romkupta

d) All

2. Svedavaha Srotas is regulated by- Answer: - C

a) Prana Vayu

b) Udana Vayu

c) Vyan Vayu

d) Apan

3. The main function of Sweda is- Answer: - B

a) Kleda Vahana

b) Kleda Vidhruti

c) Avashtambhan

d) Sandhibandhan

4. Romachyuti is a Lakshana of - Answer: -B

a) Sweda Vriddhi

b) Sweda Kshaya

c) Both

d) None of these

5. Sweda is the Mala- Answer: - C

a) Majja

b) Mamsa

c) Meda

d) Rasa

6. Mulasthana of Sweda vaha Srotas is- Answer: - C

a) Asthi

b) Majja

c) Meda

d) Rasa

7. Kleda vidhruti is the function of- Answer: - C

a) Mutra

b) Purish

c) Sweda

d) Khamala

Dhatumala

LAQ

Moderate

Describe and enumerate Dhatumala with their functions

Describe Dhatumala, Brief description of each type of Dhatumala.

SAQ

Moderate

Dhatu mala.

What are Dhatu Mala.

Write about Kha-Mala.

Explain dhatu mala.

MCQ

1.Which one is mala of Mamsa Dhatu- Answer: - D

a) Kapha
b) Pitta
c) Sneha of Purisha
d) Kha mala

2. Kitta Bhaga of Majja Dhatu is- Answer: - A

a) Akshimala
b) Sweda
c) Shukra
d) Raja

3. Lasika is the Mala of- Answer: - B

a) Rakta Dhatu
b) Rasa Dhatu
c) Mamsa Dhatu
d) Majja Dhatu

4. Kha mala is the mala of- Answer: - A

a) Mamsa Dhatu
b) Meda Dhatu

c) Asthi Dhatu

d) Majja

5. Acne is the mala of which dhatu- Answer: -B

a) Meda

b) Shukra

c) Mamsa

d) Rasa

6. Dhatu mala of Majja is- Answer: - D

a) Akshi Sneha

b) Vid sneha

c) Twak Sneha

d) All the above

7. The mala of Asthi - Answer: - D

a) Kesa

b) Loma

c) Nakha

d) All the above

8. Mala of Meda dhatu is- Answer: - B

a) Mutra

b) Sweda

c) Purisha

d) Stanya

9. Mala of Rakta Dhatu is- Answer: - B

a) Vata

b) Pitta

c) Kapha

d) Artava

10. Kapha is mala of- Answer: - C

a) Rakta

b) Pitta

c) Rasa

d) Artava

1. Prithvi is pradhan mahabhuta for- Answer: - B

A) Chakurendriya

B) Ghranendriya

C) Rasanendriya

D) Sparshendriya

2. For Rasanendriya which of these is pradhan mahabhuta- Answer: - A

A) Apa

B) Teja

C) Akasha

D) Prithavi

3. Which mahabhuta Predominant in Shrotrendriya- Answer: - C

A) Prithvi

B) Teja

C) Akasha

D) Vayu

4. Which mahabhuta Predominant in Sparshendriya- Answer: - D

A) Anal

B) Teja

C) Akasha

D) Vayu

5. Which mahabhuta Predominant in Rasanendriya- Answer: - A

A) Jala

B) Teja

C) Akasha

D) Vayu

6. Which mahabhuta Predominant in Ghranendriya - Answer: - C

A) Jala

B) Teja

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

7. Which mahabhuta Predominant in Chakurendriya - Answer: - B

A) Akasha

B) Teja

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

8. Shabda is the main object of - Answer: - C

A) Rasana

B) Sparshan

C) Shrotra

D) Chakshu

9. Rupa is the main object of - Answer: - D

A) Ghrana

B) Sparshan

C) Shrotra

D) Chakshu

10. Rasa is the main object of - Answer: - A

A) Rasana

B) Ghrana

C) Shrotra

D) Chakshu

11. Gandha is the main object of - Answer: -D

A) Rasana

B) Sparshan

C) Shrotra

D) Ghrana

12. Sparsh is the main object of - Answer: - B

A) Rasana

B) Sparshan

C) Shrotra

D) Chakshu

13. ___has one of the Karmendriya- Answer: - C

A) Jivha

B) Karna

C) Vani

D) Netra

14. Vak,Pada,Pani,Payu,Upastha are collectively known as- Answer: - A

A) Karmendriyas

B) Ubhayendriyas

C) Jnanedriyas

D) Karana Indriyas

15. Panchendriyas are included under - Answer: - B

A) Ashta Prakriti

B) Shodhasha Prakriti

C) Shaddhatuja Purusha

D) All of the Above

16. According to Acharya Sushruta origin of Ekadashendriyaa is - Answer: - A

A) Vaikarik Ahankara + Taijasa Ahankara

B) Vaikarik Ahankara + Bhutadi Ahankara

C) Bhutadi Ahankara + Taijasa Ahankara

D) None of them

17. Charaka has not included the following in the Indriya panchapanchak- Answer: -C

A) Dravya

B) Adhisthana

C) Mana

D) Buddhi

18. Indriya panchapanchak is described by Aachyraya- Answer: - A

A) Charak

B) Sushrut

C) Vagbhat

D) All of above

19. Akshi is Answer: - C

A) Indriya

B) Indriyadravya

C) Indriya-aadhisthan

D) Indriyaarth

20. Which Indriya is concerned to all Indriya- Answer: - C

A) Chakshu

B) Ghrana

C) Sparshana

D) Rasana

21. Indriya dravya of Sparshendriya- Answer: - D

A) Kha

B) Jyoti

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

22. Indriya dravya of Chakurendriya - Answer: - B

A) Vayu

B) Jyoti

C) Prithvi

D) Kha

23. Indriya dravya of Ghranendriya - Answer: - C

A) Kha

B) Jyoti

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

24. Indriya dravya of Rasanendriya - Answer: - A

A) Apa

B) Jyoti

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

25. Indriya dravya of Shrotrendriya - Answer: - A

A) Kha

B) Jyoti

C) Prithvi

D) Vayu

26. Indriyas are known in Ayurveda - Answer: - A

A) Bhautika

B) Ahankarika

C) Atindriya

D) All the above

27. Akasha is pradhan mahabhuta for- Answer: - B

A) Chakurendriya

B) Shrotrendriya

C) Rasanendriya

D) Sparshendriya

28. Apa is pradhan mahabhuta for- Answer: - C

A) Chakurendriya

B) Ghranendriya

C) Rasanendriya

D) Sparshendriya

29. Vayu is pradhan mahabhuta for- Answer: - D

A) Chakurendriya

B) Ghranendriya

C) Rasanendriya

D) Sparshendriya

30. Agni is pradhan mahabhuta for- Answer: - A

A) Chakurendriya

B) Ghranendriya

C) Shrotrendriya

D) Sparshendriya

1. The Manoguna is/are _____.

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

Answer. B.2

2. Types of Ahankara are _____.

A.2

B.3

C.4

D.5

Answer. B.3

3. One of the Mano Vishaya is_____.

A.Anutvam

B.Ekatva

C.Chintyam

D.Jeevanam

Answer. C.Chintyam

4. Control and withdrawal of sense objects is known as_____.

A.Dheyam

B.Manonigraha

C.Oohyam

D.Sankalpam

Answer. B.Manonigraha

5. To perceive sense objects through Indriya is _____.

A.Indriya Abhigraha

B.Sankalpam

C.Oohyam

D.Dheyam

Answer. A. Indriya Abhigraha

6. Thinking of action to be taken in mind is known as_____.

A.Sankalpa

B.Chintyam

C.Oohyam

D.None

Answer. A.Sankalpa

7. As per Bhel samhita, location of mann is

A) Hrudaya

B) Mastishka

C) In between Shir and Talu

D) All of the above

Answer. C) In between Shir and Talu

8. Function of mann are….

A) Indriyabhigraha

B) Chintya

C) buddhi

D) Dharan

Answer. A) Indriyabhigraha

9. Mann is also known as

A) Atindriya

B) Ubhayendriya

C) dravyasangraha

D) All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

10. Satva‘is synonym for……..

A) Mann

B) Atma

C) Buddhi

D) Smriti

Answer. A) Mann

11. Location of Mana is in between shira & talu as per…

A) Charaka

B) AsthangSangrah

C) Bhelsamhita

D) Sushruta

Answer. C) Bhelsamhita

12. Which of the following is guna of Mana….

A) Anu

B) Ekatva

C) vichara

D) Both A and B

Answer. D) Both A and B

13. Indriyabhigraha is the …… of mana.

A) Karma

B) Guna

C) Lakshan

D) All of above

Answer. A) Karma

14. Chitta‘is synonym of….

A) Atma

B) Mana

C) Buddhi

D) Smriti

ANSWER. B) Mana

1. Unmesha-Nimesha is the qualities of _____.

A.Manas

B.Aatma

C.Hridaya

D.Mastishka

Answer. B.Aatma

2. Buddhi,Iccha,Sukha,Duhkha etc.are the qualities of_____.

A.Manas

B.Aatma

C.Indriya

D.Kaal

Answer. B.Aatma

3. The site of Chetana according to Sushruta is _____ .

A.Mana

B.Shira

C.Hridaya

D.Taalu

Answer. C.Hridaya

4. Purusha is _____.

A.Nirguna,Sthula

B.Nirguna,Sarvavyapaka

C.Guni,Sarvavyapaka

D.Anu,Saguna

Answer. B.Nirguna,Sarvavyapaka

5. Dnyanadikaranam….

A) Atma

B) Mann

C) Budhhi

D) Indriya

Answer. A) Atma

6. …… pratishariram bhinnam‘

A) Mann

B) Parmatma

C) Jiwatma

D) Budhhi

Answer. C) Jiwatma

7. ‗Chetanatva‘ is due to……

A) Indriya

B) Mann

C) Atma

D) All of the above

Answer. C) Atma

1. Which of the following is due to Vaishnavi Maya as per Sushruta?.

A.Nidra

B.Klama

C. Glani

D. Tandra

Answer. A.Nidra

2. The types of Nidra, according to Charaka and Vagbhata are _____.

A.3

B.6

C.5

D.7

Answer. D.7

3. The types of Nidra according to Sushruta are_____ .

A. 3

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Answer. A. 3

4. Sleeping in the sitting posture is_____.

A.Rooksha

B.Abhishyandi

C.Athisnigdha

D.Anabhishyandi

Answer. D.Anabhishyandi

5. Who said Nidra as Papini?

A.Charaka

B.Sushruta

C.Vagbhata

D.Dalhana

Answer. B.Sushruta

6 . As per Ashatangsangrahakara, types of nidra are

A) 3

B) 4

C) 6

D) 7

Answer. D) 7

7. Synonyms of nidra is

A) Swap

B) sushupti

C) shayan

D) all of the above

Answer. D) all of the above

8. Trayopsthambha includes

A) Vata, pitta and kapha

B) Sharir, atma and satva

C) Ahara, nidra and brahmacharya.

D) Dosha, dhatu and mala

Answer. C) Ahara, nidra and brahmacharya

9. Ratrojagaranam‘……..

A) Snigdha

B) Ruksha

C) Chala

D) All of the above

Answer. B) Ruksha

10. Whatever seen in wakeful status; is presented in the form of dreams is known as…..

A) Anubhut

B) Prarthith

C) Drushta

D) Shrut

Answer. C) Drushta

11. Nirukti of Nidra is

A) Na lopaha

B) Ata satatyagamane‘

C) Swaasyanigraha

D) Manu avabodhane‘

Answer. B) Ata satatyagamane

12. Klant meAnswer…….

A) Inactive

B) tired

C) in sleep mode

D) all of above

Answer. D) all of above

13. As per Charaka….. are types of swapna .

A) 5

B) 6

C) 7

D) 8

Answer. C) 7

14. ...…….. Depends upon nidra.

A) Sukha and dukha

B) Pushti and karshya

C) Bala and abala

D) All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

15. Divaswapaǁ is beneficial during……rutu.

A) Varsha

B) Grishma

C) Sharad

D) Hemant

Answer. B) Grishma

16. As per Sushruta types of nidra are…….

A) 7

B) 4

C) 6

D) 3

Answer. D) 3

Kriyasharir,

Paper2, PartA

SAQ

1. Explain the term Dhatu with etymology, Definition & General Functions.
2. Explain Kedari-Kulya Nyaya giving example of any one Dhatu Poshana.
3. Explain Khale-Kopota Nyaya giving example of any one Dhatu Poshana.
4. Explain Ksheera-Dadhi Nyaya giving example of any one Dhatu Poshana.
5. Explain term dhatuposhan nyaya & explain Trividh dhatu poshan nyaya.
6. Explain the verse "Dhatavo Hi Dhatuaaharas".
7. Explain Kedari-Kulya Nyaya with its merits and demerits.
8. Explain Khale-Kopota Nyaya with its merits and demerits
9. Explain Ksheera-Dadhi Nyaya with its merits and demerits.
10. Explain Dhatu Parinaman Kaal according to Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata.
11. What is Dhatu Sarata. Explain characteristic features of twak sarata.
12. Describe Kashaya & Vriddhi Lakshan of Rasa dhatu & Rasa Pradoshaj Vikar.
13. Write functions and Mula Sthana of Rasavaha Strotas.
14. Describe functions & significance of Hridaya
15. Write Rasa Dhatu Vruddhi Kshaya Laxana.
16. Write Rasa Pradoshaj Vikaras.
17. Explain the physiological aspect of Sira, Dhamani and Hridaya.
18. Explain Role of Vyana Vayu and Samana Vayu in RasSamvahana.
19. Describe function of Hridaya.

20. Explain term Dhatu sarata & describe characteristic features of Rakta Dhatu Sarata.
21. Describe Kashaya, Vriddhi, & Rakta Pradosaj Vikar.
22. Explain panchbhautiktatva of Raktadhatu.
23. Explain physiology of RaktavahaSrotas and function of Raktadhatu.
24. Describe features of ShuddhaRakta.
25. Explain Ranjana of Rasa by Ranjaka Pitta.
26. Write manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Raktadhatu.
27. Explain mutual interdependence of Rakta and Pitta.
28. Write characteristics of Mamsa sara purusha.
29. Write characteristics of Meda sara purusha.
30. Write characteristics of Asthi sara purusha.
31. Write characteristics of Majja sara purusha.
32. Write characteristics of Shukra sara purusha.
33. Explain manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Mamsa dhatu.
34. Explain manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Meda dhatu.
35. Explain manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Asthi dhatu.
36. Explain manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Majja dhatu.
37. Explain manifestation of Kshaya and Vriddhi of Shukra dhatu.
38. Explain mutual interdependence of Vata Dosha and Asthi dhatu.
39. Explain relation of Kapha, Pitta, Rakta& Majja dhatu.
40. Write properties & functions of Mamsa dhatu.
41. Write properties & functions of Meda dhatu.

42. Write properties & functions of Asthi dhatu.
43. Write properties & functions of Majja dhatu.
44. Write properties & functions of Shukra dhatu.
45. Explain physiology of Mamsavaha Srotas & formation of Mamsa Dhatu.
46. Explain physiology of Medavaha Srotas & formation of Meda Dhatu.
47. Explain physiology of Asthivaha Srotas & formation of Asthi Dhatu.
48. Explain physiology of Majjavaha Srotas & formation of Majja Dhatu.
49. Explain physiology of Shukravaha Srotas & formation of Shukra Dhatu.
50. Complete & explain the verse: स्फटिकाभंद्रवंस्निग्धं....|
51. Complete & explain the verse: यथा पयसि सर्पिस्तु गुड....|
52. Explain the verse:शुक्रं धैर्यं च्यवनं प्रीतिं देहबलं हर्षं बीजार्थं च।
53. Describe the concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi bhava.
54. Explain about Ashraya – Ashrayi.
55. Explain the concept of Ashraya-Ashrayi Bhava.
56. Write about Ashrya Ashryi bhav of Dosha and Dhatus.
57. Write about Ashraya – Ashrayi sambandha of Asthi Dhatu.
58. Explain mutual interdependence of vata and Asthi dhatu.
59. Describe the inter-relationship among Dosha, Dhatu mala and srotas.
60. Describe the concept of ashraya-ashrayi bhava i.e. inter-relationship among Dosha, dhatu mala and srotas.
61. Write about mutual interdependence of Rakta & Pitta.
62. Explain Upadhatu.
63. Explain the difference between dhatu and Upadhatu.

64. Explain the formation of Upadhatu.
65. Define the general introduction & formation of Upadhatu.
66. Write difference between Upadhatu and Mala.
67. Define Upadhatu and enlist the names of Upadhatu of each Dhatu according to various Acharyas.
68. Write briefly functions of each Upadhatu.
69. Explain about Twak as Upadhatu.
70. Classify the Twak as per Ayurveda in term of its thickness & function.
71. Explain the layers of Twak.
72. Write classification of Twacha as per Acharya Charaka and Acharya Sushruta.
73. Write about the Upadhatu of Mamsa Dhatu.
74. Explain about Stanya as Upadhatu.
75. Explain shuddha-ashuddha Stanya Lakshana.
76. Explain formation and functions of Stanya.
77. Shuddha and Dushit Stanya Lakshana.
78. Manifestation of vriddhi and kshaya of Stanya.
79. Explain about Artava as Upadhatu.
80. Explain the formation of Artava.
81. What is shuddha Artava Lakshana.
82. Explain formation and functions of Artava.
83. Write difference between Artava and Raja.
84. Physiology of Artava vaha Srotas.
85. Enumerate difference between Rajah and Artava.

86. Write Shuddha and Dushit Artava Lakshana.

87. Explain Ahara Malas

88. Explain about the mala.

89. Define Mala and enumerate its types as per origin.

90. Ahara mala Kshaya Vriddhi Lakshanas.

91. Explain the importance of Mala.

92. Physiology of Purishavaha Srotas.

93. Write the function and importance of Purisha.

94. Write functions of Purisha and Mula Sthana of Purishavaha Srotas as per Acharya Charaka and Acharya Sushruta.

95. Describe physiology of Purishavaha Srotas & Purisha Visarjan.

96. Write manifestations of vriddhi and kshaya of Purisha.

97. Manifestations of vriddhi and kshaya of Mutra.

98. Explain Mutra vriddhi and kshaya Lakshana.

99. Explain Mutravaha Srotas in detail.

100. Write functions of Mutra and Mula Sthana of Mutravaha Srotas as per Acharya Charaka and Acharya Sushruta.

101. Write Mula Sthana of Mutra Vaha Srotas, manifestations of Vriddhi & Kshaya of Mutra.

102. Define the physiology of urine in Ayurved.

103. Formation of urine according to Ayurved.

104. Description of Sweda vaha Srotas.

105. Explain Physiology of Sweda vaha Srotas.

106. Write Sweda Vriddhi –Kshaya Lakshana.

107. Explain the Vriddhi-kshaya and Prakrita karma of Sweda.

108. Manifestations of vriddhi and kshaya of Sveda.

109. Explain the role of Vyan Vayu in Sweda Vahan Prkriya

110. Physiology of perception of Shabda.

111. Physiology of perception of Sparsha.

112. Physiology of perception of Rupa

113. Physiology of perception of Rasa.

114. Physiology of perception of Gandha.

115. Physiological description of Karmendriya.

116. Name the Indriyas.

117. Write about Indriya Panchaka.

118. Explain Indriya Buddhi and write its types.

119. Describe the physiology of karmendriya.

120. Explain Indriya-Pancha-Panchaka.

121. Explain Shabdha Gyan Grahan Prakriya.

122. Explain Sparsha Gyan Grahan Prakriya.

123. Explain Roopa Gyan Grahan Prakriya

124. Explain Rasa Gyan Grahan Prakriya.

125. Explain Gandha Gyan Grahan Prakriya.

126. षडंगम् अंगम् विज्ञानम्-इन्द्रिया..... | Complete it & explain it

127. इन्द्रियेण इन्द्रियार्थं तु स्वं स्वं गृहणानत ..... | Complete it & explain it.

128. Explain role of Indriya in maintenance of health.

129. Write physiology of Gyanendriyas as mentioned in Charaka Samhita.

130. Write physiology of Karmendriyas as mentioned in Charaka Samhita.

131. Explain Vyapakta of Sparshanendriya.

132. Write physiological and clinical significance of perception of Shabda Gyana.

133. Write physiological and clinical significance of perception of Sparsha Gyana.

134. Write physiological and clinical significance of perception of Roopa Gyana.

135. Write physiological and clinical significance of perception of Rasa Gyana.

136. Write physiological and clinical significance of perception of Gandha Gyana.

137. Describe properties and functions of Manas .

138. Describe location and object of Mansas in details.

139. Write in brief about relation between Sharira and Manas.

140. Elaborate Sthana of Manas as per different Acharyas.

141. Describe physiology of Manovaha srotas and object of Manas.

142. Give the general introduction about the Mana in detail.

143. Describe Karma and Vishaya of Manas.

144. Describe properties, functions and types of Atma.

145. Write the difference between Paramatma and Jivatma.

146. Explain characteristic features of Atma in living beings.

147. Describe function and significance of Atma.

148. Write difference between Jivatma and Paramatma.

149. Explain characteristic features of Atma in living beings.

150. Describe the process of Nidrotpatti and importance of Nidra.

151. Explain types of Nidra in details.

152. Describe Svapnotpatti and types of Svapna.

153. Define Nidra and explain the physiological importance.

154. Describe Benefits of Nidra.

155. Explain physiology and clinical significance of Nindra.

Kriyasharir

Paper2, PartB

LAQ

1. Define blood coagulation and describe mechanisms involved in coagulation and write short note on bleeding disorders.
2. What is blood? Write composition and function of blood in details.
3. Define erythropoiesis. Explain sites, stages of erythropoiesis with factors required.
4. Write about blood grouping systems and explain ABO blood grouping system with its significance.
5. Define blood coagulation and describe mechanisms involved in coagulation. Write short note on anticoagulants.
6. Write the structure, types, synthesis and functions of Haemoglobin.
7. Define blood, write its composition and explain Hemopoiesis.
8. Describe classification of anemia.
9. Define hemostasis and explain process of /stages of hemostasis in brief and write short note on bleeding disorders.
10. Write names of clotting factors and describe process and blood coagulation.
11. Describe the structure, functions, formation, life span and destruction of RBC.
12. Write a brief note on Anaemia and Jaundice.
13. Write the functions of Spleen.
14. Write properties and functions of Platelets.

15. Describe ABO and Rh type of blood grouping and explain physiological basis of blood grouping.
16. Explain the different types of WBCs with diagram, write functions and pathophysiological variations.
17. Explain Erythroblastosis Fetalis.
18. Explain Rh incompatibility.
19. Write composition and functions of Bone Marrow.
20. Explain the process of destruction of RBC.
21. Define Immunity. Explain Classification of immunity.
22. Explain Immunity with classification & different mechanisms involved in Immunity.
23. Explain B-cell mediated and T-cell mediated immunity.
24. Explain classification of immunity &hypersensitivity.
25. Explain functional anatomy of Cardio vascular system in detail.
26. Explain in detail the physiology of Cardio Vascular System and the process of Cardiac Cycle.
27. Explain heart functions and its control.
28. Explain Cardiac cycle in detail along with functional anatomy of heart.
29. Explain regulation of cardiac output and venous return.
30. Define cardiac output. Discus the factors regulating cardiac output.
31. Describe the structure and function of the conducting system of heart List the properties of cardiac muscle.
32. Explain Physiology of cardiovascular system,

33. Explain in detail: Events of Cardiac cycle.
34. Describe Cardiac cycle along withHeart rate and its regulation.
35. Explain regulation of cardiac output and venous return.
36. Explain Arterial Blood Pressure in all aspects.
37. Define arterial blood pressure. Describe the nervous regulation of arterial blood pressure.
38. Define Blood pressure. Discus in brief the various factors which influences the BP.
39. Explain physiological basis of ECG.
40. Define arterial blood pressure. Describe the nervous regulation of arterial blood pressure.

Kriyasharir

Paper2, PartB

MCQ

1. Normal value of albumin is …….

A. 1-2mg/dl B. 2-7 mg/dl

C. 2-3 mg/dl D. 3-5mg/dl

Ans- D. 3-5mg/dl

2. ‘Haemoglobin S’ is found in…

A. Thalassamia B. Pernicious anemia

C. Sickle cell anemia D.Megaloblastic anemia

Ans- C. Sickle cell anemia

3. Which one is third stage of erythropoiesis process?

A. Intermediate normoblast B. Late normablast

C. Early normoblaast D Proerythroblast

Ans- A. Intermediate normoblast

4. Which one is VIII clotting factor?

A. Calcium B. Anti haemophilic factor

C. Plasma thromboplastin antecedent D. Christmas factor

Ans-B. Anti haemophilic factor

5. Which of the following is the earliest site of hematopoiesis in the embryo …

A. Bone marrow B. Liver C. SpleenD. Yolk sac

Ans- D. Yolk sac

6. Where in the body is erythropoietin produced ….

A. Spleen B. KidneyC. Liver D. Thyroid

Ans - B. Kidney

7. Which of the following is cause of pernicious anemia

a. Deficiency of intrinsic factor b. Deficiency of vitamin B12

c. Deficiency of folic acid d. Deficiency of vitamin C

ans- b. Deficiency of vitamin B12

8. Leukocyte count increase in……

a. Leukocytosis b. Leukemia

c. Leukopenia d. both a & b

ans - d. both a & b

9. Fibrinolysis occurs due to substance….

a. Fibrin b. Plasmin c. both a & b d. Heparin

ans- b. Plasmin

10. Smallest blood cell is:

(a)Small lymphocyte (b) RBC (c) Platelet (d) Neutrophil

Ans- (c) Platelet

11. Which one of the following is released by blood platelets during haemorrhage to produce vasoconstriction ?

(a)Serotonin (b) Histamine

(c) Thrombosthenin (d) Bradykinin

Ans- (a)Serotonin

12. In clotting mechanism via intrinsic and extrinsic pathway, the key reaction is:

(a)Formation of thrombin (b) Formation of fibrin

(c) Formation of prothrombin activator (d) Conversion of factor X to its active form of factor X to its

Ans-(d) Conversion of factor X to its active form of factor X to its

13. Vitamin K dependent blood factors are all except:

(a)V (b) VII

(c) IX (d) X

Ans- (a)V

14. The least frequent blood group in India is:

(a)A (b) B

(c) AB(d) O

Ans- (c) AB

15. Prevention of erythroblastosis in Rh-positive babies with the Rh-negative mother is by:

(a)Passive immunizing the mother against Rh-positive factor soon after child birth

(b) Above immunization to be carried out during the pregnancy

(c) Destruction of Rh-positive cells in foetus by anti-Rhantibodies

(d) Fresh blood transfusion to the baby immediately after birth

Ans- a)Passive immunizing the mother against Rh-positive factor soon after child birth

16. Which one of the following statements about lymphocytes is incorrect ?

(a)Produced by thymus, red bone marrow, spleen and lymph nodes

(b)Concentration and immune reaction is disturbed after removal of thymus in adult

(c) Constitute 20-40% of leucocytes

(d) Do not perform an important phagocytic function

Ans- (b)Concentration and immune reaction is disturbed after removal of thymus in adult

1. **T Lymphocyte concern with _____ immunity?**

   A. Cellular immunity

   B. Humeral immunity

   C. Innate immunity

   D. Acquired immunity

   Answer: A Cellular immunity

2. **B Lymphocyte concern with _____ immunity?**

   A. Cellular immunity

   B. Humeral immunity

   C. Innate immunity

   D. Acquired immunity

   Answer: B Humeral immunity

3. **Cells involved in Humoral Immunity are_____**

   A. T lymphocytes

   B. B lymphocytes

   C. Neutrophils

   D. Monocytes

   Answer: B B lymphocytes

4. **_____ required to complete one cardiac cycle.**

   A. 0.8 seconds

   B. 0.08 seconds

C. 8 seconds

D. 8 hrs.

Answer: A 0.8 seconds

5. Innate immunity is also called as_____

A. Natural immunity

B. Humeral immunity

C. Cellular immunity

D. Acquired immunity

Answer: A Natural immunity

6. Immunity acquired after an infection is_____

A. active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Innate immunity

D. Both B and C

Answer: A active immunity

7. There are _____ Types of heart sounds.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: B 4

8. First heart sound is produced due to closing of _____ valve.

A. AV

B. semilunar

C. tricuspid

D. bicuspid

Answer: A AV

9. Ejection of blood during ventricular systole requires_____ Sec.

A. 0.008

B. 0.25

C. 0.7

D. 0.1

Answer: B 0.25

10. The valve between left atrium and left ventricle is_____

A. mitral

B. semilunar

C. AV valve

D. tricuspid

Answer: A mitral

11. Total duration of ventricular diastole is_____ sec.

A. 0.8

B. 0.3

C. 0.5

D. 0.08

Answer: C 0.5

12. The valve between right atrium and right ventricle is_____

A. bicuspid

B. tricuspid

C. AV

D. semilunar

Answer: B tricuspid

13. Total duration of atrial systole is _____ sec.

A. 0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.3

D. 0.08

Answer: B 0.1

14. Total duration of ventricular systole is _____ Sec.

A. 0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.3

D. 0.08

Answer: C 0.3

15. Total duration of atrial diastole is _____ sec

A. 0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.7

D. 0.3

Answer: C 0.7

16. Innate immunity is _____

A. Active acquired immunity

B. Passive acquired immunity

C. Inborn immunity

D. Both B and C

Answer: C Inborn immunity

17. Innate immunity is provided by _____

A. Phagocytes

B. Antibodies

C. T-Lymphocytes

D. B-Lymphocytes

Answer: A Phagocytes

18. Which one engulfs foreign materials _____

A. Macrophages

B. Plasma cells

C. Mast cells

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A Macrophages

19. Macrophages are derived from _____

A. Neutrophils

B. Lymphocytes

C. Monocytes

D. Basophils

Answer: C Monocytes

20. Memory cells are formed from_____

A. Erythropoietic stem cells

B. Monocytes

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: D B-lymphocytes

21. Passive immunity is_____

A. Acquired through natural overt or latent infection

B. Acquired through Vaccination

C. Acquired through readymade antibodies

D. Acquired by activating immune system of the body

Answer: C Acquired through readymade antibodies

22. Which one helps in differentiation of cells of immune system _____

A. Cortisol

B. Thymosin

C. Steroid

D. Thyroxine

Answer: B Thymosin

23. Passive immunity is obtained through injecting_____

A. Antibiotics

B. Vaccines

C. Antibodies

D. Antigens

Answer: C Antibodies

24. Short lived immunity acquired by foetus/ infant from mother through placenta/milk is_____

A. Active immunity

B. passive immunity

C. Cellular immunity

D. Innate nonspecific immunity

Answer: B passive immunity

25. Study of immune responses to foreign substances in blood is known as _____

A. Haematology

B. Serology

C. Immunology

D. Angiology

Answer: C Immunology

26. Surgical removal of thymus of a new born shall result in failure to produce _____

A. Monocytes

B. B-Lymphocytes

C. T- lymphocytes

D. Basophills

Answer: C T- lymphocytes

27. T-cells respond to pathogens by producing _____

A. Killer T-cells

B. Helper T-cells

C. Supressor T-cells and memory cells

D. Killer T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells

Answer: D Killer T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells

28. The antigen binding site of antibody is found in _____

A. Variable region of light chain

B. Variable region of heavy chain

C. Variable region of both heavy and light chains

D. Constant region of light chain

Answer: B Variable region of heavy chain

29. The cells active in production of antibodies are _____

A. Kupffer cells

B. Plasma cells

C. mast-cells

D. Langerhans cells

Answer: B Plasma cells

30. The letter T in T-lymphocytes refers to _____

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Thalamus

D. Tonsil

Answer: B Thymus

31. The study of antigen-antibody interaction is called _____

A. Serology

B. Haematology

C. Angiology

D. Radiology

Answer: A Serology

32. To which type of barriers under innate immunity do saliva in mouth and tears in eye belong _____

A. Physiological barriers

B. Physical barriers

C. Cytokine barriers

D. Cellular barriers

Answer: A Physiological barriers

33. Treatment of snake bite by antivenom is providing _____

A. Artificial acquired active immunity

B. Artificial acquired passive immunity

C. Natural acquired passive immunity

D. Specific natural immunity

Answer: B Artificial acquired passive immunity

34. Vaccination protects a person from disease because it _____

A. Helps in better digestion

B. Increases RBC count

C. Produces antibodies

D. Corrects body heating system

Answer: C Produces antibodies

35. Both B-cells and T-cells of immune system are produced in _____

A. Spleen

B. L lymphoid nodes

C. Bone marrow

D. Thymus

Answer: C Bone marrow

36. Cells involved in immune mechanism are_____

A. Erthyrocytes

B. Lymphocytes

C. Eosinophils

D. Thrombocytes

Answer: B Lymphocytes

37. Cells of immune system that cause pore formation in the antigen are _____

A. Helper T-cells

B. Killer T-cells

C. Suppressor T-cells

D. B-cells

Answer: B Killer T-cells

38. Character of acquired immunity is _____

A. differentiation of self and nonself

B. specificity of antigen

C. retains memory

D. all the above

Answer: D all the above

39. Chemically an antibody is _____

A. Protein

B. Lipoprotein

C. Lipid

D. Nucleoprotein

Answer: A Protein

40. Conversion of antigen into harmless insoluble matter by antibodies is _____

A. Agglutination

B. Opsonisation

C. Neutralisation

D. Activation

Answer: A Agglutination

41. During inflammation which of the following is secreted by connective tissue _____

A. Heparin

B. Serotonin

C. Glucagon

D. Histamine

Answer: D Histamine

42. Gamma-globulins are synthesized in _____

A. Lymph and lymph nodes

B. Liver

C. Bone marrow

D. Kidney

Answer: A Lymph and lymph nodes

43. Which is not involved in elicitation of immune response_____

A. Thymus

B. Spleen

C. Brain

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: C Brain

44. Antibodies are complex _____

A. Lipoproteins

B. Steroids

C. Prostaglandins

D. Glycoproteins

Answer: D Glycoproteins

45. Which is the largest lymphoid organ in the body _____

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Lymph

D. Kidney

Answer: A Spleen

46. Antibody formation and immunity production by globulin protein is found in _____

A. Haemoglobin of RBCs

B. Blood platelets

C. Plasma

D. Cytoplasm of RBCs

Answer: C Plasma

47. Pacemaker of heart _____

A. SA node

B. AV node

C. Tricuspid valve

D. Bicuspid valve

Answer: A SA node

48. The T wave on an ECG represents _____

A. Ventricular depolarization

B. Ventricular repolarization

C. Atrial depolarization

D. Atrial repolarization

Answer: B Ventricular repolarization

49. The P wave on an ECG represents _____

A. Ventricular depolarization

B. Ventricular repolarization

C. Depolarization of both atria

D. Atrial repolarization

Answer: C Depolarization of both atria

50. The QRS complex on an ECG represents …

A. Ventricular depolarization

B. Ventricular repolarization

C. Depolarization of both atria

D. Atrial repolarization

Answer: A Ventricular depolarization

51. Intercalated discs are present in _____

A. Cardiac Muscle

B. Smooth Muscle

C. Skeletal Muscle

D. Intestinal Muscle

Answer: A Cardiac Muscle

52. Cardiac index is related to_____

A. Cardiac output and body weight

B. Cardiac output and body surface area

C. Cardiac output and work of the heart

D. Stroke volume and pulse rate

Answer: B Cardiac output and body surface area

53. Deoxygenated blood from superior and inferior vena cava enters into?

A. Right atrium

B. Left atrium

C. Right ventricle

D. Left ventricle

Answer: A Right atrium

54. Oxygenated blood from pulmonary vein comes into?

A. Right atrium

B. Left atrium

C. Right ventricle

D. Left ventricle

Answer: B Left atrium

55. All the heart valves are open during which stage of cardiac cycle?

A. Systolic ejection

B. Isovolumetric relaxation

C. Isovolumetric contraction

D. None of the above

Answer: D None of the above

56. Minimum blood Pressure is in

A. Aorta

B. Arteries

C. Capillaries

D. Venules

Answer: D Venules

57. During ventricular systole?

A. The atria are contracting

B. The AV valves are close

C. The pressure inside the ventricles is less than in the atria

D. blood is ejected into the atria

Answer: B The AV valves are close

58. The difference between the systolic and diastolic pressures is called the?

A. Mean Arterial Blood Pressure

B. Blood Pressure

C. Pulse Pressure

D. End-Ventricular Pressure

Answer: C Pulse Pressure

59. Antibodies which can easily cross the Placenta.

A. IgG

B. IgA

C. IgM

D. IgE.

Answer: A IgG

60. Cardiac output is maximally increased in ……

A. Anxiety

B. After meals

C. Exercise

D. Late Pregnancy.

Answer: C Exercise

61. _____ is a 2nd line of defense mechanism of innate immunity.

A. Agglutination

B. lysis

C. Phagocytes

D. Precipitation

Answer: C Phagocytes

62. Following factor is not responsible for production of heart sound.

A. Flow of blood through cardiac chambers.

B. Closure of valves of heart.

C. Relaxation of cardiac muscle.

D. Contraction of cardiac muscle.

Answer: C Relaxation of cardiac muscle.

63. Which factor is not responsible for physiological increase in cardiac output?

A. Pregnancy

B. Fever

C. High altitude

D. Diurnal variation

Answer: B Fever

64. There are _____ types of heart sounds.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: B 4

65. First heart sound is produced due to closing of _____ valve.

A. AV

B. Semilunar

C. Tricuspid

D. Bicuspid

Answer: A AV

66. Total duration of atrial systole is ….. sec.

A. 0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.3

D. 0.08

Answer: B 0.1

67. Total duration of ventricular systole is _____ Sec.

A.0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.3

D.0.08

Answer: C 0.3

68. Tot al duration of atrial diastole is _____ sec

A. 0.8

B. 0.1

C. 0.7

D. 0.3

Answer: C 0.7

69. Oxygenated blood from pulmonary vein comes into?

A) Right atrium

B) Left atrium

C) Right ventricle

D) Left ventricle

Answer: B Left atrium

70. Minimum blood Pressure is in

A) Aorta

B) Arteries

C) Capillaries

D) Venules

Answer: D Venules

71. Inflammation reaction is brought about by_____

A) Plasma cells

B) Mast cells

C) Macrophages

D) Adipose cells

Answer: B Mast cells

72. Macrophages are derived from _____

A) Neutrophils

B) Lymphocytes

C) Monocytes

D) Basophils

Answer: C Monocytes

73. Which one helps in differentiation of cells of immune system _____

A) Cortisol

B) Thymosin

C) Steroid

D) Thyroxine

Answer: B Thymosin

74. Short lived immunity acquired by foetus/ infant from mother through placenta/milk is_____

A) Active immunity

B) Passive immunity

C) Cellular immunity

D) Innate nonspecific immunity

Answer: B Passive immunity

75. Study of immune responses to foreign substances in blood is known as _____

A) Haematology

B) Serology

C) Immunology

D) Angiology

Answer: C Immunology

76. Surgical removal of thymus of a new born shall result in failure to produce _____

A) Monocytes

B) B-Lymphocytes

C) T- lymphocytes

D) Basophills

Answer: C T- lymphocytes

77. T-cells respond to pathogens by producing _____

A) Killer T-cells

B) Helper T-cells

C) Supressor T-cells and memory cells

D) Killer T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells

Answer: D Killer T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells

78. The disorder in which both B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes are not formed is _____

A) SCID

B) AIDS

C) Cystic fibrosis

D) Muscular dystrophy

Answer: A SCID

79. The letter T in T-lymphocytes refers to _____

A) Thyroid

B) Thymus

C) Thalamus

D) Tonsil

Answer: B Thymus

80. The method of passive immunity was discovered by _____

A) Pasteur

B) Von Behring

C) Koch

D) Jenner

Answer: B Von Behring

81. The study of antigen-antibody interaction is called _____

A) Serology

B) Haematology

C) Angiology

D) Radiology

Answer: A Serology

82. To which type of barriers under innate immunity do saliva in mouth and tears in eye belong to

A) Physiological barriers

B) Physical barriers

C) Cytokine barriers

D) Cellular barriers

Answer: A Physiological barriers

83. Treatment of snake bite by antivenom is providing _____

A) Artificial acquired activeimmunity

B) Artificial acquired passive immunity

C) Natural acquired passiveimmunity

D) Specific natural immunity

Answer: B Artificial acquired passive immunity

84. Vaccination protects a person from disease because it _____

A) Helps in better digestion

B) Increases RBC count

C) Produces antibodies

D) Corrects body heating system

Answer: C Produces antibodies

85. Which element is important tin maintaining structure of immunoglobin _____

A) S

B) P

C) Ca

D) Fe

Answer: A S

86. Both B-cells and T-cells of immune system are produced in _____

A) Spleen

B) L lymphoid nodes

C) Bone marrow

D) Thymus

Answer: C Bone marrow

87. Cells involved in immune mechanism are_____

A) Erthyrocytes

B) Lymphocytes

C) Eosinophils

D) Thrombocytes

Answer: B Lymphocytes

88. Cells of immune system that cause pore formation in the antigen are _____

A) Helper T-cells

B) Killer T-cells

C) Suppressor T-cells

D) B-cells

Answer: B Killer T-cells

89. Character of acquired immunity is _____

A) differentiation of self and nonself

B) specificity of antigen

C) retains memory

D) all the above

Answer: D all the above

90. Chemically an antibody is _____

A) Protein

B) Lipoprotein

C) Lipid

D) Nucleoprotein

Answer: A Protein

91. Child death may occur in the marriage of _____

A) Rh+ man and Rh+ woman

B) Rh+ man and Rh- woman

C) Rh- man and Rh+ woman

D) Rh- man and Rh+ woman

Answer: B Rh+ man and Rh- woman

92. Conversion of antigen into harmless insoluble matter by antibodies is _____

A) Agglutination

B) Opsonisation

C) Neutralisation

D) Activation

Answer: A Agglutination

93. During inflammation which of the following is secreted by connective tissue _____

A) Heparin

B) Serotonin

C) Glucagon

D) Histamine

Answer: D Histamine

94. Father of immunology is _____

A) Ferdinand Kohn

B) Robert Koch

C) Louis Pasteur

D) Edward Jenner

Answer: D Edward Jenner

95. Gamma-globulins are synthesized in _____

A) Lymph and lymph nodes

B) Liver

C) Bone marrow

D) Kidney

Answer: A Lymph and lymph nodes

96. Antibodies are complex _____

A) Lipoproteins

B) Steroids

C) Prostaglandins

D) Glycoproteins

Answer: D Glycoproteins

97. Basic cardiac output in an adult is nearby_____

A) 5 Litres

B) 8 Litres

C) 7.5 Litres

D) 10 Litres

Answer: A 5 Litres

98. Which gland has important role in Immunity?

A) Thymus

B) Thyroid

C) Pineal Gland

D) Pituitary

Answer: A Thymus

99. Immunoglobulins are derived from _____

A) Macrophages

B) Megakaryocytes

C) Monocytes

D) Plasma Cells

Answer: D Plasma Cells

1. The functional unit of contractile system in striated muscle is- Answer: - D

A) Myofibril

B) Cross bridges h

C) Z band

D) Sarcomere

2. Which of the following is the contractile protein of a muscle- Answer: - D

A) Actin

B) Myosin

C) Troponin

D) All the above

3. The contractile protein of skeletal muscle involving ATPase activity is Answer: - D

A) Actin

B) Myosin

C) Troponin

D) Tropomyosin

4. What are the component of thin filaments of a sarcomere Answer: - C

A) Myosin and troponin

B) Troponin and actin

C) Troponin, tropomyosin and actin

D) actin and myosin a.

5. Muscle fatigue set in due to non-availability of Answer: - B

A) calcium

B) ATP

C) Actin binding site

D) Mg cofactor a.

6. Muscles get fatigue due to accumulation of- Answer: - A

A) Lactic acid

B) ATP

C) Phosphate molecules

D) Carbon dioxide

7. Which one of the following sets of ions are necessary in the chemical events for muscle contraction- Answer: - C

A) Na+ and K+

B) Ca+ and Mg+

C) Na+ and Ca+

D) Na+ and Mg+

8. Light band has which of the following filaments protein- Answer: - B

A) Myosin

B) Actin

C) Myosin and actin

D) None of these

9. Upon stimulation of skeletal muscles calcium is immediately made available for binding to troponin from- Answer: - B

A) Blood

B) Sarcoplasmic reticulum

C) Lymph

D) Bone

10. What is Sarcomere- Answer: - C

A) Part between two H line

B) Part between two A line

C) Part between two Z line

D) Part between two I band

11. Resting membrane potential of skeletal muscle- Answer: - A

A) -90mV

B) -70mV

C) 55mV

D) 70mV

12. How many nuclei are found in cardiac muscle cells- Answer: - B

A) One or two

B) More than two

C) Zero

D) Five

13. Cardiac muscle cells have striations- Answer: - A

A) True

B) False

C) Both

D) None

14. Cardiac muscle tissue is found- Answer: -

D

A) In the heart and lungs

B) In vessels and hollow organs

C) Attaching bone to bones

D) Only in the heart

15. What are the complex junctions called that join cardiac muscle cells- Answer:

-B

A) Endomysium

B) Intercalated discs

C) Myocytes

D) Perimysium

16. What is the muscle layer of the heart called- Answer: -

C

A) Pericardium

B) Endomysium

C) Myocardium

D) Perimysium

17. What percentage of body weight of an adult human is contributed by muscles-

Answer: -C

A) 20-30%

B) 10-20%

C) 40-50%

D) 30-40%

18. Which of these is not a property of muscles- Answer: - C

A) Extensibility

B) Excitability

C) Degradability

D) Elasticity

19. Which of these is a characteristic of cardiac muscles- Answer: - D

A) They work continuously

B) They are branched

C) They are involuntary

D) All the above

20. What is fascia made of- Answer: - D

A) Collagen

B) Keratin

C Microtubules

D) Muscle fibers

21. Which of these structures has alternate dark and light bands on it- Answer: - C

A) Fascicles

B) Sarcolemma

C) Myofibrils

D) Fascia

22. Actin filaments are thicker than myosin filaments. True or false- Answer: - B

A) True

B) False

C) None of these

D) all of these

23. Muscles are connected to bones by- Answer: - B

A) Joints

B) Tendons

C) Motor axons

D) Motor units

24. Skeletal muscles are composed of hundreds of muscle cells called- Answer: - C

A) Sarcomere

B) Fibers

C) Myofibrils

D) Tendons

25. Slow relaxation of muscle is known as- Answer: - B

A) Myokinesia

B) Myotonia

C) Muscular dystrophy

D) Muscle spasm

26. Smooth muscle does not contain- Answer: - D

A) Action

B) Myosin

C) Tropomyosin

D) Troponin

27. The action potential of skeletal muscle- Answer: - B

A) Has a prolonged plateau phase

B) Spreads inward to all parts of the muscle via T-tubules

C) The immediate uptake of calcium into the lateral sacs of sarcoplasmic reticulum

D) Is longer than the action potential of cardiac muscle

28. Ca+ binds with- Answer: - D

A) Action

B) Myosin

C) Tropomyosin

D) Troponin

29. Which protein is responsible for the changing the position of tropomyosin-

Answer: -B

A) Action

B) Troponin

C) Tropomyosin

D) Myosin

30. Which protein covered the F actin- Answer: - C

A) G –Actin

B) Troponin

C) Tropomyosin

D) Myosin

31. Troponin' is absent in- Answer: - B

A) Skeletal muscle

B) Smooth muscle

C) Cardiac muscle

D) None

32. Which ion play important role in muscle contraction process- Answer: -C

A) Potassium

B) Sodium

C) Calcium

D) Magnesium

33. Calmodulin' play important role in contraction of- Answer: - B

A) Cardiac muscle

B) Smooth muscle

C) Skeletal muscle

D) None

34. Which protein covers the myosin binding site on Actin during relaxation of muscle - Answer: -C

A) Action

B) Troponin

C) Tropomyosin

D) Myosin

35. When skeletal muscle shortens in response to stimulation, there is- Answer: - A

A) A decrease in the width of the I band

B) A decrease in the width of the A band

C) An increase in the width of the H zone

D) All of the above

1. Where lipids are absorbed- Answer: - D

A) Blood

B) Lymph

C) Stomach

D) Small Intestine

2. Which lipid is known as good cholesterol - Answer: - B

A) LDL

B) HDL

C) VLDL

D) IDL

3. What are Chylomicrons - Answer: - C

A) Fats

B) Cholesterol

C) Triglycerides and Cholesterol ester

D) Monoglyceridrs and proteins

4. HDL is abundant in Answer: - B

A) Fats

B) Proteins

C) Esters

D) Triglycerides

5. Function of sebaceous gland- Answer: - A

A) Lubricates Hair and Skin

B) Maintaining body temperature

C) Maintain Water balance

D) Maintaining Homeostasis

6. Function of Skin- Answer: - D

A) Protection from Mechanical wear and tear

B) Protection From extreme harsh conditions

C) Insulation of body

D) All of the above

7. Normal value of Total cholesterol in Lipid profile- Answer: - D

A) 200-240 mg%

B) 300-350 mg%

C) 250-290 mg%

D) 150-200 mg%

8. Adipose tissue are composed of - Answer: - D

A) Adipocytes

B) Fat cells

C) Lipocytes

D) All of the above

9. Which adipose is responsible for non- shivering thermo genesis- Answer: -

A

A) Brown

B) White

C) Yellow

D) Both A and B

10. Which lipid is known as bad cholesterol- Answer: - A

A) LDL

B) HDL

C) VLDL

D) IDL

11. Which adipose tissue has mitochondrial uncoupling protein - Answer: - A

A) Brown

B) White

C) Yellow

D) None of the above

12. In an average young adult male ... % is fat- Answer: -B

A) 7

B) 15

C) 18

D) 25

13. The normal amount of brown adipose tissue in infants is- Answer: - A

A) 5%

B) 10%

C) 1%

D) 70%

14. Brown Adipose tissue is found abundantly in- Answer: - **C**

A) Male

B) Female

C) Infants

D) Old age

15. Function of white adipose tissue is- Answer: - D

A) Storage of energy

B) Heat insulation

C) Protection of internal organs

D) All of above

16. Function of Sweat glands- Answer: -A

A) Remove excess waste

B) Maintaining body temperature

C) Maintain Water balance

D) Maintaining Homeostasis

17. What is the function of White adipose tissue- Answer: -B

A) Non-shivering thermo genesis

B) Insulation

C) Helps in hibernation

D) All of the above

1. When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?

A. Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation

B. Immediately before ovulation

C. When the blood concentration of luteinizing hormone is at its highest point

D. None

Answer. A. Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation

2. Semen contains an antibiotic ----------which destroys the bacteria

A. Seminal plasmin

B. Erythromycin

C. Penicillin

D. Taxim hen 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage.

Answer. A. Seminal plasmin

3. -------is a part of female reproductive system

A. Testis

B. Ureter

C. Vulva

D. Penis

Answer. C. Vulva

4. Ovulation occurs on the---------- day of 28 days cycle.

A.14th

B. 13th

C. 16^{th}

D.9^{th}

Answer. A.14th

5. Stratum basalis is the permanent layer of ---------- uterus.

A. Perimetrium

B. Myometrium

C. Endometrium

D. Peritoneum

Answer. C. Endometrium

6. In menstrual cycle Follicular phase occurs between….

A. 1-4 days

B. 4-14 days

C.11-18 days

D. 14-28 days

Answer. B. 4-14 days

7. Which cells is the basis of 'blood testis barrier’

A. Interstitial cells

B. Leyding cells

C. Sertoli cells

D. All

Answer. C. Sertoli cells

8. Which cells of the testis are sources of estrogen in the adult healthy male?

A. Interstitial cells

B. Leyding cells

C. Sertoli cells

D. All

Answer. B. Leyding cells

9 The semen is.....in reaction -

A. Acidic

B. Alkaline

C. Neutral

D. None

Answer. B. Alkaline

10. The hormone secreted by theca interna of a graffian follicle-

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. All

Answer. A. Estrogen

11. During pregnancy hormone is –

A. Estrogen

B. Oxytocin

C. Progesterone

D. Chorionic gonadotropin hormone

Answer. D. Chorionic gonadotropin hormone

12. After ovulation, the ovum remains alive for about -

A. 12-24 hours

B. 24-36 hours

C. 24-48 hours

D.48-72 hours

Answer. A. 12-24 hours

13. Before the preovulatory surge in luteinizing hormone, granulose cells of the follicle secrete which of the following?

A. Testosterone

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Inhibin

Answer. C. Estrogen

1. Which is the following hormone is not secreted by kidneys

a. Renin

b. 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol

c. Erythropoietin

d. Inhibin

Answer. d. Inhibin

2. Which of following is not a part of juxtaglomerular apparatus?

a. Macula densa

b. Lacis cells

c. Juxtaglomerular cells

d. Intercalated cells

Answer. d. Intercalated cells

3. Juxtaglomerular apparatus is related to-----

a. efferent arteriole

b. Afferent arteriole

c. Both

d. None

Answer. c. Both

4. Reno renal reflex in kidney leads to-------

a. Increased urinary sodium excretion

b. Decreased urinary sodium excretion

c. Increased urinary potassium excretion

d. Decreased urinary potassium excretion

Answer. a. Increased urinary sodium excretion

5. Which of the following is not true about renal function?

a. Renal blood flow is 1.2-1.3 liter/min in resting adults

b. Effective renal plasma flow is 625ml/min

c. Normal GFR of adult person is 125ml/min

d. GFR is higher in females

Answer. d. GFR is higher in females

6. Which of the following steps occur during urine formation?

a. Glomerular filtration

b. Reabsorption

c. Excretion

d. All the above

Answer. d. All the above

7. Bowman’s capsule is a part of which of the following cells in mammals

a. Myocyte

b. Oocyte

c. Neuron

d. Nephron

Answer. d. Nephron

8. The kidneys in human are mainly responsible for

a. Nutrition

b. Urination

c. Respiration

d. Digestion

Answer. b. Urination

9. The major excretory product in human beings is

a. Urea

b. Ammonia

c. Uric acid

d. Ammonium chloride

Answer. a. Urea

10 Glomerular filtration rate ---------

a. 125ml/min

b. 50ml/min

c. 170ml/min

d. 20ml/min

Answer. a. 125ml/min

1. In comparison to the cones, the rodes are more

a.Concentration in the fovea

b.Sensitive to dim light

c.Important for colour vision

d.Sensitive to bright light

Answer. b. Sensitive to dim light

2. Which of the following cells trAnswermit impulses to the rest of the central nervous system via axon in the optic nerve?

a. Ganglion cells

b. Bipolar cell

c. Amacrine cells

d. Horizontal cells

Answer. a. Ganglion cells

3. What is the actual site of hearing?

a. Auricle

b. Auditory canal

c. Organ of corti

d. Tympanic membrane

Answer. c. Organ of corti

4. The purplish red pigment rhodopsin contained in rods type of photoreceptor cell is a derivative of ---

a. Vitamin B1

b. Vitamin D

c.vitamin B 12

d.vitamin A

Answer. d.vitamin A

5. Intra ocular pressure is----------

a. 25-30mmHg

b.8-120mmHg

c.50-70mmHg

d. 120-410mmHg

Answer. a. 25-30mmHg

6. Colour blindness is due to defect in----

a. Cones

b. Rods

c. Rods and cones

d. Rhodopsin

Answer. a. Cones

7. The sensory receptors of the semilunar canals are located in the

a. Saccules

b. Ampullae

c. Perilymph

d. Utricles

Answer. b. Ampullae

8. The round window is connected directly to which passage way?

a. Scala tympani

b. Cochlear duct

c. Scala vestibuli

d. Scala media

Answer. a. Scala tympani

9. The intra ocular pressure can fluctuate

a. seasonally

b. Diurnally

c. With eye movement

d. All the above

Answer. d. All the above

10. Power to accommodation of the eye is achieved due to

a. Cilliary muscle

b.Cornea

c.conjuctiva

d.choroid layer

Answer. a. Cilliary muscle

11. Photopigments of human eye are composed of

a. One protein

b. Two protein

c. One protein and one aldehyde

d. Two aldehyde

Answer. c. One protein and one aldehyde

12. Sensory nerve cells called Rods and Cones are found in

a. Cochlea

b. Dermis

c. Epidermis

d. Retina of the eye

Answer. d. Retina of the eye

13. Which of the following receptors are responsible for detection of smell?

a. Olfactory

b. Gustatory

c. Both 1& 2

d. Somatosensory

Answer. a. Olfactory

14. Phases of sleep are mentioned

a. 3 phases

b. 4 phases

c. 5 phases

d. 6 phases

Answer. c. 5 phases

15. A complete sleep cycle takes ----- minutes on average

a. 70-90 min

b. 90-110min

c. 110-140 min

d. 140-170min

Answer. b. 90-110min

16. In REM -------

a. There is active dreaming

b. The brain is highly active

c. The heart rate and respiration become irregular

d. All the above

Answer. d. All the above

17. Dreamless sleep is

a. Slow wave sleep

b. REM sleep

c. Paradoxical sleep

d. Desynchronized sleep

Answer. a. Slow wave sleep

18. ---------- waves are to wakefulness as ---------waves are to deep sleep

a. Alpha, beta

b. Beta, delta

c. Alpha, delta

d. Beta, delta

Answer. c. Alpha, delta

19. Which of the following is not associated with REM sleep

a. Decreased limbic system activity

b. Increased heart rate

c. Genital arousal

d. Dreaming

Answer. a. Decreased limbic system activity

20. Which of the following is not a sleep disorder?

a. Narcolepsy

b. Somnambulism

c. Sleep apnea

d. Epilepsy

Answer. d. Epilepsy

21. The appearance of sleep spindles on a sleeper‟s EEG recording would indicate they are in….

a. REM sleep

b. N1 stage sleep

c. N2 stage sleep

d. N3 stage sleep

Answer. c. N2 stage sleep

22. Fast wave sleep is----------

a. Desynchronized sleep

b. paradoxical sleep

c. REM sleep

d. All the above

Answer. d. All the above

Kriyasharir,

Paper2, PartB

SAQ

1. Describe composition and functions of bone membrane.
2. Explain physiological basis for blood groups.
3. Explain Rh incompatibility and describe condition erythroblastosis fetalis.
4. Explain role of platelets in process of hemostasis.
5. Explain iron metabolism source requirement absorption, transport and storage.
6. Write short note on ESR.
7. Describe composition of body fluids. Describe composition of blood and PCV.
8. Describe functions of blood.
9. Describe type of WBC with their functions.
10. Describe the classification of plasma proteins with functions.
11. Describe function of platelets.
12. Write the stages of Hemopoiesis.
13. Write the stages of Erythropoiesis.
14. Write the structure and functions of RBC.
15. Write the functions of different WBCs.
16. Describe the mechanism of Haemostasis.
17. Write the names of blood clotting factors.
18. What is blood group, list different blood grouping system and write significance.

19. Write short note on anticoagulants.

20. Define Immunity & its types.

21. Describe immunoglobulin.

22. Write short note on Humoral Immunity.

23. Write short note on T-cell mediated Immunity.

24. Describe mechanism of Innate Immunity.

25. Explain about Hypersensitivity.

26. Write about types of Immunity.

27. Describe properties of cardiac muscles.

28. Describe coronary circulation.

29. What is normal heart rate? How it is maintained?

30. Describe regulation of cardiac output and venous return.

31. Define and describe the regulation of systemic arterial blood pressure.

32. Write short note on events of Cardiac cycle.

33. Describe cardiac output.

34. Explain preload and afterload in heart

35. Draw normal ECG and label it.

36. Write Physiological basis of ECG.

37. Mention the Auscultatory areas of Cardio vascular system.

38. Describe baroreceptors and chemoreceptors.

39. Explain Heart sounds.

40. Define Blood pressure and its control.

41. Regulation of cardiac output and venous return.

42. Write short note on Systemic Arterial Blood pressure

43. Functional anatomy of cardiovascular system.

44. Write about the regulation of Heart rate.

45. Write short note on Arterial Pulse.

46. Describe the structure and function of the conducting system of heart List the properties of cardiac muscle.

47. Explain the Physiology of muscle contraction.

48. Explain the physiology of cardiac muscles.

49. Explain the physiology of smooth muscles.

50. Explain the physiology of skeletal muscles.

51. Write short note on Classification of muscles.

52. Explain Sarcomere.

53. Describe the properties of the skeletal muscle.

54. Describe the properties of the cardiac muscle.

55. Describe the properties of the smooth muscle.

56. Write the types of Muscles and their functions.

57. Explain excitation contraction coupling.

58. Detail the significant functions of Cardiac muscles

59. Write difference between skeletal and smooth muscle.

60. Write Properties of smooth and cardiac muscles.

61. Write Difference between cardiac and skeleton muscles.

62. Write Comparison between skeletal muscle and cardiac muscle.

63. Write about electrical changes during muscular contraction.

64. Compare Skeletal, Smooth and Cardiac muscles.
65. Write about contractile elements present in the muscle.
66. Explain the mutual antagonist & reciprocal relationship among skeletal-cardiac-smooth muscle.
67. Explain the Physiology of adipose tissue.
68. Explain VLDL, LDL, and HDL.
69. Explain the types of lipoproteins.
70. Define and write the types of Adipose tissue.
71. Write Structure and functions of Skin.
72. Write Functions of sweat glands.
73. Draw labeled diagram and write the functions of Skin.
74. Write short note on sebaceous glands with applied physiology.
75. Explain functions of skin.
76. Explain Adipose tissue and Lipoproteins.
77. Write the types and functions of Sweat Glands and Sebaceous Glands.
78. Describe the layers of Epidermis and Dermis.
79. Write functions of Adipose tissue and Adipokines.
80. Write the definition & importance of adipose tissue.
81. Draw labeled diagram of Hair follicle and write the stages of Hair Growth Cycle.
82. Describe functional anatomy of male reproductive system/testes.
83. Describe function of testes.
84. Write a note on function of testosterone.

85. Write a short note about seminal vesicle
86. Write a short note about prostate gland.
87. Write a short note on male gamete.
88. Write functional anatomy of uterus.
89. Explain functional anatomy of ovary with its function.
90. Write short note on estrogen.
91. Write short note on Progesterone. Q. Describe and explain stages of spermatogenesis.
92. Explain function of Sartoli cells and hormones in spermatogenesis.
93. Explain endocrine function of testes.
94. Write a short note on male gamete.
95. Write short note on estrogen
96. Write short note on progesterone.
97. Explain follicular phase in menstrual cycle.
98. Explain process of ovulation.
99. Explain uterine change during menstrual cycle.
100. Explain cervical & vaginal changes during menstrual cycle
101. Describe the process of Oogenesis.
102. Describe functional anatomy of kidney.
103. Describe functions of kidney.
104. functional anatomy of nephrons.
105. Explain functions of skin.
106. Explain mechanism of regulation of body temperature.

107. Write short note on glomerular filtration.

108. Explain functional anatomy of Juxta Glomerular apparatus and explain its functions.

109. Explain role of kidney in acid base balance.

110. Describe micturition regulation mechanism.

111. Explain process of acidification of urine.

112. What is the GFR, explain factors regulating GFR

113. Describe functional anatomy of eyeball.

114. Write short note on Retina

115. Explain functional anatomy of organ of corti.

116. Explain types & structure of taste buds.

117. Explain physiology of sleep.

118. Describe physiological changes during sleep.

119. Describe ocular muscles and movements of eye ball.

120. Explain visual process in brief.

121. Explain process of dark and light adaptation.

122. Write short note on visual field.

123. Describe physiological changes during sleep.