

Test Booklet
Series

A

Written Test Paper, 2021

Test Booklet No.

Paper No.

25

**SENIOR SKILL INSTRUCTOR
(MLT)**

Name of Applicant Answer Sheet No.

Application No. : SVSU/2020/Estt/NT/ Signature of Applicant :

Date of Examination : **26 / 12 / 2021**

Signature of the Invigilator(s)

1.

Time of Examination :

2.

Duration : 2 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- (i) The question paper is in the form of Test-Booklet containing **100 (Hundred)** questions. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries four answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), out of which only one is correct.
- (ii) On receipt of the Test-Booklet (Question Paper), the candidate should immediately check it and ensure that it contains all the pages, i.e., **100** questions. Discrepancy, if any, should be reported by the candidate to the invigilator immediately after receiving the Test-Booklet.
- (iii) A separate Answer-Sheet is provided with the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. On this sheet there are **100** rows containing four circles each. One row pertains to one question.
- (iv) The candidate should write his/her Application number at the places provided on the cover page of the Test-Booklet/Question Paper and on the Answer-Sheet and **NOWHERE ELSE**.
- (v) No second Test-Booklet/Question Paper and Answer-Sheet will be given to a candidate. The candidates are advised to be careful in handling it and writing the answer on the Answer-Sheet.
- (vi) For every correct answer of the question **One (1) mark will be awarded**. For every unattempted question, Zero (0) mark shall be awarded. **There is no Negative Marking**.
- (vii) Marking shall be done only on the basis of answers responded on the Answer-Sheet.
- (viii) To mark the answer on the Answer-Sheet, candidate should **darken** the appropriate circle in the row of each question with Blue or Black pen.
- (ix) For each question only **one** circle should be **darkened** as a mark of the answer adopted by the candidate. If more than one circle for the question are found darkened or with one black circle any other circle carries any mark, the question will be treated as cancelled.
- (x) The candidates should not remove any paper from the Test-Booklet/Question Paper. Attempting to remove any paper shall be liable to be punished for use of unfair means.
- (xi) Rough work may be done on the blank space provided in the Test-Booklet/Question Paper only.
- (xii) *Mobile phones (even in Switch-off mode) and such other communication/programmable devices are not allowed inside the examination hall.*
- (xiii) No candidate shall be permitted to leave the examination hall before the expiry of the time.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

[P.T.O.

25 / 1

1. Which one of the following is an unhealthy habit:-
 - (A) Sharing food
 - (B) Bathing twice a day
 - (C) Drinking boiled water
 - (D) Eating without washing one's hand
2. Which one of the following is main cause for transmission of hepatitis virus:-
 - (A) The bite of a mosquito
 - (B) Sharing drug needles
 - (C) Drinking contaminated water
 - (D) All of above
3. The main cause of contagious disease is:-
 - (A) Contaminated air
 - (B) Contaminated food
 - (C) Contaminated water
 - (D) All of above
4. The world health day is celebrated on:-
 - (A) 1st March
 - (B) 7th April
 - (C) 6th October
 - (D) 10th December
5. To make 1:5 dilution of serum sample dilute:-
 - (A) 1.0 ml serum + 5.0 ml diluent
 - (B) 1.0 ml serum + 4.0 ml diluent
 - (C) 1.0 ml serum + 6.0 ml diluent
 - (D) 5.0 ml serum + 1.0 ml diluent
6. Which of the following lipid is mostly present in mitochondrial membranes:-
 - (A) Lecithin
 - (B) Cephalin
 - (C) Cardiolipin
 - (D) Ceramide
7. All of the following are complex lipids except:-
 - (A) Phosphatidic acid
 - (B) Cerebroside
 - (C) Cardiolipin
 - (D) Cholesterol
8. Mycobacterium leprae is also known as:-
 - (A) Hansen's bacilli
 - (B) Golden bacilli
 - (C) Koch's bacillus
 - (D) Magical bacilli
9. All of the following are Acid Fast organism except:-
 - (A) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - (B) Nocardia
 - (C) Isospora
 - (D) Staphylococcus
10. Which of the following is most resistant to sterilization:-
 - (A) Tubercle bacilli
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Spores
 - (D) Prions

11. Which is enriched media:-
(A) Selenite broth
(B) Macconkey agar
(C) Peptone water
(D) Chocolate agar
12. HIV is a:-
(A) Retrovirus
(B) DNA virus
(C) Fungus
(D) Bacteria
13. Which of the following infectious agent can be transmitted through blood transfusion:-
(A) HIV
(B) Toxoplasma
(C) Treponema Pallidum
(D) All of the above
14. The diagnostic test used for fever is:-
(A) Blood culture
(B) Shick test
(C) Dick test
(D) Widal test
15. Acid fast staining is used to detect:-
(A) Mycobacterium TB
(B) HIV
(C) Meningococci
(D) All of above
16. Temperature range for autoclaving is:-
(A) 100°C for 10 min
(B) 121°C for 15 min
(C) 121°C for 30 min
(D) 100°C for 30 min
17. Which of the following is moist heat method of sterilization:-
(A) Boiling
(B) Hot air oven
(C) Autoclaving
(D) Both (A) and (C)
18. Method of sterilization used for culture media is:-
(A) Autoclave
(B) Hot air oven
(C) Pasteurization
(D) None of the above
19. VDRL test is used for diagnosis of:-
(A) Syphilis
(B) Tuberculosis
(C) AIDS
(D) Pneumonia
20. The method of killing of microorganisms including their spores is known as:-
(A) Sterilization
(B) Disinfection
(C) Incineration
(D) Lysis
21. Which enzyme would be increased in a patient with acute myocardial infection:-
(A) Acid phosphatase
(B) Creatinine kinase
(C) Aspartate aminotransferase
(D) Both (B) and (C)

22. A routine GTT:-
(A) Is three hour long
(B) Require five blood sample
(C) Require three samples
(D) None of above
23. Glycosylated hemoglobin:-
(A) Cause sickle cell anemia
(B) Is drawn on green top tube
(C) Indicates blood glucose level from preceding month
(D) Indicate anemia
24. The function unit of kidney is:-
(A) Renal cell
(B) Cortex
(C) Nephron
(D) Bladder
25. The end product of protein digestion are:-
(A) Glycerol
(B) Fattyacid
(C) Triglyceride
(D) Amino acid
26. Water free of charged particles is:-
(A) Distilled
(B) Radioactive
(C) Heavy
(D) De-ionized
27. Glassware used to measure 24 hours urine Volume:-
(A) Volumetric flask
(B) Beaker
(C) Graduated cylinder
(D) Bulb
28. Which test could not be performed on a serum sample:-
(A) Iron
(B) Clotting factor
(C) Potassium
(D) B₁₂
29. The shape of normal erythrocyte is described as:-
(A) Biconcave disc
(B) Spherocyte
(C) Thin column
(D) Bull's eye
30. A biohazard container is not used to discard:-
(A) Lancet
(B) Needle
(C) Wrappers
(D) Both (A) and (B)
31. Majority of Iron present in:-
(A) Hemoglobin
(B) Transferrin
(C) Hemosiderin
(D) None of the above
32. What is the principle of colorImeter:-
(A) Beer's law
(B) Lambert's law
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

33. Blood group antigen present on surface of:-
 (A) WBC
 (B) RBC
 (C) Monocyte
 (D) Neutrophil
34. Which all play role in blood clotting:-
 (A) RBC
 (B) WBC
 (C) Platelets
 (D) All of above
35. Which of the following is not test of LFT:-
 (A) Bilirubin
 (B) SGPT
 (C) Albumin
 (D) Urea
36. Study of bacteria called:-
 (A) Microbiology
 (B) Bacteriology
 (C) Microscopy
 (D) Hematology
37. The virus infect the bacteria called:-
 (A) Mycophage
 (B) Bacteriophage
 (C) Virdols
 (D) Infection
38. Bile is secreted by which organ:-
 (A) Gall bladder
 (B) Liver
 (C) Pancreas
 (D) Gland
39. Which statement is true:-
 (A) Virus have both DNA & RNA
 (B) Gram positive bacteria have thick peptidoglycan than gram negative
 (C) Protozoa are prokaryotic
 (D) Bacteria have either RNA & DNA.
40. Removal of water from tissue is called:-
 (A) Hydration
 (B) Dehydration
 (C) Cleaning
 (D) Grossing
41. Formation of blood cell is called:-
 (A) Mitosis
 (B) Hemopoiesis
 (C) Photosynthesis
 (D) Complement fixation
42. In sickle cell anemia, red cell count is:-
 (A) Increased
 (B) Reduced
 (C) Normal
 (D) None
43. The minimum weight of donor should be:-
 (A) 45 kg
 (B) 50 kg
 (C) 55 kg
 (D) 60 kg
44. Red blood cells can be frozen and stored upto:-
 (A) 5 years
 (B) 7 years
 (C) 8 years
 (D) 3 years

45. Donation of blood can cause:-
 (A) Malaria
 (B) AIDS
 (C) Hepatitis
 (D) No disease
46. In blood, lack of intrinsic factor cause:-
 (A) Sickle cell anemia
 (B) Pernicious anemia
 (C) Target cell anemia
 (D) Iron deficiency anemia
47. How long can blood stored with CPDA:-
 (A) 12 days
 (B) 21 days
 (C) 28 days
 (D) 48 days
48. Which of the following is better indicator of need for transfusion:-
 (A) Urine out put
 (B) Hematocrit
 (C) Color of skin
 (D) Clinical examination
49. Blood components products are:-
 (A) Whole blood
 (B) Platelets
 (C) Fresh frozen plasma
 (D) All of the above
50. Cancer of bone called as:-
 (A) Carcinoma
 (B) Sarcoma
 (C) Leukemia
 (D) Lymphoma
51. Which of the following reagent not a part of clearing:-
 (A) Xylene
 (B) Dioxine
 (C) Acetone
 (D) Touline
52. Which of the following is not a DNA virus:-
 (A) Adenoviridae
 (B) Poxviridae
 (C) Papovaviridae
 (D) Orthomyxoviridae
53. Hydated cyst associated with, which of the following:-
 (A) Ascarislumbricoid
 (B) Echinococcus granulosus
 (C) Giardia lamblia
 (D) Ancylostoma duodenale
54. The main hormone secreted by the thyroid gland:-
 (A) T3
 (B) T4
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) TSH
55. Iodine deficiency can cause:-
 (A) Thyroid cancer
 (B) Goiter
 (C) Thyroiditis
 (D) All above
56. The four small glands in the thyroid gland are known as:-
 (A) Adrenal gland
 (B) Pineal gland
 (C) Parathyroid gland
 (D) Endocrine gland

57. Which of the following type of personal protective equipment is frequently used:-
 (A) Gloves
 (B) Lab coat
 (C) Face shield
 (D) All of above
58. Chemical reagents or broth cultures should be pipetted by:-
 (A) Mouth
 (B) Ear
 (C) Pipette
 (D) Nose
59. The principle of the reagent strip test for PH is the:-
 (A) Protein error of indicator
 (B) Greiss reaction
 (C) Dissociation of polyelectrolyte
 (D) Double indicator reaction
60. Urobilinogen is completely absent in:-
 (A) Obstructive jaundice
 (B) Haemolytic jaundice
 (C) Hepatic jaundice
 (D) Physiological jaundice
61. Black colored urine is feature of:-
 (A) Phenyl ketouria
 (B) Alkaptouria
 (C) Urinary tract infection
 (D) Keto acidosis
62. Normal colors of urine is:
 (A) Pale yellow
 (B) Yellow
 (C) Dark yellow
 (D) Colorless
63. The red color of blood is due to:-
 (A) Myoglobin
 (B) Globulin
 (C) Albumin
 (D) Hemoglobin
64. Blood group A individuals have:-
 (A) Anti O in their serum
 (B) Anti A in their serum
 (C) Anti B in their serum
 (D) Anti A & B in their serum
65. The type of anemia usually associated with sever burn is:-
 (A) Macrocytic
 (B) Microcytic
 (C) Aplastic
 (D) Hemolytic
66. Bence jones protein can be detected by:-
 (A) Pandy's test
 (B) SSA test
 (C) Bradshaw's test
 (D) Heat and acetic acid test
67. The end product of urine metabolism is:-
 (A) Creatinine
 (B) Uric acid
 (C) Creatinine
 (D) Urea

68. Sharp instruments should not be sterilized by:-
(A) Autoclaving
(B) Hot air oven
(C) Boiling
(D) Chemical disinfectant
69. Which of the following is not found in normal urine:-
(A) Creatinine
(B) Uric acid
(C) RBC
(D) Glucose
70. Which one of the following is used to test ketone bodies:-
(A) Rothera's test
(B) Diazo test
(C) Benzedene test
(D) Ehlich's test
71. Average urine output of adult per day:-
(A) 30-60 ml
(B) 500-600 ml
(C) 800-1400 ml
(D) 1000-2000 ml
72. Name the hormone detected in pregnancy:-
(A) ADH
(B) GH
(C) TSH
(D) HCG
73. Glucose memory test is:-
(A) GCT
(B) HBA1C
(C) GTT
(D) PPBS
74. _____ is known as bad cholesterol:-
(A) LDL
(B) HDL
(C) VLDL
(D) Chylomicron
75. The disease can not be transmitted through transfusion of blood is:-
(A) Hepatitis B
(B) AIDS
(C) Cancer
(D) Malaria
76. Rh blood grouping discovered by:-
(A) Karl Landsteiner + Wiener
(B) Wiener
(C) Alexander
(D) All of above
77. Glucose is found in urine is called:-
(A) Uremia
(B) Glucosuria
(C) Ureteritis
(D) Glucose in tolerance
78. Blood is which type of tissue:-
(A) Epithelial tissue
(B) Muscle tissue
(C) Connective tissue
(D) Nervous tissue
79. Widal test is done for diagnosis of:-
(A) Shigella
(B) E-coli
(C) Salmonella
(D) Proteus

80. Urine specimen become cloudy due to:-
 (A) Bacteria
 (B) RBC
 (C) Pus cell
 (D) All above
81. What is diameter of RBC:-
 (A) 1 μm
 (B) 7.2 μm
 (C) 8 μm
 (D) 6.5 μm
82. Antibodies are:-
 (A) lipoprotein
 (B) glycoprotein
 (C) steroid
 (D) prostaglandins
83. A structural component that is found in all viruses is:-
 (A) the envelope
 (B) DNA
 (C) Capsid
 (D) Tail fibers
84. PSA is mainly used to detect:-
 (A) Breast cancer
 (B) Ovarian cancer
 (C) Liver cancer
 (D) Prostate cancer
85. Night blindness is caused by deficiency of which vitamin:-
 (A) Vitamin C
 (B) Vitamin A
 (C) Vitamin B₁₂
 (D) Vitamin B₆
86. Good laboratory practices include:-
 (A) Smelling & tasting chemicals
 (B) Not washing hands before and after lab
 (C) Confining long hair and loose clothing
 (D) None of them
87. Coma shaped bacteria are known as:-
 (A) Staphylococci
 (B) Streptococci
 (C) Vibrio
 (D) Bacillus
88. Which of the following factor does not affect microbial growth:-
 (A) Moisture
 (B) Disinfection
 (C) Darkness
 (D) Temperature
89. Incomplete antibodies are detected by using:-
 (A) Electrophoresis
 (B) Combs test
 (C) VDRL
 (D) Agglutination test

90. Confirmatory tests for AIDS is:-
(A) Western blot
(B) Southern blot
(C) Elisa
(D) CLIA
91. Mycology means the study of:-
(A) Bacteria
(B) Immunity
(C) Parasite
(D) Fungus
92. Which of the following is correct:-
(A) Serum contains blood & fibrinogen
(B) Plasma is blood without lymphocyte
(C) Blood comprised plasma RBC, WBC, & Platelets
(D) Lymph is plasma with RBC & WBC
93. Globulin at blood plasma are responsible for:-
(A) Defence mechanisms
(B) Blood clotting
(C) Oxygen transport
(D) Osmotic balance
94. WBC'S which release heparin and histamine:-
(A) Basophils
(B) Neutrophil
(C) Monocyte
(D) Eosinophil
95. Kidney function test includes:-
(A) Urea & creatinine
(B) SGOT and SGPT
(C) T. Cholesterol
(D) All of above
96. Chemical name of vitamin C is:-
(A) Retinol
(B) Ascorbic acid
(C) Folic acid
(D) Riboflavin
97. Which method is used for estimation of hemoglobin:-
(A) Hay's test
(B) Rothra's method
(C) Sahli's method
(D) Biuret method
98. Swarming motility seen in:-
(A) Vibrio cholera
(B) Clostridium
(C) Treponema pallidum
(D) Proteus
99. Which medium is used for transportation of kidney biopsy:-
(A) Normal saline
(B) ICE pack
(C) Michel's solution
(D) Buffer formalin
100. When the power of lens is 10 X and objective lens is 20 X, the magnification is:-
(A) 30 times
(B) 20 times
(C) 200 times
(D) 2000 times

ROUGH WORK

ANSWERS KEY Senior Skill Instructor(MLT)

1. D	26. D	51. C	76. A
2. B	27. C	52. D	77. B
3. D	28. B	53. B	78. C
4. B	29. A	54. C	79. C
5. B	30. C	55. B	80. D
6. C	31. A	56. C	81. B
7. D	32. C	57. D	82. B
8. A	33. B	58. C	83. C
9. D	34. C	59. D	84. D
10. D	35. D	60. A	85. B
11. C	36. B	61. B	86. D
12. A	37. B	62. A	87. C
13. D	38. B	63. D	88. C
14. D	39. B	64. C	89. B
15. A	40. B	65. D	90. A
16. B	41. B	66. C	91. D
17. D	42. B	67. B	92. C
18. A	43. B	68. B	93. A
19. A	44. D	69. C	94. A
20. A	45. D	70. A	95. A
21. D	46. B	71. D	96. B
22. B	47. C	72. D	97. C
23. C	48. B	73. B	98. D
24. C	49. D	74. A	99. C
25. D	50. B	75. C	100. C