

MCQ- PG Entrance-SAMHITA & BASIC PRINCIPLES

1	Kasa in old age is -----.			
	A)	always Sankramak	B)	always Aupasargik
	C)	always Yapya	D)	always Nidanarthakar vyadhi
2	Agasati Haritaki is described in -----Chikitsa.			
	A)	Vatarakta	B)	Udara.
	C)	Visarpa.	D)	Kasa
3.	-----Kasa should be treated as emergency.			
	A)	Kshataja	B)	Kshayaja
	C)	Vataja	D)	Old age related
4.	Vata Pitta dominant Visarpa is called -----			
	A)	Agni	B)	Kardama
	C)	Granthi	D)	Nichaya
5.	Dosha - Dushya of following two diseases are similar-----			
	A)	Kushtha- Prameha	B)	Prameha - Vatarakta
	C)	Vatarakta – Visarpa	D)	Visarpa- Kushtha
6.	Visarpa developed internally is -----			
	A)	Gambhira	B)	Mrudu
	C)	Uttana	D)	Daaruna
7.	Upadrava is developed -----			
	A)	After development of disease	B)	With development of disease
	C)	Anytime irrespective development of disease	D)	Only when disease is Asadhya
8.	In Visarpa, ----- Chikitsa prohibits Twak – Mamsa – Snayu- Samkleada			
	A)	Rakta Mokshana	B)	Vamana
	C)	Basti	D)	Lepan
9.	Visha is “Marmaghna” due to ----- Guna.			
	A)	Laghu	B)	Teekshna
	C)	Ushna	D)	Vishada
10.	Properties of Ojas are totally opposite to properties of -----			
	A)	Visha and Arishta	B)	Madya and Pramathya
	C)	Arishta and Pramathya	D)	Visha and Madya
11.	“Dhwansak” disease is related to -----			
	A)	Alcohol consumption	B)	Shwasa disease
	C)	Unmaad disease	D)	Poisoning – Sthavara Visha

12.	----- is not Vranasthan as mentioned in Charak Samhita Vrana Chikitsa Adhyay.			
	A) Mamsa	B) Kandara		
	C) Asthi	D) Snaayu		
13.	In Charak Samhita Trimarmeeya Chikitsa chapter, Chakrapani explains the term 'Mahaagada' as --			
	A) निश्चितरूपेण असाध्य व्याधिः	B) निश्चितरूपेण व्याधिसंकरः		
	C) महामर्मबस्त्यादिव्यापकव्याधिः	D) निश्चितरूपेण वातव्याधिः		
14.	As per Charak Samhita ----- has a type as 'Krimija'.			
	A) Mutrakrichcha	B) Vatarakta		
	C) Khalitya	D) Hridrog		
15.	In Charak Samhita, Mayur Ghrita is prescribed for -----			
	A) Shiroroga	B) Hridrog		
	C) BastiRoga	D) Udavart		
16.	----- Nasya is advisable in Krumija Shiroroga.			
	A) Teekshna	B) Snehana		
	C) Stambhana	D) Shamana		
17.	Khadiradi Tailam is useful in diseases of -----			
	A) Kshudra Kushtha	B) Mukharoga		
	C) Kshudra Roga	D) Karnaroga		
18.	Urustambha is of ----- types.			
	A) 3 - as per Dosha	B) 2 - as per Dhatu Aashray		
	C) Only One	D) 2 - as per Nija – Agantu		
19.	-----diet is advisable in Urustambha.			
	A) Ushna	B) Ruksha		
	C) Laghu	D) Alpa Matra		
20.	Following Vata Vyadhi has Vega- Avega Avastha -----			
	A) Danadak	B) Ardit		
	C) Sarvang Roga	D) All Vata Vyadhi		
21.	Kshara paan is prescribed for -----			
	A) Kosthagata Vata	B)) Mamasagata Vata		
	C) Anyanya-aavaran of Vata	D) Dhatukshayajanya Vata Prakop		
22.	-----is prescribed for Ashthi-majja-gata vata.			
	A) Yamak Sneha	B) Trivrit Sneha		
	C) Maha Sneha	D) Majja		
23.	As mentioned in Charak Samhita, following is synonym of Vatarakta-----.			
	A) Khuda	B) Balaas		
	C) Aadhya Vata	D) Each of these		

24.	24. Ashraya of Uttana Vatarakta are-----			
	A)	Twak-Mamsa	B)	Mamsa -Majja
	C)	Majja- Asthi	D)	Asthi – Twak
25.	25. Aswapna is Upadrava of-----			
	A)	Vatarakta	B)	Urustambha
	C)	Gulma	D)	Dandak
26	26 Death due to severe pain may occur in -----			
	A)	Madatyaya	B)	Kaasa
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	Halimak
27.	27. “Jeevaniya Ghrita” is mentioned in ----- Chikitsa Chapter.			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Madatyaya
	C)	Jwara	D)	Vatarakta
28	28 “Sukumara Tailam” described in Vatarakta Chikitsa is also useful in-----			
	A)	Ekanga Vata	B)	Kshata Ksheena
	C)	Manya Stambha	D)	All of above
29.	29. Vasa Ghrita mentioned in Raktapitta contains-----			
	A)	Vasa leaves	B)	Vasa root
	C)	Vasa stem	D)	Vasa Panchang
30.	30. Intake of all 8 types of urine is effective treatment for -----			
	A)	Hikka-Shwas	B)	Kasa
	C)	Aamaja Trushna	D)	Udar
31.	31. According to Nyaya Chandrika Teeka, Lakshana is mainly of two types-----			
	A)	Dosha Lakshan – Vyadhi Lakshan	B)	Purvaroop - Upadrava
	C)	Vyadhi Lakshan – Arishta Lakshan	D)	Upadrava – Arishta Lakshan
32.	32. As per Sushrut Samhita, Apatanak developed due to ----- is Asaadhya.			
	A)	Garbhapaat	B)	Ati Rakta Srava
	C)	Abhighat	D)	each of A, B, C
33.	33. Continuous ----- climate is favorable for manifestation of Shleepad.			
	A)	Hot	B)	Cold
	C)	Rainy	D)	Sadharan
34.	34. In Agantu Vrana, the first treatment should be -----			
	A)	Sheet	B)	Ushna
	C)	Snigdha	D)) Ruksha
35.	35. For Pakvashayagata Vata, Sushrutacharya prescribes ----- Pradhan Aahar.			
	A)	Snigdha	B)	Ushna
	C)	Madhura	D)	Lavan

36.	Unmardan is treatment for ----- Vata as mentioned in Sushrut Samhita.			
	A) Rakta gata	B) Tvak gata		
	C) Snayu gata	D) Sira gata		
37.	The time specified for Sneha-dharan in Shirogta Vata is -----Matra.			
	A) 1000	B) 800		
	C) 600	D) 400		
38.	Acharya Sushrut prescribes ----- Pradeha for Rakta-Prabal Vatarakta.			
	A) Hot	B) Cold		
	C) Moderate	D) Extreme cold.		
39.	----- Nasya is mentioned for Manyastambha in Sushrut Samhita.			
	A) Vata-nashak	B) Kaph-nashak		
	C) Vata-Kapha nashak	D) Rakta-prasadak		
40.	40. According to Sushrut, 'Aadhyavata' is synonym of -----			
	A) Medo-roga	B) Urustambha		
	C) Vatarakta	D) Prameh		
41.	41. In Sushrut Samhita, Navayas Loha is mentioned in ----- Chikitsa chapter.			
	A) Raktapitta	B) Pandu		
	C) Medoroga	D) Prameha Pidaka		
42.	'Sravi Arsha have dominance of -----.			
	A) Rakta	B) Pitta		
	C) Rakta + Pitta	D) Pitta + Kapha		
43.	स वातगुल्महृद्रोगप्लीहाशंकी च मानवः ॥ this is mentioned in diagnosis of -----			
	A) Grahani	B) Atisar		
	C) Udar	D) Pakvashaya gata Vata		
44.	For one month duration, "Amrutvalli decoction in the morning and rice + Ghrita + Aamalaki Yusha for lunch" this diet is prescribed for -----.			
	A) Kushtha	B) Prameha		
	C) Pandu	D) Sthuolya		
45.	As per Sushrut Samhita, Accha Sneha is prescribed for a person -----.			
	A) having Krura Koshtha	B) of Vata Prakruti		
	C) having Teekshna Agni	D) to whom Sneha is Saatmya		
46.	"Snuhi Ksheera Ghrita" is mentioned in ----- Chikitsa.			
	A) Urustambha	B) Madatyaya		
	C) Tamak Shwas	D) Uadar		

47.	'Mashi-Varna' and 'Ushna' Mutra – is the characteristic of -----Prameha.			
	A)	Ksharameha	B)	Kaalameha
	C)	Neelameha	D)	Raktameha
48.	Pundarika is the type of -----			
	A)	Prameha	B)	Kshudra Roga
	C)	Shuka Dosha	D)	Kushtha
49.	49. Gandha related Arishtas are explained in ----- chapter.			
	A)	Varnaswariya	B)	Parimarshaniya
	C)	Pushpitaka Indriya	D)	Indriyanika
50.	Arishta Lakshanas associated with ----- are understood by Anumana Pramana.			
	A)	Indriya	B)	Purvarupa
	C)	Both	D)	None
51.	A person, who perceps fire in blue, black or white colour, dies within ----- days.			
	A)	8	B)	9
	C)	10	D)	11
52.	Pannarupiya means -----.			
	A)	Destruction of image	B)	elongation of image
	C)	minimization of image	D)	All
53.	'Drinking of alcohol with dead bodies' - this dream indicates -----.			
	A)	Rajayakshma followed by death	B)	Hridroga followed by death
	C)	Fever followed by death	D)	All of above
54.	'Bhavi Vyadhi Ashraya Arishta' are explained in ----- chapter.			
	A)	Purvarupiya	B)	Varnaswariya
	C)	Katmani Shaririya	D)	Parimarshaniya
55.	Hataprabha and Shyava are features of ----- Chhaya.			
	A)	Nabhasi	B)	Vayavee
	C)	Agneyi	D)	Ambhasi
56.	In a weak person, if Vata suddenly attacks on Hridaya & Gudapradesha, then he dies -----			
	A)	within 3 days	B)	within 2 days
	C)	within 1 day	D)	immediately.
57.	Duta (messenger) related Arishtas are mentioned in ----- chapter.			
	A)	Katamani –shaririya	B)	Sadyomaraniya
	C)	Gomayachurneeya	D)	Pannarupiya

58.	‘ First Avasthan in extremities and then occupies the whole body’ this is statement for -----			
	A)	Jeerna Jwara	B)	Kushtha
	C)	Apasmar	D)	Vatarakta
59.	‘Chardan- Apatarpan- Deepan’ is collectively treatment prescribed for -----			
	A)	Niraam Atisar	B)	Grahani
	C)	Aadhmaan	D)	Pratyaadhmaan
60.	Shad-dharan Churna without Sneh is prescribed for -----			
	A)	Amaashayagata Vata	B)	Pkvashaya gata Vata
	C)	Grahani	D)	Urustambha
61.	As stated in Sushrut Samhita, ----- Prapta Kushtha is Yapy.			
	A)	Rasa Dhatu	B)	Rakta Dhatu
	C)	Mamsa Dhatu	D)	Medo Dhatu
62.	MahaNeel Tailam is useful in -----			
	A)	Shwitra	B)	Palitya
	C)	Indralupta	D)	Visarpa
63.	Acharya Sushrut has advised Kushthi patient -----			
	A)	to be ‘Nicha-roma-nakha’	B)	not to consume Yavagu
	C)	not to consume Karabha Mutra	D)	to be ‘Snana-varji’
64.	Churna Kriya stated in Mahakushtha Chikitsa chapter of Susrut Samhita , resembles with -----			
	A)	Bhavana Sanskaar	B)	Kalka Nirman Vidhi
	C)	Rasakriya Vidhi	D)	Aasav Vidhi
65.	In Madhumeha, Pidaka develop in the lower part of body because -----			
	A)	Kapha- Meda both are Guru	B)	Kapha-Meda-Mamsa all are Guru
	C)	Rasayani (vessels) are week, so Doshas can’t move upwards	D)	patient avoids exercise due to Aalasya
66.	In Sushrut Samhita, Shat-palak Sarpi is prescribed for -----			
	A)	Pleehodar	B)	Vatodar
	C)	Pittodar	D)	Kaphodar
67.	Following is beneficial in Kaphaj Galaganda-----			
	A)	Pracchardan	B)	Murdha Virechan
	C)	Vairechanik Dhoom	D)	All of A), B) & C)
68.	----- Nasya is mentioned in Darunak.			
	A)	Ghrutam	B)	Tailam
	C)	Avapeed	D)	Pradhaman

69.	----- is effective in Sadhya Rohinee.			
	A) Virechan	B) Basti		
	C) Lepan	D) Raktamokshan		
70.	Swastha person should use ----- water to clean eyes.			
	A) Boiled	B) Hot		
	C) Cold	D) Medicated		
71.	Uddharshan with ----- is effective in Kandu-Kotha.			
	A) Brick	B) Salty soil		
	C) Seashore soil	D) Charcoal		
72.	Abhyanga is contra indicated -----			
	A) after exercise	B) in Saam Dosha		
	C) in Krusha person	D) in painful condition		
73.	----- Samprapti is implicit variation of properties of Doshas.			
	A) Samkhya	B) Vikalpa		
	C) Vidhi	D) Balakaal		
74.	Mrudu and Daruna are types of disease based on -----			
	A) Types of Sansarga & Sannipaat	B) Dhatu-Aashray		
	C) Prognosis	D) Severity		
75.	In Raktapitta disease , -----			
	A) Pitta acquires colour and smell of Rakta	B) Rakta acquires colour and smell of Pitta		
	C) Pitta acquires only smell of Rakta	D) Pitta acquires only colour of Rakta		
76.	Occurrence of specific dreams is Purvaroop of -----			
	A) Agantu Unmad	B) Apasmar		
	C) Raktapitta	D) Abhishapaja Jwara		
77.	Following one is Sheeghrakari disease-----			
	A) Dandak	B) Udavarta		
	C) Raktapitta	D) Vatarakta		
78.	In Asadhya Raktapitta, discharged Rakta resembles with ----- in colour.			
	A) Rainbow	B) Laksha-rasa		
	C) Blood of rat	D) Red wax		
79.	'Body temperature rise in evening' is a symptom of -----			
	A) Vataja Gulama	B) Pittaj Gulma		
	C) Kaphaja Prameha	D) Paravartit Jwara		
80.	'Sheeta Jwara' is a symptom of -----.			
	A) Kphaja Unmad	B) Kaphaja Apasmar		
	C) Kaphaja Gulma	D) Kaphaja Prameha		

81.	Chikitsa of ----- Gulma is Viruddha-upakrama.			
	A)	Vataj	B)	Pittaj
	C)	Kaphaj	D)	Nichay
82.	'Factors responsible for non- manifestation of disease' means -----			
	A)	Vikar –Vighat- Bhav	B)	Vikar – Vighat - Abhav
	C)	Vikar – Vighat – Bhava-Abhav	D)	Vikar – Vighat – Abhava- Bhav
83.	----- Dhatu is involved in development of Prameha-Pidaka.			
	A)	Rasa	B)	Mamsa
	C)	Meda	D)	Majja
84.	Vataja Prameh -----			
	A)	mostly manifest in Krusha person.	B)	are Kashtasadhya.
	C)	mostly manifest in Vata Prakruti person.	D)	are Mahatyayik.
85.	'Precipitation in the urine kept overnight' indicates -----			
	A)	Sikata Meha	B)	Aalaal Meha
	C)	Saandra Meha	D)	Ikshuvalika Meha
86.	'Urah--kshat' symptom is not mentioned in Shosha-Samprapti developed due to ----			
	A)	Saahas	B)	Sandharan
	C)	Kshaya	D)	Vishamashan
87.	Following is not included in '11 symptoms' of Shosha -----			
	A)	Shoph	B)	Shwas
	C)	Atisar	D)	Chardi
88.	In Unmad, 'Achaar-vibhram' indicates -----			
	A)	abnormal behavior	B)	confusion
	C)	distraction of mind	D)	loss of memory
89.	Following are involved in manifestation of Unmad-----			
	A)	mind and soul	B)	mind and intellect
	C)	soul and intellect	D)	mind, soul and intellect
90.	As per mythological story of disease manifestation; Prameha and Kushtha are developed due to -----.			
	A)	Rudrakopa	B)	Mamsa-ashan
	C)	Havi-prasha	D)	Fast running
91.	----- Doshas trouble the patient for long time.			
	A)	Aamaashaya-gata	B)	Pakvaashaya-gata
	C)	Mahasroto-gata	D)	Tiryak-gata

92.	'Pushpita' person dies within -----.			
	A) a week	B) a fortnight		
	C) a month	D) a year		
93.	'To stay frequently in seating position for long time' causes development of			
	A) 'Sunivishtha Asthi'	B) 'Sunivishtha Mamsa'		
	C) Saukumarya	D) Sama shareer		
94.	Effects of starry night on body are same as those of -----			
	A) rainy climate	B) shelter		
	C) humid climate	D) windy climate		
95.	One should not carry heavy load -----.			
	A) on head	B) on shoulders		
	C) on waist	D) in hands		
96.	Water should be consumed in limited quantity in ----- Ritu.			
	A) Vasant	B) Varsha		
	C) Hemant	D) Shishir		
97.	Sheetodaka is Rasayan for ----- person.			
	A) Vata Prakruti	B) Pitta Prakruti		
	C) Kapha Prakruti	D) Sama Prakruti		
98.	Following is not included in Buddhi-Medhakar gana -----.			
	A) Colloquy	B) Continues study		
	C) To be in group of similar friends	D) Reading of allied literature		
99.	प्राणा: ----- भूयिष्ठा: ।			
	A) अग्नि	B) वायु		
	C) शक्ति	D) स्नेह		
100.	----- Sneha Paaka is beneficial for internal consumption.			
	A) Mrudu	B) Madhya		
	C) Khara	D) Dagdha		
101.	Sneha Matra getting digested in three hours is -----.			
	A) Deepan	B) Bruhman		
	C) Snehan	D) Santarpan		
102.	Swedan is prescribed as Pashchat Karma in -----.			
	A) Nasya Chikitsa	B) Samyak Prajata		
	C) Rutumati	D) Udar after Virechan		
103.	Dreams occur when Doshas fulfill -----			
	A) Indriya -aayatan	B) Hriday		
	C) Manovaha Srotas	D) All of A, B, C		

104.	Fast onset of a severe disease having ----- indicates death in short time.			
	A)	Viruddha- Upakrama	B)	Tridosha involvement
	C)	Ojo-vikruti	D)	Rakta Dushya
105.	In Shankhak disease, ----- get located at Shankh Pradesh.			
	A)	Pitta and Aam	B)	Pitta and Rakta
	C)	Pitta and Kled	D)	Pitta and Ushma
106.	'Doota' related Arishtas are -----			
	A)	Purusha-Aashrit	B)) Purusha- Anashrit
	C)	Rishtaabhaas	D)	misleading.
107.	Meaning of Indra in Indriya sthan is -----			
	A)	Five sense organs	B)	Soul
	C)	Prana	D)	Causes of Arishta
108.	पाण्डुरोगः चिरोत्पन्नः ----- न सिध्यति ॥			
	A)	जीर्णभूतः	B)	हताग्नेः
	C)	नष्टौजसः	D)	खरीभूतः
109.	----- mentioned in Arsha Chikitsa is useful in Vali-Palit-Khalitya.			
	A)	Abhayarishta	B)	Kanakarishtha
	C)	Dantyarishtha	D)	Phalarishtha
110.	उदावर्तात् तु मन्दे अग्नौ निरूहाः ----- ॥			
	A)	स्वेदपूर्वाः	B)	सविरेचनाः
	C)	सतैलाद्याः	D)	स्नेहबस्तयः
111.	हिक्का श्वासौ → हृदयस्य रसादीनां धातूनां च ----- ॥			
	A)	उपशोषणौ	B)	क्षयकारकौ
	C)	द्रवीकरणौ	D)	शैथिल्यकरौ
112.	कासम् ----- मत्वा क्षतजं त्वरया जयेत् ॥			
	A)	निदानार्थकरं	B)	प्रत्याख्येयं
	C)	उपद्रवकरं	D)	आत्ययिकं
113.	प्रमथ्या मध्यदोषाणां दद्यात्----- ॥			
	A)	दीपनलेखनीम्	B)	पाचनलेखनीम्
	C)	दीपनपाचनीम्	D)	पाचनस्वेदनीम्
114.	In Sannipatik Atisar, sequence to treat Doshas is -----			
	A)	Vata- Pitta –Kapha	B)	Pitta – Kapha – Vata
	C)	Kapha – Pitta –Vata	D)	Kapha – Vata - Pitta

115.	Gudabhramsha is Upadrava of ----- Atisar.			
	A) Vataj	B) Pittaj		
	C) Kaphaj	D) Raktaj		
116.	Arbud is Upadrava of -----			
	A) Visarpa	B) Vatarakta		
	C) Jwara	D) Arsha		
117.	----- this type of Aavaran is fatal.			
	A) Samaan – Avrita - Prana	B) Apaana – Avrita - Prana		
	C) Udan – Avrita - Vyan	D) Udan – Avrita – Prana		
118.	प्रत्येकं स्थानदूष्यादि क्रियावैषेष्ट्यम् आचरेत् ॥ this is stated in ----- Chikitsa.			
	A) नानात्मज व्याधि	B) वातव्याधि		
	C) संसर्गजन्य व्याधि	D) आमजन्य व्याधि		
119.	पित्तावृते विशेषेण ~~~ सर्पिः ----- च शस्यते ॥			
	A) तिक्तकं	B) वैरेचकं		
	C) कटुकाद्यं	D) जीवनीयं		
120.	----- is useful in Shukra Dushti.			
	A) Jivaniya Ghrita	B) Chyavanpasha		
	C) Shilajit	D) all of above		
121.	क्लैब्योपशान्तये कुर्यात् ----- च यत् ॥			
	A) क्षतक्षीणहितं	B) जरायां हितं		
	C) बल्यं बृहणं	D) दीपनं बृहणं		
122.	Daiva Vyapashray Chikitsa is mentioned for -----			
	A) Jeerna Jwara	B) Pittaja Unmad		
	C) Abhicharaja Klaibya	D) Nija Vrana		
123.	अर्दिते नावनं मूर्ध्नि तैलं ----- एव च ॥			
	A) तर्पणम्	B) विरेचनम्		
	C) लंघनम्	D) निरुहम्		
124.	----- mentioned in Vatavyadhi Chikitsa is useful in Unmad and Apasmar.			
	A) Bala Tailam	B) Amrutadya Tailam		
	C) Sahacharadi Tailam	D) Mulakadi Tailam		
125.	तथा ----- कोष्ठे न तिष्ठन्ति अनिलामयाः ॥			
	A) अग्निदीप्ते	B) अनुदावर्ते		
	C) सम्यक् स्वित्ने	D) स्नेहमृदौ		

126	According to Ashtang Samgraha Ideal brushing of teeth should be.....			
	A)	From upside down	B)	Circular
	C)	From downside to up	D)	horizontal
127	In Greeshma and sharad Ritu the water used for Dantadhavan should be.....			
	A)	. Cold water	B)	. Lukewarm water
	C)	.Hot water	D)	mix water
128.	Following herb is contraindicated for Dantadhavan.			
	A)	. Shigru	B)	. Arjun
	C)	Apamarga	D)	karanj
129.	Atyambupan is the specific hetu in following disease.			
	A)	A. Jwara	B)	b. Atisar
	C)	. rajayakshma	D)	Hikka
130 .	Following disease is not amongst Ashtou Mahagada.			
	A)	Vatavyadhi	B)	Arsha
	C)	Bhagander	D)	Jwara
131	“Vardhanen Ekadoshasya ,Kshapanen Uchhritasya va”is the famous chikitsa sutra ofdisease.			
	A)	Prameha	B)	. sannipatic Atisar
	C)	Nichay Gulma	D)	sannipatik Jwara
. 132.	”Palankasha “ is the word used forHerb.			
	A)	Nimba	B)	guggul
	C)	Vacha	D)	Bhallatak
. 133.	Krodhaj Jwara passifies by.....as a special treatment.			
	A)	. Kaam	B)	Bhay
	C)	Shok	D)	Asuya
134.	Shapaj Jwara should be treated by			
	A)	Vataghna Medicine	B)	Daivavyapashraya Chikitsa
	C)	. Rasayan Chikitsa	D)	. Panchakarma
135..	Kamaj Jwar should be passified by.....			
	A)	Krodha	B)	Bhay
	C)	. Shok	D)	Asuya

136.	“Urdhvage Tarpanam yojyam Prak cha Peya tu adhogate”.			
	This is the chikitsa sutra ofDisease.			
	A)	Jwar	B)	Raktapitta
	C)	Rajayakshma	D)	Gulma
137.herb is praised as “Sadyo jayati asram sa hi asya param Aushadham” by Ashtang Hriday in Raktapitta treatment.			
	A)	vasa	B)	Laksha
	C)	Lodhra	D)	Makshik
138.	Which disease is said as” kaphasamruddha gati pranaprakopaj’			
	A)	Shoth	B)	Udar
	C)	raktapitta	D)	Shwas –Kasa
139.	Sarpiguda is the treatment indisease.			
	A)	Shopha	B)	Gulma
	C)	Rajayakshma	D)	Atisar
140.	If.....is spread on the soil tender grass is not germinated.			
	A)	Milk	B)	Ghee
	C)	Buttermilk	D)	Asava- Arishta
141.	Ignorance is the medicine is the chikitsasutra ofdisease.			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Ama-Atisar
	C)	Jwar	D)	Udar
142	Shadadharan yoga is mentioned indisease in Ashtang Hriday			
	A)	Pakshaghat	B)	Pakwashayagat vaat
	C)	Amashaygat vata and Adhyavat	D)	Chardi
143	Maash saindhav Yoga is the choice of drug in			
	A)	Shoth	B)	Udar
	C)	Sankuchit Anga	D)	Bhransha
144.	For treating all the Avaranas except Pitta and Raktaherb is used as Rasayan mentioned in Ashtang Hriday.			
	A)	Pippali	B)	Lasun
	C)	Marich	D)	Sarshap
145	The word Shalatu is used in samhitas as Prayojya anga for----- .			
	A)	Unripe Fruits	B)	Flowers
	C)	Roots	D)	Bark

146	If the medicine is soaked for 1 night in cold water overnight ,it is called as			
	A)	Quath	B)	Hima
	C)	Phanta	D)	Shita
147	If the powder of medicine is soaked in Hot water and used in a filtered way immediately without soaking it more time is called.....			
	A)	Quath	B)	Phanta
	C)	Hima	D)	Sheeta
148.	Vagbhat Acharya has mentioned Siddha Sneha Lakshan as “Anguligrahitwa” of the kalka. Here the word “Anguligrahitwa” means.....			
	A)	Kalka does not stick to fingers but get rolled like a wick.	B)	Kalka gets sticked to fingers.
	C)	It makes burning sensation to the hands and fingers.	D)	Fingers are cut or abraded.
149.	The condition of Siddha Sneha is said as “Aamapak” when the snehapak is one step.....			
	A)	Before the step of Mandapak..	B)	After the step of Mandapak
	C)	Before the step of Madhyam pak.	D)	After the step of Kharapak
150.	Shakun Ashnata (to consume birds flesh) is the treatment for prevention of Disease.			
	A)	Karnaroga	B)	Netraroga
	C)	Kantharoga	D)	Mukharoga
151.	In Ashtang hruday -----sage has been quoted as the master of Netraroga in uttartastra			
	A)	Vagbhat	B)	Dalhan
	C)	Nimi	D)	Kankayan
152..	The word “Padapuja” said by Ashtang Hriday in prevention of eye disorder means-----			
	A)	Worshiping God	B)	worshiping guru
	C)	Treating the feet with Abhyang and udwartan	D)	Crushing mud with legs.
153.	The Anjan of gold rubbed in cow ghee is the best cooling Anjana indisease.			
	A)	Conjunctivitis	B)	The exhausted eyes due to Scorching heat of sun
	C)	Night blindness	D)	cataract

154.	After Linganaash shastrakarma,the patient is advised to follow some rules like not to sneeze, cough ect for.....days.			
	A)	15 days	B)	7 days
	C)	30 days	D)	21 days
155.	Vaataj karnashula can occur due to following vihar.			
	A)	Nasya	B)	Maithun
	C)	Exercise	D)	Swimming in Water(Jala Krida)
156.	Badhirya in.....patient is Asadhya according to Ashtang Hruday.			
	A)	Pregnant Patient	B)	In Hyper acidity
	C)	In fever	D)	In infants and old patients.
157.	One of The Hetu of Pratishtay is described in Ashtang hruday is “Piten Anyen Varina”. It means -----.			
	A)	Drinking cold water.	B)	Drinking water from other unfamilier region.
	C)	Drinking water given by other unknown person	D)	Drinking Aushadh Siddha Jala
158.	Bashpa Graha is the hetu of Pratishtay. It means.....			
	A)	Experiencing hot fumes.	B)	Holding the tears.
	C)	Exposure to medical vapours.	D)	Holding the attack of sneezing
159.	“Avaak Shayya Bhajato”(Head Low Position) is the specific hetu mentioned by Ashtang Hriday in.....disease.			
	A)	Karnaroga	B)	Netraroga
	C)	Mukharoga	D)	Twacharoga
160 .	The prognosis span of Shankhak disease is of -----days			
	A)	7 days	B)	2days
	C)	3 days	D)	1 day
161.	Vrana is Asadhya in following disease-			
	A)	Kushtha	B)	Madhumeha
	C)	Rajayakshma	D)	All
162	Gadha Taila is specially described in Ashtang Hriday in _----- Adyaya			
	A)	Bhagna pratishedha	B)	Bhagandar Pratishedha
	C)	Arsha Pratishedha	D)	Visarpa Pratishedha

163	Post operative rules (Vihar) for bhagandar should be strictly followed for.....timeas per Ashtang Hriday.			
	A)	6 Months	B)	1 year
	C)	3 months	D)	2 years
164	The Proneness of Shlipad is more in.....desh			
	A)	Anup	B)	Jangal
	C)	Sadharan	D)	Mix
165	One of the Hetu of Yoniroga is “Apadravya Prayogat” Here the word “Apadravya” means			
	A)	Mithya Ahar	B)	Daiva
	C)	Using infected devices per vagina	D)	Shukradosha
166	Kashmaryadi Taila and ghrta is the specialty in.....disease.			
	A)	Yonivikar and Garbhapat	B)	Kamala
	C)	vatvyadhi	D)	Raktagulma
167	Narayan Churna is specially recommended in.....disease.			
	A)	Visarp	B)	Udar roga
	C)	Amlapitta	D)	Bahupitta kamala
168	Vishvakarma,Vishvatma,Vishvarupa are the adjectives used for			
	A)	Oja	B)	Vata
	C)	Pitta	D)	Kapha
169	There areno. of Pran Ashraya in Body.			
	A)	10	B)	8
	C)	7	D)	6
170	Eladi Churna is useful in.....disease.			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Shwas Kasa
	C)	Udar	D)	Gulma
171	”Pranada Pranada doshe vibaddhe sampravartini” is mentioned in Atisar chikitsa in Ashtang Hriday Samhita. Here the word Pranada means-			
	A)	Pippali	B)	Guduchi
	C)	Haritaki	D)	sunthi
172)	The Sutika is said “Prasuta” upto time.			
	A)	One and half month	B)	3 months
	C)	One month	D)	Two and half months

173)	If a patient consumes Pittakar Ahar and looking at his Mithya Ahar if Doctor assumes that he will suffer from Hyperacidity, it is a -----type of Anuman.			
	A)	Sheshvat	B)	Purvavat
	C)	Samanyatodrushta	D)	Shruta
174	The invariable association of Sadhya and Hetu is called as-----.			
	A)	Praman	B)	Paramarsha
	C)	Vyapti	D)	Parimiti
175	Explaining a proof to another person after self-inference is called as-----			
	A)	Swarthanuman	B)	Pararthanuman
	C)	Aitihya	D)	Parishesh
176	Looking at the coarse hair, thin body frame and a frail voice if I infer the person is vataprakruti, it is Type of Anuman.			
	A)	Samanyatodrushta	B)	Vyapti
	C)	Purvavat	D)	Sheshavat
177.	Yatra Murkhavidusham buddhisatmyam tat..... .(Where the clever and the ordinary person grasps the same and clear knowledge.)			
	A)	Drushtant	B)	Hetu
	C)	Upanay	D)	Nigaman
178.	The conclusion which is drawn at the end of Panchavayav vakya is called as			
	A)	pratidnya	B)	hetu
	C)	Drushtant	D)	Nigaman
179.	The anger should be inferred by			
	A)	Amod	B)	Abhidroha
	C)	Aloulya	D)	Avishad
180.	The physical strength should be inferred by			
	A)	Agni	B)	Vyayamshakti
	C)	Gait	D)	Physique
181.	Agni should be inferred by.....			
	A)	Appetite	B)	Jaranshakti
	C)	Physical strength	D)	Freshness
182.	Chitrakadi Vati is explained in Charak Samhita Chikitsa Sthan inChikitsa Adhyaya.			
	A)	Atisar	B)	Grahani
	C)	Gulma	D)	Pandu-chikitsa

183.	The Pratyaksha Dnyan of an object like Ghat along with its Rupa and Rupatwa Jati is.....Sannikarsha.			
	A)	Samyoga Sannikarsha	B)	Samyukta Samavaya Sannikarsh
	C)	Samyukta Samaveta Samavay Sannikarsha	D)	Samavaya sannikarsha
184.	The sannikarsha of shrotendriya with the shabda is oftype.			
	A)	Samavaya sannikarsha	B)	Samaveta Samavay Sannikarsha
	C)	Samyukta samavay sannikarsha.	D)	Samyukta samaveta samavay sannikarsha
185.	“If the vomitus (material vomited by a patient) looks like rainbow colour is fatal”. In this example the resemblance of rainbow colour isPraman.			
	A)	pratyaksha	B)	upaman
	C)	Shabda	D)	Yukti
186.	The student of first year understands the long bones with similarity as Nalakasthi. Identify the type of Praman to understand the knowledge.			
	A)	pratyaksha	B)	upaman
	C)	Shabda	D)	Yukti
187.	Yukti Praman is exclusively accepted by.....			
	A)	Nyaya darshan	B)	Samkhya darshan
	C)	Ayurved	D)	Yoga darshan
188-	The resemblance of bow and arrow with the Dhanustambha vyadhi is understood with.....Praman.			
	A)	Shabda Praman	B)	Upaman Praman
	C)	Anuman Praman	D)	Yukti Praman
189-	Kshir dadhi Nyay and Kedar Kulya Nyay are examples of.....Praman.			
	A)	Pratyaksha Praman	B)	Shabda Praman
	C)	Upaman Praman	D)	Anuman
190.	“Trividh shishya bodhatwam”(simple to understand all 3 types of students clever,medium and average) is the			
	A)	Tantrashakti	B)	Tantradosha
	C)	Tantraguna	D)	Tantra Samanya.
191	The Good quality parameters of a book or science are called as			
	A)	Tantrashakti	B)	Tantradosha
	C)	Tantraguna	D)	Tantra Samanya.
192.	Indexing the points of description in the very first part of chapter is called.....tantrayukti.			
	A)	Prasang Tantrayukti	B)	Uddesh
	C)	Nirdesh	D)	Apavarga.

193	The words Punarjanma, Moksha are the.....type of shabda.			
	A)	Adrushtarth	B)	Satya
	C)	Drushtarth	D)	Anrut
194 .	The word “Ayurved” is thetype of Shabda.			
	A)	Yogarudha	B)	Yougik
	C)	Rudha	D)	Samanya
195.	In the sentence “Mancha Kroshanti” (the stage is making a noise), ----- Lakshana is stated.			
	A)	Jahat lakshana	B)	Ajahat Lakhana
	C)	Jahat-Ajaht lakshana	D)	Tatparyakhya
196.	“You are a donkey.” Is thetype of Shabdarth Bodhak Vrutti			
	A)	Abhidha	B)	Lakshana
	C)	Vyanjana	D)	Tatparyakhya
197 .	Where one thing is compared to other thing on the basis of major difference is called as.....upaman.			
	A)	Vaidharmya vishishta upaman	B)	Sadharmya Vishishta Upaman
	C)	Asadharan Dharmavishishta	D)	Vivek Upaman
198)	The Anuman which is inferred for self is calledAnuman.			
	A)	Sheshawat	B)	Purvavat
	C)	Swartha Anuman	D)	Parartha Anuman
199	Sequentially first statement in Pararth Anuman is.....			
	A)	Udaharan	B)	Hetu
	C)	Pratidnya	D)	Vyapti
200	The example of Mahanas(kitchen) in the Pararthanuman of “Parvato Vanhiman” Is called as.....			
	A)	Hetu	B)	Pratidnya
	C)	Drushtanta	D)	Nigaman
201.	The smoke (Dhuma) is called as.....in Pancha Avayav vakya in the example of “Parvato vanhiman”, Dhumavatwat.			
	A)	Udaharan	B)	Hetu
	C)	Sadhya	D)	Nigaman
202	After looking at the seed,one gets knowledge that it will flourish in a big tree one day.This inference is called asAnuman.			
	A)	Sheshawat	B)	Purvavat
	C)	Samanyato drushta	D)	Parartha Anuman

203.	“Anu Paschat Miyate Dnyayate anen iti			
	A)	Pratyaksha	B)	Yukti
	C)	Anuman	D)	Shabda
204.	If a small rai (mustard seed) is mixed in similar seeds, we can not identify the specific previous rai. This Pratyaksha Badhakar Tatwa is called as			
	A)	Atidura	B)	Atisamip
	C)	Abhibhav	D)	Saman Abhihar
205	All the Pariksha bhavas in body can be understood by direct perception except..... Indriya.			
	A)	Sparshanendriya	B)	Ghranendriya
	C)	Rasanendriya	D)	Chakhurindriya
206.	The foul smell of the patients exudates from oozing wound is perceived by.....Pratyaksha.			
	A)	Ghranaj	B)	Chakshuj
	C)	Sparshan	D)	Shrotraj
207 .	Gudhalinga vyadhi (undiagnosed disease) can be diagnosed by			
	A)	Samprapti	B)	Etiological factors
	C)	Upashay- Anupashaya	D)	Symptoms of disease
208.	Pratyaksha Badhakar Tatwa are..... in number.			
	A)	9	B)	8
	C)	7	D)	6
209.	The type of Sannikarsha which gives knowledge of Abhav is called as			
	A)	Samaveta samavaya Sannikarsha	B)	Visheshan Visheshya Bhav Sannikarsha
	C)	samyoga sannikarsha	D)	Samyukta samavay sannikarsha
210.	If Ajit is unable to read due to eye disorder, the Pratyakshabadhakar tatwa in this example is.....			
	A)	Atisamip	B)	Atidura
	C)	Indriya Abhighat	D)	Atisuksma
211.	The Firefly (a light emmiting insect) is not seen in sunlight.This Pratyaksha badhakar tatwa is called as.....			
	A)	Atisamip	B)	Avaran
	C)	Saman Abhihar	D)	Abhibhav
212.	We can not see collyrium (Kajal) from our own eyes. This Pratyaksha badhakar Bhav is called as.....			
	A)	Atisamip	B)	Abhibhav
	C)	Atidura	D)	Saman Abhihar

213	If Sanika is totally focused in playing mobile game and could not hear her mother calling her, then this pratyaksha badhakar bhav is.....			
	A)	Abhibhav	B)	Mano- anavsthan
	C)	Atidura	D)	Atisamip
214	The post graduate institute of B. H. U. is located at			
	A)	Lucknow	B)	Banaras
	C)	Delhi	D)	Calcutta
215.	The C.C. R.A.S. is the central council of			
	A)	Treatment	B)	Education
	C)	Research	D)	clinic
216.	The main office of W. H. O. is at			
	A)	Singapore	B)	Dubai
	C)	Geneva- Switzerland	D)	California
217 .	The Evirus Papyrus, handmade paper made from a grass, is from.....civilization.			
	A)	Egypt	B)	Italy
	C)	France	D)	Iran
218	The indexed journal of research means that journal which is.....			
	A)	A journal having Index	B)	A journal having Internet access.
	C)	A journal with high fees	D)	A journal written by Doctors
219.	Murabba (Avaleha) and Sherbet (sweet Flavored Drink) are the connecting glimpses between India and civilization.			
	A)	American	B)	Arabic
	C)	Australian	D)	Singapore
220.	“Avesta” the Holy book and “Zaratushta” the god are the features of ----- civilization.			
	A)	Greek	B)	Farasi
	C)	Arabic	D)	Iran
221.	The First committee after independence was..... Committee.			
	A)	Bhor	B)	Pandit
	C)	Dave	D)	Vyas
222.	The Digital library of Traditional ancient Indian medicine is.....			
	A)	N. I. M.A	B)	F. P. O.
	C)	T. K. D. L.	D)	F.D. A.
223.	The civilization of Iraq is called as civilization.			
	A)	Babilonia	B)	Mishra
	C)	Sumer	D)	France

224.	The second committee after independence was.....			
	A)	Chopra	B)	Bhor
	C)	Dave	D)	Pandit
225.	Gagan Aravindam surabhi is the example of..... Hetwabhas.			
	A)	Ashray Asiddha	B)	Viruddha
	C)	Badhit	D)	Anekantik
226.	“Though a person consumes a lot of viruddha ahar, does not suffer from any type of disease.” In this statementtype of Shabda is used.			
	A)	Drushtarth	B)	Adrushtarth
	C)	Satya	D)	Anrut
227.	The sages see many truths at time of meditation. This istype of Pratyaksha.			
	A)	Dnyanlakshan	B)	Samanyalakshan
	C)	Gunalakshan	D)	Yogaj
228.	When we visualize the microscopic things through microscope we overcome.....type of Pratyaksha badhakar Tatwa			
	A)	Atisukshma	B)	Atidura
	C)	Abhibhav	D)	Avaran
229.	Endoscopy ,laryngoscopy are extended procedures to overcomePratyaksha Badhakar Tatwa.			
	A)	Atisukshma	B)	Avaran
	C)	Saman abhihar	D)	Indriya daurbalya.(Indriya Abhighat)
230.	Peristaltic sounds, cardiac murmurs and wheezing sounds from lungs are perceived by.....Pratyaksha.			
	A)	Chakshush Pratyaksha	B)	Shrotraj Pratyaksha
	C)	. Rasan Pratyaksha	D)	Sparshan Pratyaksha
231.	The swelling on patients feet and discoloration is understood by..... Pratyaksha.			
	A)	Rasan Pratyaksha	B)	Chakshush Pratyaksha
	C)	Ghranaj Pratyaksha	D)	Sparshan Pratyaksha
232.	Shabdakosha (Dictionary) is one of the			
	A)	Sannikarsha	B)	Tantradosha
	C)	3Tantrayukti	D)	Shaktigraha
233.	The Samaveta Samavaya Sannikarsha is aboutIndriya			
	A)	Chakshurindriya	B)	Sparshanendriya
	C)	Shrotrendriya	D)	Ghranendriya

234 .	When a person is looking at a flower and feels that it smells aromatic , it is called as.....Pratyaksha..			
	A)	Samanya Lakshan Pratyasatti	B)	Dnyan Lakshan Pratyasatti
	C)	Yogaj Pratyaksha	D)	Pratyaksha dnyanopaya
235.	When a student understands concept of Vata prakruti and after examining one vata Prakruti person , understands other vata person will be same, then this type of Pratyaksha Praman is called as			
	A)	Samanya Lakshan Pratyasatti.	B)	Yogaj Pratyaksha
	C)	Dnyan Lakshan Pratyasatti	D)	Pratyaksha dnyanopaya
236.	The Samyoga of chakshurindriya with Rupertwa jati of Ghat is called as.....			
	A)	Samyukta Samaveta Samavaya sannikarsha	B)	Samavaya sannikarsha
	C)	samyoga sannikarsha	D)	Samaveta samavaya sanikarsha
237 .	The term Karan- Daurbalya means-----			
	A)	Inefficiency of Indriyas	B)	Insufficiency of soft organs.
	C)	Insufficiency of liver.	D)	Insufficiency of heart.
238.	The Nirvikalpa pratyaksha dnyan means.....			
	A)	Direct perception with gross idea but without details	B)	Direct perception with all details
	C)	Direct perception with all minute details	D)	Indirect Perception
239 .	The Savikalpak Pratyaksha means.....			
	A)	Direct perception with gross idea but without details.	B)	Direct perception with all details
	C)	Direct perception with all minute details	D)	Indirect Perception
240	Sheela had a nice dream. She experienced her whole journey to U.S.A. in it. This is			
	A)	Chakshush Pratyaksha	B)	Anuman
	C)	Manas Pratyaksha	D)	Bahya Pratyaksha
241.	Rough and smooth are the Pratyaksha.			
	A)	Rasan Pratyaksha	B)	Chakshush Pratyaksha
	C)	Ghranaj Pratyaksha	D)	.Sparshan Pratyaksha
242	While giving a treatment,a doctor has to think about Desha,Kala,Bala, Agni, Mental strength,Rugna Awastha and many more factors together. This Praman Is called			
	A)	Anuman	B)	Pratyaksha
	C)	Yukti	D)	Shabda

243.	When the Anuman proved by Hetu is not proved by another Praman , It is calledHetwabhas.			
	A)	Savyabhichari	B)	Badhit
	C)	Viruddha	D)	Satpratipaksha
244	“Shabda Nitya Krutakatwat”This example is example of.....Hetwabhas.			
	A)	Savyabhichari	B)	Viruddha
	C)	Asiddha	D)	Badhit
245.	The person who wants to get knowledge is called as.....			
	A)	Praman	B)	Aprama
	C)	Pramata	D)	Prameya
246.	When a first year B.A.M.S. student understands the prakrut blood looks fresh red like Laksha rasa or the Indragopa Insect or a lotus, the tool to get this knowledge on comparative basis is -----praman.			
	A)	Sadharma vishishta Upaman	B)	Vaidharmya vishishta Upaman
	C)	. Asadharan dharmavishishta Upaman	D)	Yukti Praman
247	It is compulsory to do animal testing and animal experimentation of each medicine before sending to market according to.....			
	A)	F.D.A.	B)	Drug and Cosmetic act.
	C)	F.P.O	D)	T.K.D.L.
248 .	The main task of National Integrated Medical Association is to.....			
	A)	To promote the mixed type of treatment- Ayurved and Allopathy	B)	To promote only Ayurvedic clinic
	C)	To promote Ayurvedic research.	D)	To govern Ayurved syllabus
249	Chowkhamba Publication of Ayurvedic books is at.....			
	A)	Mumbai	B)	Banaras
	C)	Madras	D)	Keral
250.	The false knowledge such as understanding a rope as a snake is called as -----			
	A)	Aprama	B)	Praman
	C)	Prama	D)	Prameya
251	Life is considered as a tool for the achievement of -----.			
	A)	Success	B)	Health
	C)	Purushartha	D)	Wealth
252	‘ शुचिता ’ is the quality of -----			
	A)	Patient -Doctor	B)	Doctor- Nurse
	C)	Nurse-Patient	D)	Padachatushtaya
253.	Reason for bad prognosis of disease is-----.			
	A)	Weakness in Padachatushtaya	B)	Self-Destiney(दैव)
	C)	A+B	D)	Strengthen etiological factors

254.	----- is used for the removal excess Kapha from eyes.			
	A)	Shobhanjan	B)	Rasanjan
	C)	Sauviranjan	D)	All
255.	Abhyanga is not prescribed for -----.			
	A)	Diseases of Kapha	B)	Indigestion
	C)	A+B	D)	Tandra
256.	Medavilayan is a result of -----.			
	A)	व्यायाम	B)	उद्वर्तन
	C)	मर्दन	D)	all
257.	Enhancement of digestive power is a result of -----.			
	A)	व्यायाम-उद्वर्तन	B)	स्नान-उद्वर्तन
	C)	व्यायाम-स्नान	D)	उद्वर्तन- अभ्यंग
258.	----- season of ' अदान ' offers maximum strength.			
	A)	Hemanta	B)	Shishira
	C)	Vasanta	D)	Sharad
259.	Madya made up from ----- is recommended in cold season.			
	A)	ईक्षुरस गुड पिष्टान्न	B)	पिष्टान्न
	C)	गुड	D)	गुड पिष्टान्न
260.	Cardiac disorders are generated by suppression of ----- Adharaneeya vega.			
	A)	Kasa & Shramashwasa	B)	Kasa & Mutra
	C)	Jrumbha & Mutra	D)	Kasa & Jrumbha
261.	' मन्यास्तम्भ ' is an effect of suppression of ----- vega.			
	A)	Kasa	B)	Nidra
	C)	Jrumbha	D)	Bashpa
262.	बुद्धिप्रबोधन is a property of ----- water			
	A)	नादेय	B)	दिव्य
	C)	कौप	D)	All
263.	Effect of ' औद्भिद् जल ' on Dosha is -----.			
	A)	Vataghna	B)	Pittaghna
	C)	Kaphaghna	D)	Tridoshakara-
264.	----- type of water is not recommended for person whose Tridoshas and Agni is not normal or who is weakened due to diseases.			
	A)	आम उदक	B)	Boiled Water
	C)	Medicated Water	D)	शृतशीत जल
265.	Habit of drinking water during food consumption results into -----.			
	A)	Dhatusamya	B)	Harmless digestion
	C)	A+B	D)	Other

266.	'उष्णदाह' means -----.			
	A)	Burning due to hot season	B)	Burning due to hot food
	C)	A+B	D)	Sun Burn
267.	'Lavan Rasa' in small amount is present in -----milk .			
	A)	मानुष	B)	माहिष
	C)	ओष्टृ	D)	आज
268.	----- is recommended in Yakshma.			
	A)	Ghee	B)	Milk
	C)	Butter	D)	Curd
269.	Curd is not recommended in ----- seasons.			
	A)	Vasanta Sharad Hemant	B)	Hemant Shishir Vasanta
	C)	Vasanta Sharad Greeshma	D)	Vasanta Sharad Shishira
270.	----- is recommended in insomnia as well as in excess sleep.			
	A)	Dadhi	B)	Madya
	C)	Any Sneha	D)	All
271.	----- Sneha decreases Vata and increases Strength, Pitta and Kapha.			
	A)	वसा मज्जा	B)	घृत तैल
	C)	तैल वसा	D)	मज्जा घृत
272.	सामान्य property of ' आसव ' is			
	A)	हृद्य वातल	B)	हृद्य पित्तल
	C)	हृद्य श्लेष्मल	D)	हृद्य त्रिदोषजित्
273.	' मानुष मूत्र ' has ----- property.			
	A)	पित्तल	B)	विषापह
	C)	लेखन	D)	कृमिघ्न
274.	' धातुसाम्यक् ' is the property of -----.			
	A)	मण्ड	B)	पेया
	C)	ओदन	D)	विलेपी
275.	----- is 'अवर and सर्वदोषकर' fish.			
	A)	कूलीर	B)	रोहित
	C)	चिलिचिम	D)	All
276	-----is recommended in piles.			
	A)	पलाण्डु	B)	सूरण
	C)	लशुन	D)	All
277.	----- is 'अवर ' amongst ' फलवर्ग '			
	A)	लकुच	B)	कपित्थ
	C)	वृक्षाम्ल	D)	लवली
278	----- is the factor for Sukhasadhya Vyadhi.			
	A)	Tulya Dosha in Jwara	B)	Tulya Dushya in Prameha
	C)	Puranatva in Ralta Gulma	D)	All

279.	Effect of bodily movements in sitting posture (आसीनप्रचलायितम्) is -----.			
	A)	अरूक्ष	B)	अनभिष्यन्दि
	C)	Both	D)	None of above
280.	The factor 'काल' in 'आहारविधिविशेषायन' is taken into consideration with respect to -----.			
	A)	ऋतु – व्याधि	B)	जीर्ण – अजीर्ण लक्षण
	C)	Proper time of food consumption	D)	A+B
281.	As per Ashtangasamgrah, food with ----- property is to be consumed initially while having meal.			
	A)	गुरु स्वादु स्निग्ध	B)	गुरु अम्ल उष्ण
	C)	उष्ण स्वादु स्निग्ध	D)	द्रव स्वादु स्निग्ध
282.	Water is considered as best Anupan due to its ----- property			
	A)	सर्वरसयोनित्व	B)	सर्वभूतसात्त्यत्व
	C)	जीवन	D)	All
283.	Triphala consumed with -----at night strengthen vision power.			
	A)	Honey and Ghee	B)	Honey and Oil
	C)	Honey Ghee and Oil	D)	Ghee and Oil
284	Regular consumption of excess hot food results into -----.			
	A)	अग्निदीपन	B)	बलनाश
	C)	अग्निसाद	D)	अरूचि
285.	----- properties accelerate aging process.			
	A)	अतिलवण-अम्ल	B)	असात्त्य- तीक्ष्ण
	C)	तीक्ष्ण-अत्यम्ल	D)	लवण- तीक्ष्ण
286.	'आमदोष' of people having habit of -----consumption is called as 'आमविष'			
	A)	विरुद्धाशन	B)	अध्यशन
	C)	अजीर्णाशन	D)	All
287.	In -----type of Ajeerna Vata Dosha is dominant			
	A)	Vidagdha	B)	Vishtabdha
	C)	Aama	D)	All
288.	Treatment of 'Aamaajeerna' is-----.			
	A)	लघन	B)	स्वेदन
	C)	वमन	D)	All
289.	----- is the sign of proper food digestion.			
	A)	उत्साह	B)	क्षुधाशान्ति
	C)	पिपासाशान्ति	D)	All
290.	According to Ashtanga Samgrah subtypes of Rogaghna medicine is -----.			
	A)	Shaman Shodhan	B)	Prashaman Shodhan
	C)	Badhan Anubsdhan	D)	Prashaman Apunarbhavkar

291.	----- has no any effect on vision			
	A)	कांस्य	B)	कृष्णलोह
	C)	मणिरत्न	D)	ताम्र
292.	As per common properties of Lavana Varga, their effect on Tridoshas is -----.			
	A)	वातपित्तकृत्	B)	कफपित्तकृत्
	C)	कफवातकृत्	D)	त्रिदोषकृत्
293.	Medicine which cures disease by eliminating vitiated Doshas from body is called as-----			
	A)	Shaman	B)	Paachan
	C)	Swasthahita	D)	Shodhan
294.	Clearness in the intellect and memory is an identity of -----.			
	A)	Teacher	B)	Disciple
	C)	Vaidya	D)	Nurse
295.	'Satvavaan' quality of patient indicates ----- status of mind.			
	A)	Anger free	B)	Fearless
	C)	Stress free	D)	Calm
296.	Disease occurred in ----- is termed as Sukhasadhya.			
	A)	Children	B)	Old people
	C)	Youth	D)	All age groups
297.	Diseases treated by surgical interventions are labeled as -----.			
	A)	सुखसाध्य	B)	कृच्छ्रसाध्य
	C)	याप्य	D)	प्रत्याख्येय
298.	'आप्ती' is a synonym of -----.			
	A)	Samprapti	B)	Vyapti
	C)	Jnyapti	D)	All
299.	Dantapawan is not recommended for patients suffering from -----.			
	A)	शोध	B)	अतिसार
	C)	श्वास	D)	पाण्डु
300.	'सन्धानकारी' property belongs to-----.			
	A)	यव	B)	शालिधान्य
	C)	गोधूम	D)	लाजा
301.	----- is 'कृमिकर'.			
	A)	मूद्ग	B)	चणक
	C)	मकुष्ठ	D)	All
302.	'-----' is Vatanulomak.			
	A)	पेया- मूद्ग	B)	मूद्ग - मण्ड
	C)	मण्ड - पेया	D)	पेया - विलेपी
303.	'कफविष्टम्भकारी' is the property of -----.			
	A)	लाजा	B)	सक्तु
	C)	पृथुका	D)	माष

304.	----- type of Mamsa should not be consumed.			
	A)	मेदूर	B)	मृत
	C)	व्याथिविषहत	D)	All
305.	----- is remedy for the diseases caused due to excess intake of Ghruta.			
	A)	Butter	B)	Butter Milk
	C)	Boiled Water	D)	Medicated Water
306.	----- prevents early aging.			
	A)	Snana	B)	Nidra
	C)	Abhyanga	D)	Anjana
307.	Exercise is not recommended for -----.			
	A)	Diseases of Vata	B)	Diseases of Pitta
	C)	Indigestion	D)	All
308.	In Grahani disease, curd with ----- property is recommended.			
	A)	Amla Vipak	B)	Amla Vipaka
	C)	Snigdha	D)	Ruksha
309.	Application of various perfumes and wearing floral ornaments result as -----.			
	A)	Vrushya	B)	Alakshnighna
	C)	Prasadana	D)	All
310.	Treatment for the pacification of Vata-Kapha aggravated due to implementation of Anjana is -----.			
	A)	Kavala	B)	Nasya
	C)	Dhumapan	D)	All
311.	'Butter ' prepared directly by churning milk has ----- property.			
	A)	संग्राहि	B)	रक्तपित्तजित्
	C)	अक्षिरोगजित्	D)	All
312.	'रासभ मूत्र ' is useful in treating -----.			
	A)	Unmad-Aspamar	B)	Krumi - Prameha
	C)	Raktaja Vikar	D)	A+B
313.	Breast milk produced on third or fourth day after delivery is due to expansion of Siras connected with -----.			
	A)	Lungs	B)	Breast
	C)	Heart	D)	Chest
314.	According to Ashtang Samgraha, ----- increases productivity of milk.			
	A)	Dry Food	B)	Dry Fruits
	C)	काम	D)	Saumanasya
315.	In case of unavailability of breast milk ----- milk is recommended.			
	A)	छाग गव्य	B)	गव्य माहिष
	C)	माहिष छाग	D)	माहिष आविक

316.	According to Ashtang Samgraha Uttarantra, mode of administration of Saarasvata Ghruta -----.			
	A)	पान नस्य	B)	लेप पान
	C)	अभ्यंजन पान	D)	अभ्यंजन नस्य
317.	Children may suffer from ----- diseases due to consistent ' मृद्भक्षण '			
	A)	Pandu -Shwas -Meha	B)	Kaasa Shwas Atisar
	C)	Pandu -Kushtha -Meha	D)	Kushtha -Meha-Cchardi
318.	----- is the sign of Vata-Dushta Stanya.			
	A)	Kunapagandhi	B)	Rudhiragandhi
	C)	Alakshyagandhi	D)	Majjagandhi
319.	Medicinal dose in childhood age is very less due to -----.			
	A)	सौकुमार्य	B)	सर्वान्नानूपसेवन
	C)	अल्पकाय	D)	All
320.	Factors responsible for Grahabadha to children are -----.			
	A)	Himsa	B)	Arati
	C)	Archana	D)	All
321.	'Vibhaktaghanagratva' is a result of -----.			
	A)	Abhyanga	B)	Vyayama
	C)	Good digestive capacity	D)	Unctuous food
322.	Along with common subtypes of Unmada ----- is also considered as one of the subtype			
	A)	दुष्टरक्तनिमित्तज	B)	दुष्टमलनिमित्तज
	C)	विषनिमित्तज	D)	आगन्तुनिमित्तज
323.	'Tambulasevan' is not recommended for people suffering from -----.			
	A)	Prameha	B)	Kshataksheena
	C)	Aamavata	D)	Pandu
324.	Vata and Kapha aggravated due to 'Kavala' can be treated by -----.			
	A)	Nasya	B)	Gandusha
	C)	Anjana	D)	Dhumapana
325.	----- is most preferred in the treatment of 'आर्दित'			
	A)	नवनीत	B)	घृत
	C)	A+B	D)	चतुर्विध स्नेह
326.	----- type of Mamsa is recommended.			
	A)	सद्योहत	B)	वयस्थ
	C)	सुरभि	D)	All
327.	'Bastishodhan' is the property of -----.			
	A)	दाडिम	B)	खर्जूर
	C)	आम्र	D)	नारिकेल'

328.	'Agnivadha' is a symptom of suppressing -----vega.			
	A) Nidra	B) Adhovata		
	C) Purish	D) Mutra		
329.	Meat of 'Tamrachuda' is useful as a treatment -----vegadharana.			
	A) Kasa	B) Shukra		
	C) Shwasa	D) Trushna		
330.	Regular habits of drinking water before meal results into -----.			
	A) Weak digestive power	B) Weight loss		
	C) edema	D) A+B		
331.	' मनोबुद्धिस्मृत्यादिसम्प्रमोष ' is सामान्य लक्षण of ----- disease			
	A) Ojo Visramsas	B) Unmada		
	C) Hridroga	D) All		
332.	As per Ashtanga Samgraha, ' शिरीष तैल ' is recommended for Unmada having dominance of ----- Dosha			
	A) Vata	B) Pitta		
	C) Kapha	D) Tridosha		
333.	Action of Viruddha Anna on Dosha is -----.			
	A) उत्कलेश	B) निर्हरण		
	C) Both	D) None		
334.	----- sneha is recommended for 'स्नेहयोग्य' condition of Pittaja Unmada			
	A) Mahakalyanaka	B) Panchagavya		
	C) Shairisha	D) Dadimadi		
335.	Kalyanaka Ghruta recommended in Unmada chikitsa also treats -----.			
	A) Verbal disorders	B) Raktapradar		
	C) Gulma	D) Mutrakrucchra		
336.	' बालानाम् अंगवर्धनम् !' is the effect of ----- Ghruta.			
	A) Shirisha	B) Hingvadi		
	C) Mahapaishachika	D) Kalyanaka		
337.	Dominant Dosha in Shuklarma is-----.			
	A) Vata	B) Pitta		
	C) Kapha	D) All		
338.	Treatment of ' Shuktika ' is as same as that of -----.			
	A) Puya;asa	B) Netrabhishyanda		
	C) Pittabhishyanda	D) Timir		
339.	' जीवन्त्यादि घृत ' works as a 'तिमिरहर' if consumed in -----quantity at night.			
	A) One Tola	B) One Karsha		
	C) One Gram	D) One Prastha		

340.	'पटोलाद्य घृत' works as -----.			
	A)	घ्राणकर्णाक्षिरोगजित्	B)	कर्णनासाक्षिरोगजित्
	C)	नासाक्षिशिरोरोगजित्	D)	शिरोक्षिघ्राणकर्णरोगजित्
341.	'दृष्टिविकारजित्' is an effect of -----.			
	A)	ताप्यादि चूर्ण	B)	महात्रैफलघृत
	C)	जीवन्त्यादि घृत	D)	All
342.	'Vataja Timir' is not cured by all recommended treatment, then it must be treated by -----			
	A)	Putapaka	B)	Tarpana
	C)	Ashchotana	D)	Anjana
343.	'Raktaja Timir' should be treated as per the treatment of -----Timir			
	A)	Vataja	B)	Sannipatika
	C)	Kaphaja	D)	Pittaja
344.	In Aadana Kaala ----- Rasas are responsible for the reduction of human strength.			
	A)	Madhur Amla Lavan	B)	Kashaya Tikta Madhur
	C)	Tikta Kashay Katu	D)	Amla Katu Tikta
345.	----- is not recommended in the treatment of 'काच'(Netraroga)			
	A)	तिमिरचिकित्सा	B)	Jalaukavacharana
	C)	Siravedha	D)	All
346.	----- is the remedy for the pacification of Vata-Kapha aggravated due 'Kavala'.			
	A)	Nasya	B)	Gandusha
	C)	Dhumapana	D)	Snana
347.	Hot water bath on the body part above neck region results into-----			
	A)	Weakness of hair and eyes	B)	Weakness of sensory organs
	C)	Weakness of brain	D)	Weakness of intellect
348.	Synonyms of 'लिंगनाश' -----.			
	A)	नीलिका	B)	पटल
	C)	आन्ध्य	D)	All
349.	'श्वयथु' is the symptom caused by excess consumption of -----Rasa.			
	A)	मधुर अम्ल	B)	अम्ल लवण
	C)	मधुर लवण	D)	All the three
350.	Samas highlighting equal importance of Purvapada and Uttarapada is called as -----			
	A)	Avyayeebhava	B)	Dvandva
	C)	Tatpurush	D)	Bahuvreehi
351.	----- Sandhisutra is required for the formation of 'नीलोत्पलम्'.			
	A)	आद् गुणः ।	B)	अकः सवर्ण दीर्घः ।
	C)	अदेङ् गुणः ।	D)	All

352.	House of ----- remains cold in hot season.			
	A)	Bricks	B)	Asbestos
	C)	Cement	D)	Plastic Sheets
353.	Open space gets cleaned by-----.			
	A)	Sunrays	B)	Moon rays
	C)	Winds	D)	All of these
354.	Lankadhipati is ----- Tatpurush Samas.			
	A)	Dviteeya	B)	Shashti
	C)	Chaturthi	D)	Saptami
355.	Synonyms of research are -----			
	A)	गवेषण पर्येषण अवलोकन	B)	अवलोकन शोधन ज्ञापन
	C)	एषण अवलोकन शोधन	D)	अन्वेषण गवेषण पर्येषण
356.	-----is organized and systematic way of finding answers to questions.			
	A)	Study	B)	Search
	C)	Research	D)	Knowledge
357.	कार्यकारणभावस्य द्रव्याणां गुणकर्मयोः । परीक्ष्य स्थापनं सम्यक् -----उच्यते			
	A)	सत्कार्यवाद	B)	अनुसन्धानम्
	C)	एषणम्	D)	All
358.	' सन्तिनिदानानि ' is an example of -----Siddhanta.			
	A)	सर्वतन्त्र	B)	प्रतितन्त्र
	C)	अभ्युपगम	D)	अधिकरण
359.	Food having -----properties is to be avoided in Vasant Rutu.			
	A)	Ruksha Amla Madhur	B)	Snigdha Amla Madhur
	C)	Ruksha Kashay Katu	D)	Snigdha Kashay Katu
360.	Example of 'प्रतितन्त्र सिद्धान्त' is-----.			
	A)	अन्यत्र अष्टौ रसाः षडत्र ।	B)	त्रयो दोषाः ।
	C)	प्रकृतिः इह मरणम् ।	D)	All
361.	----- type of disease may be produced in case of avoiding habitual things suddenly.			
	A)	Curable	B)	Incurable
	C)	Satmyaja	D)	Asatmyaja
362.	द्रव्यं प्रधानमिति कृत्वा वक्ष्यामः is an example of-----type of Siddhanta.			
	A)	सर्वतन्त्र	B)	प्रतितन्त्र
	C)	अभ्युपगम	D)	अधिकरण
363.	Moderate Bala is found in -----season.			
	A)	Hemant Shishir	B)	Hemant Sharad
	C)	Sharad Shishir	D)	Sharad Vasant

364.	In any scientific research protocol, Informed Consent includes-----			
	A)	Patient Information Sheet	B)	Informed Consent Form
	C)	A+B	D)	All ethical information
365.	----- is best for the pacification of fever.			
	A)	उपवास	B)	स्वेदन
	C)	तिक्त रस	D)	All
366.	Food having -----Rasa is to be avoided in Greeshma season.			
	A)	Amla Lavana kashaya	B)	Katu Tikta Kashaya
	C)	Katu Amla Lavana	D)	Kashaya Tikta Amla
367.	----- is best amongst all ' बलकर ' factors			
	A)	आश्वास	B)	सर्वरसाभ्यास
	C)	A+B	D)	क्षीरघृताभ्यास
368.	One of the property of Parthiva Dravya is -----.			
	A)	विशद	B)	सूक्ष्म
	C)	रूक्ष	D)	सर
369.	According to Ashtanga Samgraha, Vipak of dravya having Lavana Rasa is-----.			
	A)	Madhur	B)	Amla
	C)	Katu	D)	Amla or Katu
370.	Shaman Dravya functioning as a 'Deepan Paachan' has a dominance of ----- Mahabhuta			
	A)	Vayu	B)	Agni
	C)	Pruthvi	D)	Aakasha
371.	----- is best amongst Shukavarga.			
	A)	Godhum	B)	Raktashali
	C)	Laja	D)	All
372.	----- properties increases digestive power.			
	A)	Snigdha Laghu Shlakshna	B)	Laghu Ushna Shlakshna
	C)	Ushna Shlakshna Snigdha	D)	Snigdha Laghu Ushna
373.	----- person should avoid day sleep in Summer season.			
	A)	बहुमेद	B)	बहुकफ
	C)	स्नेहनित्य	D)	All
374.	Symptom of Rasasheshajeerna -----.			
	A)	अन्नविद्वेष	B)	हृदयाशुद्धि
	C)	हृदयगौरव	D)	All
375	Book of Sanskrit grammar written by Panini is			
	A)	Vartik	B)	Mahabhashya
	C)	Ashtadhyayee	D)	Vrutti and Upadesh
376	कर्मन्यद् ----- समं न विद्यते शीघ्रसुखविशोधित्वात्]			
	A)	बस्ति	B)	विरेचन
	C)	वमन	D)	नस्य

377.	----- <i>Dosha</i> is responsible for <i>Sanga</i> and <i>Vighata</i> of <i>Mala, Mutra</i> etc.			
	A) Vata	B) Kapha		
	C) Pitta	D) None of above		
378.	----- is useful in <i>Udar</i>			
	A) Garagari	B) Kritvedhan		
	C) Ikshwaku	D) Kutaj		
379.	The name of <i>Siddhistan</i> chapter no. 12 is -----			
	A) Basti Siddhi	B) Prasrita Yogyam Siddhi		
	C) Phalamatra Siddhi	D) Uttar Basti Siddhi		
380.	Amongst following ----- is not <i>Ashtamahadoahshakar Bhava</i>			
	A) Ucchaih bhasya	B) Ratha-kshobha		
	C) Ati-chakramana	D) Hitakar Bhojana		
381.	<i>Adhikarana, Yoga, Hetvarth, Padarth, Pradesh</i> are the types of-----			
	A) Tantra Yukti	B) Tantra Dosha		
	C) Vaada	D) All the Above		
382.	<i>Brihatpatra&Lodhra</i> are the synonyms of -----			
	A) Madanphal	B) Kritavedhan		
	C) Tilwaka	D) Saptala		
383.	Total number of formulations of <i>Sudha</i> are -----			
	A) 133	B) 18		
	C) 66	D) 20		
384.	<i>Nistrimshapatraka</i> and <i>Nanda</i> are the synonyms of -----			
	A) Madanphal	B) Kritavedhan		
	C) Snuhi	D) Saptala		
385.	Total number of formulations of <i>Saptala & Shankhini</i> are -----			
	A) 133	B) 39		
	C) 66	D) 20		
386.	“ <i>Bahuphenarasa</i> ” is the synonyms of -----			
	A) Madanphal	B) Kritavedhan		
	C) Snuhi	D) Saptala		
387.	<i>Udumbaraparni, Nikumbha, and Mukulaka</i> are the synonyms of -----			
	A) Danti	B) Kritavedhan		
	C) Snuhi	D) Saptala		
388.	<i>Chitra, Nyagrodhi</i> and <i>Mushika</i> are the synonyms of -----			
	A) Danti	B) Dravanti		
	C) Snuhi	D) Saptala		

389.	Total number of emetic formulations explained in Charaka Samhita Kalpasthan are -----			
	A)	245	B)	345
	C)	255	D)	355
390.	Total number of purgative formulations explained in Charaka Samhita Kalpasthan are -----			
	A)	245	B)	345
	C)	255	D)	355
391.	Total 600 formulations useful for emetic & purgative from mainly ----- herbs are explained in Charaka Samhita Kalpasthan.			
	A)	15	B)	12
	C)	50	D)	600
392.	----- can be considered as <i>Ardha Chikitsa</i> as per Charaka Samhita.			
	A)	Vaman	B)	Virchan
	C)	Nasya	D)	Basti
393.	Total ----- <i>Marmas</i> are mentioned in <i>Trimarmiya Siddhi Adhyaya</i>			
	A)	105	B)	106
	C)	107	D)	108
394.	Obstruction in bladder & urethra -due to <i>Vatagati Sang</i> is -----			
	A)	Vata-kundalika	B)	Ushna Vata
	C)	Vata Basti	D)	Mutrasteeta
395.	As per Charak Samhita, " <i>Nasya</i> " is of ----- types			
	A)	5	B)	7
	C)	4	D)	6
396.	" <i>Swarahani</i> " is the Lakshan of ----- <i>Upaghata</i>			
	A)	Hriday	B)	Shira
	C)	Basti	D)	None of the above
397.	Due to " <i>Mahadoshakar Bhava-Atichankraman</i> ", the pain would be at ----- part of the body.			
	A)	Upper	B)	Middle
	C)	Lower	D)	All over
398.	----- is formed due to <i>Atisvena</i> of <i>Yapana Basti</i>			
	A)	Shopha	B)	Agninasha
	C)	Pandu	D)	All the above
399.	Total number of chapters in Agnivesha Tantra are ----- in numbers			
	A)	30	B)	12
	C)	8	D)	120
400.	Due to " <i>Mahadoshakar Bhava-Atyaasana</i> ", the pain would be at ----- part of the body.			
	A)	Upper	B)	Middle
	C)	Lower	D)	All over

401.	Total number of formulations of <i>Tilwakare</i> -----			
	A) 16	B) 18		
	C) 66	D) 20		
402.	Total number of formulations of <i>Danti - Dravanti</i> are -----			
	A) 16	B) 18		
	C) 48	D) 20		
403	“ <i>Bahukantakayukta Snuhi</i> ” is -----			
	A) Pravara	B) Avara		
	C) Madhyam	D) None of above		
404.	In “ <i>Trimarmiya Siddhi Adhyaya</i> ”, Basti Treatment on ----- Marma is explained in detail			
	A) Hridaya	B) Shira		
	C) Basti	D) All the above		
405.	-----is prescribed for <i>Ashthi-majja-gata Vata</i>			
	A) Yamak Sneha	B) Trivrit Sneha		
	C) Maha Sneha	D) None of the Above		
406.	एकतस्तानि सर्वाणिएकतः।			
	A) वमनम्	B) विरेचनम्		
	C) बस्तिः	D) रक्तमोक्षणम्		
407.	“महागदं महावेगमग्निवच्छीघ्रकारि च”this line is given for -----disease.			
	A) Jwara	B) Raktapitta		
	C) Visarpa	D) Vatavyadhi		
408.	Roots must be collected in			
	A) Grishma Ritu	B) Shishir Ritu		
	C) Shirna-Prarudha Awastha	D) All the above		
409.	<i>Marmaparipalan Chikitsa</i> is.....			
	A) Vamana	B) Virechana		
	C) Basti	D) Raktamokshana		
410.	<i>Mashaparnabhritiya</i> is a section ofAdhyaya in Charak Samhita.			
	A) Rasayana	B) Vajikarana		
	C) Dwivraniya	D) Trimarmiya		
411.	<i>Kardama Visarpa</i> means <i>Visarpa</i> due to the dominance of.....			
	A) Pitta-Kapha	B) Vata-Pitta		
	C) Kapha-Vata	D) Tridosha		
412.	<i>Mutrashmari</i> is discussed in chapter in Charak Samhita.			
	A) Prameha Chikitsa	B) Raktapitta Chikitsa		
	C) Visha Chikitsa	D) Trimarmiya Chikitsa		

413.	In Charak Samhitachapter is contribution of Dridhabala.			
	A) Jwara Chikitsa	B) Rajyakshma Chikitsa		
	C) Madatyaya Chikitsa	D) Unmad Chikitsa		
414.	'Kandara' is Upadhatu of			
	A) Rasa	B) Rakta		
	C) Mansa	D) Meda.		
415.	Symptoms of ' <i>Bhayaja Atisara</i> ' have resemblance with symptoms of			
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja		
	C) Kaphaja	D) Tridoshaja		
416.	<i>Tarpanadi Krama</i> is recommended in..... condition			
	A) Kaphapittaja	B) Alpashudhhi		
	C) Pittaja	D) All the above		
417.	' <i>Nityamenam Virechayet</i> ' is the Chikitsa Sutra of disease.			
	A) Udar	B) Arsha		
	C) Grahani	D) Atisara		
418.	According to Charaka, <i>Kasa</i> is of types.			
	A) 9	B) 7		
	C) 5	D) 3		
419. Number of <i>Vranopadravasare</i> mentioned in Charak Samhita			
	A) 24	B) 16		
	C) 8	D) 4		
420.	<i>Nichaya Gulma</i> Means Gulma			
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja		
	C) Kaphaja	D) Tridoshaja		
421.	Tamake Tu.....			
	A) Vamanam	B) Virechanam		
	C) Nasyam	D) Anuwasanam		
422.	As per Charak Samhita, the <i>Shotha</i> which get aggravated at night is			
	A) Vataja	B) Pittaja		
	C) Kaphaja	D) Tridoshaja		
423.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Vatarakta</i> is of Types.			
	A) One	B) Two		
	C) Three	D) Four		
424.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Atatwabhinivesh</i> ' is mentioned in chapter.			
	A) Trimarmiya Chikitsa	B) Apasmar Chikitsa		
	C) Madatyaya Chikitsa	D) Jwara Chikitsa		

425.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Mahakushtha</i> are in number.			
	A) 5	B) 7		
	C) 9	D) 11		
426. is also called as ' <i>Ashtawinshati</i> ' <i>Ghritam</i> , as per Charak Samhita			
	A) Kalyanaka Ghritam	B) Kansaharitaki Lehyam		
	C) Amritprasha Ghritam	D) Kshirshatpala Ghritam		
427.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Pinda Tailam</i> ' is mentioned in Adhyay.			
	A) Vatavyadhi Chikitsa	B) Gulma Chikitsa		
	C) Vatarakta Chikitsa	D) Yonivyapad Chikitsa		
428.	As per Charak Samhita, in <i>Udakodara</i> , <i>Takra</i> (Buttermilk) is given with			
	A) Sharkara + Madhu	B) Trikatu		
	C) Pippali + Madhu	D) Trikatu + Kshara + Lavana		
429.	<i>Yawagu</i> is contraindicated in			
	A) Madatyaya	B) Kasa		
	C) Vataja Jwara	D) Kaphaja Jwara		
430. is highly effective in <i>Jwara</i> & <i>Pipasa</i> .			
	A) Pancha-pancha Kashaya	B) Milk		
	C) Siddha Ghritam	D) Shadangodakam		
431.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Kutajadi Rasakriya</i> ' is mentioned in			
	A) Arsha	B) Atisara		
	C) Udar	D) Grahani		
432.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Yogaraj Rasayana</i> ' is mentioned in Adhyaya.			
	A) Rajayakshma Chikitsa	B) Pandu Chikitsa		
	C) Kasa Chikitsa	D) Udara Chikitsa		
433.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Pushynug Churnam</i> ' is mentioned in Adhyaya.			
	A) Trimarmiya Chikitsa	B) Urusthambha Chikitsa		
	C) Yonivyapad Chikitsa	D) Vatarakta Chikitsa		
434.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Sunishannak – Changeri Ghritam</i> ' is Mentioned in			
	A) Kushtha Chikitsa	B) Arsha Chikitsa		
	C) Atisara Chikitsa	D) Grahani Chikitsa		
435.	' <i>Pitaka Churnam</i> ' & ' <i>Kalaka Churnam</i> ' are highly effective in			
	A) Mukharoga	B) Nasaroga		
	C) Netraroga	D) Shiroroga		
436.	As per Charak Samhita, ' <i>Kansa Haritaki</i> ' is mentioned in.....			
	A) Pandu Chikitsa	B) Shotha Chikitsa		
	C) Rasayana Chikitsa	D) Kasa Chikitsa		
437.	' <i>Mahakhadira Ghritam</i> ' is mentioned in in Charak Samhita.			
	A) Kushtha Chikitsa	B) Arsha Chikitsa		
	C) Atisara Chikitsa	D) Grahani Chikitsa		

438.	In many ophthalmic disorders is recommended for <i>Anjana</i> .			
	A)	Yogaraj Churnam	B)	Muktadya Churnam
	C)	Pushyanug Churnam	D)	Ushiradi Churnam
439.	As per Charak Samhita, is useful in both <i>Pitta Gulma</i> & <i>Raktapitta</i> .			
	A)	Chandanadi Tailam	B)	Vasa Ghritam
	C)	Duralabhadi Ghritam	D)	Mulaka Tailam
440.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Dadimadi Ghritam</i> ' is mentioned in Chikitsa.			
	A)	Pandu	B)	Hikka
	C)	Kshatakshin	D)	Jwara
441.	As per Charak Samhita, ' <i>Bhallatak Rasayanam</i> ' is of types.			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	10
442.	' <i>Abhayamlakiya</i> ' is Pada of <i>Rasayana Chikitsa Adhyaya</i> in Charak Samhita.			
	A)	Prathama	B)	Dwitiya
	C)	Tritiya	D)	Chaturtha
443.	' <i>Pichhabasti</i> ' is mentioned in chapter in Charak Samhita.			
	A)	Kushtha Chikitsa	B)	Arsha Chikitsa
	C)	Atisara Chikitsa	D)	Grahani Chikitsa.
444.	' <i>Shilajatu Rasayana</i> ' is mentioned in <i>Rasayana Pada</i> in Charak Samhita.			
	A)	Abhayamalakiya	B)	Pranakamiya
	C)	Karaprachitiya	D)	Ayurved Sammuthaniya
445.	In Charak Samhita, ' <i>Ekadashasitashatam</i> ' is actually.....			
	A)	Brahma Rasayan	B)	Chyavanprash Rasayana
	C)	Triphala Rasayana	D)	Pippali Rasayana
446.	' <i>Kothaphala</i> ' is the synonym of			
	A)	Dhamargava	B)	Jimutaka
	C)	Madanaphala	D)	Danti
447.	As per Charak Siddhisthan, <i>Snehavyapada</i> are in number.			
	A)	2	B)	4
	C)	6	D)	8
448.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Mahadoshakra Bhavas</i> are in Number.			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	12	D)	14
449.	As per Charak Samhita, there are number of <i>Basti Vyapada</i> .			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	12	D)	14

450.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Vaman- Virechan Vyapad</i> are in number.			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	12	D)	14
451.	Total number of <i>Yapan Basti</i> mentioned in Charak Samhita, <i>Uttarbastisiddhi Adhyaya</i> are.....			
	A)	216	B)	261
	C)	126	D)	621
452.	For ' <i>Hridroga</i> 'is the Best <i>Shodhana Dravya</i>			
	A)	Ikshwaku	B)	Kutaj phala
	C)	Danti	D)	Dhamargava
453.	' <i>Kalyanaka Gudam</i> ' is formulation of <i>Dravya</i> .			
	A)	Madanaphala	B)	Saptala- Shankhini
	C)	Shama-Trivrita	D)	Chaturangula
454.	' <i>Hridaye Vyakulibhavam, Vakcheshta Indriya Gauravam</i> ' are the Symptoms of			
	A)	Dhanurvata	B)	Tandra
	C)	Adhman	D)	Apatanaka.
455.	In Charak Samhita, Siddhisthana, Dridhabala has stated number of <i>Mutradosha</i> .			
	A)	10	B)	11
	C)	12	D)	13
456.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Basti Putaka Doshas</i> are in Number			
	A)	4	B)	6
	C)	8	D)	10
457.	' <i>Jivadanam</i> ' is <i>Vyapada</i> .			
	A)	Niruha Basti	B)	Anuvasana Basti
	C)	Nasyakarma.	D)	Vamana- Virechana
458.	As per Charak Samhita..... is the most <i>Tikshna Virechan Dravya</i> .			
	A)	Trivrita	B)	Sudha
	C)	Danti	D)	Saptala Shankhini.
459.	In <i>Jwara-Vatarakta-Visarpa&Hridriga</i> is very effective, as per Charak Samhita.			
	A)	Saptala	B)	Chaturangula
	C)	Danti	D)	Dhamargava
460.	<i>Mustadi Yapana</i> is mentioned in <i>Adhyaya</i> in Charak Samhita			
	A)	Panchakarmiya Siddhi	B)	Prasrut yogiya
	C)	Uttarbastisiddhi	D)	Bastisutriya
461.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Indriya&Indriya - Pranavaha Srotas</i> reside at			
	A)	Shira	B)	Hridaya
	C)	Basti	D)	Shankha

462.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Madanphala Kalpa</i> are in number.			
	A) 60	B) 39		
	C) 112	D) 133		
463.	As per Charak Samhita, in the preparation of any <i>Asthapana Basti</i> the decoction is taken Parts of total Basti.			
	A) Four	B) Five		
	C) Six	D) Eight		
464.	In case of <i>Prameha</i> is proper <i>Shodhan Dravya</i> , as per Charak Samhita.			
	A) Indrayava	B) Ikshwaku		
	C) Dhamargava	D) Krutavedhana		
465.	According to Charaka Samhita..... <i>Snehapaka</i> is useful for <i>Nasyakarma</i> .			
	A) Khara	B) Mrudu		
	C) Madhya	D) Dagdha		
466.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Jeemutak Kalpa</i> are in number.			
	A) 60	B) 39		
	C) 112	D) 133		
467.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>IkshwakuKalpa</i> are in number.			
	A) 60	B) 45		
	C) 112	D) 133		
468.	As per Charak Samhita, <i>Abhyantar Sneha Paan</i> can be done up to.....days maximum.			
	A) 4	B) 5		
	C) 9	D) 7		
469.	----- <i>Vegas</i> of <i>Vaman</i> is considered as <i>Pradhan Shudhi</i> , as per Charak Samhita.			
	A) 4	B) 6		
	C) 8	D) 10		
470.	----- <i>Vegas</i> of <i>Virechan</i> is considered as <i>Jaghanya Shudhi</i> , as per Charak Samhita.			
	A) 8	B) 10		
	C) 20	D) 30		
471.	<i>Ashrumaarga</i> in <i>Netragolak</i> is developed by ----- <i>Mahabhoota</i>			
	A) Vaayu	B) Prithvi		
	C) Teja	D) Aakash		
472.	<i>Drishiti</i> is ----- part of <i>Krishnamandala</i>			
	A) 1/4 th	B) 1/7 th		
	C) 1/8 th	D) 1/6 th		
473.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Netra-gata Sandhis</i> ” are -----in numbers			
	A) 7	B) 6		
	C) 2	D) 5		

474.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Vartm Patal</i> ” are -----in numbers			
	A)	7	B)	6
	C)	2	D)	5
475.	“ <i>Kacha</i> ” is -----type of <i>Paitik Netraroga</i>			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Yapya	D)	None of above
476.	“ <i>Abhishyanda</i> ” is -----type of <i>Vatik Netraroga</i>			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Yapya	D)	None of above
477.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Jwara</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	2	B)	6
	C)	7	D)	8
478.	In -----type of <i>Sannipat Jwara</i> , patient deteriorates day by day			
	A)	Abhinyasa	B)	Hataujas
	C)	Sanyas	D)	None of above
479.	“ <i>Sweda Apravartan</i> ” is the <i>Lakshan</i> of----- <i>Jwara</i>			
	A)	Vata-Pittaj	B)	Vata-Shleshmaj
	C)	Kapha-Piitaj	D)	Pitta-Vataj
480.	“ <i>Pralepaka Jwara</i> ” is -----			
	A)	Duhchikitsya	B)	Manda
	C)	Dhatu-Shoshakrit	D)	All the above
481.	In <i>Aama - Atisara</i> -----should be the first <i>Upakrama</i>			
	A)	Paachana	B)	Langhana
	C)	Vamana	D)	Virechana
482.	Patient of “ <i>Shosha</i> ” should avoid -----			
	A)	Shoka	B)	Krodha
	C)	Asuyaa	D)	All the above
483.	As per Sushruta Samhita <i>Ashrayasthana</i> of <i>Gulma</i> are -----in numbers			
	A)	2	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	7
484.	<i>Shoola</i> can be caused by-----			
	A)	Vega Dharana	B)	Atibhojana
	C)	Viruddha Anna Sevana	D)	All the above
485.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Hridroga</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	5	B)	4
	C)	3	D)	11

486.	“ <i>Rati-Preeti</i> ” Lakshan is developed in ----- <i>Avastha</i> of <i>Madya</i>			
	A)	Pratham	B)	Dvitiya
	C)	Tritiya	D)	Pancham
487.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Hikka</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	7	D)	11
488.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Swarbheda</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	6	D)	7
489.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Krimi</i> ” are of -----types			
	A)	4	B)	5
	C)	11	D)	20
490.	“ <i>Gandupada</i> ” is type of ----- <i>Krimi</i>			
	A)	Purishaja	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	None of above
491.	“ <i>Darbhapushpa</i> ” is type of ----- <i>Krimi</i>			
	A)	Purishaja	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	None of above
492.	“ <i>Kikkisha</i> ” is type of ----- <i>Krimi</i>			
	A)	Purishaja	B)	Kaphaj
	C)	Raktaj	D)	None of above
493.	“ <i>Keshada</i> ” & “ <i>Romada</i> ” type of <i>Raktaja Krimi</i> are ----- in nature			
	A)	Sadhya	B)	Asadhya
	C)	Sukhasadhya	D)	Kashtasadhya
494.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Mutraaghaat</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	11	B)	13
	C)	6	D)	12
495.	As per Sushruta Samhita “ <i>Mutrakriccha</i> ” is of -----types			
	A)	11	B)	10
	C)	9	D)	8
496.	In ----- <i>Rutu</i> water becomes <i>Nirvisha</i> due to <i>Agasti Udaya</i>			
	A)	Varsha	B)	Sharad
	C)	Hemant	D)	Vasant
497.	The Medicine given Before and After the meal is considered as -----			
	A)	Graasaantara	B)	Samudga
	C)	Prakbhakta	D)	Muhurmuhu

498.	As per Sushruta Samhita “Tantrayuktis” are ----- in numbers			
	A) 30	B) 32		
	C) 36	D) 40		
499.	“Vistar-Vachana” means -----Tantrayukti			
	A) Prayojana	B) Uddesha		
	C) Nirdesh	D) Upadesha		
500.	Sushruta Uttaratantra Contains -----chapters			
	A) 40	B) 30		
	C) 12	D) 66		
501.	In Charak Samhita, according to Guna-Dosha stated of Pariksha (Examination), ----- is Guna of Samyak Pariksha.			
	A) एतन्मैत्रे	B) वैश्या		
	C) +वैश्या	D) शैवि		
502.	In Charak Samhita, ----- function is stated as definition of Seera.			
	A) Dhmaanaad (Purana)	B) Saranaata		
	C) Sravanaata	D) Bandha		
503.	In Charak Samhita, Dhaari and Sparsha-Vidnyanam are terms used for definition of -----			
	A) Shira	B) Basti		
	C) Hrudaya	D) Twak		
504.	In Charak Samhita, Hrudaya-bheda means -----			
	A) Upaghata	B) Maha-upaghaata		
	C) Pidaa	D) None of above		
505.	In Charak Samhita, Raja-Tama originated Roga are Pradnyaa-Aparaadhajnya which are seen in -----type of person.			
	A) Parikashaka	B) Aparikashaka		
	C) Ashtau-nindita	D) None of above		
506.	In Charak Samhita, it is stated that ----- Rasatmaka Bshesaja are used in Majja-Shukra-Samutthaana Vyaadhi.			
	A) Madhura-Tikta	B) Madhura-Amla		
	C) Swaadu-Tikta	D) Tikta-Kashaaya		
507.	As per stated in Charak Samhita, एतन्मैत्रे--- B वैश्या वैश्या			
	A) Langhanam	B) Swedanam		
	C) Nasya	D) Shodhanam		
508.	As stated in Charak Samhita, Ati-Maatra Aahaara leads to ----- Prakopa.			
	A) Vaata	B) Pitta		
	C) Kapha	D) Sarva-Dosha		
509.	As given in Charak Samhita, action of Avi-mutra is -----			
	A) Tridoshakara	B) Pittashamana		

	C) Pitta-Avirodhi	D) Pittaghna
510.	In Charak samhita, guna of Stree mutra is stated as ----- in mutra-varga	
	A) Guru	B) Laghu
	C) Aprashasta	D) Amangala
511.	As stated in Charak Samhita, Karma of Arka-Ksheera is -----	
	A) Vamana	B) Virechana
	C) Vamana Sa-virechana	D) Bruhana
512.	In charak Samhita, ----- is essential for knowledge of Aushadha.	
	A) Naama-Rupa	B) Guna-Rupa
	C) Guna	D) A and C
513.	In Charak Samhita, Ushna, Snigdha Aahaara as Guna are stated as -----	
	A) Aahaara Vidhi vidhana	B) Aahaara Parinaamakara Bhava
	C) Aahara Vidhi Visheshayatana	D) A and B
514.	"Mada" shabda indicates ----- type of disease as stated in Charak samhita.	
	A) Vishaja	B) Roudraja
	C) Madyaja	D) All of above.
515.	In Charak Samhita, Gandha-Aushadhi Siddha snigdha Pradeha are useful in ----- Dosha Pradhanata.	
	A) Vaata	B) Pitta
	C) Kapha	D) Raktajanya
516.	"Loha" is synonym of ----- in Charak Samhita.	
	A) Kushtha	B) Vachaa
	C) Agarua	D) Yava
517.	Virechana-Aashraya are --- stated in Charak Samhita.	
	A) Ksheera-phala	B) Moola-Twak
	C) Patra-pushpa	D) All of above
518.	----- Dravyais used in Vairechanika Dhumapaana in Charak Samhita.	
	A) Kushtha	B) Tagara
	C) Sugandha (Gandha)	D) Elaa
519.	As stated in Charak samhita, Sharira Sthana, ----- is stated as Sharira Guna.	
	A) Malabhuta-Prasaadabhuta	B) Gurvaadi Guna
	C) Sartha Guna	D) A and B
520.	----- Type of Ashasta-karma (unethical) should be avoided in Saahasa as stated in Charak Samhita	
	A) Mano-Vak-Kaaya	B) Manasika
	C) Kaayika	D) Vaachika
521.	In the given shloka of Charak Samhita, तान् दोषलिङ्गैरादिश्य व्याधिन् साध्यानुपाचरेत्। व्याधिहेतुप्रतिद्वन्द्वैः मात्राकालौ विचारयन्। In this Shloka "व्याधिहेतुः" means -----.	
	A) Pratyanka	B) Viparitharthakaari

	C) A and B	D) None of above
522.	In Charak Samhita Indriyopkramaniya Adhyaya, Chakrapaani has stated ----- types of Chintana as vishaya of Vikruta Mana-Buddhi.	
	A) Achintana and Atichintana	B) Bhayaanaka Chintana
	C) Samayaka -Chintana	D) A and B
523.	Example of Khumbhakaara illustrated for Vaidya as Pradhana among Chatuspaada are ---- type of Drushtaanta.	
	A) Anvaya	B) Vyatireka
	C) Anvaya-vyatireka	D) None of above
524.	In Charak Samhita sutrasthana, Prasaadaakhya part of Aahaara Rasa does poshana as per ---	
	A) Swamaana-anuvartana	B) Yatha-Vayah Sharira
	C) A and B	D) None of above
525.	In Charak Samhita Sutrasthana, ----- topic is described in Charak samhita.	
	A) Hita-Ahita upayoga Visheshaatmaka	B) Sadhya-asadhyatva
	C) A and D	D) Dhatu-Pradoshaja Vikaara
526	----- is NOT stated as Snaayu-Sira-Kandaraa Pradoshaja Vyaadhi in Charak Samhita	
	A) Sthambha	B) Sankocha
	C) Khalli	D) Ruk-Parvanaam
527.	In Charak Samhita, Gulma is stated as -----Pradoshaja Vyadhi	
	A) Rasa	B) Rakta
	C) Mamsa	D) Asthi
528.	Guda-Medhra Paaka is stated as ----- Pradoshaja Vyadhi in Charak Samhita	
	A) Rasa	B) Rakta
	C) Mamsa	D) Meda
529.	----- Upakrama is stated for Rasa-Pradoshaja Vikaara in Charak samhita	
	A) Vyaayaama	B) Pancha-karma
	C) Raktamokshana	D) Laghana
530.	As Stated in Charak samhita, in Mamsa Varga with the help of ----- Anukta Praani Mamsa is understood.	
	A) Chara (walking activity)	B) Samyoga
	C) Sanskaara	D) Varga
531.	In Charak Samhita, Anupaana is ----- of Aahaara Guna.	
	A) Samaana	B) Viprita
	C) Avirodhi	D) Avishesha
532.	As stated in Charak samhita, Anupaana is contra-indicated in ----- condition.	
	A) Kantha-Urah Sthita Dosha	B) Geeta-Bhaashya Prasakta
	C) Guru Bhojana	D) A and B
533.	In Charak samhita, ----- is stated as Anupaana for Pushti of Krusha Person.	
	A) Ushna Jala	B) Madya

	C) Suraa	D) Sheeta Jala
534.	Charak Samhita has stated that Supya-Anna Vikaara have ----- action on Dosha.	
	A) Vaatalaa	B) Pittalaa
	C) Shleshmalaa	D) Tri-Doshakaraa
535.	----- Type of Anna Kalpanaa is stated for Udavarta Vyadhi in Charak samhita.	
	A) Raaga-Shaadava	B) Vaatyaa
	C) Rasaalaa	D) Saktu
536.	As in Charak samhita, ----- type of Mamsa is indicated Gragani-Dosha..	
	A) Vishikara	B) Aanupa-Vaarija
	C) Prasaha	D) Vaari-Charina
537.	As stated in Charak Samhita, Lavana has specific action of -----.	
	A) Pachayati	B) Vishyandayati
	C) Shofa Janayati	D) Jarjari Karoti
538.	As stated in Charak samhita, Kshaara has ----- action.	
	A) Paachayati	B) Drushti-Sukraghana
	C) A and B	D) None of above
539.	In Charak Samhita, Dravya which has Dosha-Sraavya action and is not eliminated from body are stated as ----- type of Dravya.	
	A) Shamana	B) Shodhana
	C) Viruddha Sangraha	D) Rasaayana
540.	In Charak samhita, "Administration of Mrudu virya and Alpa quantity Dravya to Krura Koshtha person" is example of ----- type of Viruddha.	
	A) Saatmya Viruddha	B) Krama Viruddha
	C) Koshtha Viruddha	D) Vidhi Viruddha
541.	"विषयित्वात्तुल्यता" is lakshana of Ati-Upayoga of ----- Rasa.	
	A) Amla	B) Lavana
	C) Katu	D) Tikta
542.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Rasa Samyoga are ----- in number.	
	A) 57	B) 63
	C) 15	D) 72
543.	According to Charak Samhita, ----- Mahaabhuta Pradhaana Dravya has "Vishyadana" action.	
	A) Pruthvi	B) Teja
	C) Aapa	D) Vaayu
544.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Samyoga of Three Rasa are -----.	
	A) 15	B) 06
	C) 20	D) 40
545.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Pushpaasava are ----- in number.	

	A) 02	B) 04
	C) 09	D) 10
546.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Moola-aasava are ----- in number.	
	A) 11	B) 15
	C) 09	D) 20
547.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Patraa-Aasava are ----- in number.	
	A) 02	B) 04
	C) 09	D) 15
548.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Saaraa-Aasava are----- in number.	
	A) 04	B) 09
	C) 15	D) 20
549.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Aasava-Yoni are ----- in number.	
	A) 02	B) 04
	C) 09	D) 15
550.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Twag-Aasava are ----- in number.	
	A) 04	B) 10
	C) 20	D) 15
551.	In Charak Samhita, total number of Sharkaraa-Aasava are ----- in number.	
	A) 01	B) 15
	C) 10	D) 06
552.	In Charak Samhita, 'Vishaada' is stated as Sreshtha (superior) in ----- in Agrya-sangraha.	
	A) Prana-Uparodha	B) Roga-varadhana
	C) Avrushya	D) Shosha
553.	In Charak Samhita, Kravyada Mamsa is Sreshtha (superior) in ----- Vyaadhi.	
	A) Udaavarta	B) Mutra-Kruchra
	C) Grahani Dosha	D) Kushtha
554.	In Charak Samhita, ----- is the hetu of Bhaya stated in Agrya-sangraha.	
	A) Asamarthata	B) Asangraha
	C) Kaalaatipatti	D) Sampratpatti
555.	In Charak Samhita, Gokshura is Sreshtha (superior) in ----- in Agryasangraha.	
	A) Grahani	B) Arsha
	C) Mutra-Kruchra	D) Kushtha
556.	In Charak Samhita, Eka-Ashana Bhojana is Sreshtha (superior) in ----- in Agryasangraha	
	A) Aamapradoshaja hetu	B) Dur-vipaakakara
	C) Agni-Sandhukakshana	D) Sukha-Parinaamakara
557.	In Charak Samhita, Pramita-Aashana is Sreshtha (superior) in -----	
	A) Karshaniyam	B) Grahani-Dushanam
	C) Agni-vaishyamyakara	D) Nindita-Vyadhikara
558.	In Charak Samhita, BEU @ E1 E Ha -----	

	A) बलकरणाम्	B) केशवर्धनस्य
	C) अर्धशतस्य	D) अर्धशतस्य
559.	In Charak Samhita, 'अर्धशतस्य' -----	
	A) अर्धशतस्य	B) केशवर्धनस्य
	C) अर्धशतस्य	D) अर्धशतस्य
560.	In Charak Samhita, 'अर्धशतस्य' - 'अर्धशतस्य' : = अर्धशतस्य	
	A) अर्धशतस्य	B) पानाशनभक्ष्यलेह्योपयोगात्
	C) स्थावरजङ्गमात्मकत्वात्	D) अर्धशतस्य
561.	In Charak Samhita, 'अर्धशतस्य' * 'अर्धशतस्य' ----- प्रलयहेतुतः।	
	A) अर्धशतस्य	B) अर्धशतस्य
	C) अर्धशतस्य	D) अर्धशतस्य
562.	----- Srotas are involved in Mada-Murccha.	
	A) Rasavaha	B) Raktavaha
	C) Majjavaha	D) A and B
563.	In Charak Samhita, Apaamarga Tanduliya Adhyaya consist of elaboration of ----	
	A) Panchakarma Aushadha	B) Shad-Rasa Varga
	C) Mahaakashaaya	D) Ekaadasha Varga
564.	In Charak Samhita, "अर्धशतस्य" * "अर्धशतस्य". This shloka is indicating ----- types of Karma.	
	A) Lekhana	B) Santarpana
	C) Apatarpana	D) Rasaayana
565.	In Charak Samhita, for the treatment of Cheera-Ksheena (Chronic debility) person, ----- is advised.	
	A) Sadya-Tarpana	B) Tarpana Abhyaasa
	C) Prayogika Tarpana	D) Apatarpana
566.	In Charak Samhita, indications given for Tarpana Kalpain Santarpaniya Adhyaya does NOT consist ----- disease.	
	A) Jwara	B) Mutra-Krucchra
	C) Udarva-vaata	D) Raktapitta
567.	Rukshana Upakrama is advised in ----- conditions.	
	A) अर्धशतस्य	B) अर्धशतस्य
	C) पक्वाशयगतवात	D) A and B
568.	In Charak Samhita, 'अर्धशतस्य' * 'अर्धशतस्य' ----- 'अर्धशतस्य'	
	A) अर्धशतस्य	B) अर्धशतस्य
	C) अर्धशतस्य	D) लङ्घनीया
569.	"अर्धशतस्य" * "अर्धशतस्य" this shloka is etiology of ---- Vyaadhi.	

	A) Prameha	B) Sthaulya
	C) Aamavaata	D) Bhasmaka roga
570.	In Charak Samhita, for Sthaulya Pratikaara (Chikitsaa) ----- Basti is advised.	
	A) Tikta Basti	B) Tikshana Basti
	C) Trivruta Basti	D) Tilvaka Basti
571.	In Charak Samhita, Diwa-swapana is advised in ----	
	A) गर्भालेखः, पित्तवृद्धिः, अग्निवृद्धिः	B) अग्निवृद्धिः
	C) व्यायाम	D) A and B
572.	In Charak Samhita, Diwa-Swapa is contra-indicated in ----- condition.	
	A) Abhukta Awastha	B) Dushi-visha Pidita
	C) Jagarana	D) Vyaayaama
573.	As per Charak Samhita, Vaidya must be Knowledgeable of -----.	
	A) रोगविशेषज्ञः देशकालप्रमाणज्ञः	B) वेदविद्या, अष्टांगसिद्धि
	C) पञ्चकर्माश्रयज्ञान	D) A and B
574.	In Charak Samhita, अग्निवृद्धिः ----- वेदविद्या, अष्टांगसिद्धि, अष्टांगसिद्धि, अष्टांगसिद्धि	
	A) अग्निवृद्धिः	B) अग्निवृद्धिः, अग्निवृद्धिः
	C) + अग्निवृद्धिः	D) + अग्निवृद्धिः, अग्निवृद्धिः
575.	In Charak Samhita, Kiyantasheersiya Adhyaya, Bhrama Lakshana is specified for----- type of Sheero-roga.	
	A) Vaata	B) Pitta
	C) Kapha	D) Tridosha
576.	In Charak Samhita, Vaata-Pitta dominance, Snehapana is advised at ----- time	
	A) Day	B) Night
	C) Evening	D) After Dinner
577.	In Charak Samhita, अग्निवृद्धिः हानां दुष्टानां .. * as per ----- is chikitsaa of Pranavaha Srotas.	
	A) अग्निवृद्धिः	B) अग्निवृद्धिः
	C) अग्निवृद्धिः	D) + अग्निवृद्धिः
578.	In Charak Samhita, Chikitsa of Janapadodhwansa is advised as -----	
	A) Rasaayana	B) Pancha-Karma
	C) Daiva-Vyapaashraya	D) All of above
579.	In Charak Samhita, Janapadodhwansa is caused by effect of -----	
	A) Shastra or Abhishaapa	B) Raksha-Gana or Bhuta-Sanga
	C) A and B	D) Mithyaa Aahara
580.	In Charak Samhita, Aamaashaya-Samuthaana Vyadhi are treated by ----- Upakrama.	
	A) Paachana	B) Vamana
	C) Apatarpana	D) All of above
581.	As per stated in Janapadodhwansa in Charak Samhita, ----- leads to Kaama-Krodhadi Pravrutti.	

591.	In Sushruta Samhita, Rutucharyaa Adhyaya, as per Rutu, Deha in Hemanta Rutu ishava ---- ---- condition.			
	A)	Klinna	B)	Upasthambhita
	C)	Ishat-Sthabdha	D)	Vidagdha
592.	Rutu-Vyaapad leads to Vyaapanna Aushadha which can cause ----			
	A)	Vividha Roga	B)	Maaraka
	C)	Anupashaya	D)	A and B
593.	After consumption of Anupaana, ----- is contra-indicated in Sushruta samhita.			
	A)	Adhva (walking)	B)	Bhaashya-Gaayana (Talking-singing)
	C)	A and B	D)	Jaagrana
594.	Besides Anupaana Varga, Bhakshaya Varga, ----- varga is stated only by sushruta Samhita.			
	A)	Pushpa	B)	Kanda
	C)	Shaaka	D)	A and B
595.	As stated in Sushruta samhita, ----- type of Aahaara increase Kapha dosha			
	A)	Avidhagdha	B)	Vidhagdha
	C)	NiSaara after Samayak Paaka	D)	Vishtabdha
596.	Surasadi gana stated in Sushruta samhita have ----- Action			
	A)	Gulma-shoolaghna	B)	Aamapaachana
	C)	Dipana	D)	Kaasa-Shwasagnha
597.	Pipaalyaadi gana stated in Sushruta samhita have ----- Action			
	A)	Gulma-shoolaghna	B)	Kaasa-Shwasagnha
	C)	Vrana-shoshana	D)	Medoghna
598.	Which of the following Gana has Vishaghna (against poison) action?			
	A)	Surasadi	B)	Arkaadi
	C)	Aaragvadhaadi	D)	B and C
599.	As per Sushruta Samhita, ----- type of Vyadhi are those which are without Poorvarupa and Upadrava.			
	A)	औपसर्गिक	B)	उपद्रव
	C)	प्राक्केवल	D)	अन्यलक्षण व्याधि
600.	All Shalya have ----- number of Gati in body as per Sushruta samhita			
	A)	02	B)	03
	C)	04	D)	05
601.	In Sushruta Samhita Sutrasthana Ashtavidhakarmiya adhyaya, Pratisarana of Priyangu, Anjana, Yashti, Lodhra is applied after ---- Karma.			
	A)	Vrana-chedana	B)	Vrana-Sevana
	C)	Vrana-Bhedana	D)	Raktamokshana

602.	In Sushruta Samhita Sutrasthana Ashtavidhakarmiya adhyaya, ----- is stated as Draining Condition (Sraavya).			
	A)	Krumi-Danta	B)	Danta-Pupputa
	C)	A and B	D)	Danta-Mala
603.	In Sushruta Samhita Sutrasthana Ashtavidhakarmiya adhyaya, ----- is stated as Aaharya Upakrama conditions.			
	A)	Vidradhi	B)	Nichita Varchas in Guda sthana
	C)	Kushtha	D)	Shofa
604.	In Sushruta Samhita Sutrasthana Ashtavidhakarmiya adhyaya, ----- is stated as Lekhya UpakramaConditions			
	A)	Dakodara	B)	Vartma
	C)	Ashmari	D)	Mudha-Garbha
605.	As per Sushruta, Netra-abhishyanda is ----- Dhatu Doshaja Vikaara.			
	A)	Meda	B)	Majja
	C)	Asthi	D)	Rasaja
606.	As per Sushruta, Vyaadhi caused by Vyaapanna-avyaapanna Rutu are stated as ---			
	A)	Sanghata Bala Pravrutta	B)	Daiva Bala Pravrutta
	C)	Kaala Bala Pravrutta	D)	Swabhaava Bala Pravrutta
607.	As per Sushruta, Vyaadhi caused by Aamaashaya and Pakwaashaya samuthana are stated as ---			
	A)	Aadi Bala Pravrutta	B)	Dosha Bala Pravrutta
	C)	Sanghata Bala Pravrutta	D)	Janma Bala Pravrutta
608.	In Sushruta Samhita, ----- colour is indicated as Vrana rohana (healing Wound).			
	A)	Kapota	B)	Rakta
	C)	Shyama	D)	Shweta
609.	According to Sushruta, ----- is NOT a cause of Dhatu-Anugatatva of Vyadhi.			
	A)	Sthiratva	B)	Mahatvaat
	C)	Dhatu-anukrama	D)	Abaddha-Mula
610.	Danta-Sharkaraa is ----- type of Vyadhi in Sushruta.			
	A)	Saadhya	B)	Yaapya
	C)	Krucchra Saadhya	D)	Asaadhya
611.	In sushruta, ----- is not stated as indication of Suchikitsa Vrana.			
	A)	Vaayasthanaam	B)	Praanvantanaam
	C)	Satvavatanaam	D)	Krusha
612.	As per Sushruta Samhita, “क्षारोदकनिभःसावोवर्ज्यो.... सावन्। “			
	A)	Aamaashayat	B)	Pakwaashayaat
	C)	Raktaashayat	D)	Trika-sandhija
613.	In Sushruta Samhita, Pratikaara (Chikitsaa) of Dushta-Vrana is advised in ----- types.			
	A)	four	B)	Six

	C) Eight	D) Ten
614.	In Sushruta, ----- is NOT stated as Vrana-Vastu.	
	A) Koshtha	B) Marma
	C) Sandhi	D) Rakta
615.	In Dwitiya Kriyakaala, ----- Lakshana is seen due to Kapha-prakopa.	
	A) Amalika Pipaasaa	B) Hrudaya-Udkleda
	C) Sheero-Gaurava	D) Angasaada
616.	Among following Pitta-Prakopaka Kaarana, ----- is NOT stated as Rakta-prakopaka Kaarana.	
	A) Drava-Snigdha	B) DiwaaSwaapa-Aajeerna-Abhighaata
	C) Vuruddha Aashana -Adhya Aashana	D) Varshaa-kaala
617.	In Sushruta samhita, ----- is NOT stated as Viruddha-aashana janya Roga.	
	A) Vamana	B) Virechana
	C) Shamana	D) Basti
618.	In Sushruta samhita, ----- is Stated as Ekantika Hitakara.	
	A) Odana	B) Agni
	C) Kshaara	D) Visha
619.	In sushruta, Gaadha type of Bandha is advised at -----	
	A) Shaakha	B) Sandhi
	C) Sheera	D) Prushtha
620.	In Sushruta, it is advised as Aalepa should not be used at ----- time.	
	A) Day	B) Night
	C) Evening	D) Morning
621.	In sushruta Samhita, ----- Upakrama is first stated as Vrana-Upakrama.	
	A) Vimalaapana	B) Upanaaha
	C) Avasechana	D) Shodhana
622.	In Sushruta, ----- number of Karna-Bandha are advised for Karna-sandhaana.	
	A) 10	B) 15
	C) 20	D) 05
623.	In sushruta samhita, ----- is lakshana of Purisha-kshaya.	
	A) Basti Pidaa	B) Basti-Aadhamaana
	C) Hrud-Pidaa	D) Basti-toda
624.	In sushruta samhita, Seera-Shaithilya is lakshana of ----- Dhatu-Kshaya.	
	A) Rasa	B) Rakta
	C) Mamsa	D) Meda
625.	As per Sushruta samhita, in Dalhana Tika, षष्टिकस्तु-----	
	A) चिरपाकी	B) अल्पपाकी

	C) शीघ्रपाकी	D) अपाकी
626	यमर्थअसिद्धंअपरिक्षितंअनुपदिष्टंअहेतुकंवा --is about -----Siddhanta	
	A) Pratitantra	B) Sarvatantra
	C) Adhikaran	D) Abhyupagam
627	After Snehan, the VirechanaUpakrama is done after ----- days gap, on ---- --day.	
	A) 0 days gap, on 1st day	B) 3 days gap, on 4th day
	C) 2 days gap, on 3rd day	D) 4 days gap, on 5th day
628	दिप्तान्तराग्निःपरिशुद्धकोष्ठःप्रत्यग्रधातुबलवर्णयुक्तःदृढेन्द्रियमन्दजरःशतायुः ----- ---- is about -----utility	
	A) Vaman	B) Swedan
	C) Virechan	D) Snehan
629.	In KV dominant Awasthas the Swedan should be given in this way -----	
	A) SnigdhaSweda followed by RukshaSweda	B) Only SnigdhaSweda
	C) RukshaSweda followed by Snigdha. Sweda	D) Only RukshaSweda
630.	स्नेहक्लिन्नाःकोष्ठागाधातुगावास्रोतोलीनायेचशाखास्थिसंस्थाःदोषाः----- द्रविकृत्यकोष्ठंनीताःसम्यकशुद्धिभिर्निर्हिंयन्ते	
	A) स्वेदैस्ते	B) Both A and B
	C) स्नेहैस्ते	D) None
631.	AnagneyaSwedan is given to a patient if he has peculiarly -----	
	A) Pitta AvrutaVata	B) KaphaAvrutaVata
	C) MedaKaphaAvrutaVata	D) All
632.	After consumption of VamakAushadha by a Patient, one has to wait for ----- time to expect the starting of Vaman Vegas.	
	A) Ahoraatra (24 hours)	B) 1 Muhurta (45 min)
	C) 1 Prahar (3 hours)	D) Till the digestion of medicine
633.	If a patient has KruraKoshtha, then for ShodhanPurvakarma the Snehapaana is to be done for -----days	
	A) 3	B) 7
	C) 5	D) 8
634.	The Anupaan should be opposite to the properties of Ahara but should not be ----- -----	
	A) More Sheeta then Ahara	B) Very heavy to digest
	C) More Ushna than Ahara	D) Virruddha to Ahara Properties

635.	The Purva Karma of Virechana is totally similar to the Purva Karma of Vaman except -----			
	A)	Snehan, Swedan	B)	KaphaUtlesha (Ahara)
	C)	Mangalacharan	D)	All
636.	-----निदानप्राग्रूपलक्षणोपशयाप्तिभिः।			
	A)	देहं	B)	ज्ञानं
	C)	रोगं	D)	देशं
637.	In Dinacharya, the Chakshurendriya is stated to be Tejomaya and should be protected from aggravated ----- Dosh.			
	A)	Kapha	B)	Pitta Kapha
	C)	Vata	D)	Pitta Vata
638.	In HemantRitu the Agni of a person is ----- and in VasantRitu Agni of a person is -----			
	A)	Tikshna, Manda	B)	Tikshna, Vishama
	C)	Manda , Tikshna	D)	Vishama, Tikshna
639.	The RituSandhiKaalaRitucharya actually obeys the rules of -----			
	A)	Sadvrutta	B)	Dinacharya
	C)	SamsarjanaKrama	D)	PadamshikKrama
640.	The concept of Hamsodaka is related to ----- Ritu			
	A)	Varsha	B)	Grishma
	C)	Vasanta	D)	Sharad
641.	Langhana , Virechana, VamanPravartana, Raktamokshana are told in the Chikitsa of -----Vega Vidharana.			
	A)	Kshudha	B)	Chardi
	C)	Purisha	D)	Shukra
642.	रोगाःसर्वेऽपिजायन्ते ----- उदीरणधारणैः			
	A)	दोष	B)	द्रव्य
	C)	वेग	D)	विष
643.	Madhvaasav ,Mardwik, Arishta, Sidhu and Madhwaasava belong to ----- Varga as described in AshtanghridaySutrasthana.			
	A)	TailaVarga	B)	Ikshuvarga
	C)	MadyaVarga	D)	MadhuVarga
644.	The ViruddhaAhara is compared by AcharyaVagbhata with ----- Visha			
	A)	AamVisha	B)	SthaavaraVisha
	C)	DushiVisha	D)	GaraVisha
645.	Consuming ----- is an example of SwabhavaViruddhaSevana.			
	A)	Madhu + Ghruta in SamaMaatra	B)	Matsya + Dugdha
	C)	Madhu+ Guda + Mulaka	D)	Visha

646.	यत्किञ्चित्तदोषमुत्कलेश्यनहरेत्समासतः। is about -----			
	A)	AamVisha	B)	ViruddhaAhara
	C)	AamDosha	D)	JaangamVisha
647.	Keeping awake for long time at night increases ----- Guna and Sleeping at Day time increases ----- Guna respectively ,in human body.			
	A)	Sheeta, Ushna	B)	Snigdha, Ruksha
	C)	Ruksha, Snigdha	D)	Picchila, Vishada
648.	In all other Ritus except GrishmaRitu, the Diwaswaap leads to increase of ----- -----Dosha in body.			
	A)	Pitta Vata	B)	Vata
	C)	VataKapha	D)	Kapha Pitta
649.	अमकल्मोरुदौर्बल्यबलधात्विन्द्रिय क्षयाःअपर्वमरणं - are stated as the effects of ----- --- by AchaaryaVagbhata			
	A)	AtiMaithuna	B)	Shukra Vega Vidhaaran
	C)	AtiNidra	D)	Purisha Vega Vidharana
650.	Taking less quantity of Ahara (HinaMatra) regularly results in ----- DoshaPrakopa as per Vagbhatacharya.			
	A)	Tridosha	B)	Vata Pitta Dosha
	C)	Pitta Dosha	D)	VataDosha
651.	Guru GunatmakAhara should be consumed in ----- of one's capacity while LaghuGunatmakAhara should be consumed in ----- of one's capacity.			
	A)	One fourth, half	B)	Full, One fourth
	C)	Half , Not full	D)	Not Full, Half
652.	----- is an AtimaatraAharaJanyaVyadhi in which the Apakwa Anna/ Anna- Rasadoesn't come out from UrdhvaMarga or AdhoMargaand neither gets digested.			
	A)	AamVisha	B)	Rasa SheshaAjirna
	C)	Visuchika	D)	Alasaka
653.	“विपरीतयदन्नस्यगुणैःस्यादविरोधिच” is the criteria for Prashasta -----			
	A)	Anupaana	B)	Aushadha
	C)	Jala	D)	Madya
654.	“तत्राल्पेलङ्घनपथ्यं, मध्येलङ्घनपाचनम्प्रभृतेशोधनं” is the Chikitsa Sutra stated by AcharyaVagbhata in context of -----Chikitsa			
	A)	Aam	B)	SnehanAtiyoga
	C)	Visha	D)	VamanAtiyoga
655.	----- महाघोरं वर्जयेद्विषसं जकम्, विषरुपाशुकारित्वात् विरुद्धोपक्रमत्वतः।			
	A)	मद्यं	B)	आमदोषं
	C)	स्तम्भनं	D)	विरुद्धाहारं

656.	मिश्रपथ्यमपथ्यंचभुक्तं ----- मतम् ।			
	A)	समशनं	B)	अध्यशनम्
	C)	विशमाषनम्	D)	प्रमिताशनम्
657.	रुक्षतीक्ष्णोष्णविशदसूक्ष्मरूपगुणोल्बणम् ----- दाहभावरुणप्रकाशपचनात्मकम्।			
	A)	वायव्यं	B)	आग्नेयं
	C)	नाभसं	D)	पार्थिवं
658.	----- क्षालयतेमुखम्हर्षणोरोमदन्तानामक्षिभृवनिकोचनः।			
	A)	लवणः	B)	तिक्तः
	C)	अम्लः	D)	कटूरसः
659.	As stated in AshtanghridayaSutrasthana, the Rasa Samyoga are stated to be -----			
	A)	65	B)	57
	C)	64	D)	63
660.	“प्रद्वेशोवृद्धिहेतुषुविपरीतगुणेच्छाचा” these are the features of ----- as per Ashtanghridayakaara.			
	A)	DoshaPrakopa	B)	BhedaAwastha in Shatkriyakaal
	C)	Sthaanasamshraya of Dosha	D)	DoshaSanchaya
661.	शाखारक्तादयस् ----- चबाहयरोगायनंहित्।			
	A)	शुक्र	B)	त्वक्
	C)	रेतस	D)	मांस
662.	दुष्यदेशंबलंकालमनलंप्रकृतिवयःसत्वसात्म्यतथा ----- अवस्थाश्चपृथग्विधाः। Ashtanghridayakaara has emphasized on SookshmaSamiksha of these factors for successful VyadhiChikitsa.			
	A)	व्याधिम्	B)	आहारम्
	C)	ज्ञानम्	D)	औषधम्
663.	The Ashtanghridayakaara has asked to do the Chikitsa of TiryakagataDoshas as --			
	A)	With a hurry as it involves MarmaAsthiSandhi	B)	At the soonest by judging the Agnibalaand Dehabala.
	C)	Without hurry as per the Deha and Agni Bala	D)	By planning ShodhanChikitsa at the soonest.
664.	The “Annaadau” AushadhaSevanKaal is decided for focusing ----- Vayu management.			
	A)	Vyaana	B)	Apaana
	C)	Udana	D)	Samaana
665.	शोधनंशमनंचेतिद्विधातत्रापि ----- ।			
	A)	द्विविधोपक्रमम्	B)	संतर्पणम्

	C)	आहारम्	D)	लङ्घनम्
666.	As per VagbhatAcharya following strategy is correct while treating Sthaulya OR Karshya.			
	A)	The BruhanYogya Person should not be given even a little Langhan.	B)	The LanghanYogya Person should not be given even a little Bruhan.
	C)	The LanghanYogya person can be given a little Bruhan.	D)	The BruhanYogya Person should not be given Ahara.
667.	The Chikitsa of Sthaulya is recommended by AcharyaVagbhata as all Upakramas that bring about -----, ----- and ----- Nashan			
	A)	Mamsa, Meda and Vata	B)	Meda, Vata and Pitta
	C)	Meda, Vata and Kapha	D)	Meda, Mamsa and Kapha
668.	The total number of Gana describe in ShodhanadiGanaSangrahaAdhyaya of Ashtanghriday are -----			
	A)	33	B)	35
	C)	34	D)	37
669.	तत्रापिचोत्तमंसर्पिः -----।			
	A)	माधुर्यात्	B)	अविदाहित्वात्
	C)	संस्कार्यानुवर्तनात्	D)	All
670.	विचारणास्नेहिस -----			
	A)	Siddha Sneha	B)	AcchaSneha
	C)	ShuddhaSneha	D)	b+c
671.	The Pashchyat Karma of Virechana is similar to that of Vaman except -----			
	A)	SamsarjanaKrama	B)	Dhumapaan
	C)	Ashwasan	D)	Anjana
672.	बुद्धिप्रसादंबलमिन्द्रियाणांधातुस्थिरत्वंज्वलनस्यदीप्तिं चिराच्चपाकंवयसःकरोति -----सम्यगुपास्यमानम्			
	A)	संशमनम्	B)	बृहणम्
	C)	संशोधनं	D)	वमनम्
673.	The three types of Basti as stated in Ashtanghriday are -----, ----- and ----- Basti			
	A)	Utkleshan, Doshashodhan and Dosh Shaman	B)	Niruha, Anuvāsana and Uttar Basti
	C)	Karma, Kala, Yoga	D)	a+b+c
674.	विशेषात्अतिवहन्यःरूक्षःकेवलवार्ताःis the specially stated indication for ----- Basti.			

	A)	AnuvaasanaBasti	B)	Uttar Basti
	C)	NiruhaBasti	D)	MaatraBasti
675.	What is the maximum time till one can wait for AnuvasanaBastiDravya to come out is ----- as stated in Ashtanghriday.			
	A)	3 Yama (9 hours)	B)	1 Muhurta (45 min)
	C)	8 Yama (24 hours)	D)	None of the above
676.	When HraswaMaatra of SnehaPaana is given through AnuvaasanBasti it is called as-----Basti			
	A)	Uttar Basti	B)	a+d
	C)	NiruhaBasti	D)	MatraBasti
677.	With 1 AnuvasanaBasti at the beginning and 5 at the end, With 12 AnuvasanaBasti and 12 NiruhaBasti ALTERNATELY, then it is -----Basti Course.			
	A)	Kala	B)	Matra
	C)	Yoga	D)	Karma
678.	शाखागताःकोष्ठगताश्चरोगामर्मोर्ध्वसर्वावयवाङ्गजाश्च,----- तस्यातिवृद्धस्यशमायनान्यद---विनाभेषजंअस्तिकिंचित्This Sutra tells the importance of ----- Upakrama.			
	A)	Nasya	B)	Vaman
	C)	Basti	D)	Rakta Mokshana
679.	For NiruhaBasti Drava Nirmana (making decoction for NiruhaBasti), the Dravyas are to be taken in Paatra in following sequence ----- to be mixed together.			
	A)	First --क्वाथthen --कल्क--- लवण--स्नेह-- माक्षिक	B)	First ---माक्षिकthen --लवण --- स्नेह --- कल्क--- क्वाथ
	C)	First --क्वाथthen--स्नेह-- लवण -- -माक्षिक-- कल्क	D)	NONE OF THE ABOVE
680.	In the Karma Basti, KaalaBasti and Yoga Basti process, the Anuvasana and NiruhaBasti is given in ----- sequence.			
	A)	Parallel	B)	Mixed
	C)	Alternate	D)	None of the above
681.	The type of Nasya in which a very minimum maatra of NasyaDravya is used is called as -----			
	A)	Marsha Nasya	B)	BruhanNasya
	C)	PratimarshaNasya	D)	PradhamaNasya
682.	There are ----- Kaala (suitable time of administration) of PratimarshaNasya stated in AsthanghridaySutrasthana			

	A)	12	B)	16
	C)	15	D)	20
683.	घनोन्नतप्रसन्नत्वक्स्कन्धग्रीवास्यवक्षसःदृढेन्द्रियास्तपलिताetc is stated in the utility of -----			
	A)	Dhumapaana	B)	Nasya
	C)	Anjana	D)	Vaman
684.	If the smoke inhaled is let out through the nose instead of mouth then it can cause - -----			
	A)	Shira shola	B)	NasaShosha
	C)	DrushtiVighaata	D)	Trushnaa
685.	Kalka, Rasakriya, Churna are the Swaroopa of -----			
	A)	MurdhaTaila	B)	Pratissaran
	C)	Mukhaalepa	D)	Kawala
686.	अशुष्कस्यस्थितितस्यशुष्कोदुष्यतिच्छविम्is about -----			
	A)	MurdhaTaila	B)	Pratissaran
	C)	Mukhaalepa	D)	Kawala
687.	According to Ashtangasangrahakara the ----- is stated to be Prashasta in JirnaJwara.			
	A)	Dugdha	B)	SheetalJala
	C)	Ghrita	D)	Takra
688.	If UrdhvagaRaktapitta is Apatarpanjanya , Alpadoshottha and is caused in a Nirbala Person, then the Chikitsa advised is ----- as per Ashtangasangraha.			
	A)	Shaman	B)	Langhan
	C)	Virechan	D)	Shodhan
689.	Chikitsa for Swarasaad, Praseka, Arochaka are described under ----- Chikitsa in AshtangasangrahaChikitsaSthana.			
	A)	Rajayakshma	B)	Udara
	C)	Jwara	D)	Pandu
690.	In Ashtangasangraha the PakwaVisarpaChikitsa is asked to be done as per ----- Chikitsa			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Ashmari
	C)	Vrana	D)	Bhagna

691.	Upanaha is to be applied in ----- Awastha of Vidradhi.			
	A)	Aam	B)	Pakwa
	C)	Pachyamana	D)	All
692.	Ashtangsagrahakara has considered ----- as more Bibhatsa as compared to Kushtha.			
	A)	Arsha	B)	Shwitra
	C)	Vidradhi	D)	Prameha
693..	The UrustambhaChikitsa does not comprise of -----as per Ashtangsangrahakara as this Upakrama has Virodha with Kapha and Aam.			
	A)	Snehan	B)	Basti
	C)	Raktamokshan	D)	A+B+C
694.	In Pitta Rakta PradhanaVataraktaChikitsa ----- Lepa are advised.			
	A)	Ushna	B)	Koshna
	C)	Sheeta	D)	All
695.	In the Rakta and Pitta AtivrudhaAwastha of Vatarakta, Chikitsa is done similar to the Chikitsa of -----			
	A)	Raktapitta	B)	Vrana
	C)	VataVyadhi	D)	Visarpa
696.	In the VatavyadhiChikitsain Ashtangsangraha, Virechan ,Asthan and Shaman Chikitsais to be given if Vayu is -----Sthita.			
	A)	Twak	B)	Asthi-Majja
	C)	Mamsa-Meda	D)	Rakta
697.	AbhighaatJanyaSwayathuChikitsa is done similar to the Chikitsa of -----			
	A)	Visarpa	B)	A+C
	C)	Vatarakta	D)	Jwara
698.	श्रेष्ठससुतिरेवात्रविसर्पोहि -----as per Ashtangsangraha.			
	A)	त्वगाश्रयः	B)	असुगाश्रयः
	C)	मांसाश्रयः	D)	लसिकाश्रयः
699.	The Chikitsa stated for VatajanyaPandu is -----, Pitta Janya -----, KaphaJanya ----- as per Ashangsangrahakara.			
	A)	SnigdhaPrayah, Tikta-Sheeta, &Lavana-Ushna	B)	SnigdhaPrayah, Tikta-Sheeta, &Katu-Ruksha/Ushna
	C)	SnigdhaPrayah, Katu-Ushna, &Tikta- Sheet	D)	SnigdhaPrayah, Tikta-Guru/Snigdha,&Katu-Ruksha/Ushna
700.	सर्वमीवोदरमतिमात्रदोषसंचयानुबन्धेनस्रोतोमुखनिरोधाद्व्याकुल ----- यत्प्रजायते।			
	A)	अनिल	B)	आम

	C)	पित्त	D)	रक्त
701.	----- Gana is described by Acharya Vagbhata in Mutraghaat Chikitsa for Pittashmaribhedan .			
	A)	Gokshuraadi	B)	Virataraadi
	C)	Padmakaadi	D)	Vatsakaadi
702.	Dantyarishta, Abhayarishta, Duralabharishta and Amalakaarishta are stated for the Chikitsa of ----- by Ashtangasangrahakara.			
	A)	Prameha	B)	Bhagandar
	C)	Gulma	D)	Arsha
703.	Generally in all types of Mada and Murcha ----- Dosha Nashak Chikitsa is recommended to be done as per Ashtangasangrahakara.			
	A)	Vata-Kapha	B)	Vata-Pitta
	C)	Pitta- Kapha	D)	Tridosha
704.	Tantra Dosha described by Acharya Aruna Dutta are -----			
	A)	14	B)	15
	C)	17	D)	30
705.	Kalpana described by Acharya Aruna Dutta are -----			
	A)	23	B)	8
	C)	7	D)	21
706.	Tacchilya described by Acharya Aruna Dutta are -----			
	A)	14	B)	7
	C)	17	D)	21
707.	There is possibility of Rakta Paaka in ----- Dosha Pradhana Shopha as per Ashtanghridayakara.			
	A)	Pitta	B)	Vata Pitta
	C)	Vata	D)	Kapha
708.	The Pradhana Chikitsa of Pakwa Vrana Shopha is ----- as described in Ashtanghriday Sutrasthana.			
	A)	दारण	B)	सीवन
	C)	पाटन	D)	एषण
709.	वेगशमन (अल्पवेगता), व्रणस्वरूप- “नमोन्तेउन्नतिर्मध्ये, पूयसंचरणयुक्त, कण्डुशोफादिलक्षणमार्दव are the characters of ----- Vrana Shopha Awastha -			

	A)	AmaShopha	B)	PakwaShopha
	C)	PachyamaanaShopha	D)	AtiPakwaShopha
710.	Siraavedhan of the ललाट, अपाङ्ग, उपनास्य is to be done in case of ----- Vikaara.			
	A)	KarnaRoga	B)	ShwasaKasa
	C)	ShiroRoga and NetraRoga	D)	Vidradhi
711.	After Siravedha the AharaPathya is to be followed in form of नात्युष्णशीतलघुदीपनीयं-अन्नपान because Raktavisraavan causes अनवस्थितता of -- -----			
	A)	Vata	B)	Kapha
	C)	a+c	D)	Anala /Agni
712	Maximum Rakta that can be allowed to be removed through Siravedha is ----- ---			
	A)	1 Tola	B)	1 Pal
	C)	1 Prastha	D)	None of the above
713.	स्वादुतिक्तकषायाणिभोजनान्योषधानिचसुगन्धिशीतहृद्यानांगन्धानामुपसेवनम् is the treatment of ----- Dosha, as stated by Ashtanghridayakara.			
	A)	Vata-Pitta Samsarga	B)	Pitta
	C)	Sannipata	D)	Vata
714.	Vridhhi, Abhishyandana, Paaka and ----- are stated as the reasons of DoshaGaman from Shakha towards Koshta.			
	A)	Vyayama	B)	SrotomukhaVishodhana
	C)	AhitaAcharana	D)	All
715.	Fundamental/ Basic/Conceptual/ Literary these researches come under ----- type of research			
	A)	Pure	B)	Epidemiological
	C)	Applied	D)	Empirical
716.	“सन्ध्यस्थिमर्मकोष्ठरुजासुचतथादग्धाहतभ्रष्टयोनिकर्णषिरोरुजि-1” should use ----- --- type of Sneha.			
	A)	Vasa and Majja	B)	Majja
	C)	Vasa	D)	Sarpi

717.	Taila and Sarpi should be used in ----- and -----Rituespectively.			
	A)	Varsha and Pravrut	B)	Pravrut and Sharad
	C)	Pravrut and Varsha	D)	All
718.	कुण्ठ, खण्ड, तनु, स्थूल etc are -----ShastraDosha			
	A)	8	B)	26
	C)	6	D)	10
719.	आतुरेशान्तरागाश्रुशूलसंरम्भदूषिके-is the indication for ----- NetraChikitsaUpakrama.			
	A)	Ashchyotana	B)	Tarpana
	C)	Anjana	D)	Putapaaka
720.	After administering NetraTarpanaupakrama , the ----- Upakrama is recommended for (द्रुग्बलादान) giving strength to eyes.			
	A)	Ashchyotana	B)	Tarpana
	C)	Anjana	D)	Putapaaka
721.	सर्वेषांअक्षिरोगाणाम्आदौ ----- हितम्।			
	A)	तर्पणं	B)	अञ्जनं
	C)	आश्चोतनं	D)	पूटपाकं
722.	Pharmaceutical research/ Observational/ Animal Experiments etc, comes under -- -----type of research			
	A)	Applied	B)	Experimental
	C)	A+B+D	D)	Empirical
723.	Clinical research can prove useful for -----			
	A)	Curative, Promotive,	B)	Preventive aspects
	C)	Application of Clinical Knowledge through Drug Trials	D)	All of the above
724.	When the findings of the research has numerical form Ex- Temperature, Weight etc then the type of research is -----			
	A)	Clinical	B)	Qualitative
	C)	Epidemilogical	D)	Quantitative.
725.	The “Research Project works” are the exmples of -----Siddhanta.			
	A)	Sarvatantra	B)	Abhyupagama

	C)	Pratitantra	D)	Adhikaran
726.	Epidemiological Research is an example of ----- type of research.			
	A)	Pure	B)	Mixed
	C)	Applied	D)	Clinical
727.	Scientific writing is needed for -----			
	A)	Protocol writing	B)	Consent forms
	C)	Scientific Papers	D)	All
728.	The Protocol for Scientific writing is -----			
	A)	IMRAB	B)	IMDRA
	C)	IMRAD	D)	IMARD
729.	In a scientific research project the Result can be expressed in ----- form.			
	A)	Tables	B)	Charts
	C)	Graphs	D)	All
730.	Aim, Objectives, Material, Methodology, Observations, Discussion etc are the ---- --- of research.			
	A)	Types	B)	Names
	C)	Steps	D)	B+C
731.	Synonyms of research in Ayurveda aspect are -----			
	A)	Anusandhana	B)	A+C+D
	C)	Gaveshana	D)	Paryeshana
732.	Component of Evidence based medicine is -----			
	A)	C+B	B)	Clinical Expertise
	C)	Best Evidence	D)	Clinician's preferences
733.	Evidence based medicine helps to achieve -----			
	A)	Improves quality of care	B)	Improves transparency
	C)	Improves outcomes.	D)	All
734.	To obtain the informed consent of prospective research subjects and to protect the confidentiality of private information are covered under ----- of research.			
	A)	Ethics	B)	Scientific writing
	C)	Evidence based research	D)	Types
735.	The ----- research data portal is useful for Data mining in research.			
	A)	Dhara	B)	Ayush
	C)	Pubmed	D)	All
736.	-----is a free search engine to access the MEDLINE database of references and abstracts at primary level, especially designed for life sciences.			

	A)	Dhara	B)	Ayush
	C)	Pubmed	D)	All
737.	NCBI stands for -----			
	A)	National Center for Biotechnology Information.	B)	National Center for Biological information
	C)	National Cuprous for biological investigations	D)	National center for bibliographical information.
738.	Institutional ethics committee must have these person-----			
	A)	Basic medical scientist	B)	Legal expert
	C)	Clinician -Expert on drugs	D)	All
739.	Animal ethics committee looks after -----			
	A)	Is pain or suffering involved?	B)	Is survival surgery to be done?
	C)	How will euthanasia be carried out?	D)	All
740.	Voluntary participation, Confidentiality of records, Use of data for research purpose, Free treatment for research related injury, Freedom to withdraw at any time are the points clearly stated in -----			
	A)	Ethical committee letter	B)	Animal ethics committee letter
	C)	Informed consent letter	D)	All
741.	-----Process is used to detect the density and molecular structure of unknown colored substance.			
	A)	Spectrometry	B)	HPTLC
	C)	Colorimetry	D)	TLC
742.	The instrument that is useful for identification of a substance and certification of its purity, concentration, density and refractive index is -----			
	A)	Disintegration apparatus	B)	Refractometer
	C)	Polarimeter	D)	PH Meter
743.	The study of Guna, ViryaVipaka, Type of action Shodha, Shaman, Anupana in Ayurveda, are the components of ----- research type.			
	A)	Epidemiological	B)	Drug
	C)	Observational	D)	Survey study
744.	----- can be understood as a statistical term explained in Ayurveda.			
	A)	Pratidnya	B)	Samshaya
	C)	Pratisthapanana	D)	All
745.	As per description of Rasashala in Rasaratnasammuchaya the, the surgical section for cutting and melting should be in ----- Disha of Rasashala.			
	A)	Aagneya	B)	Ishanya
	C)	Nairhutya	D)	Paschim

746.	The points in Ayurved research view such as Aharavigyaana, AnnarakshaVidhana, Virya, Swasthavruttkaratva, Urjaskaratva of Ahara components can be included in ----- type of research.			
	A)	Clinical	B)	Drug
	C)	Nutritional	D)	Pharmaceutical
747.	----- is not an ideal type of research.			
	A)	Verbal	B)	Nutritional
	C)	Fundamental	D)	Experimental
748.	Manuscriptology is a branch of ----- type of research.			
	A)	Fundamental	B)	Nutritional
	C)	Literary	D)	A+C
749.	----- is the objective of Ayurvedic research.			
	A)	Karya Karana Sambandha	B)	AnuktaVishayaAnveshana
	C)	AvaranGyana	D)	All
750.	PramaadDagdha includes -----			
	A)	TucchaDagdga	B)	Atidagdha
	C)	Durdagdha	D)	All

MCQ- PG Entrance-Medical statistics- Mrs Ashwini S. Manglekar

751.	The sample mean is a:			
	A)	Parameter	B)	Variable
	C)	Statistic	D)	Constant
752.	The population mean μ is called:			
	A)	Discrete variable	B)	Parameter
	C)	Continuous variable	D)	Sampling unit
753.	The midpoint of the values after they have been ordered from the smallest to the largest or the largest to the smallest is called:			
	A)	Mean	B)	Lower quartile
	C)	Median	D)	Upper quartile
754.	We must arrange the data before calculating:			
	A)	Mean	B)	Mode
	C)	Median	D)	Range
755.	The values of the variate that divide a set of data into four equal parts after arranging the observations in ascending order of magnitude are called:			
	A)	Quartiles	B)	Deciles
	C)	Percentiles	D)	Difficult to tell
756.	The shape of the Normal Curve is _____			
	A)	Bell Shaped	B)	Flat
	C)	Circular	D)	Spiked
757.	A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?			
	A)	Statistic	B)	Hypothesis
	C)	Level of Significance	D)	Test-Statistic
758.	Normal Distribution is symmetric is about _____			
	A)	Variance	B)	Mean
	C)	Standard deviation	D)	Covariance

759.	The rejection probability of Null Hypothesis when it is true is called as			
	A)	Level of Confidence	B)	Level of Rejection
	C)	Level of Significance	D)	Level of Margin
760.	Consider a hypothesis where H_0 where $\phi_0 = 23$ against H_1 where $\phi_1 < 23$. The test is?			
	A)	Right tailed	B)	Left tailed
	C)	Center tailed	D)	Cross tailed
761.	Consider a hypothesis H_0 where $\phi_0 = 5$ against H_1 where $\phi_1 > 5$. The test is?			
	A)	Right tailed	B)	Left tailed
	C)	Center tailed	D)	Cross tailed
762.	The result of a statistical test, denoted p, shall be interpreted as follows:			
	A)	the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected if $p > 0.05$	B)	the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected if $p < 0.05$
	C)	the null hypothesis H_0 is accepted if $p < 0.05$	D)	the alternate hypothesis H_1 is rejected if $p > 0.05$
763.	Type 1 error occurs when?			
	A)	We reject H_0 if it is True	B)	We reject H_0 if it is False
	C)	We accept H_0 if it is True	D)	We accept H_0 if it is False
764.	The values of the variate that divide a set of data into hundred equal parts after arranging the observations in ascending order of magnitude are called:			
	A)	Quartiles	B)	Deciles
	C)	Percentiles	D)	Difficult to tell
765.	The probability of Type 1 error is referred as?			
	A)	$1-\alpha$	B)	α
	C)	β	D)	$1-\beta$
766.	Alternative Hypothesis is also called as?			
	A)	Research Hypothesis	B)	Null Hypothesis
	C)	Composite hypothesis	D)	Simple Hypothesis
767.	The lower and upper quartiles of a symmetrical distribution are 40 and 60 respectively. The value of median is:			
	A)	40	B)	50
	C)	60	D)	$(60-40)/2$

768.	_____ are not dependent upon the restrictive normality assumption of the population.			
	A)	Parametric tests	B)	Statistical test
	C)	Mathematical tests	D)	Non-parametric tests
769.	The _____ is a non-parametric alternative to the t test for related samples			
	A)	Wilcoxon test	B)	Friedman test
	C)	Mann-Whitney U test	D)	Kruskal-Wallis test
770.	The Kruskal-Wallis test is the non-parametric alternative to the _____.			
	A)	ANOVA	B)	t test
	C)	Z test	D)	Chi-sq test
771.	The mode or model value of the distribution is that value of the variate for which frequency is:			
	A)	Minimum	B)	Maximum
	C)	Odd number	D)	Even number
772.	To check effectiveness of drug which test is used?			
	A)	two sample t test	B)	Paired t test
	C)	chi square test	D)	ANOVA
773.	For comparison of two drugs on particular disease which test is used			
	A)	two sample t test	B)	Paired t test
	C)	chi square test	D)	ANOVA
774.	The <u>standard deviation</u> of a sample of 100 observations equals 64. The <u>variance</u> of the sample equals			
	A)	8	B)	10
	C)	6400	D)	4096
775.	For quantitative and normally distributed data----- tests will be used			

	A)	parametric`	B)	nonparametric
	C)	none of the above	D)	both
776	For goodness of fit -----test is used			
	A)	two sample t test	B)	Paired t test
	C)	chi square test	D)	ANOVA
777.	For comparison of more than two groups -----test is used			
	A)	two sample t test	B)	Paired t test
	C)	chi square test	D)	ANOVA
778	Statistical software is			
	A)	SPSS	B)	Graphpad prism
	C)	WS word	D)	both a and b
779.	The variance of a sample of 81 observations equals 64. The standard deviation of the sample equals			
	A)	0	B)	4096
	C)	8	D)	6561
780.	In normal distribution:			
	A)	Mean = Median = Mode	B)	Mean > Median > Mode
	C)	Mean < Median < Mode	D)	Mean ≠ Median ≠ Mode
781.	Which of the following is true for the normal curve:			
	A)	Symmetrical	B)	Bell-shaped
	C)	Unimodel	D)	All of the above
782.	The range of normal distribution is:			
	A)	0 to n	B)	0 to ∞
	C)	-1 to +1	D)	-∞ to ∞
783.	The application of statistical methods in biology is called			
	A)	Statistics in biology	B)	Statistic in vivo
	C)	Biostatistics	D)	all of these

784.	The branch of biostatistics that deals with testing of hypothesis, making predictions using data collected is called as			
	A)	Inferential biostatistics	B)	Descriptive biostatistics
	C)	Both a and b	D)	comparative biostatistics
785.	When data are arranged at regular interval of time, the classification is called:			
	A)	Qualitative	B)	Quantitative
	C)	Chronological	D)	Geographical
786.	Diagram is another form of:			
	A)	Classification	B)	Tabulation
	C)	Angle	D)	Percentage
787.	Variables whose values can be expressed numerically are called			
	A)	Quantitative variables	B)	Qualitative variables
	C)	Absolute variables	D)	Continuous variables
788.	A frequency distribution can be			
	A)	Qualitative	B)	Discrete
	C)	Continuous	D)	Both (b) and (c)
789.	The average of lower and upper class limits is called			
	A)	Class boundary	B)	Class frequency
	C)	Class mark	D)	Class limit
790.	The data given as 3, 5, 15, 35, 70, 84, 96 will be called as:			
	A)	Individual series	B)	Discrete series
	C)	Time series	D)	Continuous series
791.	The lower and upper class limits are 20 and 30, the midpoints of the class is:			
	A)	20	B)	25
	C)	30	D)	50
792.	Blood group is			
	A)	Quantitative variables	B)	Qualitative variable
	C)	Absolute variables	D)	Continuous variables

793.	HB% of 5 individuals is				
	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.2	13.5
	Mean HB% is The				
	A)	11.5	B)	10.5	
	C)	10.9	D)	11.1	
794.	Variables whose values cannot be expressed numerically are called				
	A)	Quantitative variables	B)	Qualitative variable	
	C)	Absolute variables	D)	Continuous variables	
795.	Standard error is inversely proportional to				
	A)	Mean	B)	Sample size	
	C)	SD	D)	Mode	
796.	The HB% of 5 individuals is				
	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.2	13.5
	SD of HB% is				
	A)	1.1	B)	1.6	
	C)	1.5	D)	1	
797.	Quantitative variables that has only fixed or finite values are called				
	A)	Quantitative variables	B)	Qualitative variable	
	C)	Discrete variables	D)	Continuous variables	
798.	Total probability always equal to				
	A)	0	B)	n	
	C)	1	D)	∞	
799.	Probability always lies between				
	A)	-1 to +1	B)	1 to n	
	C)	0 to 1	D)	$-\infty$ to ∞	
800.	HB% of 5 individuals is				
	9.3	10.6	11.9	12.2	13.5
	Range of HB% is The				
	A)	5.2	B)	6.2	
	C)	3.2	D)	4.2	

801.	Height of students in a class is a			
	A)	Continuous variables	B)	Qualitative variable
	C)	Discrete variables	D)	None of the above
802.	Which is the ideal average			
	A)	Mode	B)	range
	C)	Mean	D)	Median
803.	If our experiment had three groups (e.g., placebo, new drug #1, new drug #2), we might want to know whether the mean systolic blood pressure at baseline differed among the three groups?			
	A)	Kruskal-Wallis test	B)	ANOVA
	C)	chi square test	D)	a or b
804.	A pie diagram is represented by a			
	A)	Rectangle	B)	Circle
	C)	Triangle	D)	Square
805.	less assumptions was used in			
	A)	parametric tests	B)	nonparametric tests
	C)	both	D)	none of the above
806.	A sector diagram is also called			
	A)	Bar diagram	B)	Pie diagram
	C)	Histogram	D)	line diagram
807.	Following are the results of the ESR in mm for 1 hour observed in 5 individuals. Calculate the standard error. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10..			
	A)	1.41	B)	1.5
	C)	2.3	D)	1.25

808.	Part of population is called as-----			
	A)	Data	B)	sample
	C)	Error	D)	SD
809.	Following is the Hb% of 6 children. Calculate the range. 8.8 gm%, 9.3 gm%, 10.5 gm%, 11.4 gm%, 14 gm%, 10.5 gm%.			
	A)	3.5	B)	5.1
	C)	5.6	D)	5.2
810.	For graphic presentation of a frequency distribution, the paper to be used is:			
	A)	Carbon paper	B)	Ordinary paper
	C)	Graph paper	D)	Butter paper
811.	The classification of data is based on area or place is called as			
	A)	Chronological data	B)	Qualitative data
	C)	Geographical data	D)	Quantitative data
812.	The no of repetition of observation is called as			
	A)	Data	B)	Mid value
	C)	Frequency	D)	Table
813.	One single figure which represents the whole data is			
	A)	Graph	B)	Diagram
	C)	Error	D)	Average
814.	One single figure which represents variation in the data is			
	A)	Dispersion	B)	Diagram
	C)	Error	D)	Average
815.	Histogram can be drawn only for:			
	A)	Discrete frequency distribution	B)	Continuous frequency distribution
	C)	Cumulative frequency distribution	D)	Relative frequency distribution

816.	Difference between highest and lowest values in a set of data is a			
	A)	SD	B)	mean
	C)	Range	D)	mode
817.	For t test data must be..... in nature			
	A)	Quantitative	B)	Qualitative
	C)	both	D)	none of the above
818.	We reject H_0 when H_0 is True is called			
	A)	Type I error	B)	Sampling error
	C)	Type II error	D)	Standard error
819.	Standard error is directly proportional to			
	A)	Sample size	B)	Mean
	C)	SD	D)	Mode
820.	Frequency polygon can be drawn with the help of:			
	A)	Bar diagram	B)	Percentage
	C)	Histogram	D)	Circle
821.	The total of all the observations divided by the number of observations is called:			
	A)	Arithmetic mean	B)	Geometric mean
	C)	Harmonic mean	D)	Median
822.	If our experiment had three groups (e.g., placebo, new drug #1, new drug #2), we might want to know whether the mean systolic blood pressure at baseline differed among the three groups? For this usetest			
	A)	ANOVA	B)	T test
	C)	Z test	D)	Chi sq test
823.	The measure of central tendency listed below is:			
	A)	The SE	B)	The mean
	C)	The range	D)	Standard deviation
824.	Was there a significant change in systolic blood pressure between baseline and the six-month follow-up measurement in the treatment group?			
	A)	Paired t test	B)	Two sample t test
	C)	One sample t test	D)	Chi sq test
825.	Is the mean systolic blood pressure (at baseline) for patients assigned to placebo different from the mean for patients assigned to the treatment group?			
	A)	Paired t test	B)	Two sample t test
	C)	One sample t test	D)	Chi sq test

826.	Data collected from reliable sources like national & international organisations, journals is called as			
	A)	primary	B)	raw
	C)	secondary	D)	discrete
827.	set of all possible outcomes is called			
	A)	Sample space	B)	probability
	C)	event	D)	SE
828.	Subset of sample space is			
	A)	probability	B)	SE
	C)	Event	D)	Intersection
829.	For two disjoint events $P(A \cap B) =$			
	A)	1	B)	0
	C)	n	D)	-1
830.	For Null set probability is equal to			
	A)	1	B)	-1
	C)	0	D)	Not define
831.	For sample space probability is equal to			
	A)	1	B)	-1
	C)	0	D)	2
832.	For two disjoint events $P(A \cup B) =$			
	A)	$P(A) + P(B)$	B)	$P(A) * P(B)$
	C)	$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$	D)	$P(A) / P(B)$
833.	Common outcomes in two events is called			
	A)	Union	B)	Probability
	C)	Intersection	D)	None of the above
834.	The Ratio of no. of outcomes in favorable outcomes and total no of outcomes is called			
	A)	Union	B)	Probability
	C)	Intersection	D)	None of the above
835.	Sex, religion, marital status etc are the examples of the			
	A)	Nominal data	B)	Ordinal data
	C)	Ratio data	D)	Interval data
836.	A type of categorical data in which order is important is called as			
	A)	Nominal data	B)	Ordinal data
	C)	Ratio data	D)	Interval data
837.	In coin tossing experiment probability of getting head is			
	A)	1	B)	0

	C) 0.5	D) -1
838.	If $P(A)=0.3, P(B)=0.5$ and $P(A \cap B)=0.25$ then $P(A \cup B)=$	
	A) 0.55	B) 1
	C) 0.2	D) 1.05
839.	To study the relationship Between 2 or more variables.....method is used	
	A) correlation	B) Regression
	C) testing	D) sampling
840.	To predict the future Things.....method is used	
	A) correlation	B) Regression
	C) testing	D) sampling
841.	No of patients in hospital is a example of	
	A) primary	B) continuous
	C) secondary	D) discrete
842.	Weight, HB% etc are examples of	
	A) primary	B) continuous
	C) secondary	D) discrete
843.	Clinical trials is example of	
	A) primary	B) secondary
	C) both	D) Not define
844.	Histogram is used to find	
	A) Mode	B) SD
	C) mean	D) Median
845.	Ogive curve is used to find	
	A) Mode	B) SD
	C) Mean	D) Median
846.cannot found using graphically	
	A) Mode	B) Median
	C) Mean	D) None of the above
847.	Frequency polygon can be draw by using	
	A) Histogram	B) Pie diagram
	C) Ogive curve	D) Bar diagram
848.	To find correlation between two variable which diagram is used	
	A) Histogram	B) Pie diagram
	C) Scatter diagram	D) Bar diagram
849.	For qualitative data which can't be calculated	
	A) Mode	B) Median
	C) Mean	D) None of the above

850.	Reliability and accuracy of.....test is more.			
	A)	Parametric	B)	nonparametric
	C)	both	D)	None of the above
851.	The application of statistical methods on medical field is called			
	A)	Vital statistics	B)	statistics
	C)	Biostatistics	D)	Medical statistics
852.	Mode can be found by using			
	A)	Histogram	B)	Frequency polygon
	C)	Ogive curve	D)	Bar diagram
853.	Median can be found by using			
	A)	Histogram	B)	Frequency polygon
	C)	Ogive curve	D)	Bar diagram
854.	The application of statistical methods on vital events is called			
	A)	Vital statistics	B)	statistics
	C)	Biostatistics	D)	all of these
855.	To draw histogram data should be			
	A)	Continuous	B)	Qualitative
	C)	Discrete	D)	Quantitative
856.	Primary data also called as			
	A)	Raw data	B)	Qualitative data
	C)	Secondary data	D)	Quantitative data
857.	Example of Qualitative data			
	A)	Gender	B)	Occupation
	C)	Blood Group	D)	All of the above
858.	Example of Quantitative data			
	A)	Height	B)	Blood group
	C)	Weight	D)	Both A and c
859.	Less than Ogive curve is used to find			
	A)	Mode	B)	Mean
	C)	Median	D)	None of the above
860.	More than Ogive curve is used to find			
	A)	Mode	B)	Mean
	C)	Median	D)	None of the above
861.	Probability is always lies between			
	A)	0 to 1	B)	0 to n
	C)	-1 to 1	D)	Not defined

862.	The lower and upper class limits are 100 and 200, the midpoints of the class is:			
	A)	150	B)	100
	C)	200	D)	250
863.	Prakriti is type ofdata			
	A)	Continuous	B)	Qualitative
	C)	Discrete	D)	Quantitative
864.	Bilirubin is type ofdata			
	A)	Quantitative	B)	Qualitative
	C)	Discrete	D)	Nominal
865.	Standard deviation is a positive square root of			
	A)	Quartiles	B)	Variance
	C)	Median	D)	Difficult to tell
866.	μ is used for			
	A)	Mean	B)	SD
	C)	Mode	D)	Median
867.	The Mann Whitney u test is the non-parametric alternative to the _____.			
	A)	ANOVA	B)	t test
	C)	Z test	D)	Two sample t test
868.	The Wilcoxon test is the non-parametric alternative to the _____.			
	A)	ANOVA	B)	t test
	C)	Z test	D)	F test
869.	Systolic blood pressure is type ofdata			
	A)	Nominal	B)	Qualitative
	C)	Quantitative	D)	None of the above
870.	The ANOVA test is the non-parametric alternative to the _____.			
	A)	Wilcoxon test	B)	Friedman test
	C)	Mann-Whitney U test	D)	Kruskal-Wallis test
871.	The two sample t test is the non-parametric alternative to the _____.			
	A)	Kruskal-Wallis test	B)	Friedman test
	C)	Mann-Whitney U test	D)	None of the above

872.	For comparison of two groups -----test is used		
	A)	two sample t test	B) Paired t test
	C)	chi square test	D) ANOVA
873.	For comparison of more than two groups -----test is used		
	A)	Kruskal-Wallis test	B) Friedman test
	C)	Mann-Whitney U test	D) None of the above
874.	For comparison of two groups -----test is used		
	A)	Kruskal-Wallis test	B) Friedman test
	C)	Mann-Whitney U test	D) None of the above
875.	σ is used for		
	A)	variance	B) SE
	C)	SD	D) None of the above

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MCQ answer key

1	C	26	C	51	A	76	C	101	A
2	D	27	D	52	A	77	C	102	B
3	A	28	D	53	C	78	A	103	C
4	A	29	D	54	C	79	A	104	A
5	D	30	D	55	B	80	C	105	D
6	D	31	A	56	D	81	D	106	B
7	A	32	D	57	C	82	A	107	C
8	A	33	B	58	D	83	B	108	D
9	B	34	B	59	D	84	D	109	B
10	D	35	D	60	D	85	C	110	D
11	A	36	C	61	D	86	B	111	A
12	B	37	A	62	A	87	A	112	D
13	C	38	D	63	A	88	A	113	C
14	D	39	C	64	A	89	B	114	A
15	A	40	B	65	C	90	C	115	A
16	A	41	D	66	A	91	D	116	B
17	B	42	C	67	D	92	D	117	D
18	C	43	A	68	C	93	C	118	B
19	B	44	A	69	D	94	B	119	D
20	B	45	D	70	C	95	A	120	D
21	A	46	D	71	A	96	B	121	A
22	C	47	B	72	B	97	D	122	C
23	D	48	D	73	B	98	C	123	A
24	A	49	C	74	D	99	D	124	B
25	A	50	A	75	A	100	A	125	D

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KEY ANSWERS –Dr. Mrs Madhuri P.Bhide

126	C	151	C	176	A	201	B	226	D
127	A	152	C	177	A	202	B	227	D
128	A	153	B	178	D	203	C	228	A
129	B	154	B	179	B	204	D	229	B
130	D	155	D	180	B	205	C	230	B
131	D	156	D	181	B	206	A	231	B
132	B	157	B	182	B	207	C	232	D
133	A	158	B	183	C	208	B	233	C
134	B	159	C	184	A	209	B	234	A
135	A	160	C	185	B	210	C	235	A
136	B	161	D	186	B	211	D	236	A
137	A	162	A	187	C	212	A	237	A
138	D	163	B	188	B	213	B	238	A
139	C	164	A	189	C	214	B	239	B
140	C	165	C	190	C	215	C	240	C
141	B	166	A	191	C	216	C	241	D
142	C	167	B	192	B	217	A	242	C
143	C	168	B	193	A	218	B	243	B
144	B	169	A	194	B	219	B	244	B
145	A	170	B	195	A	220	B	245	C
146	B	171	C	196	C	221	A	246	A
147	B	172	A	197	A	222	C	247	B
148	A	173	B	198	C	223	C	248	A
149	A	174	C	199	C	224	D	249	B
150	B	175	B	200	C	225	A	250	A

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KEY ANSWERS –Dr. Nilakhe S. S.

251	C	276	B	301	C	326	D	351	A
252	B	277	A	302	A	327	D	352	A
253	C	278	D	303	B	328	B	353	D
254	B	279	C	304	D	329	B	354	B
255	C	280	D	305	B	330	D	355	D
256	B	281	A	306	C	331	B	356	C
257	B	282	D	307	D	332	A	357	B
258	B	283	A	308	D	333	A	358	A
259	D	284	B	309	D	334	A	359	B
260	A	285	C	310	B	335	A	360	A
261	D	286	D	311	D	336	C	361	D
262	B	287	B	312	C	337	C	362	C
263	B	288	A	313	C	338	C	363	D
264	A	289	A	314	D	339	B	364	C
265	C	290	D	315	A	340	A	365	A
266	C	291	D	316	C	341	B	366	C
267	C	292	B	317	B	342	B	367	C
268	C	293	D	318	C	343	D	368	A
269	C	294	B	319	D	344	C	369	A
270	B	295	B	320	D	345	C	370	B
271	A	296	C	321	B	346	C	371	B
272	A	297	B	322	C	347	A	372	B
273	B	298	A	323	B	348	D	373	D
274	A	299	C	324	D	349	B	374	D
275	C	300	C	325	A	350	B	375	C

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KEY ANSWERS – Dr. Sachin Kulkarni (376-500)

376	A	401	A	426	A	451	A	476	C
377	A	402	C	427	C	452	B	477	D
378	B	403	A	428	B	453	C	478	B
379	D	404	D	429	A	454	B	479	B
380	D	405	C	430	D	455	D	480	D
381	A	406	D	431	A	456	C	481	B
382	C	407	B	432	B	457	D	482	D
383	D	408	D	433	C	458	B	483	B
384	C	409	C	434	B	459	B	484	D
385	B	410	B	435	A	460	C	485	B
386	D	411	A	436	B	461	A	486	A
387	A	412	D	437	A	462	D	487	B
388	B	413	D	438	B	463	B	488	C
389	D	414	B	439	B	464	B	489	D
390	A	415	A	440	A	465	B	490	A
391	A	416	D	441	D	466	B	491	B
392	D	417	A	442	A	467	B	492	C
393	C	418	C	443	B	468	D	493	B
394	A	419	B	444	C	469	C	494	D
395	A	420	D	445	A	470	B	495	D
396	B	421	B	446	A	471	D	496	B
397	C	422	C	447	C	472	B	497	B
398	D	423	B	448	A	473	B	498	B
399	D	424	B	449	C	474	C	499	C
400	B	425	B	450	B	475	C	500	D

KEY ANSWERS –Dr. Anserwadekar D. A.

501	B	526	D	551	A	576	B	601	B
502	B	527	B	552	B	577	A	602	C
503	C	528	B	553	C	578	D	603	B
504	B	529	D	554	A	579	C	604	B
505	B	530	A	555	C	580	D	605	B
506	C	531	B	556	D	581	C	606	C
507	A	532	D	557	A	582	C	607	B
508	D	533	C	558	D	583	A	608	A
509	C	534	A	559	C	584	B	609	D
510	A	535	B	560	A	585	A	610	B
511	C	536	C	561	D	586	C	611	D
512	D	537	D	562	D	587	A	612	C
513	D	538	C	563	A	588	B	613	A
514	D	539	C	564	B	589	D	614	D
515	B	540	C	565	B	590	D	615	B
516	C	541	A	566	D	591	B	616	D
517	D	542	A	567	C	592	D	617	D
518	C	543	C	568	C	593	C	618	A
519	D	544	B	569	B	594	D	619	C
520	A	545	D	570	B	595	A	620	A
521	A	546	A	571	D	596	D	621	A
522	B	547	A	572	B	597	A	622	B
523	B	548	D	573	D	598	D	623	C
524	C	549	C	574	A	599	C	624	B
525	A	550	A	575	A	600	C	625	C

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KEY ANSWERS –

DR. VASUDHA G.ASUTKAR.

626	D	651	C	676	D	701	B	726	B
627	B	652	D	677	D	702	D	727	D
628	D	653	A	678	C	703	B	728	C
629	C	654	A	679	B	704	B	729	D
630	A	655	B	680	C	705	C	730	C
631	C	656	A	681	C	706	C	731	B
632	B	657	B	682	C	707	D	732	A
633	B	658	C	683	B	708	C	733	A
634	D	659	D	684	C	709	B	734	A
635	B	660	D	685	B	710	C	735	D
636	C	661	B	686	C	711	D	736	C
637	A	662	B	687	C	712	C	737	A
638	A	663	C	688	A	713	B	738	D
639	D	664	B	689	A	714	B	739	D
640	D	665	D	690	C	715	A	740	C
641	B	666	B	691	C	716	C	741	C
642	C	667	C	692	B	717	B	742	B
643	C	668	A	693	D	718	A	743	B
644	D	669	D	694	B	719	B	744	D
645	D	670	A	695	B	720	D	745	C
646	B	671	B	696	C	721	C	746	C
647	C	672	C	697	B	722	D	747	A
648	D	673	D	698	B	723	D	748	D
649	A	674	A	699	B	724	D	749	D
650	D	675	C	700	A	725	B	750	B

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KEY ANSWERS –Mrs A. S. Manglekar

751	C	776	C	801	A	826	C	851	D
752	B	777	D	802	C	827	A	852	A
753	C	778	D	803	D	828	C	853	C
754	C	779	C	804	B	829	B	854	A
755	A	780	A	805	B	830	C	855	A
756	A	781	D	806	B	831	A	856	A
757	B	782	D	807	A	832	A	857	D
758	B	783	C	808	B	833	C	858	D
759	C	784	A	809	D	834	B	859	C
760	B	785	C	810	C	835	A	860	C
761	A	786	B	811	C	836	B	861	A
762	B	787	A	812	C	837	C	862	A
763	A	788	D	813	D	838	A	863	B
764	C	789	C	814	A	839	A	864	A
765	B	790	A	815	B	840	B	865	B
766	A	791	B	816	C	841	D	866	A
767	B	792	B	817	A	842	B	867	D
768	A	793	A	818	A	843	A	868	B
769	C	794	B	819	C	844	A	869	C
770	A	795	B	820	C	845	D	870	D
771	B	796	B	821	A	846	C	871	C
772	B	797	C	822	A	847	A	872	A
773	A	798	C	823	B	848	C	873	A
774	D	799	C	824	A	849	C	874	C
775	A	800	D	825	B	850	A	875	B