

## AIIMS NORCET 10 Memory Based Paper 11 April 2026 -Exam

**Q.1** The vaccine that leaves a permanent scar in babies is:

- A. Measles
- B. Pentavalent
- C. DPT
- D. BCG

**Answer:** D

**Sol:** The BCG vaccine produces a local immune response that heals with a characteristic permanent scar, usually on the upper arm, indicating protection against tuberculosis.

(a) Measles: Does not leave a scar; provides immunity without visible mark. (b) Pentavalent: Combination vaccine; does not leave a scar. (c) DPT: Provides immunity but no permanent scar. (d) BCG: Correct. Scar forms as part of the healing response to the live attenuated bacillus.

**Q.2** Which of the following best defines Total Fertility Rate (TFR)?

- A. The average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years.
- B. The percentage of women who are pregnant.
- C. The average age at which women have their first child.
- D. The number of live births per 1,000 people in a population

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** The correct answer is: (a), The average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years.

The total fertility rate in a specific year is defined as the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

**Q.3** The example for distributive shock among the following shock types is:

- A. Anaphylactic shock
- B. Burn shock
- C. Surgical shock
- D. Haemorrhagic shock

**Answer:** A

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation: Distributive shock is characterized by widespread vasodilation leading to decreased systemic vascular resistance and relative hypovolemia despite normal blood volume. Anaphylactic shock is a classic example, caused by severe allergic reactions that trigger massive release of histamine and other inflammatory mediators. This results in vasodilation, increased capillary permeability, hypotension, and sometimes airway obstruction. Burn shock and haemorrhagic shock are primarily classified as hypovolemic shock because they involve significant fluid or blood loss. Surgical shock may involve multiple mechanisms but is not specifically distributive. In distributive shock, the heart may pump adequately, but due to extreme vasodilation, effective perfusion to organs is compromised. Immediate management includes airway support, administration of epinephrine in anaphylaxis, intravenous fluids, and monitoring vital signs. Therefore, anaphylactic shock is the correct example of distributive shock.

**Q.4** The respiratory centre is located in

- A. Cerebrum
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Medulla and Pons
- D. Hypothalamus

**Answer:** C

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**Sol: Correct Answer: (c)**

**Information Booster:**

- The medulla contains the dorsal and ventral respiratory groups that regulate basic rhythm.
- The pons has the pneumotaxic and apneustic centers that fine-tune breathing.
- These centers control inspiration, expiration, and respiratory rate.
- They receive input from chemoreceptors and mechanoreceptors.
- Damage to the medulla can lead to respiratory failure.
- Higher brain centers (like the cerebral cortex) can temporarily override this control.

**Additional Knowledge:** · Dorsal respiratory group stimulates diaphragm via phrenic nerve.

- Ventral group becomes active during forced expiration.
- The pneumotaxic center limits inspiration for rhythmic breathing.
- Voluntary breath control occurs during talking or holding breath.
- Brainstem reflexes like sneezing and coughing also involve these centers.
- Apneustic lesions may cause prolonged inspiration.

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**Q.5** A contraceptive pill contains

- A. progesterone and estrogen
- B. spermicidal agents
- C. chemicals that cause abortion
- D. chemicals that prevent fertilization of ovum

**Answer:** A

**Sol:** Contraceptive pills contain hormones such as estrogen & progesterone, these work to inhibit the body's natural cyclical hormones to prevent pregnancy.

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**Q.6** Negative symptoms of schizophrenia include:

- A. Auditory hallucinations
- B. Paranoid delusions
- C. Flat affect and avolition
- D. Disorganized speech

**Answer:** C

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Schizophrenia includes both positive and negative symptoms. Negative symptoms refer to the absence or reduction of normal functions. Flat affect (reduced emotional expression) and avolition (lack of motivation) are key negative symptoms.

These symptoms affect the patient's ability to function socially and occupationally. They are often more difficult to treat than positive symptoms. Early recognition is important for effective management.

Other options describe positive symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions. Therefore, flat affect and avolition are correct.

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**Q.7** The drug of choice for treatment of OCD is:

- A. Diazepam
- B. Fluoxetine
- C. Carbamazepine
- D. Lithium

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is treated primarily with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). These drugs increase serotonin levels in the brain.

Fluoxetine is one of the most commonly used SSRIs for OCD. It helps reduce obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors.

Other drugs listed are used for anxiety, epilepsy, or bipolar disorder. Therefore, fluoxetine is correct.

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**Q.8** What percentage of fluid loss is considered moderate dehydration?

- A. 15-20%
- B. 5-10%
- C. 10-15%
- D. 5%

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Answer: (b) 5-10%

Explanation:

Dehydration is classified into mild, moderate, and severe based on fluid loss as a percentage of body weight:

- Mild dehydration: <5% fluid loss
- Moderate dehydration: 5-10% fluid loss
- Severe dehydration: >10% fluid loss

Other Options Explained:

- (a) 15-20%: This level of dehydration is extremely severe and life-threatening, often leading to shock and organ failure.
- (c) 10-15%: This falls into the category of severe dehydration, not moderate.
- (d) 5%: While 5% is at the lower end of moderate dehydration, it is generally considered mild to moderate.

Conclusion:

Since moderate dehydration is defined as 5-10% fluid loss, the correct answer is: (b) 5-10%.

**Q.9** 5 boys A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order). C is in the middle of the row. D and E are to the right of C. A and B are to the left of C. B and D are not at any ends of the row. How many boys are sitting to the left of D?

- A. 2
- B. 1
- C. 0
- D. 3

**Answer:** D

**Sol: Given:**

5 boys A, B, C, D and E are sitting in a row facing north (not necessarily in the same order).

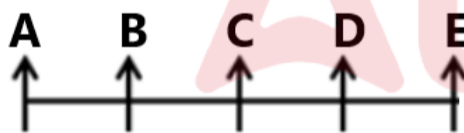
C is in the middle of the row.

D and E are to the right of C.

A and B are to the left of C.

B and D are not at any ends of the row.

**From the given information seating arrangement will be.**



So, **3** boys are sitting to the left of D.

Thus, correct option is (d).

**Q.10** Bulging sac-like lesion filled with spinal fluid and spinal cord element is:

- A. Meningocele
- B. Myelomeningocele
- C. Hydrocephalus
- D. Spina bifida occulta

**Answer:** B

**Sol:**

Ans. (b)

Sol. Myelomeningocele is a severe form of spina bifida, where a sac-like protrusion contains spinal fluid, meninges, and spinal cord elements. It is associated with neurological deficits such as paralysis or loss of bladder/bowel control, depending on the level of the defect.

Explanation of each option:

- (a) Meningocele – Sac contains meninges and CSF, but not spinal cord elements.
  - (b) Myelomeningocele – Correct answer. Sac contains CSF, meninges, and spinal cord tissue.
  - (c) Hydrocephalus – Excess cerebrospinal fluid in the brain, not a spinal sac.
  - (d) Spina bifida occulta – Mildest form with no visible sac; spinal cord and meninges remain inside.
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