

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Padartha Vigyan – I Q.P. Code: 4501

Max. Marks: 100

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

## M.C.Q. 25 X 1 = 25

- Types of Aadyatmika rogas are
  - Five
  - Three
  - Two
  - Four
- Following is the example of Nastika darshan
  - Jain darshana
  - Bauddha darshana
  - Charvak darshana
  - Sankhya darshana
- Nityanitya Gunas include the following
  - Ichha
  - Samyoga
  - Vibhaga
  - Sankhya
- Laghu guna is the cause of the following
  - Langhana
  - Vamana
  - Virechana
  - Santarpana
- One among the following is true about Ushna guna dravya
  - Pittahara
  - Kaphakara
  - Vatakara
  - Pittakara
- Sukshma guna examples include the following
  - Curd
  - Sweet
  - Guda
  - Madya
- The elimination of doshas via nose is known as
  - Mansa karma
  - Sharira karma
  - Adhatmika karma
  - Shirovirechana
- The eternal unique factor of the many similar thing is known as
  - Samnaya
  - Vishesha
  - Karma
  - Guna
- PRAVRITTIRUBHAYASYA explains about the following Padartha
  - Abhava
  - Vishesha
  - Samavaya
  - Samayoga
- The Vishesha of Ushnaguna is
  - Sheeta
  - Drava
  - Snigdha
  - Guru
- The Ayutasiddha relation of padartha is known as
  - Samavaya
  - Hrasahetu
  - Vishesha
  - Samanya
- In treatment the quality of drug and its potency is estimated by Guna and
  - Karma
  - Samavaya
  - Dravya
  - Abhava
- ChetanaDravya is divided into
  - Sthaavara and Jangama
  - Khanija and Kritrima
  - Murta and Amurta
  - Aushadha and Ahara
- The number of Karana Dravya are as follows
  - 9
  - 6
  - 7
  - 8
- Madhura Rasa constitutes of
  - Prithvi and jala
  - Agni and prithvi

- (c) Prithvi and Vayu (D) Jala and Vayu
16. The adistana of Aap is  
 (A) Jihwa (B) Nasika  
 (c) Karna (D) Twacha
17. According to Bhavaprakasha the Guna of Prithvi is  
 (A) Gandha (B) Rasa  
 (c) Guru (D) Sparsha
18. Aadaana Kala does not include  
 (A) Shishira ritu (B) Vasant ritu  
 (c) Grishma ritu (D) Varsha ritu
19. One among the following is not the quality of Jivatma  
 (A) Sharira karta (B) Karma Phala bhokta  
 (c) Sarvajna (D) Alpajna
20. The science of Ayurveda is originated from  
 (A) Bhrama (B) Vishnu  
 (c) Shiv (D) Mahesh
21. Dharma is the lakshana of  
 (A) Hitayu (B) Ahitayu  
 (c) Sukhayu (D) Dukhayu
22. Indriyas are considered as  
 (A) Only sensory (B) Only motor  
 (c) Both sensory and motor (D) Neither sensory nor motor
23. The number of siddhantas are mentioned in Ayurveda are  
 (A) Four (B) Two  
 (c) Five (D) Six
24. Dravya pradhanata during time of debate is considered as  
 (A) Pratitantra (B) Sarvatantra  
 (c) Abhyupagama (D) Adhikkara
25. the rejuvenating therapy in Ashtanaga Ayurveda is correlated to  
 (A) Rasayana (B) Vajikarana  
 (c) Urdhwanga (D) Kaya chikitsa

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 X 2 = 20**

2. Explain in detail about Astika and Nastika Darshana and list the dissimilarities in between Jain and Ayurveda.  
 3. Describe the lakshanas, synonyms, guna, and karma of Dik in detail.

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 x 5 = 25**

4. Define shareera & explain shareera-siddhanta.  
 5. Define Pada and Padhartha . Write the number of Padhartha according to Vaisheshika Darshana and Sankhya Darshana.  
 6. Karana Dravyas and Karya Dravyas. .  
 7. Write atma lakshana and bheda.  
 8. Write a note on Sthula Guna & importance in chikitsa.

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Pancheekarana siddhanta  
 10. Write classification of Chetana dravya with examples  
 11. Explain Saartha gunas  
 12. Define Paratwa and Apartwa  
 13. Define Yukti and Sankhya  
 14. Write the lakshanas of Vishesha  
 15. Define Samavaya and importance in Ayurveda  
 16. Write the lakshanas of Abhava  
 17. Explain pradhawamsaabava  
 18. Explain anyonyabhava

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Padartha Vigyan – II Q.P. Code: 4502

Max. Marks: 100

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

## M.C.Q. 25 X 1 = 25

- Saadhana of Prama are
 

(A) Prameya, Pramata, Pramana	(B) Pratyaksha, Pramana, Anumana
(c) Anumana, Pramata, Pramana	(D) Pratyaksha, Pramata, Anumana
- The Direct Conjunction or Adjoining of Indria with vishaya is known as
 

(A) Samavaya Sannikarsha	(B) Samyukta Sannikarsha
(c) Samyogaja Sannikarsha	(D) Samyukta Samavaya Sannikarsha
- The Ubhayendria for performing functions of Gyanendria and Karmendriya is known as
 

(A) Sarva Sharira	(B) Manas
(c) Aatma	(D) Hrudaya
- The inference confined to person own understanding is known as
 

(A) Seshavata Anumana	(B) Swaartha Anumana
(c) Purvavat Anumana	(D) Ubhayato Drushta Anumana
- The Presence of Hetu in Paksha is known as
 

(A) Vyatireka vyaapti	(B) Anvaya vyaapti
(c) Paksha dharmata	(D) Paraamarsha
- The Siddhi of Hetu is not possible by Hetu is called as
 

(A) Viruddha hetwabhaasa	(B) Savyabhichaara hetwaabhaasa
(c) Saadhaarana hetwaabhaasa	(D) Asaadhaarana hetwaabhaasa
- The further clarification of Pratyaksha and Aaptodesha is possible only by
 

(A) Anumana pramana	(B) Shabda pramana
(c) Pratyaksha pramana	(D) Pramana
- In darshana Aaptodesha is seen in the name of
 

(A) Shabda pramana	(B) Aapatavachana
(c) Aagama	(D) Pramana
- The Veda and the Aaptavachana are considered as
 

(A) Shabda pramana	(B) Pratyaksha pramana
(c) Anumana pramana	(D) Upamana pramana
- The proper meaning of shabda or vaakya is known as
 

(A) Abidha	(B) Vyanjaka
(c) Shakti	(D) Asatti
- Anupalabdi pramana confirms the gyana of
 

(A) Bhava	(B) Abhaava
(c) Karma	(D) Guna
- While describing a thing or disease the other relevant matter also known as
 

(A) Anupalabdi pramana	(B) Aaptodesha
(c) Arthaapatthi pramana	(D) Sambhava pramana
- The anista vastu parityaga is known as
 

(A) Parisesha	(B) Vishesha
(c) Pratah pramana	(D) Shashtra
- The Laghu Trayee does not include the following
 

(A) Madhava nidana	(B) Bhava Prakasha
(c) Shaarangadhara samhita	(D) Charaka samhita
- Mesolithic Age is from
 

(A) 13000-10000 years BC	(B) 10000-6000 years BC
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- (c) 20000–13000 years BC (D) 5000–4500 years BC
16. The period 5000 years BC is known as follows  
 (A) Vedic period (B) Prehistoric period  
 (c) Pre vedic period (D) Post vedic period
17. Disciples of Atreya does not include the following  
 (A) Bhela (B) Harita  
 (c) Parashara (D) Kashyapa
18. Ayurveda deepika is the commentary by the following commentators  
 (A) Gayaadasa (B) Chakrapaanidatta  
 (c) NaraDatta (D) Jejjata
19. The Commentary on Ashtanga Sangraha by Indu is known as  
 (A) Panjika (B) Tippani  
 (c) Shashilekha (D) Bhanumati
20. One among the following is not the commentary of Ashtanga Hridaya  
 (A) Sarvangasundara (B) Indumati  
 (c) Tatwabodha (D) Bhanumati
21. The Commentator on Madhava Nidana is  
 (A) Yadunandan Upaadyaya (B) H C Murthy  
 (c) Vidyaasaagara (D) Parashuram Shastri
22. One among the following was the President of Akhila Bharata Varsheeya Ayurveda Sammelana  
 (A) Kaviraja Sen (B) Kaviraja Roy  
 (c) Yadavji Acharya (D) Acharya Sharma
23. One among the following statements are not true about Yadavji Acharya  
 (A) He wrote a book on Unani (B) He wrote book on Bharatiya Rasa Sastra  
 (c) He translated Sushruta samhita (D) He translated Charaka samhita
24. The benefits of Journals is  
 (A) To know the progress of Ayurveda (B) Development of Ayurveda  
 (c) Useful for upcoming doctors (D) Clears the doubts
25. The full form of CCIM is  
 (A) Central Council of Indian medicine (B) Central Corporation of Indian medicine  
 (c) Central Council of Indonesian medicine (D) Central Council Of Indian Management

### LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 X 2 = 20

2. Define Prama, Aprama and Prameya. Name three types of Pramanas and Explain Practical Application of Methods of Examination in Treatment (2+2+2+1+3)
3. Define Kaarana and describe its types along with importance of kaarya Kaarana Siddhannta in Ayurveda.(2+2+6)

### SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 X 5 = 25

4. Define Pratyaksha Pramana and Write a note on practical applicability of Pratyaksha in treatment.(2+3)
5. Describe Trayodasha Karana and Give a note on Importance of Panchabhautikatva of Indriya in treatment (2+3)
6. Write lakshanas of Anumana and Describe its types according to Nyaya.(2+3)
7. Write about the contribution of the authors of Modern era in brief.(5)
8. Write about Establishment of different committees and their recommendations (2+3)

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30

9. Describe the 4 types of methods for examination accepted by Ayurveda.(3)
10. Enlist and Describe Gyanendriyas and Karmendriyas. (1+2)
11. Describe Pararthanumana with the help of suitable examples.(2+1)
12. Give three examples of Yukti Pramana.(1+1+1)
13. Define Upamana and Enumerate its types.(1+2)
14. Write a note on contribution of Charaka.(3)
15. Briefly write a note on three popular National Journals of Ayurveda.(3)
16. What are the Functions of WHO. (3)
17. Write about the Drug and Cosmetic Act.(3)
18. Note on Commentories of Sushruta Samhita.(3)

# KLE ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, BELAGAVI.

[ Declared as Deemed-to-be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 ]

Placed in 'A' Category by MHRD (GoI)

Accredited 'A' Grade by NAAC (2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle)

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Course: BAMS 1 <sup>st</sup> Professional (RS 2), January 2022	Max. Marks: 25 Marks
Subject : Samskrut, RS-2 QP Code: 4503	Time: 30 Minutes

### Instructions :

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up the single best option and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR Sheet provided.
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking.

- The word ग्रन्थालय is an example for  
(A) गुण सन्धि (B) वृद्धि सन्धि  
(C) सवर्ण दीर्घ सन्धि (D) यण् सन्धि
- The number of लिंग<sup>s</sup> are  
(A) 2 (B) 3  
(C) 4 (D) 5
- The समास present in the word अधर्मः  
(A) तत् पुरुष समास (B) बहुव्रीही समास  
(C) द्विगु समास (D) नञ समास
- Number of माहेश्वर सूत्र<sup>s</sup> are  
(A) 14 (B) 15  
(C) 16 (D) 17
- The combination of these two words वाक् + ईशः is  
(A) वागिशः (B) वागीशः  
(C) वाकीशः (D) वाकेशः
- एक+ एकम् = एकैकम् is an example of  
(A) गुण सन्धि (B) यण् सन्धि  
(C) वृद्धि सन्धि (D) सवर्ण दीर्घ सन्धि
- वर्गीय व्यञ्जना<sup>s</sup> are in number of  
(A) 25 (B) 24  
(C) 23 (D) 22
- Who killed the mongoose?  
(A) Kalyani (B) Brahmini  
(C) Grahini (D) Shravani
- One should bath like  
(A) शूकवत् (B) अजवत्  
(C) गजवत् (D) बकवत्
- One who is clean and pure is compared to  
(A) वैश्वानरः (B) वानरः  
(C) श्वानरः (D) वनचरः
- The divisions of पञ्चतन्त्र are  
(A) 5 (B) 6  
(C) 4 (D) 7
- अभवत्  
(A) लड लकारः (B) लट् लकारः  
(C) विधीलिङ्ग (D) लृड लकारः

13. रमा शब्दस्य प्रथमा विभक्ति द्विवचनम्  
 (A) रमाः (B) रमया  
 (C) रमायाः (D) रमे
14. Varuna snanam is done by \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Sunlight (B) Water  
 (C) Ash (D) Dust
15. The sandhi formed by the union of देव + आलयः = देवालयः is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) वृद्धि सन्धि (B) परसवर्ण सन्धि  
 (C) सुवर्ण दीर्घसन्धि (D) गुण सन्धि
16. 'व' कारस्य उत्पत्ति स्थान is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) द्वन्द्वव्यः (B) दन्तोष्ठम्  
 (C) कण्ठोष्ठम् (D) तालव्यः
17. Which letter require द्विमात्रा काल to pronounce  
 (A) ह्रस्व (B) दीर्घ  
 (C) प्लुत (D) व्यञ्जन
18. अ, इ, उ are प्रत्याहार for  
 (A) अण् (B) इक्  
 (C) उक् (D) ऐच्
19. The veda that deals with Ayu is called  
 (A) Atharvana veda (B) Samaveda  
 (C) Ayurveda (D) Rugveda
20. When the sharat Kala sets in the water will be crystal clear and purified by the arise of Agasthya star it is considered as  
 (A) Kamalodaka (B) Chandrodaka  
 (C) Hamsodaka (D) Suryodaka
21. अ is an example for \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) ह्रस्वस्वरः (B) दीर्घस्वरः  
 (C) प्लुतस्वरः (D) ह्रस्वदीर्घस्वरः
22. This is refers to ट ठ ड ढ ण -  
 (A) चवर्गः (B) पवर्गः  
 (C) टवर्गः (D) यवर्गः
23. Types of आयु in number -  
 (A) 8 (B) 1  
 (C) 2 (D) 4
24. एदैतोः उत्पत्तिस्थानम् -  
 (A) कण्ठः (B) तालुः  
 (C) कण्ठतालुः (D) कण्ठमूर्धा
25. How many स्वरs are there in देवनागरी script?  
 (A) 25 (B) 9  
 (C) 43 (D) 5

1<sup>st</sup> PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS2)  
JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

SAMSKRUT

Q.P. Code: 4503 (RS2)

Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.  
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.  
All questions are compulsory.

Question Number	Marks
1. M.C.Q.	20 X 1 = 20
<b>LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>2 X 10 = 20</b>
2. Define आयुर्वेद, kinds of आयु and write the importance of आयुर्वेद.	(3+3+4)
3. Complete the following shloka 'नृत्तावसाने नटराजराजो' and write 14 माहेश्वर सूत्र. (5+5)	
<b>SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 5 = 25</b>
4. Define समास and describe द्वंद्व समास and its kinds of with examples.	(2+2+1)
5. Which are the ten qualities one can acquire by doing "स्नान".	(5)
6. Describe the moral of ब्राह्मणी नकुल कथा.	(5)
7. Describe form of रामशब्द in all विभक्ति.	(5)
8. Explain the shloka शरीरायासजनकं कर्म व्यायामसंजितम् ।	(5)
<b>SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</b>	<b>5 X 3 = 15</b>
9. What is सवर्णदीर्घ सन्धि? Give examples.	(1+2)
10. Explain कर्तृकारक with examples.	(3)
11. Define द्वंद्व समास with examples.	(3)
12. Explain निदाने माधवः श्रेष्ठः सूत्रस्थाने तु वाग्भटः । शरीरे सुश्रुतः श्रेष्ठः चरकस्तु चिकित्सिते ॥	(3)
13. Do पदविभग of this shloka शरीरायासजनकं कर्म व्यायामसंजितम् ।	(3)
14. Describe वारुणस्नान	(3)
15. Explain ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा	(3)
16. What is the moral of the story लोभाविष्टचक्रधरकथा	(3)
17. What is karaka? Explain with example.	(1+2)
18. Describe बाह्य आभ्यन्तर शौच	(3)

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## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Kriya Sharira - I Q.P. Code: 4504

Max. Marks: 100

**Objective Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

**Subjective Instructions**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**M.C.Q 25 X 1 = 25**

- Number of karmendriyas  
(A) 5 (B) 3  
(c) 2 (D) 8
- Number of Dhatus  
(A) 5 (B) 3  
(c) 6 (D) 7
- Bhodaka is type of Which dosha  
(A) Kapha (B) Pitta  
(c) Vata (D) None of above
- Which is not property of vata  
(A) Ruksha (B) Laghu  
(c) Khara (D) Tikshna
- In Which stage purvarupa lakshana of disease can be seen  
(A) Vyakti (B) Sthanasamshraya  
(c) Prasara (D) Bheda
- According to seasonal factors vata dosha not aggravates in  
(A) Cold season (B) Summer season  
(c) Rainy season (D) Winter season
- Intolerance to sheeta seen in Which prakriti  
(A) Pittaja (B) kaphaja  
(c) vataja (D) none of the above
- NA ati balam is lakshana of Which prakriti  
(A) Pittaja (B) Vataja  
(c) Kaphaja (D) None of above
- Synonym of Ahara is  
(A) Rasa (B) Dhatu Poshaka  
(c) Virya (D) Anna
- Avastha Paka is also called as  
(A) Prapaka (B) Vipaka  
(c) Apaka (D) Paka
- Number of Ahara Vidhi Visheshayatan are  
(A) 5 (B) 8  
(c) 10 (D) 6
- There are type of dhatvagni  
(A) 3 (B) 6  
(c) 7 (D) 8
- The poWer house of cell is  
(A) golgi apparatus (B) mitochondria  
(c) nucleus (D) none
- Homeostasis refers to maintaanace of  
(A) Constant internal environment of the body (B) Constant external environment of the body  
(c) Body temperature (D) Both a and b
- Which does not participate in respiration  
(A) Pharynx (B) Larynx

- (c) Bronchus (D) None
16. Surfactant is secreted from alveolar cells  
 (A) Type-II (B) Type-I  
 (c) Both (D) None
17. Dyspnea appears When the percentage of breathing reserve to maximum voluntary ventilation falls below  
 (A) 20% (B) 50%  
 (c) 70% (D) None
18. Forebrain is also called as  
 (A) Mesencephalon (B) Telencephalon  
 (c) Prosencephalon (D) diencephalon
19. Which of the following ascending tract of spinal cord function for crude touch sensation  
 (A) Anterior spinothalamic tract (B) Lateral spinothalamic tract  
 (c) Ventral spinocerebellar tract (D) Dorsal spinocerebellar tract
20. Which one is largest in length among the parts of small intestine?  
 (A) Duodenum (B) Jejunum  
 (c) Ileum (D) None
21. The volume of saliva secreted L/day  
 (A) 0.5 (B) 1  
 (c) 1.5 (D) None
22. The formation of HCL takes place in  
 (A) Oxyntic cells (B) Stomach  
 (c) Gastric gland (D) None
23. Vitamin B7 is called  
 (A) Pantothenic acid (B) Folic acid  
 (c) Biotin (D) Ritinol
24. The disease beri beri is due to deficiency in  
 (A) Vitamin B1 (B) Vitamin B2  
 (c) Vitamin B6 (D) Vitamin B12
25. Which Vitamin Reduces the Blood Glucose Level  
 (A) Insulin (B) Glucogon  
 (c) VitD (D) Vit- A

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 X 2 = 20**

2. Explain Pitta Stana, guna, Karma, Vruddhi & Kshaya (2+2+2+2+2)  
 3. Explain Physiology of sleep, EEG pattern and its applied physiology(3+3+4)

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 X 5 = 25**

4. Describe the moola stana and karma of Rasavaha Srotus (2+3)  
 5. Define Shatdhatupurusha and its importance(2+3)  
 6. Explain the vata sthana and mention its types(2+3)  
 7. Define cell and Describe Types Of RNA (2+3)  
 8. Define ANS and its functions(2+3)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Define relation between triguna and tridosha(1.5+1.5)  
 10. Write about Shleshaka kapha and Tarpaka kapha in detail (1.5+1.5)  
 11. Define the concept of ahara-parinama-karabhavas , and its significance(1.5+1.5)  
 12. Define Bhutagnis , Explain functions of prutvyagni.(1.5+1.5)  
 13. What is stem cell explain types of stem cell(1+2)  
 14. Define the structure of respiratory unit and its importance(1.5+1.5)  
 15. Define Neuron and explain axon(1+2)  
 16. Cholecystokinin and its function(1.5+1.5)  
 17. What Is Acid-Base Balance And Explain Metabolic Alkalosis (1+2)  
 18. Write a note on Vitamin C, mode of action(1.5+1.5)

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Kriya Sharira – II Q.P. Code: 4505

Max. Marks: 100

Objective Instructions

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

Subjective Instructions

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**M.C.Q 25 X 1 = 25**

- Shukra dhatu is useful for \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) RBC formation (B) Conception  
 (c) Leukoposis (D) Thrombosis
- Pramanaof Shukra is  
 (A) Half Anjali (B) 2 anjali  
 (c) 8 anjali (D) 9 anjali
- The Rasavaha Srotas moola is  
 (A) Hrudaya (B) Pleeha  
 (c) Yakrit (D) Twacha
- Sandhi vedana is caused due to kshaya of which dhatu?  
 (A) Medha dhatu (B) Rakta dhatu  
 (c) Majja dhatu (D) Mamsa dhatu
- Which of the following is not synonym of Ojas  
 (A) Dhatusara (B) Bala  
 (c) Shukrasara (D) Asruk kara
- Site of Aparaj ojas -----  
 (A) Heart (B) All over the body  
 (c) Mind (D) Brain
- Kesha is a Upadhatu of which dhatu?  
 (A) Medha (B) Asthi  
 (c) Majja (D) Mamsa
- Functions of stanya are \_\_\_\_\_ except  
 (A) Jeevanam (B) Brimhan  
 (c) Lepana (D) Snehana
- Volume of Raja is \_\_\_\_\_ Anjali?  
 (A) 1 (B) 2  
 (c) 3 (D) 4
- Skin is the seat of?  
 (A) Vata dosha (B) Bhrajaka pitta  
 (c) Kapha dosha (D) Both a and c
- Prabha shows predominance of \_\_\_\_\_ mahabhuta  
 (A) Akash (B) Jala  
 (c) Teja (D) Pruthvi
- Waste product raktha dhatu is -----  
 (A) Pitta (B) Kapha  
 (c) Purisha (D) Swadha
- Volume of urine is ----- Anjali.  
 (A) 2 (B) 1  
 (c) 4 (D) 7
- Sweda is site of -----  
 (A) Vata (B) Kapha  
 (c) Pitta (D) Pitta and ka[pha
- Functions of purisha  
 (A) Avashambha (B) Vayu-dharana

- (c) Agni -Dharana (D) All the above
16. What is known as ubhayendriya ?  
 (A) Atma (B) Manas  
 (c) Twacha (D) Chakshu
17. Anutwa ,ikatwa are the properties of ?  
 (A) Mind (B) Chitta  
 (c) Nidra (D) None of these
18. The average life span of normal red blood cell is  
 (A) 150 days (B) 80 days  
 (c) 95 days (D) 120 days
19. Percentage of neutrophils is  
 (A) 80 to 70 (B) 50 to 70  
 (c) 90 to 70 (D) 60 to 70
20. Erythropoiesis is -----  
 (A) Formation RBC (B) Bformation WBC  
 (c) Cells (D) Dnone
21. Normal value of Hb at birth -----gram %  
 (A) 25 (B) 20  
 (c) 15 (D) 10
22. Normal Hb level in male -----gram%  
 (A) 25 (B) 10  
 (c) 15 (D) 5
23. The P-wave in ECG represents  
 (A) Ventricular depolarization (B) Atrial depolarization  
 (c) Atrial repolarization (D) None
24. Beginning of menstrual is known as -----  
 (A) Menopause (B) Anovulation  
 (c) Ovulation (D) Menarche
25. Maximum life span of Sperm  
 (A) 24 hours (B) 120 mints  
 (c) 72 hrs (D) None

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 x 2 = 20**

2. Define Dhatu, its synonyms, types and various dhatu poshana nyaya  
 3. Define erythropoiesis; explain the site and stages of erythropoiesis .

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 X 5 = 25**

4. Define rasa dhatu, its formation and its function  
 5. What is Ojas and explain Ojas Ojavyapat  
 6. Define rtuchakra (menstrual cycle ) and its phases  
 7. Explain vrudhhi and kshaya of purisha  
 8. Explain physiology of vision and its pathway

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Explain mamsa vriddhi and kshaya lakshanas  
 10. What is Ojas and explain immunity  
 11. Define artava, & its function  
 12. Name the dhatu mala  
 13. Explain indriya types and its functions  
 14. What is mana? Write about mano vishayas  
 15. Explain atma and its gunas  
 16. What is resting membrane potential and enlist contractile element of muscle  
 17. Name the hormones of adrenal cortex.  
 18. Write the endocrine functions of kidney.

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) JANUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Rachana Sharira – I Q.P. Code: 4506

Max. Marks: 100

Objective Instructions	Subjective Instructions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each question is followed by four options.</li> <li>Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet</li> <li>Each question carries one mark. No negative marking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.</li> <li>Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.</li> </ul>

**M.C.Q. 25 X 1 = 25**

- Sharira is the combination of which of the following.
 

(A) Panchamahabhuta + Manas	(B) Panchamahabhuta+ Atma
(c) Manas+ Atma	(D) Panchamahabhuta+Atma+ Manas
- The sharira divisions into 6 regions is called as
 

(A) shadangatvam	(B) panchangatvam
(c) Astangatvam	(D) saptangatvam
- What are 7 in number
 

(A) KURCHA	(B) ASTHISANGHAT
(c) SEEVANI	(D) KANDARA
- How many types of asthi are explained in Sushruta samhita.
 

(A) 4	(B) 5
(c) 6	(D) 7
- What is the Anguli pramana of sampurna Shareera (whole body )
 

(A) 120	(B) 121
(c) 122	(D) 123
- What is the total Number of Sandhis present in the body
 

(A) 200	(B) 210
(c) 220	(D) 230
- What is Saranat.
 

(A) Srotas	(B) Dhamani
(c) Sira	(D) Rasayani
- What are 520 in female
 

(A) SANDHI	(B) PESHI
(c) ASTHI	(D) SIRA
- How many number of Aashaya in males According to Sushruta.
 

(A) 6	(B) 7
(c) 8	(D) 9
- How many number of kala present in body.
 

(A) 6	(B) 7
(c) 8	(D) 10
- How many Petals of Moolaadhara chakra are present
 

(A) 4	(B) 5
(c) 6	(D) 7
- How many number of Marma are present in the body.
 

(A) 105	(B) 106
(c) 107	(D) 108
- Which of the following is ubhayendriya.
 

(A) Paani	(B) Srotendriya
(c) Manas	(D) Sparshendriyas
- Which ancient Ayurvedic acharya has described the method of dead body preservation
 

(A) Acharya Vagbhat I	(B) Acharya charaka
(c) Acharya Sushruta	(D) Acharya Vagbhat II
- What is called for Study of cells.
 

(A) Cytology	(B) Histology
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- (c) Organology (D) Ostiology
16. Which of the anatomical term to denote the, front of the trunk, neck and face  
 (A) ANTERIOR (B) POSTERIOR  
 (c) SUPERIOR (D) INFERIOR
17. What is the definition of LATERAL  
 (A) Away From The Root Of Limb (B) Close To The Root Of Limb  
 (c) Close To Median Plane (D) . Away From The Median Plane
18. Fertilisation Takes place in which part of Uterus  
 (A) Ampulla (B) Fimbria  
 (c) Fundus (D) Cervix
19. What is called for the Process of Formation of Mature Spermatozoa .  
 (A) Spermatogenesis (B) Spermiogenesis  
 (c) Spermatid (D) Sperm
20. The glenoid cavity present in which of the following bone.  
 (A) Radius (B) Scapula  
 (c) Humerus (D) Clavicle
21. Which of the following joint is ball and socket type  
 (A) Shoulder Joint (B) Elbow Joint  
 (c) Wrist Joint (D) Inferior Radio Ulnar Joint
22. What is going to cover Heart.  
 (A) Pericardium (B) Peritoneum  
 (c) Pleura (D) None of The Above
23. Which is the pacemaker of the heart.  
 (A) Purkunje Fibres (B) SA Node  
 (c) AV Node (D) bundle of His
24. What is the Action of Triceps Brachi Muscle.  
 (A) Flexion of Arm (B) Extension of Arm  
 (c) Flexion of Forearm (D) Extension of Forearm
25. Which of the Following Muscle is pierced by Musculocutaneous Nerve .  
 (A) Biceps Brachi (B) Triceps Brachi  
 (c) Coracobrachialis (D) Brachialis

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 X 2 = 20**

2. Define Garbha. Explain masasnumasikagarbhavrudhikrama(2+8)  
 3. Explain the abduction , adduction, flexion, extension and circumduction movements with their examples  
 2+2+2+2+2

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 X 5 = 25**

4. Define Shareera and write shad dhatvatmaka pursha 1+4  
 5. Define asthi write classification of ribs 1+4  
 6. PeshiSankya and Name the forearm muscles2+3  
 7. Define Aashaya. Enumerate Aashaya. Explain Vaatashaya. (1+1+3)  
 8. Explain structure of sperm with a neat labelled diagram. Write about Sex determination of foetus. (3+2)

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Define Purusha and Karma Purusha 1.5+1.5  
 10. Explain jala and Asthisanghat (1.5+1.5)  
 11. Define beeja, beejabhaga and bheejabagaavayavayava.(1+1+1)  
 12. Write types of bone 3  
 13. write Surface anatomy and its importance 2+1  
 14. Explain the abduction and adduction 1.5+1.5  
 15. Define Fertilization and Implantation. (1.5+1.5)  
 16. Explain Upper end humerus bone and its muscle attachment 1.5+1.5  
 17. Write Three differences between Artery and Vein. (1+1+1)  
 18. Name the Gluteal Muscles and Write Origin and Insertion of Gluteus Maximus Muscle. (1+2)

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) FEBRUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Rachana Sharira – II Q.P. Code: 4507

Max. Marks: 100

**Objective Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

**Subjective Instructions**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**M.C.Q. 25 X 1 = 25**

1. What does Costal pleura covers?
  - (A) Back of sternum
  - (B) Ribs
  - (c) Sides of the vertebral bodies
  - (D) Mediastenum
2. What is the length of right principle bronchus?
  - (A) 1.5cm
  - (B) 2.5cm
  - (c) 3.5cm
  - (D) 4.5 cm
3. What does the Diaphragmatic pleura lines?
  - (A) Inferior Aspect of diaphragm
  - (B) Superior aspect of diaphragm
  - (c) Lateralaspect of diaphragm
  - (D) Medial aspect of diaphragm
4. Fissure for ligamentum venosum is present in which part of the liver?
  - (A) Anterior surface of the liver
  - (B) Posterior surface of the liver
  - (c) Superior surface of the liver
  - (D) Inferior surface of the liver
5. Cardiac impression is on which part of the liver?
  - (A) Anterior surface of the liver
  - (B) Posterior surface of the liver
  - (c) Superior surface of the liver
  - (D) Inferior surface of the liver
6. What is the Length of Pre-Prostatic part of Urethra?
  - (A) 1–1.5 cm
  - (B) 3–4 cm
  - (c) 1.5 cm
  - (D) 16 cm
7. Urethral Crest is present in which part of Urethra ?
  - (A) Pre-prostatic part
  - (B) Prostatic part
  - (c) Membranous part
  - (D) Anterior part
8. How many lobes of prostate are present?
  - (A) 2 lobes
  - (B) 3 lobes
  - (c) 4 lobes
  - (D) 5 lobes
9. What is the angle of antflexion?
  - (A) 120
  - (B) 125.5
  - (c) 125
  - (D) 126
10. What is called for the Unilateral absence of test is?
  - (A) Cryptorchidism
  - (B) Anarchism
  - (c) Monarchism
  - (D) Hermaphrodites
11. Adrenocorticotropic hormone is secreted by
  - (A) Pituitary gland
  - (B) Thyroid gland
  - (c) Supra renal gland
  - (D) Testes
12. Anorchism is the condition of which part?
  - (A) Testis
  - (B) Epididymis
  - (c) Penis
  - (D) Scrotum
13. Which is the part which connects the right and left lobe of the thyroid gland?
  - (A) Isthmus
  - (B) Pyramidal lobe
  - (c) False capsule
  - (D) Cricotreacheal membrane
14. Where is the foramina of lusckka situated?
  - (A) Fourth ventricle
  - (B) Third ventricle
  - (c) Foramen of Magnum
  - (D) Base of the skull
15. Which part of human brain is concerned with the regulation of body temperature and eating urge?
  - (A) Cerebellum
  - (B) Cerebrum

- (c) Medulla oblongata (D) Hypothalamus
16. Which structure is NOT innervated by vagus?  
 (A) Small intestine (B) Heart  
 (c) Stomach (D) Sternocleidomastoid
17. Chorda tympani nerve pass through which of the following?  
 (A) External ear (B) Middle ear  
 (c) Internal ear (D) Auricle
18. Semicircular canal opens in to which of the following?  
 (A) Cochlea (B) Vestibule  
 (c) Middle ear (D) Mastoid antrum
19. Largest cranial nerve is ?  
 (A) Facial nerve (B) Vagus  
 (c) Optic (D) Trigeminal nerve
20. The matter connects two cerebral hemispheres is  
 (A) Corpus callosum (B) Pons  
 (c) Cerebrum (D) None
21. Nucleus ambiguus is present in which part?  
 (A) Midbrain (B) Spinal cord  
 (c) Pons (D) Medulla oblongata
22. Transtubercular Plane lies near the  
 (A) Upper Border of L3 Vertebrae (B) Upper Border of L4 Vertebrae  
 (c) Upper Border of L5 Vertebrae (D) Upper Border of L6 Vertebrae
23. The Right Border of the Lung is marked at  
 (A) 7th Costal Cartilage (B) 8th Costal Cartilage  
 (c) 9th Costal Cartilage (D) 10th Costal Cartilage
24. Umbilicus corresponds to the level of the Disc between  
 (A) L4 and L5 (B) L1 and L2  
 (c) L2 and L3 (D) L3 and L4
25. Septanous opening lies 4cm below and lateral to  
 (A) Pubic tubercle (B) Medial end of Inguinal Ligament  
 (c) Lateral end of Inguinal Ligament (D) Below the Fold of Groin

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 X 2 = 20**

2. Anatomy Of The Esophagus & its applied anatomy  
 3. Describe location, structure and anatomical relations of Kidney.

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 X 5 = 25**

4. Explain ligaments of Urinary bladder and its Applied anatomy.  
 5. Name the organs of Reproductive system and Write about True ligaments of uterus  
 6. Features , Relations and Blood supply, its secretion and clinical anatomy of the Testis  
 7. Explain external features & internal features of spinal cord  
 8. Explain the layers of Epidermis and dermis with neat labeled diagram

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Explain about features of first rib  
 10. Blood supply and applied anatomy of Pancreas  
 11. Write the Blood and Nerve supply of Urinary bladder.  
 12. Write Anterior relations of Left Kidney.  
 13. Write the applied aspect of penis  
 14. Explain about parts of uterus  
 15. Describe The Pituitary Gland and its secretion  
 16. Explain the borders, surface and poles of cerebellum  
 17. Explain Retina and applied aspect  
 18. What is neuroglia cell and write its classification.

## FIRST PROFESSIONAL BAMS DEGREE EXAMINATION (RS &amp; RS2) FEBRUARY 2022

Time: 3 Hours

Maulik Siddhant Evum Ashtang Hridaya

Q.P. Code: 4508

Max. Marks: 100

**Objective Instructions**

- Each question is followed by four options.
- Pick up single best option and darken appropriate circle in OMR Sheet
- Each question carries one mark. No negative marking

**Subjective Instructions**

- Answers should be specific to the Questions asked.
- Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

**M.C.Q 25 X 1 = 25**

- Sannipata is combination of
 

(A) 2 doshas	(B) 3 doshas
(c) Vitiated vata	(D) Vitiated kapha
- Abhyanga is contraindicated in the following condition
 

(A) Tvak vikara	(B) Angasada
(c) Kruta-samshruddhi	(D) Vata vyadhi
- In Hemanta rutu prashamana of following dosha occurs
 

(A) Kapha	(B) Vata
(c) Pitta	(D) Tridosha
- Property of gangambu is
 

(A) Guru	(B) Snigdha
(c) Ruksha	(D) Laghu
- Sauvarchala lavana has .... vipaka
 

(A) Swadu	(B) Amla
(c) Katu	(D) Lavana
- The main treatment for ama is
 

(A) Langhana	(B) Bhramana
(c) Stambana	(D) Snehana
- Each rasa has dominance of:
 

(A) Panchamahabhtas	(B) Pruthvi mahabhuta
(c) Any two mahabuta	(D) Any one mahabhuta
- prabhahani is lakshana of \_
 

(A) Vata kshaya	(B) Pitta kshaya
(c) Pkapha kshaya	(D) Pitta vriddhi
- the excessive accumulation of doshas in its own sites is known as
 

(A) Kopa	(B) Caya
(c) Prasmana	(D) None of these
- This type of food is recommended in vatasyopakrama:
 

(A) Lavana	(B) Sheeta
(c) Katu	(D) Rukshya
- types of aushadhakala are:
 

(A) 4	(B) 5
(c) 8	(D) 10
- Ati-bhruhana lakshana are:
 

(A) Apaci	(B) Meha
(c) Udara	(D) Arochka
- Taila is not desirable for
 

(A) Granthi	(B) Nadi
(c) Krimi	(D) Atyagni
- Avagaha sveda can be given to those suffering from vitiation of
 

(A) Vata	(B) Pitta
(c) Kapha	(D) Rakta
- Vamana is not administered for people suffering from
 

(A) Navajwara	(B) Atisara
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- (c) Rajayakshma (D) Arsha
16. People suffering with kushta Kamala Visarpa Pandu should be given  
 (A) Snigdha virechana (B) Ruksha virechana  
 (c) Virukshana (D) Snehana
17. What is the length of the Uttaravastinetra for males  
 (A) Twelve angula (B) Ten angula  
 (c) Eight angula (D) Six angula
18. Anuvasana is indicated for  
 (A) Vatartha (B) Pandu  
 (c) Kamala (D) Meha
19. The length of the tube through which nasya is administered is  
 (A) 8 angula (B) 6 angula  
 (c) 4 angula (D) 10 angula
20. Which of the following dhuma is done once in a day  
 (A) Madhyadhuma (B) Snigdhadhuma  
 (c) Tiksna dhuma (D) Shamana dhuma
21. Murdha taila is classified into following types  
 (A) 2 (B) 3  
 (c) 4 (D) 5
22. Salaka made up of Kalaloha is used in which type of anjana  
 (A) Lekhana (B) Prasadana  
 (c) Ropana (D) Drstiprasadana
23. The length of the talayantra among the following is  
 (A) Sixteen angula (B) Eighteen angula  
 (c) Twelve angula (D) Twenty angula
24. Which among the following is the feature of the sastra  
 (A) They should be aesthetic (B) They should have sharp cutting edges  
 (c) They should be of firm grip (D) All of the above
25. The early stage of inflammation is known as  
 (A) Amasopha (B) Pacyamanasopha  
 (c) Pakvasopha (D) None of the above

**LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS: 10 x 2 = 20**

2. What are Dinacharyas and describe Dinacharya mentioned in Ashtanga Hridaya along with its benefits.  
 3. What is Snehana, write the indications for Chaturvidha Sneha, Explain the features of Samyak Snigdhan Asnigdha and Atisnigdha Lakshana

**SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS: 5 x 5 = 25**

4. Ennumerated Trividha Roga Karana and explain it with example.  
 5. Explain Adanakala and Discuss the relation between kala and dosha.  
 6. Explain Ahara Vidhi in detail.  
 7. Describe Rasa-Mahabhuta relation and mention Karma of six Rasa.  
 8. Mention the Indications and Contraindications for Vamana.

**Short Answer Questions: 10 X 3 = 30**

9. Define Nija Roga  
 10. Define Paricharaka Guna (Chatushpada)  
 11. Define Danta Dhavana  
 12. Define Abhyanga  
 13. Ashru Vega Rodha Lakshana  
 14. Short note on Dadhi and Takra  
 15. Short note on : Lavana  
 16. Short note on Brahmacharya  
 17. Short note: Vilambika  
 18. Explain the concept of rithusandhi and the precaution to be taken