Common terms like fever, pulse, BP, glucose, infection, etc.

Fever (Q1–10)

1. Fever is medically known as:
   A) Hypothermia
   B) Dehydration
   C) Pyrexia
   D) Tachycardia

2. The normal body temperature is:
   A) 38°C
   B) 37°C
   C) 36°C
   D) 35°C

3. Which device is used to measure body temperature?
   A) Glucometer
   B) BP monitor
   C) Thermometer
   D) ECG machine

4. A temperature above 100.4°F is considered:
   A) Normal
   B) Low
   C) Fever
   D) Hypothermia

5. A sudden rise in body temperature is a symptom of:
   A) Hypotension
   B) Infection
   C) Dehydration
   D) Diabetes

6. Which type of fever comes and goes?
   A) Intermittent fever
   B) Constant fever

C) Low-grade fever
D) Continuous fever

7. A person with a fever should:
   A) Do heavy exercise
   B) Rest and stay hydrated
   C) Skip food
   D) Drink cold drinks only

8. A high fever above 104°F can cause:
   A) Cold
   B) Fatigue
   C) Convulsions
   D) Obesity

9. Fever can be treated with:
   A) Antibiotics only
   B) Antipyretics like paracetamol
   C) Insulin
   D) Steroids

10. Persistent low-grade fever may indicate:
    A) Cancer
    B) Migraine
    C) Chronic infection or disease
    D) Allergy

Pulse (Q11–20)

11. Pulse rate measures:
    A) BP
    B) Temperature
    C) Heartbeats per minute
    D) Oxygen level

12. A normal pulse rate for adults is:
    A) 40–60 bpm
    B) 60–100 bpm
    C) 120–140 bpm
    D) 100–140 bpm

13. Where is the radial pulse located?
    A) Neck
    B) Wrist
    C) Chest
    D) Leg

14. A fast pulse is called:
    A) Bradycardia
    B) Tachycardia
    C) Hypotension
    D) Hypertension

15. A very slow pulse is called:
    A) Tachycardia
    B) Hypoxia
    C) Bradycardia
    D) Anaemia

16. Pulse can be felt with:
    A) Thermometer
    B) Fingers
    C) Eyes
    D) X-ray

17. Which of the following affects pulse rate?
    A) Fever
    B) Exercise
    C) Stress
    D) All of the above

18. A thready pulse indicates:
    A) High BP
    B) Weak circulation
    C) Normal heartbeat
    D) High sugar

19. Which pulse is checked in emergency cases?
    A) Radial
    B) Femoral
    C) Brachial
    D) Carotid

20. The instrument used to listen to pulse is:
    A) BP monitor
    B) Glucometer
    C) Stethoscope
    D) Thermometer

Blood Pressure (Q21–30)

21. BP stands for:
    A) Blood pass
    B) Blood pressure
    C) Brain pressure
    D) Blood pulse

22. Normal BP is:
    A) 90/60 mmHg
    B) 130/80 mmHg
    C) 120/80 mmHg
    D) 110/100 mmHg

23. High BP is also called:
    A) Bradycardia
    B) Hypertension
    C) Hypoxia
    D) Hyperthermia

24. Low BP is called:
    A) Hypotension
    B) Hypertension
    C) Tachycardia
    D) Hypothermia

25. Which instrument is used to check BP?
    A) Glucometer
    B) ECG
    C) Sphygmomanometer
    D) Thermometer

26. Systolic pressure is:
    A) Pressure during rest

B) Pressure during heart contraction
C) Lung pressure
D) Pulse pressure

27. Diastolic pressure is the:
    A) Top value
    B) Bottom value
    C) Mean BP
    D) Pulse

28. High BP can damage:
    A) Skin
    B) Heart and kidneys
    C) Muscles
    D) Nails

29. Hypertension is known as a:
    A) Viral disease
    B) Chronic infection
    C) Silent killer
    D) Benign condition

30. BP is affected by:
    A) Stress
    B) Salt intake
    C) Lack of exercise
    D) All of the above

Glucose (Q31–40)

31. Glucose is a type of:
    A) Protein
    B) Fat
    C) Sugar
    D) Vitamin

32. Blood sugar is measured in:
    A) mmHg
    B) kg

C) liter
D) mg/dL

33. The instrument used to check sugar is:
    A) BP monitor
    B) ECG
    C) Glucometer
    D) Stethoscope

34. Low blood sugar is called:
    A) Hypertension
    B) Hypoglycemia
    C) Diabetes
    D) Hyperglycemia

35. High blood sugar is known as:
    A) Hypertension
    B) Tachycardia
    C) Hyperglycemia
    D) Hyperthermia

36. Diabetes is a condition of:
    A) High BP
    B) High blood glucose
    C) Low heart rate
    D) Bone weakness

37. Glucose gives energy to:
    A) Muscles
    B) Brain
    C) Cells
    D) All of the above

38. Symptoms of high sugar include:
    A) Sweating
    B) Paleness
    C) Frequent urination and thirst
    D) Itching

39. Normal fasting blood sugar is:
    A) 120–160 mg/dL
    B) 90–150 mg/dL

C) 70–100 mg/dL
D) 50–70 mg/dL

40. A diabetic person must:
    A) Eat sugar regularly
    B) Avoid medicine
    C) Monitor blood sugar regularly
    D) Skip meals

Infection & General Terms (Q41–50)

41. An infection is caused by:
    A) Oxygen
    B) Microorganisms
    C) Water
    D) Blood

42. Signs of infection include:
    A) Fever
    B) Swelling
    C) Redness
    D) All of the above

43. Antibiotics are used to treat:
    A) Viral fever
    B) Bacterial infections
    C) Diabetes
    D) Hypertension

44. Infection in the lungs is called:
    A) Gastritis
    B) Pneumonia
    C) Arthritis
    D) Hepatitis

45. Common cold is caused by:
    A) Bacteria
    B) Virus
    C) Fungus
    D) Parasites

46. Sepsis is a:
    A) Skin rash
    B) Mild allergy
    C) Severe blood infection
    D) Muscle strain

47. Hand hygiene prevents:
    A) Diabetes
    B) Spread of infection
    C) Fever
    D) Obesity

48. A sterile environment is:
    A) Unclean
    B) Free from microbes
    C) Cold
    D) Acidic

49. Immunity helps:
    A) Decrease BP
    B) Fight infection
    C) Increase sugar
    D) Damage liver

50. Infection spreads by:
    A) Air
    B) Water
    C) Touch
    D) All of the above

Answer Key

Topic - Common terms like fever, pulse, BP, glucose, infection, etc.

Fever

1. **C)** Pyrexia
2. **B)** 37°C
3. **C)** Thermometer
4. **C)** Fever
5. **B)** Infection
6. **A)** Intermittent fever
7. **B)** Rest and stay hydrated
8. **C)** Convulsions
9. **B)** Antipyretics like paracetamol
10. **C)** Chronic infection or disease

Pulse

11. **C)** Heartbeats per minute
12. **B)** 60–100 bpm
13. **B)** Wrist
14. **B)** Tachycardia
15. **C)** Bradycardia
16. **B)** Fingers
17. **D)** All of the above
18. **B)** Weak circulation
19. **D)** Carotid
20. **C)** Stethoscope

Blood Pressure

21. **B)** Blood pressure
22. **C)** 120/80 mmHg
23. **B)** Hypertension
24. **A)** Hypotension

25. **C)** Sphygmomanometer
26. **B)** Pressure during heart contraction
27. **B)** Bottom value
28. **B)** Heart and kidneys
29. **C)** Silent killer
30. **D)** All of the above

Glucose

31. **C)** Sugar
32. **D)** mg/dL
33. **C)** Glucometer
34. **B)** Hypoglycemia
35. **C)** Hyperglycemia
36. **B)** High blood glucose
37. **D)** All of the above
38. **C)** Frequent urination and thirst
39. **C)** 70–100 mg/dL
40. **C)** Monitor blood sugar regularly

Infection & General Terms

41. **B)** Microorganisms
42. **D)** All of the above
43. **B)** Bacterial infections
44. **B)** Pneumonia
45. **B)** Virus
46. **C)** Severe blood infection
47. **B)** Spread of infection
48. **B)** Free from microbes

49. **B)** Fight infection

50. **D)** All of the above