Names and basic uses of: Thermometer, stethoscope, BP monitor

Section A: Thermometer (Q1–20)

1. A thermometer is used to measure:
   A) Blood pressure
   B) Heart rate
   C) Body temperature
   D) Blood sugar

2. Normal body temperature in Celsius is:
   A) 37.5°C
   B) 37°C
   C) 36°C
   D) 38.5°C

3. The unit of measurement in a thermometer is:
   A) mmHg
   B) kg
   C) Celsius or Fahrenheit
   D) Liter

4. A clinical thermometer usually contains:
   A) Oil
   B) Mercury
   C) Water
   D) Air

5. The boiling point of mercury is:
   A) 50°C
   B) 357°C
   C) 100°C
   D) 250°C

6. Which part of the thermometer expands to show temperature?
   A) Glass
   B) Mercury

C) Plastic
D) Rubber

7. The normal oral temperature range is:
   A) 96–99°F
   B) 98–100°F
   C) 97–99°F
   D) 95–98°F

8. Which thermometer is used in the ear?
   A) Oral
   B) Tympanic thermometer
   C) Rectal
   D) Digital

9. Which thermometer gives results quickly and digitally?
   A) Glass
   B) Digital thermometer
   C) Mercury
   D) Analog

10. Mercury thermometers are being replaced due to:
    A) Accuracy
    B) Cost
    C) Toxicity of mercury
    D) Design

11. Which thermometer is used for infants?
    A) Tympanic
    B) Rectal thermometer
    C) Oral
    D) Strip

12. Strip thermometers measure temperature from:
    A) Mouth
    B) Forehead
    C) Ear
    D) Underarm

13. Which thermometer is considered most accurate?
    A) Strip
    B) Tympanic

C) Rectal
D) Oral

14. How should a clinical thermometer be cleaned?
    A) Soap and water
    B) Alcohol swab
    C) Bleach
    D) Detergent

15. Which thermometer is best for unconscious patients?
    A) Oral
    B) Tympanic
    C) Strip
    D) Rectal

16. Fever starts at which temperature (Fahrenheit)?
    A) 96°F
    B) 100.4°F
    C) 98°F
    D) 102°F

17. The “constriction” in a clinical thermometer helps to:
    A) Read pressure
    B) Hold the mercury in place
    C) Clean it
    D) Absorb heat

18. Infrared thermometers are:
    A) Glass-based
    B) Contactless
    C) Oral-use only
    D) Immersed in water

19. Oral thermometers are placed:
    A) Under tongue
    B) On forehead
    C) In ear
    D) On palm

20. Temperature measurement is important for detecting:
    A) Diabetes
    B) Hypertension

C) Fever and infections
D) Obesity

Section B: Stethoscope (Q21–35)

21. A stethoscope is used to hear:
    A) Blood sugar
    B) Temperature
    C) Internal body sounds
    D) Oxygen level

22. The inventor of the stethoscope was:
    A) Edward Jenner
    B) René Laennec
    C) Florence Nightingale
    D) Hippocrates

23. The stethoscope is used primarily to auscultate:
    A) Eyes
    B) Heart and lungs
    C) Bones
    D) Liver

24. The flat part of a stethoscope is called:
    A) Diaphragm
    B) Bell
    C) Tube
    D) Ear tip

25. The bell of a stethoscope is used to listen to:
    A) Loud sounds
    B) High frequencies
    C) Low-frequency sounds
    D) All noises

26. Stethoscope ear tips should be:
    A) Facing outward
    B) Angled toward the nose
    C) Loose
    D) Inside out

27. Stethoscopes can help detect:
    A) Liver cancer
    B) Bone density
    C) Heart murmurs
    D) Skin infections

28. A nurse uses a stethoscope to count:
    A) Blood sugar
    B) WBC count
    C) Heart rate and breath sounds
    D) Blood group

29. Stethoscopes are cleaned using:
    A) Soap
    B) Bleach
    C) Alcohol wipes
    D) Perfume

30. In noisy environments, a stethoscope might need:
    A) Lights
    B) Amplifier
    C) Electronic support
    D) Water

31. The stethoscope helps in measuring:
    A) Glucose
    B) Apical pulse
    C) Eye pressure
    D) Blood sugar

32. Which sound is auscultated over lungs?
    A) Murmur
    B) Breath sounds
    C) Palpation
    D) Tapping

33. The length of the tubing in a stethoscope affects:
    A) Blood pressure
    B) Sound quality
    C) Oxygen flow
    D) ECG

34. A nurse must check stethoscope tubing for:
    A) Size
    B) Cracks and leakage
    C) Mercury
    D) Needles

35. A leaking stethoscope may result in:
    A) High BP
    B) Poor sound quality
    C) Fever
    D) Heart attack

💉 Section C: Blood Pressure (BP) Monitor (Q36–50)

36. A BP monitor measures:
    A) Blood sugar
    B) Heartbeat
    C) Arterial blood pressure
    D) Pulse oximetry

37. Normal BP in adults is:
    A) 130/80 mmHg
    B) 120/80 mmHg
    C) 140/90 mmHg
    D) 110/60 mmHg

38. BP is measured in units of:
    A) Degrees
    B) Celsius
    C) mmHg (millimeters of mercury)
    D) Kg/cm

39. Systolic pressure indicates:
    A) Pressure during heart contraction
    B) During relaxation
    C) After food
    D) During sleep

40. Diastolic pressure represents:
    A) Blood sugar

B) Pressure during heart relaxation
C) Temperature
D) Pulse

41. A digital BP monitor uses:
    A) Stethoscope
    B) Sensors and display
    C) Mercury
    D) Thermometer

42. Which artery is commonly used for BP measurement?
    A) Jugular
    B) Brachial artery
    C) Radial
    D) Carotid

43. Hypertension is defined as BP higher than:
    A) 110/70 mmHg
    B) 100/60 mmHg
    C) 140/90 mmHg
    D) 90/60 mmHg

44. Hypotension is BP lower than:
    A) 100/80 mmHg
    B) 90/60 mmHg
    C) 120/80 mmHg
    D) 140/90 mmHg

45. The instrument used to manually check BP is called:
    A) Thermometer
    B) Sphygmomanometer
    C) Glucometer
    D) Pulse oximeter

46. Korotkoff sounds are heard while using:
    A) Glucometer
    B) Stethoscope and BP cuff
    C) ECG machine
    D) Thermometer

47. The BP cuff should be placed:
    A) On the neck

B) Above the elbow
C) On fingers
D) On thigh

48. An overly tight cuff can:
    A) Give accurate reading
    B) Cause falsely high BP reading
    C) Lower BP
    D) Prevent reading

49. Automatic BP monitors are preferred because:
    A) Inexpensive
    B) Easy and quick to use
    C) Not digital
    D) No need of battery

50. Nurses must monitor BP to assess:
    A) Digestion
    B) Skin tone
    C) Cardiovascular health
    D) Bone strength

Answer Key

Topic - Names and basic uses of: Thermometer, stethoscope, BP monitor

Thermometer

1. C) Body temperature

2. B) 37°C
3. C) Celsius or Fahrenheit
4. B) Mercury
5. B) 357°C
6. B) Mercury
7. C) 97–99°F
8. B) Tympanic thermometer
9. B) Digital thermometer
10. C) Toxicity of mercury
11. B) Rectal thermometer
12. B) Forehead
13. C) Rectal
14. B) Alcohol swab
15. D) Rectal
16. B) 100.4°F
17. B) Hold the mercury in place
18. B) Contactless
19. A) Under tongue
20. C) Fever and infections

Stethoscope

21. C) Internal body sounds
22. B) René Laennec
23. B) Heart and lungs
24. A) Diaphragm
25. C) Low-frequency sounds

26. B) Angled toward the nose
27. C) Heart murmurs
28. C) Heart rate and breath sounds
29. C) Alcohol wipes
30. C) Electronic support
31. B) Apical pulse
32. B) Breath sounds
33. B) Sound quality
34. B) Cracks and leakage
35. B) Poor sound quality

Blood Pressure (BP) Monitor

36. C) Arterial blood pressure
37. B) 120/80 mmHg
38. C) mmHg (millimeters of mercury)
39. A) Pressure during heart contraction
40. B) Pressure during heart relaxation
41. B) Sensors and display
42. B) Brachial artery
43. C) 140/90 mmHg
44. B) 90/60 mmHg
45. B) Sphygmomanometer
46. B) Stethoscope and BP cuff
47. B) Above the elbow
48. B) Cause falsely high BP reading
49. B) Easy and quick to use

50. C) Cardiovascular health