Staff Nurse, Government of Sindh — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Staff Nurse, Government of Sindh · **Year:** 2024 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk reproduction, 'SPSC Staff Nurse Solved Past Paper dated 11-08-2024' (50 stems, each with 4 options and a printed key; paginated 5 x 10; direct-curl raw HTML). Grade and department are NOT stated on the reproduction and are NOT asserted here. Q7 serves only 3 options as printed — no fourth option is invented. No second full reproduction of these 50 stems was found. 0 printed-key errors — all 50 asserted answers agree with the reproduction's printed keys; 2 PICK-ONE asserted under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Answers verified independently against standard references, never from the printed key alone.

Question 1 Biology (Cell)

Which organism is known as the powerhouse of the cell?

- A. Organ powerhouse
- B. Cell membrane
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Mitochondria ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: this is not a cell part at all; it is a garbled phrase built from the stem's own

B. Wrong: the membrane is the cell's outer boundary controlling what enters and leaves; it does not generate energy.

C. Wrong: the cytoplasm is the jelly-like fluid where organelles sit; it is not the energy producer.

D. Correct: mitochondria generate most of the cell's ATP through respiration, which is why they are called the powerhouse of the cell.

Question 2 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Vivid is?

- A. Pale
- B. Cleat
- C. Bright ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Both B and C

A. Wrong: pale means faint or washed-out in colour — the opposite of vivid.

B. Wrong as printed: a cleat is a shoe stud or a nautical fitting; it is not a synonym of vivid. (It is presumably a misprint of "Clear" — vivid can mean clear in the sense of a clear image — but as printed it cannot be read that way, so D cannot stand.)

C. Correct: vivid means strikingly bright and full of colour; bright is its standard synonym (Testbook/SSC keys agree).

D. Wrong: B is not a synonym of vivid as printed, so "both" fails even though C alone is right.

Question 3 Biology (Cell Death)

Programmed cell death is known as _____?

iferation

- B. Apoptosis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cell differentiation
- D. Initiation

A. Wrong: proliferation is rapid cell division and growth — the opposite of cell death.

B. Correct: apoptosis is the orderly, programmed death of a cell, controlled by the cell itself.

C. Wrong: differentiation is a cell becoming specialised (e.g. a stem cell becoming a muscle cell), not dying.

D. Wrong: initiation is the starting stage of a process (e.g. of cancer or of apoptosis itself), not the name for programmed death.

Question 4 Microbiology (Germ Theory)

Germ theory of disease is given by ____?

- A. Louis Pasteur ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ronald Ross
- C. John Snow
- D. Robert Cock

A. Correct: Pasteur established that microorganisms cause disease — the germ theory of disease.

B. Wrong: Ross proved mosquitoes transmit malaria; he did not give the germ theory.

C. Wrong: Snow traced cholera to contaminated water (the Broad Street pump); he founded epidemiology, not germ theory.

D. Wrong as printed ("Robert Cock" is a garble of Robert Koch): Koch proved specific germs cause specific diseases and set out Koch's postulates, but the germ theory itself is

asteur.

Question 5 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Bewildered is?

- A. Frustrated
- B. Mixed
- C. Astonished
- D. Confused ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: frustrated means annoyed at being unable to achieve something; it is not the same as bewildered.

B. Wrong: mixed means combined or assorted; it has nothing to do with being bewildered.

C. Wrong, though close: astonished means greatly surprised; bewilderment is confusion, not surprise.

D. Correct: bewildered means perplexed and unable to think clearly — confused is its direct synonym.

Question 6 Anatomy (Brain)

Which part of the brain is oblongata responsible for temperature regulation?

- A. Hypothalamus ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Cerebrum
- C. Medulla
- D. Cerebellum

A. Correct: the hypothalamus is the brain's thermostat — it monitors blood temperature and triggers sweating, shivering and vessel changes. (The stem is garbled: "is oblongata" has strayed in from another question; the medulla oblongata does not regulate

B. Wrong: the cerebrum handles thought, memory and voluntary movement, not temperature control.

C. Wrong: the medulla (oblongata) controls breathing, heart rate and blood pressure — vital reflexes, not temperature.

D. Wrong: the cerebellum coordinates movement and balance, not temperature.

Question 7 English (Preposition)

My brother was trembling ____ cold.

- A. From
- B. With ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. By

A. Wrong: "trembling from cold" is understandable but it is not the standard collocation; "from" suggests the cause in a looser way.

B. Correct: the idiomatic phrase is "trembling with cold" (as with "trembling with fear") — "with" is the preposition this verb takes for the cause of the trembling.

C. Wrong: "by" would need an agent ("trembling by cold" makes no sense). (The reproduction serves only three options for this question — no fourth option is printed anywhere on the page; none is invented here.)

Question 8 English (Grammar)

They are planning _____ out to dinner tonight.

- A. To take their guests ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Guests taking
- C. Taking their guests
- D. Guests to take

planning to take their guests out to dinner" — "planning" takes the infinitive "to take", and "their guests" is its object.

B. Wrong: "planning guests taking out" is ungrammatical word order.

C. Wrong: "planning taking" is wrong — "plan" needs "to + verb", not the -ing form, in this construction.

D. Wrong: "planning guests to take out" scrambles the object and the infinitive.

Question 9 Cardiology (Myocardial Infarction)

Obstruction of the circumflex artery leads to which of the following type of MI?

- A. Anterior wall MI
- B. Superior wall MI
- C. Posterior wall MI ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Infenor wall MI

A. Wrong: anterior MI follows obstruction of the left anterior descending artery, not the circumflex.

B. Wrong: "superior wall MI" is not a standard term at all.

C. Correct: the circumflex artery supplies the lateral and posterior wall of the left ventricle, so its obstruction causes a posterior (lateral/posterior) MI.

D. Wrong: "Infenor" is a garble of Inferior, and inferior MI follows obstruction of the right coronary artery, not the circumflex.

Question 10 Nursing Fundamentals (Data Collection)

During an interview, the nurse collects both subjective and objective data from an adult client. Subjective data would include the client ____?

- A. Temperature

ception of pain ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Height
- D. Weight

A. Wrong: temperature is measured by the nurse with a thermometer — objective data.

B. Correct: pain is what the patient feels and reports; anything the patient describes (symptoms) is subjective data.

C. Wrong: height is measured — objective data.

D. Wrong: weight is measured on a scale — objective data.

Question 11 Nursing Ethics

The term freedom to make decision about oneself refers to _____?

- A. Autonomy ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Self confidence
- C. Morality
- D. Self-esteem

A. Correct: autonomy is the ethical principle of self-determination — a person's freedom to make their own decisions about their own care and life.

B. Wrong: self-confidence is trusting in one's own abilities; it is a feeling, not a right to decide.

C. Wrong: morality is the system of right and wrong itself, not the freedom to decide.

D. Wrong: self-esteem is how much a person values themselves; it is not decision-making freedom.

Question 12 Pathology (Terminology)

When etiology of a disease is unknown, the disease is to be ____?

- B. Acquired
- C. Chronic
- D. Idiopathic ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: acute describes a sudden, short course of illness, not an unknown cause.

B. Wrong: acquired means the disease developed after birth (as opposed to congenital); it says nothing about whether the cause is known.

C. Wrong: chronic describes a long-lasting course, not an unknown cause.

D. Correct: "idiopathic" means a disease of unknown cause or origin — exactly what the stem defines.

Question 13 Psychology (Erikson)

According to Erikson psychosocial theory, trust versus mistrust may develop in which of the following age stage?

- A. 3-6 years
- B. 6-12 years
- C. 0-1 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1-3 years

A. Wrong: ages 3–6 are Erikson's initiative vs guilt stage (preschool).

B. Wrong: ages 6–12 are industry vs inferiority (school age).

C. Correct: trust vs mistrust is Erikson's first stage, infancy (birth to about 18 months) — the baby learns whether the world is reliable through feeding and care.

D. Wrong: ages 1–3 are autonomy vs shame and doubt (toddlerhood).

14 Anatomy (Congenital Conditions)

A congenital condition in which the opening of the urethra is on the underside of the penis is called _____?

- A. Hypospadias ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hypertrophy
- C. Hyperspadias
- D. Hypotrophy

A. Correct: in hypospadias the urethral opening is on the underside (ventral side) of the penis — a congenital condition.

B. Wrong: hypertrophy is the enlargement of an organ or tissue, not a urethral position.

C. Wrong: this is not a standard medical term; it is a made-up distractor (the opposite condition, opening on the upper side, is epispadias).

D. Wrong: hypotrophy (atrophy) is underdevelopment or wasting of tissue, not a urethral position.

Question 15 Nursing Fundamentals (Positions)

Another name of knee chest position is _____?

- A. Genupectoral ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sims Position
- C. Genu Dorsal
- D. Lithotomy

A. Correct: "genu" (knee) + "pectoral" (chest) — the knee-chest position, used for rectal and vaginal examinations.

B. Wrong: Sims' is the left lateral (side-lying) position, a different position.

C. Wrong: this is not a standard position name; "dorsal" means lying on the back, the

knee-chest.

D. Wrong: lithotomy is lying on the back with legs raised in stirrups, used for gynaecological procedures.

Question 16 Physiology (Pain)

A pain message is transmitted to the brain by specialized nerve cells known as _____?

- A. Thermo receptor
- B. Baroreceptor
- C. Nociceptors ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chemoreceptor

A. Wrong: thermoreceptors detect temperature (hot and cold), not pain.

B. Wrong: baroreceptors detect pressure changes in blood vessels, not pain.

C. Correct: nociceptors are the specialised sensory receptors that detect harmful stimuli and transmit pain signals to the brain.

D. Wrong: chemoreceptors detect chemical changes (e.g. oxygen and carbon dioxide levels), not pain.

Question 17 Pathology (Inflammation)

Inflammation of the fallopian tube is called _____?

- A. Myxedema
- B. Salpingitis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Metorrhagia
- D. Oophoritis

A. Wrong: myxedema is severe hypothyroidism with swelling of skin and tissues, not a tubal inflammation.

salpinx" is the fallopian tube, and "-itis" is inflammation — salpingitis is inflammation of the fallopian tube.

C. Wrong: metrorrhagia is abnormal uterine bleeding between periods, not inflammation of the tube.

D. Wrong: oophoritis is inflammation of the ovary — the neighbouring organ, not the tube.

Question 18 Nursing Fundamentals (Pain Relief)

Which of the following is not a cutaneous stimulation technique?

- A. Acupressure
- B. Hot or cold compression
- C. Immobilization ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Massage

A. Wrong as the answer: acupressure (pressure on skin points) IS a cutaneous stimulation technique.

B. Wrong as the answer: applying heat or cold to the skin IS a cutaneous stimulation technique.

C. Correct: immobilization means keeping a body part still (e.g. in a splint); it stimulates nothing on the skin and is not a cutaneous technique.

D. Wrong as the answer: massage of the skin IS a cutaneous stimulation technique.

Question 19 Nursing Procedures (Examination Positions)

For Sigmoidoscopy examination the nurses should place the patient in _____ position.

- A. Lithotomy
- B. Sim's ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fowler's

A. Wrong: lithotomy (on the back, legs in stirrups) is for gynaecological and urological examinations, not sigmoidoscopy.

B. Correct: Sims' (left lateral) position is the standard position for sigmoidoscopy — it gives access to the rectum and sigmoid colon.

C. Wrong: Fowler's is sitting up in bed, used for breathing difficulty, not for sigmoidoscopy.

D. Wrong as the answer, though close: knee-chest is also used for rectal examinations, but Sims' is the standard textbook answer for sigmoidoscopy.

Question 20 Nursing Fundamentals (Hypoxia)

An early sign of Anoxia is _____?

- A. Cyanosis
- B. Nausea
- C. Headache ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lethargy

A. Wrong: cyanosis (bluish skin) is a LATE sign of oxygen lack, appearing only when hypoxia is severe — not an early sign.

B. Wrong: nausea can occur with hypoxia but it is not one of the recognised early signs.

C. Correct: headache (with restlessness, anxiety and a rising pulse) is a classic early sign of hypoxia/anoxia.

D. Wrong: lethargy and confusion appear as hypoxia worsens; they are later signs, not early ones.

21 Forensic Nursing (Postmortem Changes)

Discoloration of skin after death is ____?

- A. Rigor mortis
- B. Autolysis
- C. Liver mortis ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Algor mortis

A. Wrong: rigor mortis is the stiffening of muscles after death, not discoloration.

B. Wrong: autolysis is the self-digestion of tissues by their own enzymes after death, not discoloration.

C. Correct: livor mortis (printed "Liver mortis") is the purplish discoloration of the skin where blood settles after death.

D. Wrong: algor mortis is the cooling of the body after death, not discoloration.

Question 22 Nursing Care (Cardiac)

The most comfortable position for a patient with congestive heart failure is _____?

- A. Trende Ienburg
- B. Prone
- C. Semi Fowler
- D. High Fowler ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "Trende Ienburg" is a garble of Trendelenburg (head-down tilt), which would worsen breathing in heart failure.

B. Wrong: lying face down makes breathing harder and is not used for heart failure.

C. Wrong as the answer, though close: semi-Fowler's (head raised 30–45°) helps, but it is less upright than high Fowler's and relieves breathlessness less.

D. Correct: sitting upright (head raised 60–90°) lets gravity pull fluid down, eases the work

and is the most comfortable position in congestive heart failure.

Question 23 Nursing Fundamentals (Breathing)

The patient has difficulty in breathing while lying down, it is called _____?

- A. Hyperpnea
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Orthopnea ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. PND

A. Wrong: hyperpnea is abnormally deep, rapid breathing (e.g. during exercise), not breathing difficulty on lying down.

B. Wrong: dyspnea is difficulty in breathing in general; the stem asks for the specific term for difficulty when lying flat.

C. Correct: orthopnea is breathlessness that occurs when lying down and is relieved by sitting up — classic in heart failure.

D. Wrong: PND (paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea) is sudden breathlessness that wakes the patient at night, not the general term for difficulty lying down.

Question 24 Immunization (Pakistan EPI)

The number of Tetanus Toxoid doses for women of child bearing age is _____?

- A. Five ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Four
- C. Three
- D. Two

A. Correct: under Pakistan's Expanded Programme on Immunization, women of childbearing age receive five doses of tetanus toxoid (TT1–TT5) for lifelong protection.

B. Wrong: four doses do not complete the schedule.

ree doses give only temporary protection, not the full course.

D. Wrong: two doses protect only the current pregnancy, not for life.

Question 25 Immunization (Vaccines)

Which of the following is a live attenuated vaccine?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Influenza
- C. BCG ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Cholera

A. Wrong: the pertussis (whooping cough) vaccine is an inactivated/killed whole-cell or acellular vaccine, not live.

B. Wrong: the standard injectable influenza vaccine is inactivated (the nasal spray is live, but the injectable — the usual reference — is not).

C. Correct: BCG (against tuberculosis) is a live attenuated vaccine — a weakened live strain of Mycobacterium bovis.

D. Wrong: cholera vaccines are killed whole-cell vaccines, not live.

Question 26 Nursing Care (Post-Operative)

A client who underwent hip replacement surgery has a nursing diagnosis of impaired physical mobility related to pain. Which of the following nursing interventions would be a priority for a client with this diagnosis?

- A. Administrating PRN analgesic medication as ordered by doctor ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Elevating client foot
- C. Providing a walker for ambulation
- D. Teaching the client techniques for safety transferring from bed to wheelchair

The diagnosis says mobility is impaired BECAUSE of pain, so relieving the pain comes first — only then can the patient mobilise.

B. Wrong: elevating the foot reduces swelling, but it does not address the pain that is blocking mobility.

C. Wrong: a walker helps once the patient can move, but it is not the priority while pain prevents movement.

D. Wrong: teaching safe transfer is important later, but it cannot happen until the pain is controlled.

Question 27 Nursing Fundamentals (Risk Factors)

A 65-year-old patient slips on the floor while walking in the hospital. A nurse rushes to the patient to help him. Identify which kind of risk factor was involved in this scenario?

- A. Age ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lifestyle
- C. Emotional state
- D. Level of consciousness

A. Correct: at 65 the patient is an older adult, and advanced age is a recognised intrinsic risk factor for falls (weaker muscles, poorer balance, slower reactions).

B. Wrong: nothing in the scenario describes the patient's lifestyle (diet, exercise, smoking).

C. Wrong: no emotion (fear, anxiety, distress) is described in the scenario.

D. Wrong: the patient was walking normally and is described as alert; no loss of consciousness is involved. (The environmental hazard — a slippery floor — is not among the options; age is the risk factor the options offer.)

28 Nursing Education (Client Teaching) — PICK-ONE

The nurse gave teaching to a patient regarding wound care at home. Identify the area of client teaching and education?

- A. Prevention of illness/injury ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Secondary health care
- C. Promotion of health
- D. Restoration of health

A. Picked: teaching wound care at home aims directly at preventing infection and other complications — the prevention area of client teaching — and this is the reproduction's keyed answer.

B. Wrong: secondary care is specialist/hospital treatment of established disease, not a client-teaching area.

C. Wrong: health promotion is about healthier living in general (diet, exercise); wound care is specific to an existing wound, not general promotion.

D. Also defensible, and recorded: the same teaching helps the patient recover, so restoration of health is a genuine alternative reading; A is picked as the more direct one (prevention of wound infection). (PICK-ONE decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 29 Nutrition (Post-Operative Diet)

What type of diet is indicated for a patient with colostomy for the first 4 to 6 weeks following the surgery?

- A. Low-calorie
- B. Low-residue ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. High-protein
- D. High-carbohydrate

low-calorie restriction is for weight loss, not for a new colostomy.

B. Correct: a low-residue (low-fibre) diet reduces stool bulk and frequency while the new stoma heals, for the first 4–6 weeks.

C. Wrong: protein helps wound healing in general, but it is not the diet indicated for a new colostomy.

D. Wrong: carbohydrate level is not the issue after colostomy; residue (fibre) is.

Question 30 Nutrition (Diagnostic Preparation)

What type of diet should be provided to the patient scheduled for an oral cholecystogram on the evening before the test?

- A. High-carbohydrate
- B. Fat-free ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Low-protein
- D. Liquid

A. Wrong: carbohydrate content is irrelevant to gallbladder visualisation.

B. Correct: a fat-free evening meal prevents the gallbladder from contracting and emptying, so it stays full of contrast for the X-ray the next morning.

C. Wrong: protein restriction has no role in preparing for a cholecystogram.

D. Wrong: a liquid diet is not required; a normal fat-free meal is given, followed by the contrast agent.

Question 31 Critical Care (Shock)

The most common cause of high cardiac output hypotension is _____?

- A. Sepsis ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hemorrhage

- D. Neurogenic shock

A. Correct: septic (distributive) shock causes widespread vasodilation with a high cardiac output but low blood pressure — the classic high-output hypotension.

B. Wrong: haemorrhage causes LOW-output hypotension (too little blood volume to pump).

C. Wrong: heart failure causes low-output hypotension (the pump itself fails).

D. Wrong: neurogenic shock also causes vasodilation and hypotension, but sepsis is far commoner as a cause of high-output hypotension.

Question 32 Pharmacology (Adverse Effects)

Which of the following medications may be suspected as a possible cause of bronchial asthma?

- A. Famotidine
- B. Diphenhydramine
- C. Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Milk of magnesia

A. Wrong: famotidine is an H2 blocker for stomach acid; it does not trigger asthma.

B. Wrong: diphenhydramine is an antihistamine — it treats allergy, it does not cause asthma.

C. Correct: aspirin can trigger bronchospasm in susceptible people (aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease) and is a recognised cause of drug-induced asthma.

D. Wrong: milk of magnesia is a magnesium hydroxide laxative/antacid; it does not trigger asthma.

33 Pharmacology (IV Fluids)

Lactated Ringer's solution is contraindicated in _____?

- A. Fluid lost as bile or diarrhea
- B. Lactic acidosis ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hypovolemia
- D. Burns

A. Wrong: lactated Ringer's is actually USED to replace fluid lost as bile or diarrhoea (it is close to extracellular fluid).

B. Correct: lactated Ringer's contains lactate, which the liver must convert; in lactic acidosis (and severe liver failure) it can worsen the acidosis, so it is contraindicated.

C. Wrong: hypovolemia (low blood volume) is an INDICATION for lactated Ringer's, not a contraindication.

D. Wrong: burns are a classic indication for lactated Ringer's (Parkland formula resuscitation).

Question 34 Nursing Procedures (IV Therapy)

Which of the following nursing interventions is appropriate when an IV infusion infiltrates?

- A. Discontinue the infusion ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Attempt to flush the tube
- C. Apply warm, moist compress
- D. Elevate the site

A. Correct: the first action when an IV infiltrates is to stop the infusion at once, so no more fluid leaks into the tissues.

B. Wrong: flushing would push more fluid into the infiltrated tissues and make it worse.

the first action: a compress may be applied AFTER the infusion is stopped, but it is not the first step.

D. Wrong as the first action: elevating the limb helps reduce swelling afterwards, but the infusion must be stopped first.

Question 35 Research Methods

The type of research focused on finding a solution to an immediate practical problem is termed as _____?

- A. Applied research ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Explanatory research
- C. Basic research
- D. Descriptive research

A. Correct: applied research exists to solve an immediate, practical problem (as opposed to building theory).

B. Wrong: explanatory research explains WHY something happens (cause and effect), not to solve an immediate problem.

C. Wrong: basic (pure) research builds knowledge and theory with no immediate practical application.

D. Wrong: descriptive research describes what exists (who, what, where), without solving a problem.

Question 36 Physiology (Temperature Regulation)

Which one of the following increases heat production and causes shivering?

- A. Perspiration
- B. Respiration
- C. Metabolism ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: perspiration (sweating) LOSES heat by evaporation — it cools the body, the opposite of heat production.

B. Wrong: breathing by itself does not increase heat production; rapid breathing actually loses heat.

C. Correct: increased metabolic activity (burning fuel in the cells) produces heat, and shivering is rapid muscle activity that raises the metabolic rate to warm the body.

D. Wrong: vasodilation brings warm blood to the skin and LOSES heat — it cools the body.

Question 37 Nursing Fundamentals (Signs vs Symptoms)

Which one of them is a symptom?

- A. Numbness in hands ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sweating
- C. Oxygen saturation 88%
- D. Blood Pressure 100/80

A. Correct: a symptom is what the patient feels and reports — numbness is subjective, felt only by the patient.

B. Wrong: sweating is observable by the nurse — an objective sign.

C. Wrong: a measured value on a pulse oximeter — an objective sign.

D. Wrong: a measured vital sign — an objective sign.

Question 38 Nursing Process

A patient comes to the emergency department with a complaint of headache and dizziness. The nurse assesses the vital signs, takes the initial history, and asks about the COLDERRA Scale. Which next part of the nursing process is the nurse going to focus on?

gnosis ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Evaluation
- C. Planning
- D. Assessment

A. Correct: the nurse has finished assessment (vital signs, history, pain scale); the next step in the nursing process is the nursing diagnosis — identifying the patient's problems from the data collected.

B. Wrong: evaluation is the LAST step, checking whether the plan worked — it comes after interventions, not after assessment.

C. Wrong: planning comes after the diagnosis is made; the diagnosis must come first.

D. Wrong: assessment is the step the nurse has JUST completed, not the next one.

Question 39 Nursing Care (Oncology)

The nurse is admitting a patient to the oncology ward. What priority nursing diagnosis is most appropriate at this time?

- A. Anxiety related to new living environment
- B. Lack of privacy-related procedure
- C. Powerlessness related to the disease ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lack of support system related to financial burden

A. Wrong as the priority: anxiety is real on admission, but it is tied here to the new environment — a lesser concern than the cancer itself.

B. Wrong: privacy is a comfort issue, not the priority nursing diagnosis on oncology admission.

C. Correct: a cancer diagnosis and admission to oncology leave patients feeling they have lost control over their life and body — powerlessness is the classic priority nursing diagnosis at this point.

financial burden is a real concern, but it is not the priority diagnosis at the moment of admission.

Question 40 Nursing Administration (Admission Types)

A 50-year-old male patient was admitted to a surgical ward for the procedure of cholecystectomy. Identify the type of admission?

- A. Quick admission
- B. Emergency
- C. Elective ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Triage

A. Wrong: there is no standard "quick admission" category for a planned operation.

B. Wrong: an emergency admission is for an urgent, unplanned crisis; a cholecystectomy here is planned.

C. Correct: an elective admission is a planned admission for a scheduled procedure — exactly this case.

D. Wrong: triage is the sorting of patients by urgency in an emergency department, not a type of admission.

Question 41 Cardiology (Arrhythmia)

Deviation from the normal sinus heart rhythm _____?

- A. Diagnostics test
- B. Diffusion
- C. Dysrhythmias ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dystipidaernia

A. Wrong: a diagnostic test is how a rhythm problem is FOUND, not what the deviation is called.

Diffusion is the movement of molecules from high to low concentration; it has nothing to do with heart rhythm.

C. Correct: any deviation from the normal sinus rhythm is a dysrhythmia (arrhythmia).

D. Wrong: this is a garbled distractor with no medical meaning.

Question 42 Occupational Health (Nursing Hazards) — PICK-ONE

Identify the most common hazards for nurses in hospitals setting?

- A. Musculoskeletal Injury
- B. Closed spaces
- C. Medication exposure
- D. Needle stick injury ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Also defensible, and recorded: US BLS/CDC data make patient-handling musculoskeletal injury the leading cause of injury days among healthcare workers, so A is a genuine alternative reading of "most common".

B. Wrong: closed spaces are not a recognised leading hazard for hospital nurses.

C. Wrong: drug exposure is a real hazard, but it is not the most commonly reported one.

D. Picked: needlestick injury is the most frequently reported single incident type among nurses (e.g. 63.5% of occupational injuries in a 2025 study of nurses, MDPI/Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health), and it is the reproduction's keyed answer and the classic nursing-bank answer. (PICK-ONE decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 43 Nursing Assessment (Pressure Ulcers)

The best way to assess your patient's pressure ulcer risk is to use _____?

- A. Review Approach

sical Exam

- C. Pain scale
- D. Braden Scale ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a general review is not a validated pressure-ulcer risk tool.

B. Wrong: a physical examination finds ulcers that already exist; it does not score the RISK of developing one.

C. Wrong: a pain scale measures pain, not pressure-ulcer risk.

D. Correct: the Braden Scale is the standard validated tool for assessing a patient's risk of developing a pressure ulcer (sensory perception, moisture, activity, mobility, nutrition, friction/shear).

Question 44 Nursing Education (Client Teaching)

The primary purpose of teaching clients and families in a hospital is ____?

- A. To fulfill the protocol of the hospital
- B. To get a promotion
- C. Reducing health risk factors ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Providing new knowledge

A. Wrong: teaching is not done to satisfy hospital protocol; protocol is paperwork, not purpose.

B. Wrong: a nurse's promotion is not the purpose of teaching patients.

C. Correct: the primary purpose of client teaching is to change behaviour and reduce the risks to the patient's health (e.g. wound care to prevent infection, diet to control disease).

D. Wrong as the purpose, though close: giving knowledge is HOW teaching works, not WHY it is done — the purpose is the health benefit (risk reduction), not the knowledge itself.

45 English (Prepositions)

She lived _____ Australia _____ 2018 _____ 2022.

- A. In / from / until ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. On / from / to
- C. At / between / and
- D. With / since / till

A. Correct: "She lived in Australia from 2018 until 2022" — "in" for a country, "from … until" for a period.

B. Wrong: "lived on Australia" is wrong — one lives IN a country, not ON it.

C. Wrong: "lived at Australia" is wrong, and "between 2018 and 2022" needs "between … and" with a different construction.

D. Wrong: "lived with Australia" makes no sense, and "since" needs a single starting point with the present perfect, not the past simple "lived".

Question 46 English (Conditional)

If you work really hard, you _____ good score in the upcoming examination.

- A. Will get ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Will got
- C. Would get
- D. Would got

A. Correct: the first conditional — "If you work hard (present simple), you will get (will + base verb) a good score".

B. Wrong: after "will" the verb must be the base form "get", not the past "got".

C. Wrong: "would" belongs to the second conditional (unreal present); this sentence is a real future possibility, so "will" is right.

ice over. "would" is the wrong modal here, and "got" cannot follow it.

Question 47 English (Preposition — Duration)

They have been living in Switzerland _____ seven years.

- A. For ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. That
- C. It
- D. Was

A. Correct: "for seven years" — "for" is used with a period of time (seven years) in the present perfect continuous.

B. Wrong: "that" is a pronoun/conjunction, not a time preposition.

C. Wrong: "it" is a pronoun; it cannot express duration.

D. Wrong: "was" is a verb; the sentence already has its verb ("have been living").

Question 48 English (Spelling / Verb Form)

They hate it when their football team _____?

- A. Loses ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Looses
- C. Lost
- D. Losing

A. Correct: present simple, third person singular — "the team loses" (one "o").

B. Wrong: "looses" (two "o"s) means "releases" or "unties" — it is a different word and a common misspelling of "loses".

C. Wrong: "lost" is the past tense; the sentence is present ("they hate it when..."), so the present form is needed.

losing" needs an auxiliary ("is losing"); it cannot stand alone as the main verb here.

Question 49 English (Preposition — Time Point)

They have all been friends _____ their first match as a team.

- A. Since ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. For
- C. From
- D. During

A. Correct: "since their first match" — "since" is used with a point in time (the first match) in the present perfect.

B. Wrong: "for" needs a period of time ("for seven years"), not a point in time.

C. Wrong: "from" needs a matching "to/until" ("from X to Y"); it cannot stand alone with "since"-type meaning.

D. Wrong: "during" needs a period ("during the match"), not a single event as a starting point.

Question 50 English (Parts of Speech)

Which of the following is conjunction?

- A. Is
- B. Are
- C. But ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Have

A. Wrong: "is" is a verb (a form of "be"), not a conjunction.

B. Wrong: "are" is a verb (a form of "be"), not a conjunction.

but" is a coordinating conjunction — it joins two words, phrases or clauses ("I was hungry but I did not eat").

D. Wrong: "have" is a verb (auxiliary or main verb), not a conjunction.

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