GAHET 2027

GLOBAL ALLIED HEALTHCARE ENTRANCE TEST

UG MODEL QUESTION PAPER — 100 MCQs

Paramedical & Allied Healthcare | Undergraduate / Diploma Foundation Level

Total questions 100 MCQs	**Suggested practice time** 60 minutes
Marks 1 mark per question	**Negative marking** Follow official instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Attempt all 100 multiple-choice questions.
2. Select one answer (A, B, C or D) for each question.
3. This draft is designed at a basic UG/Diploma foundation level and focuses on paramedical/allied healthcare relevance.
4. Subject distribution: Biology 40, Chemistry 20, Physics 20, Basic Mathematics 10, Healthcare Awareness & Reasoning 10.
5. Confirm the official GAHET 2027 UG syllabus, subject distribution, duration and marking scheme before using this as an official mock test.

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SECTION A: BIOLOGY (Q1–40)

Q1. Which organ pumps blood throughout the human body?

A) Liver
B) Heart
C) Kidney
D) Lungs

Q2. Which blood component helps in clotting?

A) Red blood cells
B) White blood cells
C) Platelets
D) Plasma only

Q3. The functional unit of the kidney is the:

A) Neuron
B) Nephron
C) Alveolus
D) Villus

Q4. Which gas is mainly transported by haemoglobin?

A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Hydrogen
D) Helium

Q5. Which vitamin is important for normal blood clotting?

A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin C
C) Vitamin D
D) Vitamin K

Q6. Gas exchange in the lungs mainly occurs in the:

A) Trachea
B) Bronchi
C) Alveoli
D) Larynx

Q7. Which blood cells help fight infections?

A) Platelets
B) White blood cells
C) Red blood cells
D) None

Q8. Insulin is produced by the:

A) Thyroid
B) Pancreas
C) Adrenal gland
D) Pituitary

Q9. Which of these is a communicable disease?

A) Diabetes
B) Hypertension
C) Tuberculosis
D) Scurvy

Q10. The basic structural and functional unit of life is the:

A) Tissue
B) Organ
C) Cell
D) Organ system

Q11. Which organ filters blood and forms urine?

A) Kidney
B) Stomach
C) Spleen
D) Pancreas

Q12. The largest organ of the human body is the:

A) Liver
B) Skin
C) Lung
D) Brain

Q13. Which part of the cell contains most genetic material?

A) Nucleus
B) Ribosome
C) Cell membrane
D) Golgi body

Q14. Red blood cells contain:

A) Insulin
B) Haemoglobin
C) Bile
D) Keratin

Q15. Which organ is mainly responsible for pumping oxygen-poor blood to the lungs?

A) Left atrium
B) Left ventricle
C) Right ventricle
D) Aorta

Q16. Which nutrient is the body's main quick source of energy?

A) Carbohydrate
B) Vitamin
C) Mineral
D) Water

Q17. Deficiency of vitamin C may cause:

A) Rickets
B) Scurvy
C) Night blindness
D) Goitre

Q18. Which organ produces bile?

A) Liver
B) Kidney
C) Heart
D) Thyroid

Q19. The normal adult human body temperature is approximately:

A) 27°C
B) 32°C
C) 37°C
D) 42°C

Q20. Which structure connects muscle to bone?

A) Ligament
B) Tendon
C) Cartilage
D) Nerve

Q21. Which structure connects bone to bone?

A) Tendon
B) Ligament
C) Muscle
D) Artery

Q22. The brain and spinal cord form the:

A) Peripheral nervous system
B) Central nervous system
C) Digestive system
D) Endocrine system

Q23. Which blood group is commonly called the universal red-cell donor when Rh status is considered?

A) AB positive
B) O negative
C) A positive
D) B negative

Q24. Which chamber receives oxygenated blood from the lungs?

A) Right atrium
B) Right ventricle
C) Left atrium
D) Left ventricle

Q25. Which part of the eye controls the amount of light entering?

A) Iris
B) Retina
C) Lens
D) Optic nerve

Q26. Which organ is primarily responsible for digestion of proteins in the stomach?

A) Pepsin
B) Insulin
C) Bile
D) Saliva

Q27. Which is the main function of the small intestine?

A) Pump blood
B) Absorb nutrients
C) Produce urine
D) Exchange gases

Q28. Which gland is often called the master endocrine gland?

A) Pituitary
B) Sweat gland
C) Salivary gland
D) Sebaceous gland

Q29. The molecule that carries hereditary information is:

A) DNA
B) Starch
C) Glycogen
D) Triglyceride

Q30. Photosynthesis occurs mainly in the:

A) Mitochondria
B) Chloroplasts
C) Nucleus
D) Lysosome

Q31. Which organism causes malaria?

A) Plasmodium
B) Salmonella
C) HIV
D) Candida

Q32. Which mosquito commonly transmits malaria?

A) Aedes
B) Anopheles
C) Culex
D) Sandfly

Q33. Vaccination helps the body develop:

A) Immunity
B) Dehydration
C) Anaemia
D) Hypertension

Q34. Which of the following is a bacterial disease?

A) Tuberculosis
B) Influenza
C) Measles
D) Chickenpox

Q35. Which part of the blood transports many dissolved substances?

A) Plasma
B) Platelets only
C) Haemoglobin only
D) Bone marrow

Q36. The main function of the lungs is:

A) Filter urine
B) Exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide
C) Produce insulin
D) Store bile

Q37. Which vitamin can be synthesised in skin after suitable sunlight exposure?

A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin B12
C) Vitamin D
D) Vitamin K

Q38. Which organ stores urine before excretion?

A) Urinary bladder
B) Kidney cortex
C) Liver
D) Pancreas

Q39. Which blood vessels carry blood away from the heart?

A) Veins
B) Arteries
C) Capillaries only
D) Lymphatics

Q40. Which cells produce antibodies?

A) B lymphocytes/plasma cells
B) Red blood cells
C) Platelets
D) Neurons

SECTION B: CHEMISTRY (Q41–60)

Q41. A solution with pH 3 is:

A) Acidic
B) Neutral
C) Basic
D) Always saline

Q42. The chemical formula of water is:

A) CO■
B) H■O
C) NaCl
D) O■

Q43. Which element is essential for haemoglobin formation?

A) Iron
B) Gold

C) Silver
D) Lead

Q44. Common table salt is:

A) Sodium bicarbonate
B) Calcium carbonate
C) Sodium chloride
D) Potassium nitrate

Q45. The atomic number represents the number of:

A) Neutrons
B) Protons
C) Protons plus neutrons
D) Molecules

Q46. Which gas is required for combustion?

A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Helium
D) Carbon dioxide

Q47. A substance with pH 7 at room temperature is considered:

A) Strongly acidic
B) Neutral
C) Strongly basic
D) Always toxic

Q48. Which of the following is a base?

A) Hydrochloric acid
B) Sodium hydroxide
C) Carbonic acid
D) Acetic acid

Q49. The smallest unit of an element that retains its chemical identity is an:

A) Atom
B) Tissue
C) Organ
D) Cell

Q50. Which element has the chemical symbol O?

A) Gold
B) Oxygen
C) Osmium only
D) Zinc

Q51. Which compound is commonly used as an antiseptic in some formulations?

A) Ethanol
B) Sand
C) Petrol
D) Kerosene

Q52. The process in which a liquid changes into vapour is called:

A) Freezing
B) Condensation
C) Evaporation
D) Sublimation only

Q53. Which type of bond involves sharing of electron pairs?

A) Covalent
B) Ionic only
C) Metallic only
D) Hydrogen only

Q54. The chemical formula of carbon dioxide is:

A) CO
B) CO■
C) CaO
D) C■O

Q55. Which of these is a common laboratory measure of acidity or alkalinity?

A) pH
B) Watt
C) Newton
D) Decibel

Q56. A solution contains a solute dissolved in a:

A) Solvent
B) Nucleus
C) Membrane

D) Vacuum only

Q57. Which mineral is important for bones and teeth?

A) Calcium
B) Mercury
C) Lead
D) Neon

Q58. Which of these is a noble gas?

A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Helium
D) Chlorine

Q59. Rusting of iron requires oxygen and usually:

A) Moisture
B) Helium
C) Pure nitrogen only
D) Darkness only

Q60. Which instrument is commonly used to measure liquid volume in a laboratory?

A) Thermometer
B) Measuring cylinder
C) Stethoscope
D) Microscope

SECTION C: PHYSICS (Q61–80)

Q61. The SI unit of temperature is:

A) Celsius
B) Fahrenheit
C) Kelvin
D) Joule

Q62. A thermometer measures:

A) Pressure
B) Temperature
C) Current
D) Mass

Q63. Which instrument is used to listen to heart and lung sounds?

A) Stethoscope
B) Sphygmomanometer
C) Microscope
D) Measuring cylinder

Q64. The SI unit of force is:

A) Watt
B) Joule
C) Newton
D) Pascal

Q65. The SI unit of electric current is:

A) Ampere
B) Volt
C) Ohm
D) Watt

Q66. Speed is calculated as:

A) Distance ÷ time
B) Time ÷ distance
C) Mass × volume
D) Force ÷ temperature

Q67. The SI unit of energy is:

A) Newton
B) Joule
C) Ampere
D) Kelvin

Q68. Which instrument measures blood pressure?

A) Stethoscope alone
B) Sphygmomanometer
C) Thermometer
D) Barometer only

Q69. Sound cannot travel through:

A) Water

B) Air
C) Steel
D) A vacuum

Q70. A convex lens generally:
A) Converges parallel light rays
B) Always blocks light
C) Produces sound
D) Measures temperature

Q71. X-rays are a form of:
A) Electromagnetic radiation
B) Sound wave
C) Water wave
D) Mechanical vibration only

Q72. Which unit is used for electrical resistance?
A) Ohm
B) Ampere
C) Kelvin
D) Newton

Q73. The approximate acceleration due to gravity on Earth is:
A) 1.6 m/s^2
B) 9.8 m/s^2
C) 30 m/s^2
D) 100 m/s^2

Q74. Heat transfer through direct contact is called:
A) Conduction
B) Convection
C) Radiation only
D) Reflection

Q75. Which device converts electrical energy into light in a basic circuit?
A) Bulb
B) Thermometer
C) Syringe
D) Stethoscope

Q76. The SI unit of power is:
A) Joule
B) Watt
C) Pascal
D) Coulomb

Q77. Which of the following is a unit of pressure?
A) Pascal
B) Ampere
C) Metre
D) Kilogram

Q78. In a simple series circuit, the current is:
A) Same through each component
B) Always zero
C) Different at every point
D) Independent of the circuit

Q79. Which energy is associated with motion?
A) Kinetic energy
B) Chemical energy only
C) Nuclear energy only
D) Sound level

Q80. Ultrasound uses sound waves with frequency:
A) Below 20 Hz
B) Above 20,000 Hz
C) Exactly 100 Hz
D) Zero Hz

SECTION D: BASIC MATHEMATICS (Q81–90)

Q81. 18 out of 20 questions are correct. What is the percentage?
A) 80%
B) 85%
C) 90%
D) 95%

Q82. A 500 mL fluid container has 200 mL used. How much remains?

A) 200 mL
B) 250 mL
C) 300 mL
D) 350 mL

Q83. Four boxes contain 12 test tubes each. Total test tubes?

A) 16
B) 36
C) 42
D) 48

Q84. What is 25% of 200?

A) 25
B) 40
C) 50
D) 75

Q85. A student scores 35 out of 50. What percentage is this?

A) 50%
B) 60%
C) 70%
D) 80%

Q86. If one mask costs ■8, what is the cost of 15 masks?

A) ■100
B) ■110
C) ■120
D) ■130

Q87. A patient drinks 150 mL water three times. Total volume is:

A) 300 mL
B) 450 mL
C) 500 mL
D) 600 mL

Q88. Simplify: 36 ÷ 6 + 4.

A) 6
B) 8
C) 10
D) 12

Q89. A lab processes 40 samples in 2 hours. At the same rate, how many in 5 hours?

A) 80
B) 90
C) 100
D) 120

Q90. The average of 4, 6 and 8 is:

A) 5
B) 6
C) 7
D) 8

SECTION E: HEALTHCARE AWARENESS & REASONING (Q91–100)

Q91. Which practice helps reduce the spread of many infections in healthcare settings?

A) Reusing gloves without cleaning
B) Proper hand hygiene
C) Sharing needles
D) Leaving spills unattended

Q92. Choose the next number: 2, 4, 6, 8, __.

A) 9
B) 10
C) 12
D) 14

Q93. Which item is used to measure body temperature?

A) Thermometer
B) Stethoscope
C) Bandage
D) Forceps

Q94. What should a healthcare worker do before a procedure that requires hand hygiene?

A) Ignore hand hygiene
B) Perform hand hygiene as indicated

C) Reuse contaminated gloves
D) Touch all sterile items

Q95. Which of the following is personal protective equipment (PPE)?

A) Gloves
B) Notebook
C) Pen
D) Calculator

Q96. A patient shares confidential medical information. The counsellor/health worker should:

A) Post it online
B) Share it with friends
C) Protect confidentiality and follow policy
D) Discuss it publicly

Q97. Choose the odd one out:

A) Thermometer
B) Stethoscope
C) Sphygmomanometer
D) Pillow

Q98. If all nurses are healthcare workers and Anita is a nurse, Anita is a:

A) Healthcare worker
B) Pharmacist necessarily
C) Patient necessarily
D) Surgeon necessarily

Q99. Which organisation is associated with international public health?

A) WHO
B) FIFA
C) FIDE
D) IMF

Q100. If a student has 10 minutes for 20 equal-value questions, average time per question is:

A) 15 seconds
B) 20 seconds
C) 30 seconds
D) 60 seconds

ANSWER KEY — FACULTY / COUNSELLOR COPY

Use this section to check answers after completing the practice paper.

Subject Distribution

ANSWER KEY — FACULTY / COUNSELLOR COPY

Use this section to check answers after completing the practice paper.

Q1: B	**Q2: C**	**Q3: B**	**Q4: A**	**Q5: D**
Q6: C	**Q7: B**	**Q8: B**	**Q9: C**	**Q10: C**
Q11: A	**Q12: B**	**Q13: A**	**Q14: B**	**Q15: C**
Q16: A	**Q17: B**	**Q18: A**	**Q19: C**	**Q20: B**
Q21: B	**Q22: B**	**Q23: B**	**Q24: C**	**Q25: A**
Q26: A	**Q27: B**	**Q28: A**	**Q29: A**	**Q30: B**
Q31: A	**Q32: B**	**Q33: A**	**Q34: A**	**Q35: A**
Q36: B	**Q37: C**	**Q38: A**	**Q39: B**	**Q40: A**
Q41: A	**Q42: B**	**Q43: A**	**Q44: C**	**Q45: B**
Q46: A	**Q47: B**	**Q48: B**	**Q49: A**	**Q50: B**
Q51: A	**Q52: C**	**Q53: A**	**Q54: B**	**Q55: A**
Q56: A	**Q57: A**	**Q58: C**	**Q59: A**	**Q60: B**
Q61: C	**Q62: B**	**Q63: A**	**Q64: C**	**Q65: A**
Q66: A	**Q67: B**	**Q68: B**	**Q69: D**	**Q70: A**
Q71: A	**Q72: A**	**Q73: B**	**Q74: A**	**Q75: A**
Q76: B	**Q77: A**	**Q78: A**	**Q79: A**	**Q80: B**
Q81: C	**Q82: C**	**Q83: D**	**Q84: C**	**Q85: C**
Q86: C	**Q87: B**	**Q88: C**	**Q89: C**	**Q90: B**
Q91: B	**Q92: B**	**Q93: A**	**Q94: B**	**Q95: A**
Q96: C	**Q97: D**	**Q98: A**	**Q99: A**	**Q100: C**

SUBJECT DISTRIBUTION

Subject	Number of questions
Biology	40
Chemistry	20
Physics	20
Basic Mathematics	10
Healthcare Awareness & Reasoning	10