

CUET PG 2026 Public Health Question Paper(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :1 Hours 30 minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

1. The exam lasts 90 minutes (1 hour 30 minutes).
2. There are 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to be answered.
3. +4 marks for every correct answer. -1 mark (negative marking) for every incorrect answer. 0 marks for unanswered or un-attempted questions.
4. For any discrepancy in questions, the English version is considered final (except for language-specific papers).
5. Click one of the four options to choose an answer.
6. You must click "Save & Next" to confirm your response. Only saved answers are considered for evaluation.
7. Use "Mark for Review & Next" to flag a question for later. You can unselect or change your answer using the "Clear Response" button.
8. All calculations must be done on the Rough Sheets provided at the centre. These must be returned to the invigilator after the exam.

1. Which point mutation changes a codon but does not alter the resulting amino acid?

- (A) Missense mutation
 - (B) Nonsense mutation
 - (C) Silent mutation
 - (D) Frameshift mutation
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2. What is the primary role of reverse transcriptase in recombinant DNA technology?

- (A) To synthesize DNA from an RNA template
 - (B) To cut DNA at specific sites
 - (C) To join DNA fragments
 - (D) To amplify DNA sequences
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3. Which enzyme is responsible for relieving supercoiling during DNA replication?

- (A) DNA ligase
 - (B) Helicase
 - (C) Topoisomerase
 - (D) Primase
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4. According to WHO, what is the BMI (Body Mass Index) classification range for a "pre-obese" individual?

- (A) 18.5 – 24.9
 - (B) 25.0 – 29.9
 - (C) 30.0 – 34.9
 - (D) 35.0 – 39.9
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5. In the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), what is the respiration rate threshold for "fast breathing" in a child aged 12 months to 5 years?

- (A) ≥ 40 breaths per minute
 - (B) ≥ 50 breaths per minute
 - (C) ≥ 60 breaths per minute
 - (D) ≥ 70 breaths per minute
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6. Which type of immunity is acquired through the administration of a vaccine?

- (A) Natural active immunity
 - (B) Natural passive immunity
 - (C) Artificial active immunity
 - (D) Artificial passive immunity
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7. According to the National Immunization Schedule, which types of poliovirus are contained in the Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)?

- (A) Type 1 only
 - (B) Type 1 and Type 2
 - (C) Type 1 and Type 3
 - (D) Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3
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8. "Koplik's spots" on the oral mucosa are a pathognomonic sign of which infectious disease?

- (A) Rubella
 - (B) Measles
 - (C) Chickenpox
 - (D) Scarlet fever
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9. Which study design is considered the "gold standard" for developing and testing a new vaccine?

- (A) Cohort study
- (B) Case-control study

- (C) Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)
 - (D) Cross-sectional study
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10. What happens to the prevalence of a disease if the duration of the illness increases while incidence remains constant?

- (A) Decreases
 - (B) Remains unchanged
 - (C) Increases
 - (D) Becomes zero
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11. Which statistical test is most appropriate for comparing the mean hemoglobin levels between two independent groups?

- (A) Paired t-test
 - (B) Chi-square test
 - (C) Independent t-test
 - (D) ANOVA
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12. Which Indian legislative act provides social security measures specifically for industrial workers regarding maternity benefits?

- (A) Factories Act, 1948
 - (B) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
 - (C) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
 - (D) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
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13. What is the commonest type of cancer among males in India?

- (A) Lung cancer
 - (B) Oral cancer
 - (C) Prostate cancer
 - (D) Stomach cancer
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14. Which type of "blinding" is most commonly utilized in Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) to reduce bias?

- (A) Single-blind
 - (B) Double-blind
 - (C) Triple-blind
 - (D) Open-label
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15. Which nutrient deficiency is the primary cause of "hidden hunger" in a population?

- (A) Protein deficiency
- (B) Carbohydrate deficiency
- (C) Micronutrient deficiency
- (D) Fat deficiency

16. What are the four components of the WHO health system building blocks?

- (A) Service delivery, Health workforce, Health information systems, Access to essential medicines
 - (B) Financing, Governance, Infrastructure, Technology
 - (C) Nutrition, Sanitation, Education, Immunization
 - (D) Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation, Research
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