

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Basic Laboratory Sciences And Clinical Techniques

Course Code - GEAHS401

* You can submit the form ONLY ONCE.

* Fill the following information for further process.

* Required

1. Email *

2. Name of the Student *

3. Enter Full Student Code *

4. Enter Roll No *

5. Enter Registration No *

6. Enter Course Code *

7. Enter Course Name *

8. *

Mark only one oval.

- Diploma in Pharmacy
- Bachelor of Pharmacy
- B.TECH.(CSE)
- B.TECH.(ECE)
- BCA
- B.SC.(CS)
- B.SC.(BT)
- B.SC.(ANCS)
- B.SC.(HN)
- B.Sc.(MM)
- B.A.(MW)
- BBA
- [B.COM](#)
- B.A.(JMC)
- BBA(HM)
- BBA(LLB)
- B.OPTOMETRY
- B.SC.(MB)
- B.SC.(MLT)
- B.SC.(MRIT)
- B.SC.(PA)
- LLB
- [B.SC\(IT\)-AI](#)
- B.SC.(MSJ)
- Bachelor of Physiotherapy
- B.SC.(AM)
- Dip.CSE
- Dip.ECE
- [DIP.EE](#)
- DIP.CE

- [DIP.ME](#)
- PGDHM
- MBA
- M.SC.(BT)
- M.TECH(CSE)
- LLM
- M.A.(JMC)
- M.A.(ENG)
- M.SC.(MATH)
- M.SC.(MB)
- MCA
- M.SC.(MSJ)
- M.SC.(AM)
- M.SC.CS)
- M.SC.(ANCS)
- M.SC.(MM)
- B.A.(Eng)

Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Total Magnification is obtained by _____

Mark only one oval.

- Magnifying power of the objective lens
- Magnifying power of eyepiece
- Magnifying power of condenser lens
- Magnifying power of both the objective lens and eyepiece

10. 2. In Phase contrast microscopy, the rate at which light enters through objects is _____

Mark only one oval.

- Constant
- Inversely proportional to their refractive indices
- Directly proportional to their refractive indices
- Exponentially related to their refractive indices

11. 3. Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed?

Mark only one oval.

- Eyepiece lens
- Objective lens
- Condenser lens
- Magnifying lens

12. 4. Resolving power of a microscope is a function of _____

Mark only one oval.

- Wavelength of light used
- Numerical aperture of lens system
- Refractive index
- Wavelength of light used and numerical aperture of lens system

13. 5. In fluorescence microscopy, which of the following performs the function of removing all light except the blue light?

Mark only one oval.

- Exciter filter
- Barrier filter
- Dichroic mirror
- Mercury arc lamp

14. 6. What do phase-contrast and dark-field microscopes have in common?

Mark only one oval.

- They increase contrast between the specimens and their surroundings without staining.
- They make specimens appear dark on a bright background
- They make specimens visible that refract light away from the objective.
- None of these

15. 7. A microscope that exposes specimens to ultraviolet and forms an image with the resulting light emitted at a different wavelength is called a _____ microscope.

Mark only one oval.

- phase-contrast
- fluorescence
- dark-field
- scanning electron

16. 8. Scanning electron microscopy is most often used to reveal _____

Mark only one oval.

- surface morphology
- internal structures
- both surface and internal structures simultaneously
- either surface or internal structures, but not simultaneously

17. 9. If you wish to change an immunofluorescence stain so it stains a different type of microorganism than it did before, what would you do

Mark only one oval.

- Switch from epifluorescence to transmitted fluorescence
- Change to a different type of fluorescent dye.
- Use a different type of antibody.
- All of these

18. 10. The resolving power of unaided human eye is

Mark only one oval.

- 1 cm
- 100 μm
- 200nm
- 400nm

19. 11. -Which of the following is used in electron microscope?

Mark only one oval.

- electron beams
- magnetic fields
- light waves
- electron beams and magnetic fields

20. 12. Which of the following are true for electron microscopy?

Mark only one oval.

- specimen should be thin and dry, image is obtained on a phosphorescent screen and electron beam must pass through evacuated chamber
- electron beam must pass through evacuated chamber
- image is obtained on a phosphorescent screen
- specimen should be thin and dry

21. 13. When the power of the objective lens will be 20X, then magnification is

Mark only one oval.

- 30 times
- 20 times
- 200 times
- 2000times

22. 14. Which of the following light is suitable for maximum resolution

Mark only one oval.

- Red
- blue
- green
- orange

23. 15. What mordant is used in Gram staining?

Mark only one oval.

- crystal violet
- safranin
- acid-alcohol
- iodine

24. 16. Which type of microscope is especially useful for viewing thick structures such as biofilms?

Mark only one oval.

- scanning electron microscopes
- phase-contrast microscope
- confocal scanning laser microscope
- atomic force microscope

25. 17. Who is the probable inventor of the compound microscope?

Mark only one oval.

- Girolamo Fracastoro
- Zaccharias Janssen
- Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- Robert Hooke

26. 18. Co-localization analysis can be detected by

Mark only one oval.

- Confocal microscope
- fluorescence microscope
- both a and b
- scanning electron microscope

27. 19. Fluorescence microscope is a type of

Mark only one oval.

- Electron microscope
- optical microscope
- Scanning electron microscope
- None of these

28. 20. In fluorescence, mitochondria stained through Mito-tracker appears

Mark only one oval.

- Red
- Green
- blue
- purple

29. 21. In fluorescence, nuclei stained through hoschet 33258 appears

Mark only one oval.

- blue
- Red
- green
- purple

30. 22. In fluorescence, actin cytoskeleton stained through phalloidin derivatives appears

Mark only one oval.

- purple
- Greene
- blue
- pink

31. 23. A toxic substance produced by biological system is specially referred to as a ---

Mark only one oval.

- toxicant
 xenobiotic
 toxin
 poison

32. 24. . Which of the following was banned under the Delaney clause of the Food Additive Amendment of 1958

Mark only one oval.

- sulfamethazine
 cyclamate
 phytoestrogens
 aflatoxin

33. 25. Which of the following is NOT an initiating event in carcinogenesis

Mark only one oval.

- DNA adduct formation
 mutation of proto-oncogenes
 mitogenesis
 DNA strand breakage

34. 26. The example of local poisoning is

Mark only one oval.

- Oxalic acid
- Sulphuric acid
- Chromic acid
- None of these

35. 27. The major treatment of Lead poisoning

Mark only one oval.

- Chronotherapy
- Chelation Therapy
- Lead replacement
- Chemotherapy

36. 28. Chronic poisoning involves

Mark only one oval.

- Targeted organ failure
- Multi-organ failure
- blood loss
- Numbness

37. 29. Which of the following metal toxicity leads to encephalopathy

Mark only one oval.

- Copper
- Iron
- Lead
- Zinc

38. 30. The compound used for Chelation Therapy

Mark only one oval.

- Heparin
- Tetracycline
- EDTA
- All of these

39. 31. Which of the following is used to lyse the nucleus and release the DNA?

Mark only one oval.

- sodium dodecyl sulfate
- ammonium sulfate
- ferric phosphate
- fluorine

40. 32. In purification steps of nucleic-acids, phenol is used for

Mark only one oval.

- deproteinization
- denaturation
- lowering pH
- lowering viscosity

41. 33. Nucleic acid hybridization is used to identify

Mark only one oval.

- RNAs
- DNAs
- Complementary base sequences
- Proteins

42. 34. In which of the following techniques, the DNA is labeled using complementary sequences and then analyzed using autoradiography?

Mark only one oval.

- Western blotting
- Southern blotting
- Isopycnic centrifugation
- Spectrophotometry

43. 35. Which of the following molecules can be analyzed using a northern blot?

Mark only one oval.

- RNA
- Carbohydrates
- Proteins
- DNA

44. 36. Which of the following is a commonly used label in blotting techniques?

Mark only one oval.

- vimentin
- avidin
- streptomycin
- biotin

45. 37. Which technique is not used to separate nucleic acids of size greater than 25 kb?

Mark only one oval.

- SDS-PAGE
- Pulsed-field electrophoresis
- 2D- gel electrophoresis
- None of these

46. 38. Which type of gel is used for large nucleic acids?

Mark only one oval.

- acrylamide
- cellulose
- agarose
- sephadex

47. 39. Which of the following is a primary factor that dictates how far a protein will migrate during SDS-PAGE?

Mark only one oval.

- Degree of tertiary structure
- Degree of secondary structure
- Size
- Number of subunits

48. 40. Which of the following is true about SDS-PAGE?

Mark only one oval.

- Staining with ethidium bromide allows visualization of results
- It separates proteins by charge
- The main ingredient in the gel is agarose
- It requires a protein-denaturing gel

49. 41. If wave length is 10 nm . So what is the frequency ?

Mark only one oval.

0.3

0.5

1.2

0.8

50. 42. EMR are consist of

Mark only one oval.

Photons

electrons

Laser

None of these

51. 43. Which spectroscopy is working on the principle of magnetic level ?

Mark only one oval.

FTIR

IR

NMR

UV

52. 44. The region of electromagnetic spectrum for nuclear magnetic resonance is

Mark only one oval.

- Microwave
- Radio frequency
- Infrared
- UV-rays

53. 45. In which type of chromatography, the stationary phase held in a narrow tube and the mobile phase is forced through it under pressure?

Mark only one oval.

- Column chromatography
- Planar chromatography
- Liquid chromatography
- Gas chromatography

54. 46. In chromatography, the stationary phase can be _____ supported on a solid.

Mark only one oval.

- Solid or liquid
- Liquid or gas
- Solid only
- Liquid only

55. 47.What is the first stage of the two-stage two-dimensional PAGE?

Mark only one oval.

- Molecular vibrations
- Sedimentation
- Isoelectric focussing
- HPLC

56. 48. Liquid chromatography can be performed in which of the following ways?

Mark only one oval.

- Only in columns
- Only on plane surfaces
- Either in columns or on plane surfaces
- Neither in columns nor on plane surfaces

57. 49.Gas chromatography can be performed in which of the following ways?

Mark only one oval.

- Only in columns
- Only on plane surfaces
- Either in columns or on plane surfaces
- Neither in columns nor on plane surfaces

58. 50. In gas chromatography, the basis for separation of the components of the volatile material is the difference in

Mark only one oval.

- Partition coefficients
- Conductivity
- molecular weight
- molarity

59. 51. In reverse phase chromatography, the stationary phase is made

Mark only one oval.

- non-polar
- polar
- either non-polar or polar
- none of these

60. 52. In the most widely used beam splitter, a thin film of _____ is sandwiched between two plates of low refractive index solid. Fill the blank with a suitable option.

Mark only one oval.

- Mylar
- Silicon carbide
- Ferrous oxide
- Silver chloride

61. 53. Which of the following is not true about Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectrometer?

Mark only one oval.

- It is of non-dispersive type
- It is useful where repetitive analysis is required
- Size has been reduced over the years
- Size has increased over the years

62. 54. Which of the following has to be computed to determine transmittance and absorbance at various frequencies?

Mark only one oval.

- Ratio of signal and noise
- Ratio of sample and reference spectra
- Sample spectra
- Reference spectra

63. 55. Which of the following is the reference that is generally used in FTIR interferometer?

Mark only one oval.

- NaCl solution
- Alcohol
- Base solution
- Air

64. 56. NMR is the study of absorption of _____ by nuclei in a magnetic field?

Mark only one oval.

- Radioactive radiation
- IR radiation
- Radio frequency radiation
- Microwaves

65. 57. In NMR spectroscopy, the spinning nuclei in strong magnetic field must be irradiated by which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Perpendicular and stronger field
- Perpendicular and weaker field
- Parallel and stronger field
- Parallel and weaker field

66. 58. Which of the following are considered to be the lowest form of Electromagnetic radiation?

Mark only one oval.

- IR radiation
- Micro waves
- UV radiation
- Radio waves

67. 59. The difference between the field necessary for resonance in the sample and in some arbitrary chosen compound is which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Field shift
- Resonance shift
- Matrix effects
- Chemical shift

68. 60. Using the powder method of diffractometers, which of the following can be determined?

Mark only one oval.

- Percentage of K⁺
- Percentage of Na⁺ and Cl⁻
- Percentage of KBr and NaCl
- Percentage of Br⁻

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms