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

Course Name - - Quality Control in Radiology and Radiation Safety Course Code - BMRIT404

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8.

| Mark only one oval. | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| Diploma in Pharmacy | | |
| Bachelor of Pharmacy | | |
| B.TECH.(CSE) | | |
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| BCA | | |
| B.SC.(CS) | | |
| B.SC.(BT) | | |
| B.SC.(ANCS) | | |
| B.SC.(HN) | | |
| B.Sc.(MM) | | |
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| BBA | | |
| B.COM | | |
| B.A.(JMC) | | |
| BBA(HM) | | |
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| 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 | | |
| <u>DIP.EE</u> | | |
| DIPCE | | |

9.

| | DIP.ME |
|----|--|
| | |
| | PGDHM |
| | MBA |
| | M.SC.(BT) |
| | M.TECH(CSE) |
| | |
| | M.A.(JMC) |
| | M.A.(ENG) |
| | M.SC.(MATH) |
| | M.SC.(MB) |
| | |
| | M.SC.(MSJ) |
| | M.SC.(AM) |
| | M.SC.CS) |
| | M.SC.(ANCS) |
| | M.SC.(MM) |
| | B.A.(Eng) |
| | |
| | |
| ۱n | swer all the questions. Each question carry one mark. |
| | |
| | The maximum field of view which can be obtained with a specific radiographic |
| | system is generally limited by the |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Focal Spot Size |
| | Anode size |
| | Anode angle |
| | Heel effect |

| 10. | 2. The maximum mA which can be used for a single radiographic exposure is related to the |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | KV |
| | Exposure time |
| | Focal spot size |
| | Anode rotation speed |
| 11. | 3. The primary x-ray beam penetration through a patient can be increased by |
| | increasing the |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | KV |
| | mAs |
| | Filtration |
| | Beam area |
| | |
| 12. | 4. Actual focal spot size of portable X-ray tube is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.5 mm |
| | 1 mm |
| | 1.5 mm |
| | 2 mm |
| | |

| 13. | 5. Frequency of cheaking kVP is |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Yearly Monthly |
| | Once in 3 year |
| | Once in 2 year |
| | |
| | |
| 14. | 6. Frequency of cheaking mAs is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Yearly |
| | Monthly |
| | Once in 3 year |
| | Once in 2 year |
| | |
| 15 | |
| 15. | 7. Frequency of cheaking central beam alignment is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Yearly |
| | Once in 3 months |
| | Once in 3 year |
| | Once in 2 months |
| | |

| 16. | 8. Frequency of cheaking focal spot size is |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Yearly |
| | Once in 3 months |
| | Once in 3 year |
| | Once in 2 months |
| 17. | 9. Collimator test tool with screen film cassette is used as a QA tool for |
| .,. | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Congruence of radiation and optical field |
| | Focal spot size |
| | ◯ kV |
| | mAs |
| | |
| 18. | 10. Focal spot test tool with non-screen film cassette is used for the QA of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Focal spot size |
| | FFD |
| | FID |
| | FOV |
| | |

| 19. | 11. In radiographic QC which of the following means that the light field seen when collimating will correspond to what will happen? |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Field congruence |
| | Beam perpendicularity |
| | None |
| | All |
| | |
| 20. | 12. Which of the following helps in reducing internal radiation exposure |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Use proper protective equipment |
| | Control of contamination |
| | Good hygine |
| | All |
| | |
| 21. | 13. Which of the following is A radiographic QC procedure that is usually done once a year? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Retake analysis |
| | Visual inspection of cleanliness of imaging systems |
| | Cassette and screen cleaning |
| | Safelight test |
| | |

| 22. | 14. What is the device used for generating beams of waves or particles that have parallel paths? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | USG machine |
| | FMRI |
| | ECG |
| | Collimator |
| | |
| | |
| 23. | 15. The tolerance limit of tube leakage radiation at 1 m from the focus is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | >110 mR / hour |
| | <115 mR/hour |
| | >115 mR/hour |
| | None |
| | |
| 24. | 16. MRI phantom is made up of |
| 21. | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Metal |
| | Water |
| | Water equivalent material |
| | All |
| | |
| | |

| 25. | 1/. As mAs increases |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Exposure time decreases |
| | Exposure time will not change |
| | Exposure time increases |
| | None |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| 26. | 18. The Molybdenum target allows production of low KVp radiation at |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 60-90 KVp |
| | 26-40 KVp |
| | 10-20 KVp |
| | None |
| | |
| | |
| 27. | 19. What does CR mean? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Computed Tomography |
| | Computerized Radiography |
| | Computer Radiography |
| | Computed Radiography |
| | |

| 28. | 20. C1 scan couch is made up of |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Carbon Carbon fiber Aluminium Plastic |
| 00 | |
| 29. | 21. Scintilation detector is also called as |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Gas field detector |
| | Solid state detector |
| | Onising chember |
| | None |
| | |
| 30. | 22. Result of retake examination is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Radiation dose increase |
| | Cost increase |
| | All (Radiation dose increase & Cost increase) |
| | None |
| | |

| 31. | 23. What does the following acronym represent? ALARA | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| | Mark only one oval. | | |
| | As Low As Reasonably Achievable | | |
| | As Long As Radiation Absconds | | |
| | Achievable Low Radiation Absorption | | |
| | None | | |
| | | | |
| 32. | 24. Full form of RBE | | |
| | Mark only one oval. | | |
| | Relative Biological Effectiveness | | |
| | Relative Bio-hazards Effectiveness | | |
| | None | | |
| | All (Relative Biological Effectiveness & Relative Bio-hazards Effectiveness) | | |
| | | | |
| 33. | 25. Effective dose is define as | | |
| | Mark only one oval. | | |
| | HT | | |
| | Sv | | |
| | \bigcirc mR | | |
| | Rad | | |

| 34. | 26. Sivert is the unit of |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Effective dose Equivalent dose |
| | Absorbed dose |
| | None |
| | |
| 35. | 27. The Roentgen (R) exposure is measured in |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Tissue |
| | Water |
| | A lab |
| | Air |
| | |
| 36. | 28. The unit that compares the biological effectiveness of the different types of radiation is the: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | REM |
| | RAD |
| | Roentgen |
| | QF |
| | |

| 37. | 29. The physical effects of radiation on the body of an individual receiving the radiation are called: |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Somatic effects |
| | Latent effects. |
| | Genetic effects. |
| | Radiosensitive effects. |
| | |
| 38. | 30. HVL stand for: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Half Value Layer |
| | Half Value Luminescence |
| | Half Vetted Layer |
| | High Value Layer |
| | |
| 39. | 31. Materials used in shielding radiation are most effective when they |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Have a small number of electrons in their atoms |
| | Are dense materials. |
| | Shield half of the radiation. |
| | Are light weight and portable |
| | |

| 40. | 32. When a body tissue cell is damaged by radiation |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | The cell may lose its ability to reproduce |
| | The cell may die. |
| | Damage is caused by knocking an electron out of the orbit of its parent atom. |
| | All |
| | |
| 41. | 33. The process that results in the removal of orbital electrons from atoms resulting in the formation of ion pairs is called: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Excitation |
| | Radioactivity |
| | Decay |
| | Pair production |
| | |
| 42. | 34. Radiation is defined as |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Onized Beta Alpha particles |
| | Energy in transit, either as particles or electromagnetic waves |
| | Heat and light emitting only from gamma sources like uranium or the sun |
| | Energy that does not burn or ionize |
| | |

| 43. | 35. Which of the following are examples of non-ionizing radiation? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Near UV and radio waves Visible light and Microwaves |
| | Infrared |
| | All |
| | |
| 44. | 36. Which of the following are two types of electromagnetic radiation used for industrial radiography? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | X-rays and Microwaves |
| | Gamma and X-rays |
| | Gamma and Radio waves |
| | Infrared and UV |
| | |
| 45. | 37. Devices attached to the clothing of people working in radiation areas for measurement of radiation are called: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Survey instruments. |
| | G-M counters |
| | Personnel monitoring devices |
| | Portable rate meters |
| | |

| 46. | 38. Cell are mainly clasified into categories? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 3 |
| | 2 |
| | 4 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | |
| | |
| 47. | 39. Reproductive cell contains only Chromosome? |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 22 |
| | 23 |
| | 24 |
| | <u> </u> |
| | |
| 48. | 40. Full form of LET |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | · |
| | Linear Energy Transfer |
| | Low Energy Transfer None |
| | All (Linear Energy Transfer & Low Energy Transfer) |
| | (Emod. Energy Transfer) |
| | |

| 49. | 41. Hereditary effects classified by categories? |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 2 |
| | 3 |
| | 4 |
| | 5 |
| | |
| ΕO | 42 New atachastic officets also called |
| 50. | 42. Non stochastic effects also called |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Genetic effect |
| | Stochastic effect |
| | Deterministic effect |
| | Somatic effect |
| | |
| 51. | 43. Threshold does not exist in |
| | |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Genetic effect |
| | Stochastic effect |
| | Deterministic effect |
| | None |
| | |

| 52. | 44. Threshold exist in |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Determinestic effect Stochastic effect Genetic effects. None |
| F0 | |
| 53. | 45. Thyroid shielding is use during |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Fluoroscopy Conventional X-ray CT scan USG |
| 54. | 46. Unit of exposure Mark only one oval. |
| | Roentgen Rad Sv mRm |
| | |

| 55. | 4/. Unit of equivalent dose |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | mSv mRem |
| | \bigcap mR |
| | None |
| | None |
| | |
| 56. | 48. 1 Sv = |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 100 mSv |
| | 1000mSv |
| | 1 mRem |
| | None |
| | |
| | |
| 57. | 49. A scintillation detector consists of |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 4 parts |
| | 3 parts |
| | 2 parts |
| | 5 parts |
| | |

| 58. | 50. Number of plate in TLD |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | |
| 59. | 51. Nal is used in |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Gas field detector Scintillation detector Pocket dosimetor None |
| 60. | 52. Tissue weighting factor Lung according to ICRP 2007 |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.12 0.05 1 0.1 |
| | |

| 61. | 53. Tissue weighting factor Gonad according to ICRP 2007 |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.08 |
| | 0.1 |
| | 0.09 |
| | NONE |
| | |
| 62. | 54. Tissue weighting factor of skin according to ICRP 2007 |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.01 |
| | 0.1 |
| | 0.11 |
| | 0.12 |
| | |
| 63. | 55. Attenuation is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Penetration |
| | Absorption |
| | Scattering |
| | Asorption+ Scattering |
| | |

| 64. | 56. The radiation weighting factor depends |
|-----|--|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | Only on the energy of the radiation |
| | Only on the particle type of the radiation |
| | Both on the energy and the particle type of the radiation |
| | None |
| | |
| 65. | 57. The equivalent dose is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | The mean absorbed dose over all irradiated organs |
| | the product of asorbbed dose and radiation weighting factor for a given tissue or organ, where the asorbed dose is averaged over the tissue or organ |
| | the product of asorbed dose and tissue weighting factor |
| | None |
| | |
| 66. | 58. The committed effective dose and committed equivalent dose are used in the case of: |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | External irradiation |
| | Internal irradiation |
| | Both External irradiation & Internal irradiation |
| | None |
| | |

| 67. | 59. The unit of the collective effective dose is |
|-----|---|
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | person- Sv |
| | \bigcap R |
| | Gy |
| | Sv |
| | |
| | |
| 68. | 60. The recommended monthly limit to the emryo is |
| | Mark only one oval. |
| | 0.05 mSv |
| | 0.1 mSv |
| | 0.5 mSv |
| | None |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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