



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Medical Lab Technology

Course Name – Applied Histology

Course Code - BMLT402

(Semester IV)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Tuberculosis bacilli in the section is stained by

a) Z-N Stain	b) H & E Stain
c) Gram stain	d) Eosin nigrosin stain
- (2) Mordant is

a) Dye fixer	b) Dye remover
c) Stain fixer	d) Stain fixer
- (3) Size of the section is commonly

a) 3-5 micron	b) 8-10 micron
c) 5-7 micron	d) None of these
- (4) Common fixative used in H.P Exam

a) Formalin	b) 10%formol saline
c) 20% Alcohol	d) Fomaldehyde
- (5) Zenker's fluid is a

a) Fixative	b) Non-fixative
c) Mordent	d) Dye
- (6) Microtome is used for preparation of

a) Section	b) Stain
c) Slide preparation	d) Section staining
- (7) DNA can be stained by

a) Acid stain	b) Leishman stain
c) Feulgen Stain	d) None of these

- (8) Differential stain between DNA & RNA can be done by
- a) Oil-red O Stain
 - b) Leishman stain
 - c) Eosin Stain
 - d) Methyl green pyronin stain
- (9) Fat Stain can be done by
- a) Carbofuchin
 - b) Oil-red O Stain
 - c) H & E Stain
 - d) None of these
- (10) Vital Stain is
- a) New Methylene Blue
 - b) Leishman Stain
 - c) New Eosin
 - d) None of these
- (11) Muscle can be stained by
- a) Masson Stain
 - b) Giemsa Stain
 - c) Methylene Blue
 - d) Eosin
- (12) Toluidine Blue is a
- a) Metachromatic Stain
 - b) Routine Stain
 - c) Acid fast stain
 - d) None of these
- (13) Autolysis of the tissue occur in
- a) Formalin
 - b) Normal Saline
 - c) All of these
 - d) None of these
- (14) Which is not the aim of fixation?
- a) To prevent putrefaction
 - b) Remove excess water from the tissue
 - c) Prevent osmotic swelling
 - d) Render the tissue suitable for subsequent staining
- (15) Reticulin fibres are stained by
- a) Sweets & gordon reticulin stain
 - b) H & E Stain
 - c) Eosin
 - d) None of these
- (16) Adhesive used commonly in slide preparation is
- a) Meyer's Egg albumin
 - b) Glycerine
 - c) alcohol
 - d) DPX
- (17) Melanin can be stain by
- a) Masson fontana stain
 - b) PAS Stain
 - c) H & E Stain
 - d) None of these
- (18) Antibody is required for
- a) IHC
 - b) H & E Stain
 - c) Acid fast stain
 - d) None of these
- (19) Melting temperature of wax in histology work
- a) 55-58 degree C
 - b) 100 degree C
 - c) 40-45 degree C
 - d) 35-38 degree C
- (20) Histopathology & Cytology both can be done by
- a) h & E Stain
 - b) Toluidine Blue Stain
 - c) PAS Stain
 - d) None of these
- (21) Collagen Stain can be done by
- a) Eosin stain
 - b) H & E Stain

- c) Van gieson stain
- (22) Elastic tissue stain can be done by
- a) Verhoeff Stain
- c) PAS Stain
- (23) Amyloid stain can be done by
- a) Pap stain
- c) Congo red
- (24) Hyaline can be stained by
- a) H & E
- c) PAS stain
- (25) Internal structure can be seen by
- a) Electron microscope
- c) Phase contrast microscope
- (26) Sudan black 'B' method is used for staining
- a) Lipoprotein
- c) Fat
- (27) Acidic mucin can be stained by
- a) Mucicarmine techniques
- c) Acetyleddehyde
- (28) Lactophenol cotton blue stain is used to stain
- a) Fungus
- c) Virus
- (29) Darkground illumination is employed for
- a) Spirochaetes
- c) Bacteria
- (30) Modified Fouchet's technique is used for
- a) Bile pigments
- c) Bile acids
- (31) Enzyme histochemistry is useful for
- a) Diagnostic purpose
- c) Observation of tissue
- (32) Muscle biopsy material can be obtained by
- a) Open biopsy
- c) Both A and B
- (33) Muscle enzyme histochemistry can be done for
- a) Phosphate
- c) NADPH
- (34) Arginine reaction occur in
- a) Sakaguchi test
- c) Peptone test
- (35) Tryptophan reaction occur in
- a) Peptone test
- d) Vital stain
- b) H & E Stain
- d) None of these
- b) H & E stain
- d) All of these
- b) Glycerol
- d) None of these
- b) Compound microscope
- d) None of these
- b) Protein
- d) Carbohydrates
- b) Congo red
- d) None of these
- b) Bacteria
- d) None of these
- b) Virus
- d) None of these
- b) Bile salts
- d) None of these
- b) Prognosis
- d) None of these
- b) Needle biopsy
- d) None of these
- b) NADH
- d) None of these
- b) Seliwanoff test
- d) None of these
- b) Biuret test

- c) Any amino acids
- (36) Tyrosine reaction occurs in
- a) Millon's test
- c) Biuret test
- (37) Ellman's test is called
- a) Swyhydroxyl reaction
- c) Shali's test
- (38) Neurokeratin was first isolated from
- a) Brain
- c) Pancreas
- (39) Serotonin is a derivative of
- a) Tryptophan
- c) Alanine
- (40) Skin appear dark due to secretion of
- a) Melanophores
- c) Protein
- (41) Xanthoproteic reaction is used to check the presence of
- a) Aromatic amino acid
- c) Basic Amino acids
- (42) High resolution of electron microscopy is due to use of
- a) Light
- c) Electron
- (43) Schmorl's reaction is used for
- a) Melanin
- c) Fat
- (44) Mycobacterium Leprae in the section can be stained by
- a) Z-N Stain
- c) Pap stain
- (45) Electron microscope uses
- a) Electron beam
- c) Light
- (46) In the museum specimen can be stored in
- a) Alcohol
- c) Acid solution
- (47) Specimen can be stored in the museum
- a) As a whole
- c) Important parts of the specimen
- (48) Neuropathological study can be done by
- a) Crush cytology
- c) In freezing temperature
- (49) Neuropathological study is done for
- a) Brain tumor
- d) Hopking's cole test
- b) Benedict's test
- d) None of these
- b) Millon's test
- d) None of these
- b) Lymph node
- d) Kidney
- b) Tyrosine
- d) Phenylalanine
- b) Glucose
- d) Fat
- b) Aliphatic amino acid
- d) None of these
- b) Proton
- d) None of these
- b) Protein
- d) None of these
- b) H & E Stain
- d) PAS stain
- b) Non electron beam
- d) None of these
- b) Normal saline
- d) Kaisenling solutions
- b) Parts of the specimen
- d) All of these
- b) Frozen section
- d) All of these
- b) Neurodegenerative diseases

- c) All of these
- (50) Calcium can be stained by
- a) Von kossa stain
- c) Leishman stain
- (51) Lipochrome can be stained by
- a) Schmorl's method
- c) All of these
- (52) Chromaffin stain include
- a) Modified giemsa
- c) All of these
- (53) Histologically size of the particle can be done by
- a) Photometry
- c) Manual cutting
- (54) Vital stain is used to stain
- a) Living condition
- c) Pigment
- (55) Special treatment is required for staining
- a) Epithelial tissue
- c) Muscle
- (56) Metachromatic stain include
- a) Toluidine blue
- c) Only Eosin
- (57) Removal of pigments can be done by
- a) Repeated washing
- c) Alcohol-Ammonia solution
- (58) Neuropathological techniques include
- a) Brain
- c) Spinal cord
- (59) 0.5 micron tetroxide is used in case of
- a) Electron microscopy
- c) Optical microscopy
- (60) Mounting is done by
- a) Alcohol
- c) Glycerol
- d) None of these
- b) Alcian blue stain
- d) Eosin stain
- b) Sudan black 'B'
- d) None of these
- b) schmorl's method
- d) None of these
- b) Micrometry
- d) Length study
- b) Non living condition
- d) None of these
- b) Skin
- d) Bone marrow
- b) H & E stain
- d) None of these
- b) Alcohol
- d) Xylene
- b) Nerve
- d) All of these
- b) Phase-contrast microscopy
- d) None of these
- b) Paraffin
- d) DPX