

II SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT- I EXAMINATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
(Paper-I, Bank of Tools Techniques And Biostatistics)

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. THE ELECTROPHOROTIC MOBILITY IS DENOTED AS μ MATHEMATICALLY EXPRESSED AS [B]
A) VE B) V/E C) E/V D) 1/EV
2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CANNOT BE USED FOR THE SEPARATION OF NUCLEIC ACID [A]
A) SDS- PAGE B) PAGE C) NORTHERN BLOTTING D) PAGE
3. PULSE FIELD GEL ELECTROPHORESIS SEPARATES DNA MOLECULES OF SIZE [C]
A) 10-20BP B) 20-30BP C) 30-50BP D) 40-50BPA
4. PULSE FIELD GEL ELECTROPHORESIS WAS DEVELOPED BY [D]
A) COLLIS AND JOHN B) KARY MULLIS C) PATRICK O FARRELL D) SCHWART AND CANTOR
5. FOR THE SEPARATION OF DNA BY ELECTROPHORESIS WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING METHOD [B]
A) AGAROSE-VERTICAL B) AGAROSE-HORISONTAL C) PAGE-VERTICAL D) PAGE-HORIZONTAL
6. SODIUM DO DECYL SULPHATE USED IN SDS PAGE IS [A]
A) ANIONIC DETERGENT B) A CATIONIC DETERGENT
C) NON-IONIC DETERGENT D) ANION EXCHANGER
7. IN SDS-PAGE, MIGRATION OF PROTEIN EFFECTED BY [C]
A) CHARGE OF PROTON B) NET CHARGE OF PROTON C) SIZE OF PROTON D) ALL OF THESE
8. THE TRACKING DYE USED IN SDS PAGE WILL BE [A]
A) ANIONIC B) CATIONIC C) NON-IONIC D) AMPHIPATHIC
9. WHICH TECHNIQUE SEPARATE CHARGED PARTICLES USING ELECTRIC FIELD [C]
A) HYDROLYSIS B) PROTEIN SYNTHESIS C) ELECTROPHORESIS D) PROTEIN DENATURATION
10. STEPS IN MICROTOMY [A]
A) STAINING & MOUNTING B) ONLY STAINING C) A & B D) NONE
11. LIGHT SOURCE USED IN UV SPECTROSCOPY [B]
A) XEXON B) TUNGSTEN C) RED D) NONE
12. THICKNESS OF GELATINE SUBSTANCE IN SPECTROSCOPY [B]
A) 6.60 B) 5.50 C) 5.60 D) 7.00
13. PHOTOBLEACHING KNOWN AS [A]
A) ABSORBS LIGHT B) EMITS LIGHT C) A & B D) NONE

14. WHICH TYPE OF IMAGE IS FORMED IN CONFOCAL MICROSCOPE [B]

A) INVERTED B) 3D C) ERECT D) NONE

15. MIRRORS USED IN FLOURESENT [B]

A) CONVEX B) DICHROMATIC C) CONCAVE D) NONE

16. TYPES OF PATCH CLAMP RECORDINGS [B]

A) 2 B) 4 C) 3 D) 8

17. DURATION OF P WAVE IN ECG [B]

A) 0.8SEC B) 0.1 SEC C) 0.2SEC D) 0.125EC

18. CAT ALSO KNOWN AS [B]

A) MRI B) CT SAN C) A & B D) NONE

19. MOBILE PHASE MOLECULES [D]

A) NITROGEN B) HELIUM C) WATER D) ALL THE ABOVE

20. TYPES OF LIVE HOMOGENATE [D]

A) SUPERNATANT B) PELLETE C) MICROSOMES D) A & B

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. IN CHROMATOGRAPHY THE STATIONARY PHASE CAN BE **LIQUID SUPPORTED ON A SOLIDE**

2. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BASES PAIRS WITH QUANINE **CYTOSINE**

3. GENOMIC DNA IS MRNA RESULTING IN THE PRODUCTION OF **PROTEINS**

4. A PIECE OF DOUBLE STANDARDDED DNA HAS 30% A WILL BE THE **70% OF G**

5. THE RESOLVING POWER OF TEM IS DERIVED FROM **WAVELENGTH OF ELECTRONS**

6. IMAGE FORMATION IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE BASED ON **SCATTERING OF ELECTRONS**

7. THE CATHODE OF TRASMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPE CONSITS OF A **TUNGSTEN FILAMENT**

8. WHAT IS THE FULL FORM OF CAD **COMPUTED AIDED DESIGN**

9. WHAT IS MEANT BY AV BLOCK **ATRIA AND VENTRICLES ARE DISRUPTED**

10. WHAT IS THE MAIN SYMPTOM OF HEART FAILURE **SHORTNESS OF BREATH**

11. LIGHT USED IN FLORESCENCE **XEXON**

12. RAYS INVOLVED IN AUTORADIOGRAPHY α β γ
13. DNA CHIP ALSO KNOWN AS **BIOCHIP**
14. EXAMPLES OF STATIONARY PHASE MOLECULES **SILICA GEL, CELLULOSE**
15. MRNA CONVERTS TO **PROTEIN CHAIN**
16. TYPES OF ELECTRON MICROSCOPY **SEM AND TEM**
17. **TUNGSTEN FILAMENT** USED IN SEM
18. WAVES OF ECG **P, Q, QRS**
19. EXPAND PET **POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY**
20. TYPES OF ULTRA CENTRIFUGE **ANGLE ROTAR, SWINGING, BUCKET ROTAR**

Answer the following questions

1. Microtomy
2. HPLC
3. Isotachopheresis
4. Microarray
5. ECG