

- Q.24 Write any five applications of biochemistry.
- Q.25 Describe one method for cleaning of glassware.
- Q.26 What are different protein precipitating reagents?
- Q.27 Describe procedure use for serum separation.
- Q.28 Explain cleaning action of detergent.
- Q.29 Give the principle of flame photometer.
- Q.30 Enumerate the different cleaning agents used in laboratory.
- Q.31 Describe the physical balance in brief.
- Q.32 Give the principle of colorimeter.
- Q.33 Give the collection procedure of stool specimen.
- Q.34 Explain working of centrifuge.
- Q.35 Explain collection & preservation of urine in brief.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 Explain the principle working and handling of distillation plant.
- Q.37 a) Write a short note on Collection of blood sample
b) Draw diagram of any five glassware.
- Q.38 What is the principle & working of spectrophotometer.

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Medical Lab Technology
Subject:- Clinical Biochemistry - I

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Who is known as the father of modern biochemistry.
a) Buchner b) Alexander Neuberg
c) Aristotle d) None of the above
- Q.2 What is the ideal temp of hot air oven for storage of glassware.
a) 60-200°C b) 60-100°C
c) 200-400°C d) Above 1000°C
- Q.3 Name the test for which flame photometer is used
a) Na+ b) Cl-
c) Ca d) All of these
- Q.4 Which of the following is correct?
a) Serum contains blood and fibrinogen
b) plasma is blood without lymphocytes
c) Blood comprises plasma, RBC, WBC and platelets
d) Lymph is plasma with RBC and WBC

- Q.5 Name the preservative used for preservation of blood?
a) CCD b) ABD
c) CPD d) ADB
- Q.6 Material required for blood collection are.....
a) Syringe b) Alcohol
c) Tourniquet d) All of these
- Q.7 Which of the following is not separated through distillation process?
a) Acetone and water
b) Aniline and chloroform
c) Impurities in sea water
d) Milk and water
- Q.8 Glucometer measure glucose concentration of
a) Capillary blood b) Arterial blood
c) Venous blood d) Venous plasma
- Q.9 A physical balance is a device used for measuring of
a) Weight b) Mass
c) Volume d) Density
- Q.10 After centrifugation sublimate
a) Dissolve completely b) Remains suspended
c) Settle at bottom d) All of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 SI unit of Frequency is _____

Q.12 Examples of glassware are _____

Q.13 Body fluids are _____

Q.14 Expand PFF

Q.15 Without anticoagulants tube is used for separation of _____.

Q.16 Deionizers are the apparatus used in the laboratory for obtaining water of highest purity. (T/F)

Q.17 The working of centrifuge machine is based upon the principle of _____

Q.18 Electronic balance provide result digitally. (T/F)

Q.19 Ion selective electrode are unaffected by colour or turbidity of the solution . (T/F)

Q.20 The photo detector is made up of light sensitive material. (T/F)

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 How to calibrate volumetric apparatus.

Q.22 Define serum and plasma.

Q.23 Describe the working of water distillation plant.