

MCQ1: The commonest rocking microtome is called a -----

Answer: Cambridge Rocker

MCQ2: A rocking microtome is generally best for cutting sections thicker than -----

Answer: six microns

MCQ3: Rotary microtomes enable sections of ----- thickness to be cut

Answer: 5 microns

MCQ4: ----- is a device which usually has a wedge blade and the instrument is unusual as the blade is moved past the fixed chuck

Answer: freezing microtome

MCQ5: Microtomes of all kinds are cleaned of wax after use possibly by using a little of ----- harmful solvent

Answer: Xylene

MCQ6: Microtome parts liable to rust should be wiped with a little -----

Answer: thin oil

MCQ7: There are three basic cross sectional shapes of knives, namely, -----

Answer: Wedge, plano- concave and double concave

MCQ8: ----- knives are often used for sectioning soft materials such as celloid in embedded Tissues

Answer: plano-concave

MCQ9: A stereo / dissecting microscope is used for -----.

Answer: Observing specimen in three-dimensional images

MCQ10: Botanical sectioning razors are generally -----

Answer: plano-convex

MCQ11: The best knives for the cutting of paraffin blocks are the -----

Answer: double concave

MCQ12: The single ----- ground botanical razor is the ideal instrument for cutting sections

Answer: Hollow

MCQ13: ----- is the mechanical cutting of plant or animal materials in the laboratory

Answer: Microtomy

MCQ14: The purpose of ----- in the lab is to get a thin section of the object preferably only one cut thick for microscopic viewing

Answer: Sectioning

MCQ15: ----- is the science of the measurement of light in terms of its perceived brightness to the human eye

Answer: Photometry

MCQ16: ----- is the science of measurement of radiant energy (including light) in terms of absolute power

Answer: Radiometry

MCQ17: Photometry is typically based on the eye's ----- response

Answer: Photopic

MCQ18: Parallel examples of analogous systems of quantities of photometric and radiometric quantities include all of these, except

Answer: Absolute and none absolute power

MCQ19: Watts are units of radiant flux while ----- are units of luminous flux

Answer: Lumens

MCQ20: The ----- is the photometric unit of light output

Answer: Lumen

MCQ21: A dark-field microscope is useful for _____.

Answer: Observing bacterial motion

MCQ22: The purpose of dehydration in permanent slide preparation is to_____.

Answer: allow complete infiltration of tissues with Canada balsam

MCQ23: ----- deals mainly with measurement of heat energy

Answer: Calorimetry

MCQ24: ----- is a form of energy that flows from a part of a system to another through a temperature gradient

Answer: Heat

MCQ25: The following are good practices in the storage of prepared slides except _____.

Answer: No need to store temporary slides

MCQ26: If a slide is to be kept for long-term reference

Answer: it must be made as a permanent preparation

MCQ27: Study of the nervous system is done with:

Answer: preserved animals

MCQ28: Proper disposal of dissected animals should be done by_____.

Answer: By burying them deep in the soil

MCQ29: Which of the following is a type of microtome used in the laboratory?

Answer: All of the options

MCQ30: The following are cross sectional shapes of microtome knives except _____.

Answer: Zig-zag

MCQ31: All microtomes should be cleaned with_____.

Answer: Wax

MCQ32: are solid rods made of globular proteins and are important component of the cytoskeleton

Answer: Microfilaments

MCQ33: The main aim of fixation for fresh tissues is to _____

Answer: kill tissues

MCQ34: The making of a permanent stained preparation mounted in Canada balsam involves five process in order

Answer: Fixation - Staining - Dehydration -Clearing-Mounting

MCQ35: Microtomes can be divided into four basic groups in the following order:

Answer: Rocking -Rotary- Sledge -Freezing

FBQ1: Clearing removes all traces of alcohol and allows the mountant to infiltrate the -----

Answer: Tissue

FBQ2: The simplest light microscope is ----- magnifying lens

Answer: simple

FBQ3: If a slide is to be kept for long-term reference it must be made as a -----preparation

Answer: Permanent

FBQ4: The study of the nervous system is done with ----- animals

Answer: preserved

FBQ5: We can immobilize a frog for dissection by -----

Answer: pithing

FBQ6: Dissection of animals is done in a ----- tray

Answer: dissection

FBQ7: During dissection, vertebrates are better opened up from the ----- side

Answer: ventral

FBQ11: Highly refractive structure bend light at much greater angle than do structure with low -----

Answer: refractive index

FBQ12: The conductivity of a solution depends on the number of

Answer: Ions

FBQ13: The oil immersion objective with 1000x magnification is also known as_____?

Answer: Wet objective

FBQ14: When a dissecting microscope is used, ----- images of the object can be seen on the stage.

Answer: three-dimensional

FBQ15: ----- microscopy is a cheaper alternative to phase contrast microscopy

Answer: Dark field

FBQ16: As a rule the shortest ----- has the lowest power and the longest one has the highest power.

Answer: Lens

FBQ17: The main aim of fixation for fresh tissues is to kill -----

Answer: Tissues

FBQ18: The ----- is the photometric unit of light output

Answer: Lumen

FBQ19: ----- measurement is based on photodetectors, devices that produce an electric signal when exposed to light

Answer: Photometric

FBQ20: ----- photometers are used to measure the directional luminous flux produced by Lamps

Answer: Spherical

FBQ21: A----- rotates about the lamp in three axes measuring the output of the lamp from all sides

Answer: Photocell

FBQ22: when a hot and cold objects are in----- contact, heat flows from the hot to the cold object until thermal equilibrium is established

Answer: Thermal

FBQ23: The calorimeter is usually made up of -----, a good conductor so that it reaches the same temperature as its content as soon as possible

Answer: Copper

FBQ24: Why an insulating lid is used to cover the calorimeter to which leads to cooling and loss of part of the liquid weighed into the calorimeter to prevent -----

Answer: evaporation

FBQ25: ----- is the rate at which energy is generated or expended

Answer: Power

FBQ26: The subject of chromatography was firstly introduced by the Russian botanist -----

Answer: Micharl Iswett

FBQ27: Separation of two sample components in chromatography is based on their different distribution between two ----- phases

Answer: non-miscible

FBQ28: ----- is a method for separating the components of a mixture by differential distribution of the components between a stationary phase and mobile phase.

Answer: Chromatography

FBQ29: In liquid chromatography the mobile phase is a -----

Answer: Liquid

FBQ30: ----- Chromatography is one of the most common types of chromatography in which filter paper serves as a support for immobile liquid phase

Answer: Paper

FBQ31: ----- chromatography is frequently used by organic chemists to purify liquids and solids

Answer: Column

FBQ32: Thin layer chromatography is particularly useful in ----- work

Answer: forensic

FBQ33: Gas Chromatography is used to analyse ----- samples for the presence of alcohol

Answer: blood

FBQ34: ----- lenses are best used at higher powers to focus light unto a specimen

Answer: Condenser

FBQ35: In microscopy staining is a technique used to _____ and _____

Answer: improve contrast, resolution

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