

Unit Code	Group 1	Group 2	Unit Wise Total
1	67	63	130
2	66	66	132
3	63	61	124
Group Wise Total	196	190	

Total Questions : 386

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
1	1815658 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who prepared and explained nanotubes for the first time? 1.Eric Drexler 2.Richard Feynmann 3.Richard Smalley 4.Sumio Tjima (Right)
2	1815659 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The suffix '-ene' in the name of fullerene shows the presence of _____ in the molecule. 1.one double bond (Right) 2.one triple bond 3.Two single bond 4.Two triple bonds
3	1815660 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Biotechnology relates with 1.all of the above 2.Gene therapy (Right) 3.Quantum dot 4.Spintronics
4	1815661 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Quantum dots lies in which field ? 1.biotechnology 2.chemistry 3.material science (Right) 4.Physics
5	1815662 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Size of nanoshell is 1.100 nm (Right) 2.50 nm 3.80 nm 4.none
6	1815663 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The size of Hydrogen atom is 1.0.1 nm (Right) 2.1 mm 3.100 mm 4.100 nm

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
7	1815664 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The size of E.coli bacteria is 1.100 nm 2.1000 nm 3.200 nm 4.2000 nm (Right)
8	1815665 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Transistor 1.100 nm 2.90 nm (Right) 3.900 nm 4.none
9	1815666 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Volume to surface area ratio is very large for nanomaterials. 1.false (Right) 2.none 3.not known 4.true
10	1815667 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The cut-off limit of human eye is 10-5 m. 1.FALSE 2.Not sure 3.TRUE (Right) 4.
11	1815668 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Sumio Tijima prepared and explained for the first time? 1.nanorod 2.nanoshell 3.nanotubes (Right) 4.none
12	1815669 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Nano particles of which atom are used to control collateral damage due to explosion? 1.Aluminium (Right) 2.Carbon 3.Copper 4.Lead
13	1815670 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Nano particles of copper atom are used to control collateral damage due to explosion. 1.none 2.not sure 3.Right 4.wrong (Right)
14	1815671 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Nanoparticles of which substance were found on the surface of the sword of Tipu Sultan? 1.a and b 2.carbon (Right) 3.copper 4.silicon

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
15	1815672 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The thermal stability of a nanotube is seen up to ____ K in air. 1.100 2.1000 (Right) 3.2000 4.3100
16	1815673 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The width of a carbon nanotube is ____ nm. 1.1.3 (Right) 2.1.5 3.10 4.2.0
17	1815674 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The capacity of a normal human eye to see the smallest object is ____ μm. 1.10 (Right) 2.100 3.1000 4.10000
18	1815675 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the size of a nanoshell? 1.10 nm 2.100 nm. (Right) 3.200 nm 4.none
19	1815676 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the diameter of human hair? 1.1 nm 2.20 nm 3.2000 nm 4.75000 nm. (Right)
20	1815677 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who photographed nanotubes for the first time ? 1.a and b 2.Eric 3.none 4.Sumio Tijima (Right)
21	1815678 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who conceptualised carbon nanotubes? 1.None 2.R Feynman 3.Richard Smalley (Right) 4.Sujimo Tyiko

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
22	1815679 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the full form of AFM? 1.a and b 2.Aeronautic Focus Microscopy 3.Atomic Force Microscope. (Right) 4.none
23	1815680 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the size of a quantum dot? 1.10 nm 2.100 nm 3.200 nm 4.5 nm (Right)
24	1815681 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the size of red blood cells? 1.50 nm. 2.500 nm. 3.5000 nm. (Right) 4.none
25	1815682 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. The size of nanoparticles is between _____ nm. 1.0.1 to 10 2.0.2 to 0.5 3.1 to 100 (Right) 4.100 to 1000
26	1815683 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who coined the word 'nanotechnology'? 1.Eric Drexler (Right) 2.None 3.Richard Feynmann 4.Richard Smalley
27	1815684 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The size of nanoparticles is between _____ nm. 1.0.1-1 2.0.2 - 1 3.1 - 100 (Right) 4.100 - 1000
28	1815685 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Atom by Atom,molecule by molecule by molecule construction of nanomaterials approach is 1.Bottom up (Right) 2.Enzymatic 3.Quantam sequencing 4.Top Down

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
29	1815686 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which is not a Nanomaterial? 1.Magnets (Right) 2.Nanoparticles 3.Nanotube 4.Nanowires
30	1815687 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Why nanomaterials are advantageous? 1.Alter drug confirmation 2.High load capacity 3.small surface 4.Target specific (Right)
31	1815688 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What does keV stand for? 1.kiloelectronvolt (Right) 2.kiloenergyvolt 3.kineticenergyvelocity 4.kineticenergyvolt
32	1815689 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The prefix "nano" comes from a 1.French word meaning billion 2.Greek word meaning dwarf (Right) 3.Latin word meaning invisible 4.Spanish word meaning particle
33	1815725 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Mention the width of a DNA molecule. 1.2 nm. (Right) 2.200 nm. 3.2000 4.20nm.
34	1815726 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. How much is 1 micron in meter ? 1.10-10 meter. 2.10-6 meter. (Right) 3.10-9 meter. 4.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
35	1815727 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who wrote the book "Engines of Creation"? 1.K. Eric Drexler (Right) 2.None 3.sujimo 4.Taiyoko
36	1815728 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Who coined the word "Nanotechnology"? 1.K. Eric Drexler (Right) 2.Richard 3.Yalynaka 4.Zuko
37	1815729 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. The size of red and white blood cells is in the range of ____μm. 2. 1.10-15 2.2-5 (Right) 3.5-7 4.7-10
38	1815730 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. The tensile strength of a carbon nanotube is ____ times that of steel. 1.10 2.100 (Right) 3.1000 4.25
39	1815731 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. The width of carbon nanotube is ____nm. 1.1 2.1.3 (Right) 3.1.34 4.4
40	1815732 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. What is the size of a virus? 1.10 nm 2.100 nm 3.50 nm (Right) 4.60 nm
41	1815733 Unit : 1, Group : 1	(ISO), 1.Interanational Organization for Standardization 2.International Organization for Standardization (Right) 3.International Organized system of Standardization 4.none

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
42	1815734 Unit : 1, Group : 1	SLN is 1.all of the above 2.nano particle (Right) 3.nanocomposite 4.Nnaoshell
43	1815735 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Egyptians were using ____ to prepare make-up for eyes. 1.nanocapsule 2.nanocopper 3.nanolead (Right) 4.nanorod
44	1815736 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Greeks and Romans had used nanoparticles in the manufacture of.. 1.cosmetics for eyes 2.hair-dye (Right) 3.medicines 4.none
45	1815737 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Nanoscience can be studied with the help of... 1.geophysics 2.macro-dynamics 3.Newtonian mechanics 4.quantum mechanics (Right)
46	1815738 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The full form of STM is... 1.Scanning Tunneling Microscope (Right) 2.Scientific Technical Microscope 3.Super Tensile Microscope 4.Systematic Technical Microscope
47	1815739 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What does 'F' stand for in AFM? 1. Fine 2.Force (Right) 3.Front 4.fundamental
48	1815740 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The two main properties of nanosubstances are... 1.pressure and friction 2.sticking and friction (Right) 3.sticking and temperature 4.temperature and friction
49	1815741 Unit : 1, Group : 1	SLN IS 1.SOLID LIPID NANOPARTICLE (Right) 2.SOLID LIQUID NANOPARTICLE 3.SOLUBLE LIQUID NANOPARTICLE 4.SOLUTE LIQUID NANOPARTICLE

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
50	1815742 Unit : 1, Group : 1	1. Volume to surface area ratio is very for nanomaterials. 1.all 2.False 3.may be/may not be 4.True (Right)
51	1897495 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of these products might contain nanotechnology? 1.sunscreen 2.an iPod 3. a pair of slacks 4.tennis rackets 5.a teddy bear 6.all of the above (Right)
52	1897500 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which are POSSIBLE risks of nanotechnology today? 1.nanomachines might devour the world and turn everything into a "gray goo" 2.nano-robots could take pictures of secret documents and relay them to foreign agents 3.scattered nanoparticles may recombine in nature to form new elements and chemical compounds that are highly reactive and toxic 4.waste nanomaterials may end up in groundwater, rivers, and lakes where they kill off fish and other wildlife (Right)
53	1897885 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Who first used the term nanotechnology and when? 1.Richard Feynman, 1959 2.Norio Taniguchi, 1974 (Right) 3.Eric Drexler, 1986 4. Sumio Iijima, 1991
54	1897889 Unit : 1, Group : 1	: Which of these historical works of art contain nanotechnology? 1.Lycurgus cup 2.Medieval stained glass windows in churches 3.Damascus steel swords 4.All of the above (Right)
55	1897897 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Richard Feynman is often credited with predicting the potential of nanotechnology. What was the title of his famous speech given on December 29, 1959? 1.There is a tiny room at the bottom 2.Things get nanoscopic at the bottom 3.Bottom? What bottom? 4.There is plenty of room at the bottom (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
56	1897907 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which one of these statements is NOT true? 1. Gold at the nanoscale is red 2. Copper at the nanoscale is transparent 3. Silicon at the nanoscale is an insulator (Right) 4. Aluminum at the nanoscale is highly combustible
57	1897913 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of these consumer products is already being made using nanotechnology methods? 1. Fishing lure 2. Golf ball 3. Sunscreen lotion 4. All of the above (Right)
58	1897919 Unit : 1, Group : 1	If you were to shrink yourself down until you were only a nanometer tall, how thick would a sheet of paper appear to you? 1. 170 meters 2. 1.7 kilometers (a bit more than a mile) 3. 17 kilometers 4. 170 kilometers (Right)
59	1897930 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What is graphene? 1. A new material made from carbon nanotubes 2. A one-atom thick sheet of carbon (Right) 3. Thin film made from fullerenes 4. A software tool to measure and graphically represent nanoparticles
60	1897938 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which one of these condiments is unique due to the nanoscale interactions between its ingredients? 1. Ketchup 2. Mustard 3. Mayonnaise (Right) 4. All of the above
61	1897945 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Nanorobots (nanobots)... 1. Do not exist yet (Right) 2. Exist in experimental form in laboratories 3. Are already used in nanomedicine to remove plaque from the walls of arteries 4. Will be used by NASA in the next unmanned mission to Mars
62	1897950 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Plasmonics is... 1. A field of nanophotonics that holds the promise of molecular-size optical device technology (Right) 2. The science of fluorescent nanoparticles used in modern fireworks 3. A hypothetical science used in science fiction weaponry (plasma cannons) 4. The technology used to design and build the laser-guided photonic gyroscopes used in aviation.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
63	1897958 Unit : 1, Group : 1	what exactly is a quantum dot? 1.A semiconductor nanostructure that confines the motion of conduction band electrons, valence band holes, or excitons in all three spatial directions. (Right) 2.The sharpest possible tip of an Atomic Force Microscope 3.A fictional term used in science fiction for the endpoints of wormholes 4. Unexplained spots that appear in electron microscopy images of nanostructures smaller than 1 nanometer
64	1897481 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of these is at the nanoscale (between 1 and 100 nanometers)? 1. the head of a pin 2. DNA (Right) 3.a red blood cell 4.a hydrogen atom 5.a snowflake
65	1897488 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What are "bucky balls"? 1. a new form of elemental carbon, similar in structure to a geodesic dome (Right) 2.new, nano-enhanced soccer balls to be used at the 2010 World Cup 3. an annual gala for nanotechnologists 4.an extremely unstable nanoscale sphere that, due to quantum mechanics, moves about erratically
66	1924571 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Sol-gel method is _____ approach. 1.Bottom up (Right) 2.Up bottom 3.Top down 4.Down top
67	1897878 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The prefix "nano" comes from a ... 1.French word meaning billion 2.Greek word meaning dwarf (Right) 3.Spanish word meaning particlethat are highly reactive and toxic 4.Latin word meaning invisible
68	1924484 Unit : 1, Group : 2	For high sensitivity or selectivity environmental sensors to sense the gaseous chemical like _____ 1.CO2 2.NO3 3.O2 4.NO (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
69	1924586 Unit : 1, Group : 2	_____ undergo hydrolysis and poly condensation reactions. 1.Metal ions 2.Metal carbonates 3.Metal nitrates 4.Metal oxides (Right)
70	1943384 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following is the application of nanotechnology to food science and technology? 1.Agriculture 2.food safety and Biosecurity 3.Product development 4.All of the mentioned (Right)
71	1924361 Unit : 1, Group : 2	The nano materials are used in the light emitted electro luminescence devices. 1.True (Right) 2.False 3. 4.
72	1942699 Unit : 1, Group : 2	The two important properties of nanosubstances are.. 1.pressure and friction 2. sticking and friction (Right) 3.sticking and temperature 4.temperature and friction
73	1942749 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following is not an example of a natural biodegradable polymer? 1.Collagen 2.Polyvinyl alcohol (Right) 3. Lignin 4.Natural rubber
74	1942768 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Biodegradable polymers do not need to be land-filled, they will re-enter normal geo-chemical cycles over time. 1.True (Right) 2. False 3. 4.
75	1942885 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What System is used by nanotechnology for drug delivery 1.polymeric nanoparticles 2.protein and peptides 3.nanoelectromechanical system 4.all of these (Right)
76	1942921 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following is the example of nano medicine 1.Block copolymers 2.Gold nanoshells 3.Lipid nanotechnology 4.None of these (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
77	1942974 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What is the major advantages of polymer in polymeric nanoparticles 1.Lower cost 2.stability 3.Predictable Characterization 4.All of these (Right)
78	1942999 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which element is used for quantum dots 1.Cadmium 2.Selenide 3.Cadmium Selenide (Right) 4.None of these
79	1943035 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What is the main advantage of using nanotechnology for drug delivery 1.Efficient Encapsulation of the drugs 2.Successful delivery of said drugs to the targeted region of the body 3.Successful release of drug (Right) 4.All of these
80	1943217 Unit : 1, Group : 2	The four types of Artificial nanomaterials are _____ 1. Carbon-based, non-metallic, composites and ceramics 2. Carbon-based, metallic, composites and ceramics 3. Carbon-based, non-metallic, composites and dendrimers 4.Carbon-based, metallic, composites and dendrimers (Right)
81	1815858 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Who is given credit for the discovery of radioactive materials? 1.Henri Becquerel (Right) 2.Marie Curie 3.Pierre Curie 4.Wilhelm Roentgen
82	1815859 Unit : 1, Group : 2	X-rays and Gamma rays are a form of: 1.Both B and C 2.Electromagnetic radiation (Right) 3.Light 4.Particle radiation
83	1815743 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Who is given credit for the discovery of X-ray? 1. Pierre Curie 2.Henri Becquerel 3.Marie Curie 4.Wilhelm Roentgen (Right)
84	1815583 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Energy passing through unit area is 1.amplitude of x-ray 2.frequency of x-ray 3.intensity of x-ray (Right) 4.wavelength of x-ray

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
85	1815584 Unit : 1, Group : 2	X-rays are filtered out of human body by using 1.aluminum absorbers (Right) 2.cadmium absorbers 3.carbon absorbers 4.copper absorbers
86	1815585 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Wavelength of x-rays is in range 1.10-10 to 10-15 m 2.10-7 to 10-14 m 3.10-8 to 10-13 m (Right) 4.102 to 109 m
87	1815586 Unit : 1, Group : 2	If fast moving electrons rapidly decelerate, then rays produced are 1.alpha rays 2.beta rays 3.gamma rays 4.x-rays (Right)
88	1815587 Unit : 1, Group : 2	X-rays have 1.both A and B (Right) 2.high frequency 3.longest wavelength 4.short wavelength
89	1815588 Unit : 1, Group : 2	scattered x ray beams approach detector screen 1.anti parrallel 2.at an angle (Right) 3.parrellel 4.perpendicularly
90	1815589 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Type of X-Rays used to detect break in bone is 1.both a and b 2.hard (Right) 3.moderate 4.soft
91	1815590 Unit : 1, Group : 2	intensifiers screens reduce patients exposure to x rays by a factor of 1.10-100 2.100-500 (Right) 3.1000-2000 4.500-600
92	1815591 Unit : 1, Group : 2	contrast media consist of elements with 1.higher atomic number (Right) 2.inert gases 3.lower atomic number 4.metalloids

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
93	1815592 Unit : 1, Group : 2	a good x rays source should produce x rays of narrow beam and 1.antiparrellel x rays 2.none 3.parrellel x rays (Right) 4.perpendicular x rays
94	1815593 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Angiography uses what technique 1.both a and b 2.image addition 3.image division 4.image multiplication (Right)
95	1815594 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Oldest source of EM radiations used for imaging 1.beta rays 2.gamma rays 3.none 4.X rays (Right)
96	1815595 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Computerized axial tomography uses 1.gamma 2.microwaves 3.radio waves 4.x-rays (Right)
97	1815596 Unit : 1, Group : 2	X-rays are produced within the 1.film 2.none 3.X ray cathode 4.X ray machine (Right)
98	1815597 Unit : 1, Group : 2	what is the source of x ray photons in a tube 1.anode (Right) 2.cathode 3.filament 4.rotor
99	1815598 Unit : 1, Group : 2	CRT is 1.Cathode Ray Terminal 2.Cathode Ray Tube (Right) 3.Cathode Ray Tubular 4.none

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
100	1815599 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Majority of useful x ray beams is composed of mainly 1.bremm's rays (Right) 2.characteristics rays 3.k rays 4.Secondary radiations
101	1815600 Unit : 1, Group : 2	cathode end of the x ray tube posseses a charge 1.negative (Right) 2.neutral 3.none 4.positive
102	1815601 Unit : 1, Group : 2	anode end of X ray rube posses a charge is 1.negative 2.neutral 3.none 4.positive (Right)
103	1815602 Unit : 1, Group : 2	bremsstrahlung radiation are 1.braking radiation (Right) 2.continuous 3.large 4.none
104	1815603 Unit : 1, Group : 2	bremsstrahlung is a 1.Egyptian word 2.German word (Right) 3.Italian word 4.none
105	1815604 Unit : 1, Group : 2	There are two types of X-ray generated 1.characteristic radiation and bremsstrahlung radiation. (Right) 2.characteristic radiation and Counted radiation. 3.colored radiation and bremsstrahlung radiation. 4.none
106	1815605 Unit : 1, Group : 2	which of the following technique is used to study the 3D structure of a molecule 1.IR Spectroscopy 2.Mass spectrometry 3.none 4.X Ray Crystallography (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
107	1815606 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>X-rays are produced by interaction of accelerated electrons with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.all 2.tungsten nuclei 3.tungsten nuclei within the tube anode (Right) 4.tungsten nuclei within the tube cathode
108	1815607 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>X-rays are produced within the X-ray machine, also known as an X-ray tube. No external radioactive material is involved.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.false 2.may be 3.not sure 4.true (Right)
109	1815608 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>Radiographers can change the current and voltage settings on the X-ray machine in order to manipulate the properties of the X-ray beam produced</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.false 2.may not be 3.not sure 4.true (Right)
110	1815609 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>• X-rays are produced by interaction of with tungsten nuclei within the tube anode</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.accelerated electrons (Right) 2.anode 3.cathode 4.filament

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
111	1815610 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>When a high energy electron (1) collides with an inner shell electron (2) both are ejected from the tungsten atom leaving a 'hole' in the inner layer. This is filled by an outer shell electron (3) with a loss of energy emitted as an X-ray photon (4).</p> <p>This happens in type:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Bremsstrahlung/Braking X-ray generation 2.Characteristic X-ray generation (Right) 3.CONTRAST X-ray generation 4.None
112	1815611 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>Approximately of the population of X-rays within the X-ray beam consists of X-rays generated in Bremsstrahlung way.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.100% 2.80% (Right) 3.85% 4.90%
113	1815612 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>As a result of characteristic and bremsstrahlung radiation generation a spectrum of X-ray energy is produced within the X-ray beam.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.FALSE 2.NOT SURE 3.TRUE (Right) 4.
114	1815613 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>As a result of characteristic and bremsstrahlung radiation generation a spectrum of X-ray energy is produced within</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.none of these 2.the X-ray beam (Right) 3.the X-ray Field 4.the X-ray TUBE

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
115	1815614 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>As a result ofand bremsstrahlung radiation generation a spectrum of X-ray energy is produced within the X-ray beam.</p> <p>1.all 2.breaking 3.characteristic (Right) 4.Conceptual</p>
116	1815615 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>Full form of CRT is</p> <p>1.Cathode Ray Trunk 2.Cathode Ray Tube (Right) 3.Contrast Ray Tube 4.none</p>
117	1815616 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>XRD is</p> <p>1.NONE 2.X RAY DETECTION 3.X RAY DIFFRACTION (Right) 4.X RAY DIMENSION</p>
118	1815617 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>Nanoparticles are characterized by using</p> <p>1.ALL (Right) 2.SEM 3.SPECTROSCOPY 4.XRD</p>
119	1815618 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>X-rays are produced within the X-ray machine, also known as an</p> <p>1.X-ray terminal 2.X-ray tide 3.X-ray tube (Right) 4.X-ray tune</p>
120	1815619 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>Radiographers can change the current and voltage settings on the X-ray machine in order to manipulate the properties of the X-ray beam produced. Different X-ray beam spectra are applied to different body parts.</p> <p>1.all 2.not sure 3.Right (Right) 4.Wrong</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
121	1815620 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Two types of radiation are generated: characteristic radiation and bremsstrahlung (braking) radiation 1.false 2.may not be 3.not sure 4.true (Right)
122	1815621 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Bremsstrahlung = Braking radiation 1.CANT SAY 2.NO 3.NONE 4.YES (Right)
123	1815622 Unit : 1, Group : 2	When an electron passes near the nucleus it is slowed and its path is deflected. Energy lost is emitted as a bremsstrahlung X-ray photon. 1.ALL 2.CANT SAY 3.RIGHT (Right) 4.WRONG
124	1815623 Unit : 1, Group : 2	When an electron passes near the nucleus it is slowed and its path is deflected. Energy lost is emitted as a Characterisitics X-ray photon. 1.CANT SAY 2.NOT SURE 3.RIGHT 4.WRONG (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
125	1815624 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>When an electron passes near the nucleus it is slowed and its path is deflected. Energy lost is emitted as a characteristics X-ray photon.</p> <p>1.cant say 2.not sure 3.Right 4.wrong (Right)</p>
126	1815625 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>• (braking) radiation</p> <p>1.none 2.rapidly 3.slowed down (Right) 4.stationary</p>
127	1815626 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>The X-ray spectrum</p> <p>As a result of characteristic and bremsstrahlung radiation generation a spectrum of X-ray energy is produced within the X-ray beam.</p> <p>1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.</p>
128	1815627 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>XRD spectrum can be manipulated by changing the X-ray tube current or voltage settings, or by adding to select out low energy X-rays.</p> <p>1.all 2.filters (Right) 3.slippers 4.walkers</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
129	1815628 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>When an electron passes near the nucleus its path is deflected. Energy lost is emitted as a X-ray photon.</p> <p>1.false 2.true (Right) 3. 4.</p>
130	1815629 Unit : 1, Group : 2	<p>a high energy electron collides with an inner shell electron</p> <p>1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.</p>
131	1815630 Unit : 2, Group : 1	<p>czech word robota mean.....</p> <p>1.Labour (Right) 2.layout 3.like 4.none</p>
132	1815631 Unit : 2, Group : 1	<p>Links are the parts of</p> <p>1.Actuators 2.all 3.Effectors 4.Robot body (Right)</p>
133	1815632 Unit : 2, Group : 1	<p>Links are of two types</p> <p>1.NO 2.Not sure 3.YES (Right) 4.</p>
134	1815633 Unit : 2, Group : 1	<p>Robots are a</p> <p>1.all of above 2.Artificial machine 3.Human kind 4.Programmable machine (Right)</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
135	1815634 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Robotics is a branch of 1.mathematics 2.physics 3.science 4.Technology (Right)
136	1815635 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Robot controlled by a controller 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
137	1815636 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The word robot introduced by 1.Karel capek (Right) 2.Karel mazel 3.Karel roy 4.Suzimo capek
138	1815637 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The word robotics was firstly used in 1.1921 2.1941 (Right) 3.1945 4.1981
139	1815638 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The word robotics was used first by the writer 1.Isaac Asimov (Right) 2.Isaac nazimo 3.Isaac suzimo 4.none
140	1815639 Unit : 2, Group : 1	AI is 1.Artificial infrastructure 2.Artificial Intelligence (Right) 3.Artificial Investigation 4.none
141	1815640 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Plate reading done by robots in the field of..... 1.Engineering 2.Microbiology (Right) 3.Physics 4.Science
142	1815641 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Input links and output links are the part of robot body 1.false 2.true (Right) 3. 4.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
143	1815642 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Input links and output links are the part of robot anatomy 1.CANT SAY 2.RIGHT (Right) 3.WRONG 4.
144	1815643 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Joints are the part of robot anatomy 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
145	1815644 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Input links and output links are the part of CONTROLLER 1.NOT SURE 2.RIGHT 3.WRONG (Right) 4.
146	1815645 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Joints are the part of robot sensor 1.CANT SAY 2.NO (Right) 3.YES 4.
147	1815646 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMANOID IS 1.ALL 2.DEVICE 3.MACHINE 4.ROBOT (Right)
148	1815647 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMANOID ROBOT IS 1.ALL 2.ANIMAL BASED 3.HUMAN BASED (Right) 4.PLANT BASED
149	1815648 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMANOID IS 1.ALL 2.CLEVER 3.DULL 4.INTELLIGENT (Right)
150	1815649 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMANOID IMITATES 1.ALL 2.DEVICE 3.HUMAN KIND (Right) 4.MACHINE

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
151	1815650 Unit : 2, Group : 1	UAVs are 1.all 2.Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (Right) 3.Unmanned And Vehicle 4.Unwanted Aerial Vehicle
152	1815651 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Biorobotics is 1.Bioinspired 2.Biological based (Right) 3.Biometric 4.none
153	1815652 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Biorobotics is act of using robots in 1.Biological labs (Right) 2.hospital 3.industry 4.none
154	1815653 Unit : 2, Group : 1	URSULA 1.A FEMALE ROBOT (Right) 2.A MALE ROBOT 3. 4.
155	1815654 Unit : 2, Group : 1	ACTROID is a type of 1.all 2.android 3.Human copied 4.Humanoid robot (Right)
156	1815655 Unit : 2, Group : 1	ACTROID developed by 1.Both a and b 2.none 3.OSAKA UNIVERSITY (Right) 4.OZAKI UNIVERSITY
157	1815656 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMANOID IS A 1.ALL 2.ANDROID (Right) 3.DEVICE 4.MACHINE
158	1815657 Unit : 2, Group : 1	ACTROID manufactured by 1.KOKORO Company (Right) 2.KOZAKO Company 3.none 4.ZUMAKO company

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
159	1815701 Unit : 2, Group : 1	BCI is 1.BRAIN COLOR INTER 2.BRAIN COMPUTER INTERFACE (Right) 3.BRAIN CONCEPT INTERCEPTION 4.BRAIN CONTRAST INTERFACE
160	1815702 Unit : 2, Group : 1	R and D is 1.all 2.Research and Department 3.Research and Development (Right) 4.Rival and Departure
161	1815703 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Each joint is connected to 1.1 link 2.2 links (Right) 3.3 links 4.all
162	1815704 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Joints are of 1.2 types 2.5 types (Right) 3.8 types 4.none
163	1815705 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Type 0 joint is 1.none 2.organic 3.orthodemic 4.orthogonal (Right)
164	1815706 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What is the name for information sent from robot sensors to robot controllers? 1. signal 2.feedback (Right) 3.pressure 4.temperature
165	1815707 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following terms refers to the rotational motion of a robot arm? 1.angle 2.axle 3.retrograde 4.roll (Right)
166	1815708 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What is the name for the space inside which a robot unit operates? 1. danger zone 2.exclusion zone 3.spatial base 4.work envelop (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
167	1815709 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following terms IS NOT one of the five basic parts of a robot? 1.controller 2.end effectors 3.peripheral tools (Right) 4.sensor
168	1815710 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The number of moveable joints in the base, the arm, and the end effectors of the robot determines ? 1.degrees of freedom (Right) 2.none 3.operational limits 4.payload capacity
169	1815711 Unit : 2, Group : 1	For a robot unit to be considered a functional industrial robot, typically, how many degrees of freedom would the robot have? 1.eight 2.six (Right) 3.ten 4.three
170	1815712 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the basic parts of a robot unit would include the computer circuitry that could be programmed to determine what the robot would do? 1.arm 2.controller (Right) 3.end effector 4.sensor
171	1815713 Unit : 2, Group : 1	If a robot can alter its own trajectory in response to external conditions, it is considered to be: 1.intelligent (Right) 2.mobile 3.none 4.open loop
172	1815714 Unit : 2, Group : 1	One of the leading American robotics centers is the Robotics Institute located at: 1.CMU (Right) 2.MIT 3.RAND 4.SRI
173	1815715 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following robots are FULLY autonomous robots: 1.MARs Rover Spirit 2.Minerva (Right) 3.none 4.Ventana ROV (for Underwater jelly-tracking)
174	1815716 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Isaac Asimov wrote his groundbreaking more than 60 years ago and it's still the latest word in some aspects of 1.all 2.Engineering 3.Robotics (Right) 4.Technology

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
175	1815717 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Type of robots used for sterilization purpose 1.all 2.Entertainment robots 3.Industrial robots (Right) 4.Space robots
176	1815718 Unit : 2, Group : 1	R Type joint 1.Revolutionary one 2.Revolving one 3.Rotational one (Right) 4.Round one
177	1815719 Unit : 2, Group : 1	HUMAN BASED ROBOT IS A 1.GUIDE FOR HUMAN (Right) 2.MOVABLE 3.NONE 4.NOT A GUIDE
178	1815720 Unit : 2, Group : 1	EFFECTORS ARE THE PART OF 1.ARTIFICIAL TEXTURE 2.FLUID MECHANICS 3.PHYSICAL STRUCTURE 4.ROBOT ANATOMY (Right)
179	1815721 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Cleaning done by 1.aircraft 2.all 3.industrial robots (Right) 4.space one
180	1815722 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Industrial robot is utilized for 1.all (Right) 2.cleaning 3.quality checking 4.sterilization
181	1815723 Unit : 2, Group : 1	BioRobotics also utilized for 1.all 2.Genetic engineering (Right) 3.infrastructure 4.Physical chemistry
182	1943236 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Nano sized polymers built from branched units are called _____ 1. Dendrimers (Right) 2.Composites 3.Carbon-based materials 4.Metal-based materials

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
183	1943251 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The colour of the nano gold particles is _____ 1.Yellow 2.Orange 3.Red 4.Variable (Right)
184	1924372 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The synthesized magnetic nano particles from _____ have been found to self-arrange automatically 1.Zinc 2.Copper 3.Iron (Right) 4.Zirconium
185	1924385 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The nano particles from iron and palladium are used to produce _____ 1.Magnets 2.Magnetic lens 3. Magneto meters 4. Magnetic storage devices (Right)
186	1924402 Unit : 2, Group : 1	_____ is the field in which the nano particles are used with silica coated iron oxide iron oxide. 1.Magnetic applications 2. Electronics 3.Medical diagnosis (Right) 4.Structural and mechanical materials
187	1924424 Unit : 2, Group : 1	DNA detection through the _____ by using the oligonucleotide functionalised gold nano crystals is developed. 1.Colorimetric (Right) 2.Diathermy 3.Electro therapy 4.Treatment tables
188	1924441 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Due to _____ tensile strength some of the nano materials are used in air crafts. 1.High (Right) 2.Low 3.Moderate 4.No
189	1943506 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What are synthesis methods of magnetic nanoparticles 1.Co-precipitation 2.Thermal decomposition 3.Microemulsion 4.Flame spray synthesis 5.All of the above (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
190	1943535 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What are the applications of magnetic nanoparticles 1.Magnetic separation 2.Diagnostics 3.Sensors 4.Drug delivery 5.None 6.1,2,3,4 (Right)
191	1943568 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What are properties of gold nanoparticles 1.Redox Activity 2.Surface enhanced Raman Scattering 3.Surface Plasmon Resonance 4.All of the above (Right)
192	1943601 Unit : 2, Group : 1	citrate acts both as the reducing agent and colloidal stabilizer for gold nanoparticle synthesis 1.True (Right) 2.False 3. 4.
193	1943629 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Turkevich method was refined in which year 1.1980s 2.1970s (Right) 3.1990s 4.1950s
194	1924607 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The solvent evolves towards the formation of an inorganic continuous network containing a _____ 1.Gaseous phase 2. Gel (Right) 3.Solid phase 4. Semi solid phase

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
195	1940094 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The full form of STM is... 1. Scanning Tunneling Microscope (Right) 2. Scientific Technical Microscope 3. Systematic Technical Microscope 4. Scientific Technical Microscope
196	1942661 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What does 'F' stand for in AFM? 1. Fine 2. Front 3. Flux 4. Force (Right)
197	1815724 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The word 'ceramic' meant for _ 1. burnt material (Right) 2. dry material 3. hard material 4. soft material
198	1815757 Unit : 2, Group : 2	(IOLs) 1. interocular lense 2. intra Obnormal lenses 3. intraocular lenses (Right) 4. Iterocular lense
199	1815758 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Stress = 1. a and b 2. A/F 3. F/A (Right) 4. none
200	1815759 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Stress is measured in 1. Pascals. (Pa) (Right) 2. meter 3. newton 4. watt
201	1815760 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The maximum stress a material can withstand. It is also known as 1. 'Fracture'. 2. 'Fracture Stress'. (Right) 3. none 4. strength
202	1815761 Unit : 2, Group : 2	<u>Elastic Modulus</u> . 1. Ratio of force over strain (Stress/Strain) 2. Ratio of shear over strain (Stress/Strain) 3. Ratio of strengths over strain (Stress/Strain) 4. Ratio of stress over strain (Stress/Strain) (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
203	1815762 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Ratio of stress over strain (Stress/Strain) 1.(Stress/Strain) 2.ELASTIC MOBILITY 3.ELASTIC MODULOUS (Right) 4.ELASTIC PLASTICITY
204	1815763 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Ratio of stress over strain (Stress/Strain) indicating the 1.plasticity property of a material 2.rigidity of a material (Right) 3.strain of a material 4.tensile of a material
205	1815764 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Stress/strain indicates rigidity of a 1.bone 2.Material (Right) 3.none 4.tendon
206	1815765 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Degree to which a material can be permanently extended by a tensile force without breaking 1.Ductility (Right) 2.mobility 3.none 4.Plasticity
207	1815766 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Ductility is known as 1.Degree to which a material can be permanently extended by a tensile force with breaking 2.Degree to which a material can be permanently pulled by a tensile force without breaking 3.none 4.The Degree to which a material can be permanently extended by a tensile force without breaking (Right)
208	1815767 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Biomaterial should be 1.bio based 2.Biocompatible (Right) 3.biological 4.immunologic
209	1815768 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The <i>ability of a material to resist fracture when a crack is present.</i> 1.Fracture 2.Fracture tensile 3.Fracture Toughness (Right) 4.strength

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
210	1815769 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Fracture Toughness 1.all 2.The ability of a material to resist fracture when a crack is absent. 3.The ability of a material to resist fracture when a crack is not present. 4.The ability of a material to resist fracture when a crack is present. (Right)
211	1815771 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The <i>ability of a material to withstand very rapidly increased stress.</i> 1.EC 2.Impact ability 3.Impact strength (Right) 4.modulous power
212	1815772 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The <i>effect on a material when it is subjected to intermittent stresses over a long period of time.</i> 1.FATIGUE (Right) 2.PLASTICITY 3.POWER 4.TENSILE
213	1815773 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Erosion 1.all of above 2.The loss of surface caused by striking particles 3.The loss of surface material caused by particles 4.The loss of surface material caused by striking particles (Right)
214	1815774 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The <i>reduction of surface material caused by striking particles is known as</i> 1.ability 2.erosion (Right) 3.Fatigue 4.permeability
215	1815775 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Elasticity 1.The ability of a material to undergo full elastic loss immediately after removal of an applied load. 2.The ability of a material to undergo full elastic recovery immediately after removal of an applied load. (Right) 3.The ability of a material to undergo full elastic recovery slowly after removal of an applied load. 4.The ability of a material to undergo partial elastic recovery immediately after removal of an applied load.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
216	1815776 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The extent of deformation caused by the load is shown by the of the material. 1.Elastic Mod 2.Elastic Modulus (Right) 3.Elastic proper 4.none
217	1815777 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The extent of deformation caused by the load is shown by the Elastic Modulus of the material. 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
218	1815778 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The extent of deformation caused by the load is shown by the elasticity of the material. 1.FALSE (Right) 2.TRUE 3. 4.
219	1815779 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The extent of deformation caused by the load is shown by the TENSILE STRENGTH of the material. 1.cant say 2.not sure 3.Right statement 4.Wrong statement (Right)
220	1815780 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In the early 1900's bone plates were successfully implemented to stabilize bone fractures and to accelerate their healing. 1.all 2.NO 3.NOT SURE 4.YES (Right)
221	1815781 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Biomaterial is 1.a and b 2.carcinogenic 3.non toxic 4.Toxic (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
222	1815782 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Where a foreign body (e.g., an implant) is present in the wound site (surgical incision), the reaction sequence is referred to as the "foreign body reaction." 1. Correct statement (Right) 2. Incorrect statement 3. 4.
223	1815783 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Where a foreign body (e.g., an implant) is present in the wound site (surgical incision), the reaction sequence is referred to as the "body reaction." 1. right 2. wrong (Right) 3. 4.
224	1815784 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Biomaterial is a 1. It is a viable material used in a medical device. 2. It is a non viable material used in a medical device, intended to interact with biological system. (Right) 3. It is a non viable material used to interact with non biological system. 4. It is a viable material used in a medical device, intended to interact with biological system.
225	1815860 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Not a characteristic property of ceramic material 1. low hardness (Right) 2. high mechanical strength 3. high temperature stability 4. low elongation
226	1815861 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Major ingredients of traditional ceramics 1. all (Right) 2. feldspar 3. clay 4. silica
227	1815862 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The following ceramic product is mostly used as pigment in paints 1. SiO₂ 2. UO₂ 3. TiO₂ (Right) 4. ZrO₂
228	1815863 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Most commercial glasses consist of 1. all (Right) 2. lime 3. soda 4. silica

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
229	1815864 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The word 'polymer' meant for material made from ____ 1. Single entity 2. Any entity 3. Multiple entities (Right) 4. Two entities
230	1815865 Unit : 2, Group : 2	One of characteristic properties of polymer material _ 1. High mechanical strength 2. High elongation (Right) 3. High temperature stability 4. Low hardness
231	1815866 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Polymers are _____ in nature. 1. Both (a) and (Right) 2. Organic 3. Inorganic 4. none
232	1815867 Unit : 2, Group : 2	polymer consist of 1. anomers 2. epimers 3. monomers (Right) 4. polymers
233	1815868 Unit : 2, Group : 2	These polymers can not be recycled: 1. All polymers 2. Elastomers 3. Thermoplasts 4. Thermosets (Right)
234	1815869 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In general, strongest polymer group is ____ 1. Thermoplasts 2. Elastomers 3. Epimers 4. Thermosets (Right)
235	1897502 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Based on the important category, concrete and fibre glass are the examples of 1. Ceramics 2. Polymers 3. Composites (Right) 4. Semi-conductors
236	1897506 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is not an inorganic functional material? 1. Ferroelectric 2. Reverse micelles (Right) 3. Magnetic field sensor 4. Light detectors

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
237	1897533 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is not an aerospace material? 1.Plastics 2.Silica 3. Aluminium alloys 4.Polymers (Right)
238	1897550 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Select the incorrect statement from the following option. 1.Metals are extremely good conductors of heat and electricity 2.The properties of metal degrade rapidly with temperature 3.Metals have poor corrosion resistant 4.A polished metal surface has a dull appearance (Right)
239	1897556 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which one of the following is the best heat and corrosion resistant material? 1.Metals 2. Ceramics (Right) 3.Polymers 4.Semi-conductors
240	1897562 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Polymers are used in the chemical industry because of their _____. 1. Inert nature (Right) 2.Light weight 3.Low cost 4.Easiness in fabricability
241	1897568 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Select the incorrect statement from the following option. 1.Composites are optically opaque materials 2.Carbon fiber reinforced composite materials are not used in space vehicles (Right) 3.Re-cyclability of composite material is poor 4.Processing of composite material is difficult
242	1897572 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which type of material expands and contract in response to an applied electric field? 1.Advanced material 2.Smart material (Right) 3.Biomaterial 4.Nanomaterial
243	1897576 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which one of the following is non-linear material? 1.Zirconium oxide 2. Magnetite 3.Maghemite 4.Lithium niobate (Right)
244	1897582 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is not an application of nanomaterials? 1.TV and computer monitors 2.Cardiology (Right) 3.Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) 4.Sunscreens and fuel cells

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
245	1897589 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Composite materials are classified based on: 1.Type of matrix 2. Size-and-shape of reinforcement 3.Both (Right) 4.None
246	1897595 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Major load carrier in dispersion-strengthened composites 1. Matrix (Right) 2.Fiber 3. Both 4.Can't define
247	1897599 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Usually softer constituent of a composite is 1.Matrix (Right) 2.Reinforcement 3.Both are of equal strength 4.Can't define
248	1897604 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Usually stronger constituent of a composite is 1.Matrix 2. Reinforcement (Right) 3.Both are of equal strength 4.Can't define
249	1897611 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Last constituent to fail in fiber reinforced composites 1.Matrix (Right) 2.Fiber 3.Both fails at same time 4.Can't define
250	1897619 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Mechanical properties of fiber-reinforced composites depend on 1. Properties of constituents 2. Interface strength 3.Fiber length, orientation, and volume fraction 4.All the above (Right)
251	1897625 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The word 'ceramic' meant for _____. 1.soft material 2. hard material 3. burnt material (Right) 4.dry material

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
252	1815690 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Bio material- It is a 1. non viable material (Right) 2.a and b 3.none 4.viable
253	1815691 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Bio material- It is a non viable material used in a medical device, intended to interact with 1.all 2.biological system. (Right) 3.non biological 4.physiological
254	1815692 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The only alternate to artificial implants is transplantation of organs such as 1.all of these 2.heart, kidney etc (Right) 3.liver eye 4.lungs kidney
255	1815693 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Bone cement 1.none of above 2.Poly(methyl) 3.Poly(methyl acrylate) 4.Poly(methyl methacrylate) (Right)
256	1815694 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Artificial tendon and ligament 1.ALL 2.Dacron 3.Seflon, Dacron 4.Teflon, Dacron (Right)
257	1815695 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Contact Lens 1.ALL 2.hydrogel 3.Silicone-acrylate 4.Silicone-acrylate,hydrogel (Right)
258	1815696 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Artificial Heart development 1.M.J.Kolff 2.NONE 3.W.J.KELLER 4.W.J.Kolff (Right)
259	1815697 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Heart valve developed by 1. M.I.Edwards (Right) 2. W.J.Edwards 3.NONE 4.W.I.Edwards

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
260	1815698 Unit : 2, Group : 2	More than replacement valves are implanted each year in the United States . 1.8,000 2.80 3.80,000 (Right) 4.800
261	1815699 Unit : 2, Group : 2	More than 80,000 replacement valves are implanted each year in the..... . 1.INDIA 2.UNITED STATES (Right) 3.WEST INDIES 4.ZIMBABWE
262	1815700 Unit : 2, Group : 2	A variety of intraocular lenses (IOLs) have been fabricated of 1.NONE 2.poly methacrylate, 3.poly methyl 4.poly methyl methacrylate, (Right)
263	1815744 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The collection of proteins that can be produced by a given species is: 1.ALL 2.Called the proteome. (Right) 3.Considered that species' genetic complement. 4.Correlated with the size of the organism.
264	1815745 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A cDNA library: 1.AL (Right) 2.Can also be called an expressed sequence tag (EST) library. 3.Consists of coding sequences from genes that are expressed. 4.s specific to the set of conditions under which the original mRNA was generated.
265	1815746 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The technique of subtractive hybridization allows identification of genes that are selectively activated under a certain set of conditions. 1.False 2.True (Right) 3. 4.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
266	1815747 Unit : 3, Group : 1	single microarray may have a surface area of less than three square inches, yet may contain unique spots of tens of thousands of gene sequences. 1.False 2.True (Right) 3. 4.
267	1815748 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Which of these might be an advantage to genetic testing of individuals via microarrays? 1.Expression patterns of many different genes can be analyzed simultaneously. 2.In many cases, critical information about characteristics of a bacterium causing an infection needs to be immediately available. (Right) 3.Infection by different strains of bacteria may require different therapeutic approaches. 4.Many different potential mutations in a single gene could be tested at once.
268	1815749 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A cluster analysis is the study of groups of genes that seem to be regulated together. 1.False 2.True (Right) 3. 4.
269	1815750 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In two dimensional gel electrophoresis 1. Up to about a hundred different proteins can be distinguished from each other. 2.All of these. 3.Different forms of the same protein will tend to migrate at the same position. 4.None of these. (Right) 5.Proteins with similar functions will be located near each other.
270	1815751 Unit : 3, Group : 1	How many potential open reading frames are present in a DNA sequence? 1.One. 2.seven 3.six (Right) 4.two
271	1815752 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Identification of a gene that does not fit the typical patterns for eukaryotic gene structure would not have a dramatic effect on bioinformatics. 1.False (Right) 2.True 3. 4.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
272	1815753 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A multiple sequence alignment of related genes can identify amino acids required for protein function. 1.False 2.True (Right) 3. 4.
273	1815754 Unit : 3, Group : 1	With the use of BLAST, you can possibly correctly identify a species or find homologous species 1.CANT SAY 2.FALSE 3.TRUE (Right) 4.
274	1815755 Unit : 3, Group : 1	BLAST can locate common genes in two related species, 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
275	1815756 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In bioinformatics , a sequence alignment is a way of arranging the sequences of DNA , RNA , or protein to identify regions of similarity that may be a consequence of functional, structural , or evolutionary relationships between the sequences. 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
276	1897682 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Tissue engineering is developed invitro." 1. True (Right) 2.False 3.Can't define 4.None
277	1897688 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Hyaline is characterized by its: 1.White appearance 2.Glassy appearance (Right) 3.Red appearance 4.Crystal appearance
278	1897693 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Tissue engineering increases the risk of fatality of the experimental animals 1.True 2.False (Right) 3.can't define 4.None

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
279	1897725 Unit : 3, Group : 1	An ocular prosthesis or artificial eye is a type of _____ that replaces an absent natural eye following an enuvisceration, or orbital exenteration. 1.craniofacial prosthesis (Right) 2.Prosthesis 3.Implantology 4.cardiology
280	1897733 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A few ocular prostheses t made of _____ 1.cryolite glass (Right) 2.silica 3.quartz 4.Lime
281	1897747 Unit : 3, Group : 1	artificial eyes were made of enameled metal or _____ and cloth and worn outside the socket. 1.clay 2.painted clay (Right) 3.sand 4. marshy soils
282	1897766 Unit : 3, Group : 1	What kind of medical conditions are responsible for removal of eye 1.Retinoblastoma 2.trauma 3.uveitis 4.All (Right)
283	1897775 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Contact Lenses are basically used to treat what kind of illness 1.mild ametropia (Right) 2.Concave focal length 3.Convex curvature 4.None
284	1897786 Unit : 3, Group : 1	RGP (rigid gas permeable) contact lenses are made up of 1.modulous elastic 2.co polymerization of methyl methacrylate with methacrylate (Right) 3.co polymerization of methyl methacrylate with acryamide 4.None
285	1897811 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Keratoprosthesis is_____ 1.permanent indwelling device 2.use melt blown polyoliefins 3.None 4.Both A and B (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
286	1897818 Unit : 3, Group : 1	_____ used to replace the diseased or blocked blood vessels are called vascular grafts. 1.conduits (Right) 2.arteries 3.veins 4.None
287	1897830 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Large caliber vascular grafts having diameter of _____ 1.20 mm 2.8 mm (Right) 3.5 mm 4.20 mmm
288	1815870 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The Smith–Waterman algorithm is a general local alignment 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
289	1815871 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The.....is a general local alignment 1.a and b 2.a only (Right) 3.Needleman-wunsch 4.Smith–Waterman algorithm
290	1815872 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Smith–Waterman algorithm 1.a and b 2.Global 3.local (Right) 4.none
291	1815873 Unit : 3, Group : 1	MSA 1.Maniitol salt agar 2.Multiple seervice alignment 3.Multiple sequence alignment (Right) 4.none
292	1815874 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Multiple sequence alignment is an extension of pairwise alignment to incorporate more than two sequences at a time. 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
293	1815875 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Define MSA 1.Multiple sequence alignment is an extension of pairwise alignment to incorporate more than two sequences at a time. (Right) 2.Multiple sequence alignment is an extension of pairwise alignment to incorporate ONE sequence at a time. 3.Multiple sequence alignment is an extension of pairwise alignment to incorporate two sequences at a time. 4.NONE

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
294	1815876 Unit : 3, Group : 1is one of the most widely used bioinformatics programs for sequence searching 1.A AND B 2.BLAST (Right) 3.FASTA 4.PDB
295	1815877 Unit : 3, Group : 1	NCBI) 1.National Call for Biotechnology Information 2.National Center for Biology Information 3.National Center for Biotechnology Information (Right) 4.none
296	1815878 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The BLAST web server, hosted by the 1.ALL 2.NCBI (Right) 3.NIH 4.PDB
297	1815879 Unit : 3, Group : 1	National Institute of Health 1.NHI 2.NIH (Right) 3.NLM 4.NUH
298	1815880 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Nucleotide-nucleotide BLAST 1.all 2.blastn (Right) 3.blastx 4.tblastn
299	1815881 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Protein-protein BLAST 1.blastn 2.blastp (Right) 3.blastx 4.none of the above
300	1815882 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Nucleotide 6-frame translation-protein 1.(blastn) 2.(blastx) (Right) 3.(blastx)n 4.(tblastx)
301	1815883 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Protein-nucleotide 6-frame translation 1.all 2.tblastn (Right) 3.tblastnx 4.tblastx

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
302	1815884 Unit : 3, Group : 1	tblastn 1.all 2.This program compares a nucleotide query against the all six reading frames of a nucleotide sequence database. 3.This program compares a protein query against the all six reading frames of a nucleotide sequence database. (Right) 4.This program does not compares a protein query against the all six reading frames of a nucleotide sequence database.
303	1815885 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Large numbers of query sequences 1.gigablast 2.megablast (Right) 3.none 4.wegablast
304	1815815 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In bioinformatics , a sequence alignment is a way of arranging the sequences of only DNA to identify regions of similarity that may be a consequence of functional, structural , or evolutionary relationships between the sequences. 1.FALSE (Right) 2.TRUE 3. 4.
305	1815816 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In bioinformatics , ais a way of arranging the sequences of DNA , RNA , or protein to identify regions of similarity that may be a consequence of functional, structural , or evolutionary relationships between the sequences. 1.none 2.sequence alignment (Right) 3.sequence different 4.sequencing
306	1815817 Unit : 3, Group : 1	f two sequences in an alignment share a common ancestor, mismatches can be interpreted as point mutations 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.
307	1815819 Unit : 3, Group : 1	f two sequences in an alignment share a common ancestor, mismatches can be interpreted as 1.a and b both 2.none 3.point mutations (Right) 4.silent mutations
308	1815820 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Global alignments, which attempt to align every residue in every sequence, are most useful when the sequences in the query set are similar and of roughly equal size 1.FALSE 2.TRUE (Right) 3. 4.

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
309	1815821 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A general global alignment technique is the algorithm , 1.ALL 2.Need-Wunsch 3.Needleman 4.Needleman-Wunsch (Right)
310	1815844 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A computer programmer 1.Can draw only flowchart 395. Fifth generation computer 2.Can enter input data quickly 3.Can operate all types of computer equipments 4.Does all the thinking for a computer (Right)
311	1815845 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The brain of any computer system is 1.ALU 2.CPU (Right) 3.Memory 4.none
312	1815846 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Which of the following computer language is used for artificial intelligence? 1.C 2.COBOl 3.FORTRAN 4.PROLOG (Right)
313	1815847 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The binary system uses powers of 1.2 (Right) 2.3 3.4 4.6
314	1815848 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A computer program that converts assembly language to machine language is 1.Assembler (Right) 2.Compiler 3.Interpreter 4.operator
315	1815849 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A common boundary between two systems is called 1.Interdiction 2.Interface (Right) 3.none 4.Surface

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
316	1815850 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Which computer has been designed to be as compact as possible? 1.Mainframe 2.Micro computer (Right) 3.Mini 4.Super computer
317	1815851 Unit : 3, Group : 1	BLAST used for 1.data mining 2.Pairwise alignment (Right) 3.positioning 4.sequencing
318	1815852 Unit : 3, Group : 1	BLAST is basically a 1.a and b both 2.Alignment tool (Right) 3.none 4.Sequencing tool
319	1815853 Unit : 3, Group : 1	FASTA is a 1.all 2.language 3.Sequence format (Right) 4.Tool
320	1815854 Unit : 3, Group : 1	FASTA Stands for 1.Both a and b 2.FAST ALIGNMENT (Right) 3.FAST ANALYSIS 4.none
321	1815855 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In bioinformatics , BLAST for B asic L ocal A lignment S earch is an algorithm for comparing primary biological sequence information, such as the amino-acid sequences of different proteins or the nucleotides of DNA sequences 1.none 2.service 3.Tool (Right) 4.work
322	1815856 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A BLAST search enables a researcher to compare 1.a database 2.a query sequence (Right) 3.both 4.none

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
323	1815857 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Operating system 1.ALL 2.MS WINDOW (Right) 3.NCBI 4.PUBMED
324	1815827 Unit : 3, Group : 1	<h2>Operating system is</h2> 1.A collection of hardware components 2.A collection of input-output devices 3.A collection of software routines (Right) 4.none
325	1897879 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Natural Grafts usually autologous grafts such as 1.sephenous vein from the leg 2.internal mammary artery 3.radialartery from arm 4.All (Right)
326	1897489 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following is NOT a change experienced by typical cells undergoing apoptosis? 1.Loss of mitochondrial membrane functions 2.Cytoskeleton collapses 3.DNA breaks into fragments 4.Cell swells and ultimately bursts (Right)
327	1897494 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The following are soluble molecules used in cell-cell communication 1.Steroid 2.Cadherins 3.Nitric oxide 4.Both A and C (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
328	1815828 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Which of the following is a nucleotide sequence data base?</p> <p>1.EMBL (Right) 2.PROSITE 3.SWISS PROT 4.TREMBL</p>
329	1815829 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Which of the following is a nucleotide sequence data base</p> <p>1.EMBL (Right) 2.PROSITE 3.SWISS PROT 4.TREMBL</p>
330	1815830 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>A single piece of information in a database is called</p> <p>1.Field (Right) 2.File 3.none 4.Record</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
331	1815831 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<h2>Homology & similarity tool</h2> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.BLAST (Right) 2.FASTA 3.NONE 4.RASMOL
332	1815832 Unit : 3, Group : 2	PDB ID IS OF <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 LETTERS 2.4 LETTERS (Right) 3.6 LETTERS 4.7 LETTERS
333	1815833 Unit : 3, Group : 2	PDB VIEWER <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.NONE 2.PROT 3.RASMOL (Right) 4.SWISS
334	1815834 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<h2>Characterizing molecular component is</h2> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.all 2.Bioinformatics (Right) 3.Cheminformatics 4.Genomics
335	1815835 Unit : 3, Group : 2	nlm <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.national laboratory of medicine 2.national library of medicine (Right) 3.national library of medlines 4.national library of molecule

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
336	1815836 Unit : 3, Group : 2	EMBL 1.EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY LABORATORY (Right) 2.EUROPEAN MOLECULAR BIOTECHNOLOGY LABORATORY 3.NONE 4.
337	1815837 Unit : 3, Group : 2	GI is 1.Gene identification (Right) 2.Gene Insemination 3.Generic india 4.none
338	1815838 Unit : 3, Group : 2	3D 1.3 dimand 2.3 Dimensional (Right) 3.3 dynamic 4.none
339	1815839 Unit : 3, Group : 2	field is 1.a and b 2.a single piece of information in a database (Right) 3.a single piece of nulear 4.none
340	1815840 Unit : 3, Group : 2	NIH is 1.National Industry of Health 2.National Institute of Health (Right) 3.National Institute of Human 4.none
341	1815841 Unit : 3, Group : 2	E value is 1.Estd value 2.Estimated value (Right) 3.Exact value 4.Exit value
342	1815842 Unit : 3, Group : 2	NCBI 1.A AND B 2.NATIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOLOGY INFORMATION 3.NATIONAL CENTRE FOR BIOTECHNOLOGY INFORMATION (Right) 4.NONE
343	1815843 Unit : 3, Group : 2	THE TERM BIOINFORMATICS COINED BY 1.DAYHOFF 2.J.D WATSON 3.MARGART 4.PAULINE HOGEWEG (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
344	1815785 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>The first bioinformatics database was created by</p> <p>1.Dayhoff (Right) 2.Michael j.Dunn 3.none 4.Richard Durbin</p>
345	1815786 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Dayhoff invented</p> <p>1.bioinformatics database 2.none 3.The first bioinformatics database (Right) 4.The first database</p>
346	1815787 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>SWISSPROT protein sequence database began in</p> <p>1.1985 2.1986 3.1987 (Right) 4.1988</p>
347	1815788 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>BLAST</p> <p>1.BASIC LOCAL ALIGNMENT SEARCH TOOL (Right) 2.BASIC LOCAL ALIGNMENT SERVICE TOOL 3.BASIC LOCAL APEX SEARCH TOOL 4.BIG LOCAL ALIGNMENT SEARCH TOOL</p>
348	1815789 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>PDB IS</p> <p>1.ALL 2.PRO DATA BAG 3.PRO DATA BANG 4.PROTEIN DATA BANK (Right)</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
349	1815790 Unit : 3, Group : 2	GENBANK 1.PRIMARY DATABSE (Right) 2.SECONDARY DATABASE 3. 4.
350	1815792 Unit : 3, Group : 2	FASTA IS 1.A DEVICE 2.A FORMAT (Right) 3.A SERVICE TOOL 4.A TOOL
351	1815793 Unit : 3, Group : 2	FAST FORMAT STARTS WITH 1.EQUAL TO 2.GREATER THAN SIGN (Right) 3.NONE 4.SMALLER SIGN
352	1815794 Unit : 3, Group : 2	BLAST IS A 1.FORMAT 2.NONE OF THESE (Right) 3.SEQUNCE 4.SERVICE
353	1815795 Unit : 3, Group : 2	An example of Homology & similarity tool? 1.ALL 2.BLAST (Right) 3.PDB 4.SWISS PROT

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
354	1815796 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>The tool for identification of motifs?</p> <p>1. PROSPECT 2. BLAST 3. COPIA (Right) 4. NONE</p>
355	1815797 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>First molecular biology server Expasy in the year?</p> <p>1. 1991 2. 1992 3. 1993 (Right) 4. 1994</p>
356	1815798 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Deposition of cDNA into inert structure is</p> <p>1. DNA finingprinting 2. DNA microarrays (Right) 3. DNA polymerase 4. DNA probes</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
357	1815799 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Human genome contains about</p> <p>1.12 billion base pairs 2.2 billion base pairs 3.2.5 billion base pairs 4.3 billion base pairs (Right)</p>
358	1815800 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>3 billion base pairs PRESENT IN</p> <p>1.fish genome 2.horse genome 3.Human genome (Right) 4.none</p>
359	1815801 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>The identification of drugs through genomic study</p> <p>1.Cheminformatics 2.Genomics 3.NONE 4.Pharmagenomics (Right)</p>
360	1815802 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Analysing or comparing entire genome of species</p> <p>1.Bioinformatics 2.Genomics (Right) 3.proteomics 4.</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
361	1815803 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Bioinformatics 1.a and b 2.all 3.computer and biology 4.computer mathematics and biology (Right)
362	1815804 Unit : 3, Group : 2	BLOSUM matrices are used for 1.Multiple sequence alignment 2.pairwise sequence alignment (Right) 3. 4.
363	1815805 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which is data retrieving tool? 1.EMBL 2.ENTREZ (Right) 3.none 4.PHD
364	1815806 Unit : 3, Group : 2	PDB is 1.can be determined by gel electrophoresis 2.composite database 3.none 4.Primary database for macromolecules (Right)
365	1815807 Unit : 3, Group : 2	'FASTA' was published by 1.Altschul et al (Right) 2.Joseph Sambrook 3.Pearson and Lipman 4.Sanger
366	1815808 Unit : 3, Group : 2	GeneBank and SWISSPORT are example of 1.all 2.composite database 3.primary database (Right) 4.secondary databse
367	1815809 Unit : 3, Group : 2	BLAST X program is used for 1.none of these 2.translate DNA databse 3.translate input sequence (Right) 4.translate protein sequence

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
368	1815810 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Information of all known nucleotide and protein sequences are available on 1.ALL (Right) 2.DDBJ 3.EMBL 4.NCBI
369	1815811 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Primary database 1.ALL 2.ENTREZ 3.Genbank (Right) 4.NCBI
370	1815812 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Two-dimensional gels are used to 1.NONE 2.separate different proteins (Right) 3.separate DNA fragments 4.separate RNA fragments

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
371	1815813 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Your lab partner is using BLAST, and his best E value is 3. This means that</p> <p>1.he's found 3 proteins in the database that have the same sequence as his protein. 2.the chance that these similarities arose due to chance is one in 10^3. 3.the match in amino acid sequences is perfect, except for the amino acids at 3 positions. the match in amino acid sequences is perfect, except for the amino acids at 3 positions. the match in amino acid sequences is perfect, except for the amino acids at 3 positions. the match in amino acid sequences is perfect, except for the amino acids at 3 positions. the match in amino acid sequences is perfect, except for the amino acids at 3 positions.</p> <p>4.there would be 3 matches that good in a database of this size by chance alone. (Right)</p>
372	1815814 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>You see that your lab partner is staring at a colorful Swiss-Prot page. He's probably trying to</p> <p>1.determine how many harmful mutations have been reported in a certain gene. 2.find out structural and functional information about a protein he's identified. (Right) 3.NONE 4.translate a DNA segment into protein.</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
373	1815822 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>BLAST programme is used in</p> <p>1.Amino acid sequencing 2.Bioinformatics (Right) 3.DNA bar coding 4.DNA sequencing</p>
374	1815823 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>PAM is</p> <p>1.NONE 2.POINT ACCEPTED MUTATION (Right) 3.POINT ACTUAL MUTATION 4.POINT ACTUATED MUTATION</p>
375	1815824 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>BLOSSUM IS</p> <p>1.BLOCK SUBSTITUTION MATRIX (Right) 2.BLOCK SUBSTITUTION METRIC 3.BLOCK SUPERScript MATRIX 4.BUILD SUBMISSION MATRIX</p>
376	1815825 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>SWISS PORT is related to</p> <p>1.Portable data 2.Sequence data bank (Right) 3.Sequence sequence data 4.Swiss Bank data</p>
377	1815826 Unit : 3, Group : 2	<p>Pair wise sequence alignment DONE BY</p> <p>1.BLOSUM matrices (Right) 2.both a and b 3.none 4.PAM Matrices</p>

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
378	1897972 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Tissue engineering requires a porous scaffold that will serve as both_____ 1.substrate 2.growth 3.substrate and growth (Right) 4.None
379	1897981 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Carbon nanotubes have been proposed for use in tissue engineering 1.Conduct electricity 2.chemically stable 3.mechanical strength 4.All (Right)
380	1897987 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Different materials have been investigated in order to construct scaffolds such as_____ 1.polymers (PLA, PGA, PCL, PEG), 2.bioactive ceramics (HA, TCP) 3.(Collagen, GAGs, Chitosan). 4.All (Right)
381	1897993 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Construction of functional scaffolds require 1.architecture 2.cyto and tissue compatibility 3.bioactivity 4.All (Right)
382	1897999 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Scaffold synthesis can be done by 1.Nanofiber self-assembly 2.Textile technologies 3 Freeze- drying 4.All (Right)
383	1898335 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Scaffold success should be standardised by using: 1.quantitate scaffold cell survival 2.ascertain the differentiated status of successfully engrafted cells 3.None 4.Both A and B (Right)
384	1898353 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Carbon nano tubes should be used for 1.Neural tissue engineering 2.Cardiac Tissue engineering 3.Bone tissue engineering 4.All (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
385	1898370 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What kind of biomaterials are used in ORTHOPAEDICS 1.Metal and metal alloys 2.Bone replacement materials 3.Carbon materials and composites,polymers 4.All (Right)
386	1898379 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Clinical applications of orthopedic implants are 1.Osteosynthesis 2.Joint replacements 3.Non conventional modular tumor implants 4.All (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.