

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main purpose of staining is to increase <input type="text"/> between different parts of the specimen by giving them different colours and colour density	optical contrast					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When working with temporary slides, there is the danger of contaminating your microscope's <input type="text"/> lenses	objectives					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fixation is <input type="text"/> necessary if the material is already preserved	not					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When cover-glass is not used for temporary slide presentation, the curvature of the drop of liquid in which the object is mounted causes <input type="text"/> distortion	optical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As good practice in the storage of prepared slides, slide may be stored flat in a card tray or upright in a slotted box or cabinet drawer once the mountant is <input type="text"/>	hard					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Slide labels should essentially carry the following information: name of the organism, part of the organism used and the type of <input type="text"/>	preparation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strength of the current between two electrodes in a <input type="text"/> depends on the electric potential between the electrodes and the concentration of ions in the solution	solution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For sectioning soft animals like celloidin embedded tissues, the most appropriate knife is <input type="text"/> microtome	plano-concave	plano concave					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	photometry is based on the eye's <input type="text"/> response	photopic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Luminous emittance is used for light emitted from a <input type="text"/>	surface						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Luminous efficacy is the ratio of luminous flux to <input type="text"/> flux	radiant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Bright" can refer to a light source, which concentrates the luminous flux it has into <input type="text"/>	candelas						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	sectioning a specimen in the laboratory is done in order to get a <input type="text"/> section of tissue for microscopic viewing?	thin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A dissecting microscope is also referred to as <input type="text"/> microscope	stereo						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Condenser lenses are best used at higher powers of <input type="text"/> to focus light unto a specimen in order to give a sharp image	40X	100X					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microscopes can be grouped into simple and <input type="text"/> microscope	compound						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Slides may be prepared as temporary and <input type="text"/>	permanent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When focusing the microscope to view a specimen, always start and end focusing with <input type="text"/> power objective lens	low						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simplest light microscope is <input type="text"/>	simple magnifying lens	magnifying lens					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is the amount of light given into one steradian by a point source of one candela strength	lumen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diaphragm knob on the microscope controls the <input type="text"/> directly above the condenser lens and may be used to vary the amount of light reaching the slide from below	disc						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The shortest lense on a nosepiece has the <input type="text"/> power	lowest						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On a "nosepiece", there are <input type="text"/> objective lenses	3 to 4						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To observe stained smears of mixed bacteria, use <input type="text"/> microscopy is employed	oil immersion						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bright field microscopy is best for viewing specimens in <input type="text"/> sample	liquid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Dark field microscopy is best for viewing <input type="text"/> specimens	stained						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A compound microscope magnifies an object and shows it in a <input type="text"/> direction	reverse						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In hand cut sectioning, the specimen is separated from the support after sectioning by <input type="text"/> in water or alcohol	floatation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To make a video of mobile specimen under the microscope, use <input type="text"/> microscope	digital imager						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A microscope is a laboratory tool used to <input type="text"/> small objects that are difficult to see by the naked eye	magnify						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In order to reduce evaporative losses from the edges of the cover-glass, a ring of <input type="text"/> ___is place round the edges of cover-glass of a slide	nail polish	gum					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In all cases of slide preparation, the section to view is mounted on <input type="text"/> prior to its examination	glass slide	slide					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When your microscope is not in use always cover it with a <input type="text"/>	dust jacket						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"Clearing" removes all traces of <input type="text"/> and allows the mountant to infiltrate the tissue	alcohol						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fixation is not necessary if the material is already <input type="text"/>	preserved						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When dissecting, pick the skin of a big animal up with a pair of <input type="text"/>	forceps						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the making of a permanent stained preparation, complete dehydration ensures complete <input type="text"/> of tissues with preservation and prevents bacterial decay of specimen	infiltration						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Heat is a form of <input type="text"/>	energy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During dissection, invertebrates are better opened up from <input type="text"/> side	dorsal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If a slide is to be kept for long-term reference, it must be made as a <input type="text"/> preparation	permanent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is the luminous intensity of a source of monochromatic radiation, of frequency 540 tetrahertz and a radiant intensity of 1/683 watts per steradian	candela						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the ways of communicating scientific findings is through <input type="text"/>	technical report	scientific journals					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strength of the current between two electrodes in a <input type="text"/> depends on the electric potential between the electrodes and the concentration of ions in the solution	solution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conductometry measures the strength of the <input type="text"/> between two electrodes in a solution containing ions	current						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conductometry is used to measure the <input type="text"/> concentration in a solution	ion						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The unit of measurement of radiant flux is <input type="text"/>	watt						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The eyes respond much more strongly to <input type="text"/> light than to <input type="text"/>	green,red						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ratio of luminous flux to radiant flux	Luminous efficacy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is a function that weighs radiant power at a wavelength	photopic sensitivity function						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The science of the measurement of light in terms of its perceived brightness to human eye is referred to as <input type="text"/>	photometry						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A rotary microtome is best for cutting sections of <input type="text"/> microns	5						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The unit of measurement of luminous flux is <input type="text"/>	lumen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sledge microtome could weigh a sample as much as <input type="text"/>	50kg	50 kg					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is the luminous intensity of a source of monochromatic radiation, of frequency 540 tetrahertz and a radiant intensity of 1/683 watts per steradian	candela						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In hand cut sectioning, the specimen is separated from the support after sectioning by <input type="text"/> in water or alcohol	floatation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Biologists and nutritionists measure heat energy in <input type="text"/>	calories	cal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A lumen is the amount of light given into one steradian by a point source of one <input type="text"/> strength	candela						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Photometric measurements may not accurately indicate the perceived brightness of sources of dim lighting conditions because photometry is based on the eye's <input type="text"/> response	photopic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microtomes are employed in sectioning where <input type="text"/> to be sectioned are delicate and not firm enough to be held by the hand	tissues						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> microtome knife is used for sectioning soft animals like celloidin embedded tissues	Plano-concave						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The capacity of a material to store heat depends on the following except	the shape of the material	arrangement of the atoms or molecules	its mass	the bonding forces that hold the atoms or molecules together	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a component of high performance liquid chromatography?	injector system	the column	the solvent consumer	the detector	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In scientific studies, what is the most potent method for the verification of the correctness of a report?	Repetition of the study	Experimentation	Collation of the results	Statistical analysis of the results	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heat is a form of	power	temperature	energy	fire	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A conductometer is	an instrument for measuring complex resistances using alternating voltages	composed of two electrodes that face each other and are conducting	an instrument for measuring complex resistances using direct voltages	Uqasi-ohmic conductor	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good scientific paper should be	of high standard	original, focused, well written and contribute useful information to knowledge	acceptable and properly reported	voluminous	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Latent heat of transition of solid to liquid is referred to as	specific latent heat of vaporization	specific latent heat of fusion	specific latent heat of transition	specific latent heat of sublimation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a substance by 1oC is proportional to its	mass and the change in temperature	size and temperature	volume and temperature decrease	size and mass	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are applications of chromatograpy except	to identify pollutants in water samples	to analyse samples taken from athletes to check for the presence of drugs	to test water samples for the presence of pollutants	in forensic work for the separation of dyes from fibres	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An important scientific methodology is	possession of a keen sense of observation	journalism	publication	repetition of scientific findings	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The report of a scientific investigation should include	Introduction, results and conclusion	a brief summary, introduction, materials and methods, results and discussion of the results	Hypothesis, introduction, summary	Materials and methos, results and conclusion	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scientific findings can be communicated through the following except	patent	technical reports	scientific journals	transportation system	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Specific latent heat is	((heat absorbed/heat released) x change in temperature) J/KgoC	(amount of heat absorbed or released by a body/change in temperature) J/oC	((heat released x change in temperature) J/KgoC	(amount of heat absorbed or released/mass of substance) J/Kg	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heat naturally flow from	cold to hot part of a body	warm to hot part of a body	hot to cold part of a body	warm to cold part of a body	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dissection of animals is done in ____	dissection scissors	dissection pin	dissection tray	dissection bowl	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When dissection involves cutting through tissues, especially blood vessels,	take steps to ensure that blood flow or the contentss of the cut tissues or organ does not interfere with the studies	usually wash the animal with alcohol	wash and soak away blood with cotton wool or blotting paper	wash with ethyl ether and blot dry with cotton wool or blotting paper	C	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	You cut through a small animal with	a pair of scissors pointing upwards to avoid damage to underlying tissues or lower internal structures	a pair of forceps for ease of handling and manipulation of internal structures	a dissection pin to avoid damage to underlying tissues and lower internal structures	a dissection flag to ensure a clean slit and avoid damage to lower internal structures	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When dissecting, pick the skin of a big animal up with	a pair of forceps	your left hand	a pair of scissors	a dissection pin	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is usually better to do dissection	before any theoretical studies so you would be able to give good attention to what you are doing	after theoretical studies to enable you have an understanding of what you are on the look out for	through theoretical studies because it saves time and prepares you well for the future	without any theoretical knowledge so you could describe the object in your own words and appreciate the organs better	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Study of the nervous system is done with	anaesthetized animals	live animals	preserved animals	formalin	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dissected animals can be disposed of	in a dustbin	by placing in a plastic bag and throwing the bag in the thrash can	by burying it deep in the soil	cooking or roasting it	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is flag labelling?	To write the name of an organism to be dissected on a colourful flag	To write the name of a tissue or organ on a small piece of paper and attach it to that organ for identification purposes	To flag label an organ by writing the name of the organ on a small piece of paper through which a needle is passed on one end, this is then inserted in a dissecting tray close to the organ	To simply label a sample for dissection purposes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chloroform and ether are given to animals before dissect. Why?	as preservatives	as anaesthetizing agent	as normal routine procedure	to safeguard the instructor	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How would you immobilize a frog for dissection?	By pithing	By corking	By injecting	By demobilizing	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are required for dissection except	animal	formalin	dissection tray	dissection fork	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Wastes from dissection should be	thrown on the table top	thrown on the laboratory floor	packed in a petri dish	you do not need to bother with it	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A set of four dissection equipments / tools have been arranged on the laboratory bench for an instructor / teacher. How many of these tool/equipment would have to be provided for the student?	1	2	3	4	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main activity in dissection is	to remove connective tissue, which binds the several parts together	cut the different parts into distinct sections	to separate the tendones from ligaments	all of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are good practices in the storage of prepared slides except	Slides which are prepared in-house do not need to be stored because you can always prepare it again and even in a better state	Slide may be stored flat in a card tray or upright in a slotted box or cabinet drawer once the mountant is hard	Freshly prepared permanent slides must be stored flat until the mountant has hardened	Special thermostatically controlled warming plate or an incubator may be used to dry up the slides	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slide labels should essentially carry the following information	name of the organism, type of preparation ans stains used	signature, part of the organism used and date	name of the organism, part of the organism used and type of preparation	Date, part of the organism used and stains used	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main purpose of staining is	to leave tissues in the stain until nuclei are deeply stained	to increase optical contrast between different parts of the specimen by giving them different colours and colour density	to counterstain	double stain	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Clearing removes all traces of alcohol and	cloudiness in the slide	Canada balsam	Toluene	allows the mountant to infiltrate the tissue	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the making of a permanent stained preparation, complete dehydration ____	is a process of dehydration	ensures complete infiltration of tissues with preservation and prevents bacterial decay of specimen	is carried out rapidly to ensure that there is no distortion of delicate tissues	should be done speedily to ensure that the materials are properly stained	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are preservatives except	Clove oil	Canada balsam	Euparal	DPX mountant	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a slide is to be kept for long-term reference,	it must be made as a permanent preparation	it must not be made as a permanent preparation	it must be made quickly as a temporary preparation	non of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fixation is not necessary if	the specimen is not stained	the specimen is stained	the material is wet	the material is already preserved	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For temporary slide preparation, which of the following options is most accurate?	When cover-glass is not used, the curvature of the drop of liquid in which the object is mounted causes optical distortion	there is the danger of contaminating your microscope's objectives lenses	options A and B	No imminent danger	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The a ring of nail polish or gum is place round the edges of cover-glass of a slide to	reduce evaporative losses from the edges of the cover-glass	enhance evaporation from the edges of the cover-glass	enhance the clarity of the specimen under the microscope	reduce the dullness of the prepared slide and make it permanent	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When material under examination is in a fixed state, it means that it is	a living specimen	a specimen that has been killed with 70% alcohol or Bouin fluid and formalin	a stained specimen in Bouin fluid	a vital stain	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In all cases of slide preparation, the section to view is ___ prior to its examination	mounted in oil slide	mounted on glass slide	smeared in fluid	crushed in crucible	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Slides may be prepared as	wet and dry	temporary and permanent	oil and stain	permanent and oil	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When focusing the microscope to view a specimen, ___	always put away the microscope	always start and end focusing with high power objectives lens	always start and end focusing with low power objective lens	always start and end focusing with low and high power objectives lenses respectively	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When your microscope is not in use what should you do?	Always let it stand on the table	Always cover it with lens tissue	Always plug it in the socket and switch on the light	Always cover it with a dust jacket	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The simplest light microscope is	simple magnifying lens	complex microscope	simple compound microscope	compound microscope	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A compound microscope____	magnifies an object directly	magnifies an object indirectly	magnifies an object and shows it in a reverse direction	enlarges an object disproportionately	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the diaphragm knob on the microscope do?	It sets the slide in good position for lens viewing	It supports the light apperture	It controls the disc directly above the condenser lens and may be used to vary the amount of light reaching the slide from above	It controls the disc directly above the condenser lens and may be used to vary the amount of light reaching the slide from below	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Condenser lenses are best used at____ to focus light unto a specimen in order to give a sharp image	higher powers of 40X and 60X	higher powers of 60X and 100X	higher powers of 40X and 100X	higher powers of 60X and 100X	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The shortest lense on a nosepiece has____ power	highest	strong	lowest	great	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	On a "nosepiece", there are____objective lenses	2 to 3	3	5	3 to 4	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To observe stained smears of mixed bacteria, _____ microscopy is employed	oil emmersion microscopy	phase contrast microscopy	bright field microscopy	dark field microscopy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dark field microscopy is best for viewing _____ specimens while bright field microscopy is best for viewing _____?	liquid sample, stained specimens	transparent, specimens at high magnification	slide, focal plane specimens	stained, specimens in liquid sample	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To make a video of mobile specimen under the microscope, you use will use ____.	digital video microscope	digital imager microscope	digital light microscope	stereo microscope	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ microscopes can take pictures of objects.	electron	scanning	light	digital	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two types of electron microscope are _____	transmitter microscope and microscopic electron scanner	fluorescence electron microscope and light microscopic electron	scanning electron microscope and transmission electron microscope	transmitter electron microscope and scanner electron microscope	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ shows three-dimensional image of an object	Stereo microscope	Dissecter	Fluorescence microscope	compound microscope	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A dissecting microscope combines _____	two objective lenses and two eyepieces to view an object	one objective lens and two eyepieces to view an object	one objective lens and one eyepice to view an object	two objective lense and one eye piece to view an object	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A dissecting microscope is also referred to as _____	light microscope	dissector	stereo microscope	objective microscope	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A simple magnifying lense is useful for _____	laboratory work	field work	office work	road construction work	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two groups or kinds of microscopes are _____	simple and compound microscope	compound and complex microscope	simple and singular microscope	plano-simple and plano-complex microscope	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A microscope is _____	a laboratory tool used by everybody	a laboratory tool used to magnify small objects that are difficult to see by the naked eye	a laboratory tool used by laboratory technologists	a laboratory tool used by laboratry workers to magnify objects at random	B	eExam

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