

Zoology Paper –II Semester-I

Fybsc sample Question

Unit-I

Q1) A set of principles that provide a framework, within which laboratory studies are planned, performed, monitored, reported and archived.

- a) Laboratory Goal plan
- b) Good laboratory practices
- c) Good laboratory performance
- d) Safety laboratory measures.

Q2) Chemical substances which enter the trachea or lungs directly through nasal or oral openings lead to

- a) Irritation
- b) Aspiration Hazards
- c) Biohazards
- d) Oxidation

Q3) The temperature scale, where the temperature difference between the two reference temperature is divided into 180 equal intervals called degrees is

- a) Celsius scale
- b) Kelvin scale
- c) Fahrenheit scale
- d) Metric scale

Q4) It encompasses the design of biological experiments, the collection and analysis of data from those experiments and the interpretation of the results.

- a) Bioresearch
- b) Biostatistics
- c) Bioreference
- d) Bioanalysis

Q5) Population to be sampled is subdivided into groups, which are homogenous in characteristics. This method is termed as

- a) Simple random sampling.
- b) Systematic random sampling.
- c) Stratified random sampling.
- d) Snowball sampling.

Unit-II

Q1) The typical growth hormone-regulating gene in the Atlantic salmon was replaced with the growth hormone-regulating gene from Pacific Chinook salmon, with a promoter sequence from ocean pout. These resulted into

- a) Mosaic Salmon
- b) AquAdvantage Salmon
- c) Pacific pout Salmon
- d) Aquabreed_Salmon

Q2) This technique of transferring and hybridizing DNA onto nitrocellulose membrane, a most widely used DNA detection technique by molecular biologists is known as

- a) southern blotting
- b) Western blotting
- c) Northern blotting
- d) Eastern blotting

Q3) The study of metabolic process that produces chemical changes in organic substrates through the action of enzymes and brings about a desirable change.

- a) zymology
- b) Zoochemistry
- c) Enzymology
- d) Chymology

Q4) The process of DNA fingerprinting was invented by

- a) Alec Jeffrey
- b) Roger Y. Tsien
- c) Osamu Shimomura
- d) Martin Chalfie

Q5) It has gained significant attention in biology, medicine and research and has been described as the microscope of the twenty first century.

- a) GFP
- b) GLP
- c) GST
- d) GPF

Unit-III

Q1) This is a powerful separation method frequently used to analyze DNA fragments generated by restriction enzymes, and convenient for separating DNA fragments of varying sizes ranging from 100 bp to 25 kb.

- a) AGE
- b) PAGE
- c) TLC
- d) TEMED

Q2) It is a device used to separate components of a mixture on the basis of their size, density, the viscosity of the medium, and the rotor speed.

- a) A centrifuge
- b) A chromatography chamber
- c) A spectrophotometer
- d) A colorimeter

Q3) It has few key components namely Measuring Electrode, Reference Electrode, Temperature Sensor and the Sample Solution being measured.

- a) Dissecting microscope
- b) pH meter
- c) Compound microscope
- d) Electrophoretic unit.

Q4) It deals with the interaction of electromagnetic radiation with matter.

- a) Spectroscopy
- b) Microscopy
- c) Magnetoscopy
- d) Electroscopy

Q5) It has a magnification of 400X to about 1,000X and has a shorter working distance of up to 4mm.

- a) Dissecting microscope
- b) Compound microscope
- c) Photometer
- d) Telescope

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