Test Your Knowledge

Surgical Quiz

1. Surgical removal of the pituitary gland is called:
   a) Hepatectomy
   b) Hypophysectomy
   c) Hysterectomy
   d) Rhinectomy

2. Cholecystectomy is the surgical removal of which of the following organs?
   a) Pancreas
   b) Colon
   c) Gall bladder
   d) Liver

3. Surgical removal of all or a part of the tongue is:
   a) Glossectomy
   b) Cystectomy
   c) Colectomy
   d) Adenectomy

4. Salpingostomy is the surgical removal of:
   a) Uterus
   b) Ovary
   c) Fallopian tubes
   d) Cervix

5. Surgical removal of a part or all of the nose is:
   a) Adenectomy
   b) Rhinectomy
   c) Lobectomy
   d) Ostectomy

6. Astragalectomy is the surgical removal of:
   a) Talus bone
   b) Tailbone
   c) Ganglion
   d) Lamina

7. Surgical removal of one or both the testicles is:
   a) Arthrectomy
   b) Orchiectomy
   c) Vasectomy
   d) Episiotomy

8. Surgical removal of the eardrum is:
   a) Posthectomy
   b) Cordotomy
   c) Myomectomy
   d) Tympanectomy

9. Auriculectomy is the surgical removal of:
   a) Urinary bladder
   b) Pancreas
   c) Ear
   d) Spleen

10. Keratectomy is the surgical removal of:
    a) Iris
    b) Cornea
    c) Vitreous humour
    d) Retina

11. The surgical procedure for male sterilization is:
    a) Myomectomy
    b) Tubectomy
    c) Vasectomy
    d) Fasciotomy

12. Oophorectomy is the surgical removal of:
    a) Ovaries
    b) Uterus
    c) Urinary bladder
    d) Breasts

13. Surgical removal of the tailbone or coccyx is:
    a) Tracheostomy
    b) Phlebotomy
    c) Celiotomy
    d) Coccygectomy

14. Adenectomy is the surgical removal of:
    a) Gland
    b) Lung
    c) Joint
    d) Bone

15. Surgical removal of one or both breasts is:
    a) Laminectomy
    b) Myringotomy
    c) Mastectomy
    d) Apicoectomy

16. Surgical removal of a joint of our body is:
    a) Corpectomy
    b) Arthrectomy
    c) Cystectomy
    d) Ostectomy

17. Hysterectomy is the surgical removal of:
    a) Colon
    b) Cervix
    c) Uterus
    d) Spleen

18. Surgical resection of the liver is:
    a) Hemispherectomy
    b) Hemicorporectomy
    c) Rhizotomy
    d) Hepatectomy

Answers

1) b  2) c  3) a  4) c  5) b  6) a  7) b  8) d  9) c  10) b  11) c  12) a  13) d  14) a  15) c  16) b  17) c  18) d

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Useful Biological Techniques

1. The technique used for the separation of any chemical substance from a chemical mixture is:
   a) PCR   b) Chromatography   c) Crystallography   d) None of these

2. Identification of specific protein from the complex mixture of protein is carried out with the help of:
   a) Western blotting   b) Northern blotting   c) Southern blotting   d) All of the above

3. The technique used for separation of proteins based on His-tag is:
   a) Gas chromatography   b) Affinity chromatography   c) HPLC   d) None of these

4. SDS-PAGE is known as:
   a) Poly acrylamide gel electrophoresis   b) Poly amide gel electrophoresis   c) Protein acrylamide gel electrophoresis   d) None of these

5. Technique used to study the evolutionary relationship among different organisms is known as:
   a) Phylogenetics   b) Epigenetics   c) Both a & b   d) None of the above

6. An instrument used to measure the light absorbed by any substance is:
   a) Chromatogram   b) Spectrophotometer   c) Densitometer   d) Barometer

7. To study the protein–DNA interaction, the technique used is:
   a) EMSA   b) Gel shift assay   c) Gel retardation assay   d) All of these

8. The secondary structure of protein can be determined with:
   a) Spectrophotometer   b) Circular Dichroism   c) Gel Doc   d) None of these

9. Real time PCR is also known as:
   a) qPCR   b) qRT-PCR   c) RT-PCR   d) Both a & b

10. Different steps involved in Polymerase chain reaction in correct sequence:
    (i) Denaturation  (ii) Renaturation  (iii) Annealing  (iv) Extension
    a) i, ii & iv b) ii, iii & iv c) i, ii & iii d) i & iv

11. The technique used for the separation of particles based on centrifugal force is:
    a) Centrifuge   b) Gel electrophoresis   c) SDS – PAGE   d) None of these

12. The instrument used to visualize objects that cannot be seen by naked eye is:
    a) Microtome   b) Microscopy   c) Chromatogram   d) None of the above

13. Identification of an individual from the unique pattern of DNA is known as:
    a) DNA sequencing   b) DNA fingerprinting   c) DNA editing   d) Chromosome walking

14. Autoclave used for sterilisation in laboratory works at:
    a) Temp 121°C & 14 psi   b) Temp 121°C & 15 psi   c) Temp 120°C & 14 psi   d) Temp 120°C & 15 psi

15. In gel electrophoresis, separation of DNA/RNA is based on:
    a) Size   b) Charge   c) Current   d) All of the above

Answers

1) b 2) a 3) b 4) a 5) a 6) b 7) d 8) b 9) d 10) a 11) a 12) b 13) b 14) b 15) a

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