

INTRODUCTION

MCQ

- The Least distance between 2 points that can be seen as 2 points is called:**
 - Magnification power of microscope.
 - High power of microscope.
 - Resolution power of microscope.
 - Illumination power of microscope.
- In paraffin method, clearing is done to:**
 - harden the tissue.
 - prevent putrefaction.
 - preserve the tissue.
 - replace alcohol by paraffin solvent.
- The maximum magnification power of light microscope is:**
 - 500
 - 1000
 - 1500
 - 2500
- Concerning the paraffin technique, the most common fixative is:**
 - Formol saline
 - Hard paraffin
 - Soft paraffin
 - Xylol
- The fixative has the following function:**
 - Softens the tissue
 - Preserves the structure of the tissue
 - Prevents the staining of the tissue
 - Prevents shrinkage of the tissue
- One statement is correct**
 - Xylol is used for mounting of the sections on the glass slide
 - Dehydration occurs by descending grades of alcohol
 - Xylol is a solvent used for clearing
 - Embedding occurs in the soft paraffin
- Freezing technique has the following advantage:**
 - It takes a short time
 - It gives serial sections
 - It gives thin sections
 - Sections are easy to stain
- The following technique is suitable to stain the glycogen inside the cells?**
 - Paraffin technique
 - Colloidin technique
 - Freezing technique
 - Scanning EM
- The most common staining system in the histology is**
 - Silver stain
 - Orcein stain
 - Hematoxylin and eosin system (H & E)
 - Periodic acid-Schiff reaction (PAS)

10. Which of the following is suitable to examine the fat cells
 a. Periodic acid-Schiff reaction (PAS)
 b. Ag
 c. Sudan III
 d. Acid phosphatase
11. One statement is correct
 a. Magnification power of the light microscope is 15 times only
 b. Resolution power of electron microscope is 0.2mm
 c. Resolution power of light microscope is 0.2 μ m
 d. Resolution power of the naked eye is 0.2 μ m
12. Three dimensional image for a cell can be obtained by:
 a. Scanning electron microscope
 b. Ordinary light microscope
 c. Transmission electron microscope
 d. Inverted microscope
13. The aim of fixation is:
 a. Keep the cell a live
 b. Preserves tissues
 c. Make tissue transparent
 d. Replace H₂O
14. The aim of dehydration is:
 a. Harden the tissue
 b. Clear the tissue
 c. Replace paraffin
 d. Replace H₂O with solvent
15. 1000 μ m is equal to:
 a. 0.1 mm b. 1 mm c. 10 mm d. 100 mm
16. During routine H & E sections, tissue is preserved by:
 a. Fixation b. Dehydration
 c. Slicing d. Staining
17. 2000 micrometer is equivalent to
 a. 0.02 millimeter. b. 0.2millimeter.
 c. 2 millimeter. d. 20 millimeter.
18. Fixation of fresh tissue is essential to
 a. remove water
 b. prevent deterioration
 c. replace alcohol
 d. clear the section
19. Which of the following is used to make fat visible ?
 a. Eosin b. Hematoxylin
 c. Sudan III d. Toluidine blue
20. Nanometer is equivalent to
 a. 10⁻³ mm
 b. 10⁻⁶ mm
 c. 10⁻⁹ mm
 d. 10⁻¹² mm

Key Answer:

MCQ:

1 C	2 D	3 C	4 A	5 B
6 C	7 A	8 C	9 C	10 C
11 C	12 A	13 B	14 D	15 B

16 A	17 C	18 B	19 C	20 A
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