श्री चित्रा तिरुनाल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकीसंस्थान, निरुवनंतपुरम् -11 SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICALSCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION: ACADEMIC SESSION JANUARY 2020

PROGRAM: CARDIAC LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Time: 90 minutes

Max.Marks: 100

(Select the most appropriate answer)
(There are no negative marks for wrong answers)

- 1. Scalars are quantities that are described by
 - a) Direction
 - b) Magnitude
 - c) Magnitude and direction
 - d) Motion
- 2. Noise of an image can be increased by:
 - a) By averaging
 - b) By blurring
 - c) Subtracting one image from other
 - d) None of the above
- 3. Snell's law describes the relation between the:
 - a) Angle of incidence and angle of transmission
 - b) Angle of incidence and angle of reflection
 - c) Dispersion angle and wavelength in the Fruanhofer zone
 - d) Focusing angle and angle of reflection
- 4. What is the metric unit of force?
 - a) Joule
 - b) Watt
 - c) Tesla
 - d) Newton
- 5. High frequency filters are used for:
 - a) Blurring
 - b) Sharpening
 - c) Noise reduction
 - d) Smoothing
- 6. Unit of pressure:
 - a) Newton second
 - b) Watt
 - c) Newton/Hr
 - d) Pascal

- 7. Select the rectifier that needs four diodes:
 - a) Half wave rectifier
 - b) Center -tap full wave rectifier
 - c) Bridge rectifier
 - d) None of the above
- 8. Who gave the Theory of Relativity?
 - a) Albert Einstein
 - b) Issac Newton
 - c) Albert Einstein
 - d) Galileo Galilei
- 9. What is the unit of viscosity?
 - a) Coulomb
 - b) Watt per meter per degree Celsius
 - c) Newton second per square meter
 - d) Joule per kilogram per Kelvin
- 10. In an oscilloscope by which method the brightness of the spot is controlled?
 - a) Intensity control
 - b) Focus control
 - c) Astigmatism control
 - d) Position control
- 11. For a PN junction diode, the current in reverse bias may be
 - a) Few miliamperes
 - b) Between 0.2 A and 15 A
 - c) Few amperes
 - d) Few micro or nano amperes
- 12. PN junction failure below 5V is caused primarily by
 - a) Avalanche breakdown
 - b) Zener breakdown
 - c) Either of (a) and (b) above
 - d) None of the above
- 13. Depletion region contains
 - a) Free holes
 - b) Free electrons
 - c) Immobile charge carries
 - d) All of the above
- 14. A voltage regulator is a circuit which
 - a) Converts the ac voltage to dc voltage
 - b) Smoothed the ac variation in dc output voltage
 - c) Maintains constant de output voltage inspite of the fluctuating ac.
 - d) None of the above.

	Computer
c)	Television
d)	Radar
17. For sil	icon atom barrier potential is the
a)	0.2V
b)	0.4V
c)	0.7V
d)	0.3V
18. RMS	value of V _C (max) is
a)	0.1
b)	0.6
c)	0.7
d)	0.8
19. Minor	rity carriers in n-type materials are the
a)	Electrons
	Protons
	Holes
d)	Neutrons
20. Laser	light which is monochromatic light is also known as
a)	Chromatic
b)	Coherent light
c)	Photon
d)	Multichromatic
_	1. The god LED an infrared LED
21. Com	pared to a visible red LED, an infrared LED
a)	Produces light with longer wavelength
b)	Produces light when reverse -biased
c)	Produces light with shorter wavelengths
d)	Produces only one color of light
22 0	ent gain for emitter follower is
22. Curr	ent gant for entitle 1000 to 1
	I In/Ie
	IE/In
	I Le/Tout
ď) I _{IN} /I _{OUT}

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15. Breakdown voltage of zener diode is controlled by the

a) Impurities

b) Dopingc) Voltaged) Both a and b

a) Telephone

16. Alexander Graham Bell invented

23. Carbon dating is used to determine the age of
a) Fossils
b) Minerals
c) Tress
d) All these
24. The fuel used in nuclear reactor is
a) Heavy water
b) Graphite
c) Cadmium
d) Uranium
25. Which acid present in lemon?
a) Marlie acid
b) Citric acid
c) Lactic acid
d) Tartaric acid
26. Critical angle of water when refracted angle is 90° and refractive index for water and air is 1.33 and 1 is
a) 48.8°
b) 49.1°
c) 50°
d) 51 ⁰
27. Outer concentric shell in fiber optic is called
a) Cladding
b) Core
c) Coat
d) Mantle
28. Critical angle for glass is
a) 50°
b) 42 ⁰
c) 45°
d) 30 ⁰
29. An example of a device in which convex lens is used, is
a) Mirror
b) Telescope
c) Spectacles
d) Contact lenses
30. A forces which opposes motion when two surfaces are in contact is called
a) Thrust
b) Air resistance
c) Gravitational force
d) Frictional force

a) $+3$	
b) +1	
c) +4	
d) +2	
32. A train is travelling from a station A to another station B at a speed of 60Km/hr. Another train is travelling at a speed of 30Km/hr from station B to A. The relative speed of train A with respect to B is? a) 90 m/s b) 30 m/s c) 25 m/s d) 12 m/s	
as xxx' Line the lightest gas?	
33. Which is the lightest gas?	
a) Hydrogen	
b) Oxygen	
c) Nitrogen d) Helium	
a) Henam	
34. The isotope deuterium of hydrogen has	
a) No neutons and one proton	
b) Neutons and electrons	
c) Protons and neutons	
d) None of these	
 35. The isotopes used to remove the brain tumors and treatment of cancer is a) U-235 b) Na-24 c) Iodine d) CO-60 	
36. In an ECG machine lead I, II, III are called as	
a) Bipolar limb leads	
b) Monopolar leads	
c) Chest leads	
d) Unipolar limb leads	
37. The frequency band of alpha pattern of EEG wave form is	
a) 0.5- 4 Hz	
b) 6 Hz	
c) 8-13 Hz	
d) 22 Hz	
38. Positron is	
a) β + decay	
b) a decay	
c) β - decay	
d) neutral	

31. The oxidation number of carbon in the oxalate ion, $C_2O_4^{2-}$ is:

- 39. Which magnetic property of oxygen is used to find oxygen concentration in an oxygen analyzer?
 - a) Diffusion property
 - b) Para magnetic property
 - c) Electrical nature
 - d) Ionizing property
- 40. Light year is a unit of
 - a) Time
 - b) Light
 - c) Distance
 - d) Intensity of light
- 41. Normal blood volume in human body is
 - a) 10 litres
 - b) 3 litres
 - c) 15 litres
 - d) 5 litres
- 42. Which law is also called law of inertia
 - a) Newton first law
 - b) Newton second law
 - c) Newton third law
 - d) All of the above
- 43. Study of bones is called
 - a) Osteoporosis
 - b) Osteoclast
 - c) Otology
 - d) Osteology
- 44. The kinetic energy of gamma rays emitted in PET imaging system is
 - a) 200Kev
 - b) 500Kev
 - c) 511Kev
 - d) 250Kev
- 45. Which instrument is used to examine the ECG potentials generated along the three dimensional axes?
 - a) Vector cardiograph
 - b) Echocardiograph
 - c) M-mode Ultrasonography
 - d) Electrocardiograph
- 46. P wave of an ECG signal is related to:
 - a) Ventricular deplorization
 - b) Artial depolarization
 - c) Ventricular repolarization
 - d) Atrial repolarization

b) Extrinsic semiconductor	
c) Intrinsic semiconductor	
d) None of these	
49. Which among the following operates as photo voltaic cell?	
a) LED	
b) Solar Cell	
c) LCD	
d) Thermistor	
·	
50. MOSFET consists of a metal oxide semiconductor layer made of	
a) MgO	
b) SiO ₂	
c) CaO	
d) Na ₂ O	
51. Which among the following bridges is used for measurement of frequency?	
a) Wheatstone's bridge	
b) Schering Bridge	
c) Hay Bridge	
d) Wien Bridge	• •
52. Reynolds number increases with increase in	
a) Charge	•
b) Potential	
c) Velocity	
d) Magnetic Flux	
C. W. wing promise on sepheck effect?	
53. Which among the following operates on seebeck effect?	
a) Barometer	
b) Manometer	
c) Thermocouple	
d) Diode	
54. Which instrument is used to measure intra ocular pressure?	
a) Spirometer	
b) Sphygmomanometer	
c) Piezo electric sensor	
d) Tonometer	·
	D 7 - 11 6 6
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47. How many electrodes are used in 10-20 electrode placement system in EEG machine?

a) 21b) 30c) 20d) 10

48. Extremely pure form of semiconductor is called

a) Doped semiconductor

55.	a) b) c)	le for enzyme electrode is: pH sensor p O ₂ sensor pCO ₂ sensor Glucometer	
56.	a) b) c)	one of the following ions exhibits colour in aqueous solution Sc^3 Ni^2 Ti^4 Zn^2	
	a) b) c) d)	ore contains both iron and copper? Cuprite Chalcocite Chalcopyrite Malachite	
	a) b) c) d)	rvation of momentum in a collision between particles can be understood from Conservation of energy. Newton's first law only. Newton's second law only. both Newton's second and third law	
59.	avoid a) b) c)	skey player is moving northward and suddenly turns westward with the same span opponent Frictional force along westward. Muscle force along southward. Frictional force along south-west. Muscle force along south-west.	eed t
60.	a) b) c)	A straight line parallel to the time axis A straight line inclined at an obtuse angle to the time axis A straight line inclined at an acute angle to the time axis None of these.	
61.	a) b)	Dynamic Static Sliding Rolling	S.
62.	a) b) c)	is the principle of fibre optical communication? Frequency modulation Population inversion Total internal reflection Doppler Effect	
		Pa	ige 8

63. Coulomb is the unit of which quantity?	
a) Field strength	
b) Charge	
c) Permittivity	
d) Force	
• •	
64. Two charges 1C and -4C exists in air. What is the direction of force?	
a) Away from IC	
b) Away from -4C	
c) From 1C to -4C	
d) From -4C to 1C	
d) Fight-4c to 10	
65. The Coulomb law is an implication of which law?	
a) Ampere law	
b) Gauss law	
c) Biot Savart law	
d) Lenz law	
·	
66. The random motion of holes and free electrons due to thermal agitation is called	
a) Diffusion	
b) Pressure	
c) Ionisation	
d) None of the above	
d) None of the doore	
67. Convert the Given Decimal Number to Binary Number: 26210	
a) 100100101 ₂	
b) 100000101 ₂	
c) 100000110 ₂	
d) 1100001102	
68. Which digit is represented by a black band on a resistor?	
a) 0	
b) 100	
,	
c) 1000	
d) 1	
69. A 47 K ohm resistor would have which colors on its first three bands?	
07. A 47 R Olim Tools, or and	
a) red, white, blue	
b) yellow, violet, orange	
c) orange, yellow, violet	
d) yellow, violet, white	
,	
70. For equilibrium of a body on an inclined plane of inclination 45°. The coefficient of	
static friction will be	
a) Greater than one	
M. Avanta	

b) Less than one

c) Zero
d) Less than zero

- 71. Two atoms are said to be isobars if
 - a) They have same atomic same atomic number but different mass number.
 - b) They have same number of electrons but different number of neutrons.
 - c) They have same number of neutrons but different number of electrons.
 - d) Sum of the number of protons and neutrons is same but the number of protons is different.
- 72. A sonometer wire having a length of 50 cm is vibrating in the fundamental mode with a Frequency 100Hz. Which of the following is the type of propagating wave and its speed?
 - a) Longitudinal, 50 m/s
 - b) Transverse, 50 m/s
 - c) Longitudinal, 100 m/s
 - d) Transverse, 100 m/s
- 73. Consider the following statements:
 - 1. If magenta and yellow colored circles intersect, the intersected area will have red color.
 - 2. If cyan and magenta colored circles intersect, the intersected area will have blue color. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - a) lonly
 - b) 2 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 74. Which components of light are absorbed by chlorophyll?
 - a) Violet and red
 - b) Indigo and orange
 - c) Blue and red
 - d) Violet and yellow
- 75. What element has the most stable isotopes?
 - a) Iron
 - b) Hydrogen
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Tin
- 76. Which of the following has maximum spin?
 - a) Proton
 - b) Neutron
 - c) Electron
 - d) All have equal spin
- 77. Unit of reluctance:
 - a) Ampere Turns/Weber
 - b) Weber Turns
 - c) Henry
 - d) Weber Turns/Ampere

78. Which one of the following processes will produce permanent hard water?
a) Addition of Na ₂ SO ₄ to water
b) Saturation of water with CaCO ₃
c) Saturation of water with MgCO ₃
d) Saturation of water with CaSO ₄
79. Unit of luminous intensity is
a) Lumen
b) Lux
c) Lumen/m ²
d) Candela
80. The presence of parallel alignment of magnetic dipole moment is given by which materials?
a) Diamagnetic
b) Ferromagnetic
c) Paramagnetic
d) Ferromagnetic
81. Piezoelectric effect is analogous to which phenomenon?
a) Electrostriction
b) Magnetostriction
c) Anisotropy
d) Magnetization
82. Name the process in which the membrane of a vesicle can fuse with the plasma membrane and
extrude its contents to the surroundings medium?
a) Exocytosis
b) Endocytosis
b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis
b) Endocytosis
b) Endocytosisc) Osmosisd) Diffusion
 b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm
 b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm
b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm
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b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above
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b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above 84. Blue green Algae are: a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes c) Both a) and b)
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b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above 84. Blue green Algae are: a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b) 85. Fat soluble Vitamins are:
b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above 84. Blue green Algae are: a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b) 85. Fat soluble Vitamins are: a) Vitamin A
b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above 84. Blue green Algae are: a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b) 85. Fat soluble Vitamins are: a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin D
b) Endocytosis c) Osmosis d) Diffusion 83. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as: a) Cytoplasm b) Ectoplasm c) Nucleoplasm d) None of the above 84. Blue green Algae are: a) Prokaryotes b) Eukaryotes c) Both a) and b) d) Neither a) nor b) 85. Fat soluble Vitamins are: a) Vitamin A

- 86. Niacin is the chemical name of which Vitamin?
 - a) Vitamin B3
 - b) Vitamin B1
 - c) Vitamin B2
 - d) Vitamin C
- 87. Arthritis is
 - a) Degeneration of skeletal muscles
 - b) Decrease in blood calcium level
 - c) Inflammation of joints
 - d) Rapid contraction of muscles
- 88. Due to contraction of eyeball, a long-sighted eye can see only
 - a) farther objects which is corrected by using convex lens
 - b) farther objects which is corrected by using concave lens
 - c) nearer objects which is corrected by using convex lens
 - d) nearer objects which is corrected by using concave lens
- 89. Malaria in human body is caused by which one of the following organisms?
 - a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Mosquito
 - d) Protozoan
- 90. Which type of blood vessels carries blood away from the heart?
 - a) Veins
 - b) Arteries
 - c) Capillaries
 - d) Arteries, veins and capillaries
- 91. The branch of science deals with blood, blood forming tissues and its disorders is called
 - a) Hemopoiesis
 - b) Cardiovascular system
 - c) Plasmology
 - d) Hematology
- 92. Which of the following is NOT a plasma protein?
 - a) Albumin
 - b) Globulin
 - c) Fibrinogen
 - d) Fibronectin
- 93. Mitral valve is present
 - a) Between right atrium and right ventricle
 - b) Between left atrium and left ventricle
 - c) Inside aorta
 - d) Inside pulmonary artery

94.	Primary pacemaker of heart i	S
	a) SA node	

- b) Purkinje fibres
- c) Bundle of His
- d) AV node
- 95. Which of the following membrane is responsible for the protection of the heart?
 - a) Epicardium
 - b) Endocardium
 - c) Myocardium
 - d) Pericardium
- 96. ECG records electrical changes in which of the following layers of the heart, mark the correct
 - a) Epicardium
 - b) Pericardium
 - c) Endocardium
 - d) Myocardium
- 97. Smallest cardiac veins directly drain into the
 - a) chambers of heart
 - b) atria systole
 - c) atria diastole
 - d) lymphatic systole
- 98. Two arteries near origin of aorta where coronary circulation begins are
 - a) bronchial coronary artery
 - b) left and right coronary artery
 - c) upper and lower coronary artery
 - d) lymphatic coronary artery
- 99. Diastolic pressure is due to
 - a) Contraction of atria
 - b) Contraction of ventricle
 - c) Relaxation of atria
 - d) Relaxation of ventricle
- 100. Cardiac output is defined as:
 - a) Heart rate x stroke volume
 - b) Respiration rate x stroke volume
 - c) Blood flow rate x stroke volume
 - d) Heart rate x blood flow rate

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