Biosensors

1. The Clark's electrode detects: 1 point

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- Hydrogen
- Nitrogen
- glucose
- oxygen

2. The potentiometric biosensor uses ---- as a detection method: 1 point

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- An ion selective electrode
- colorimetry
- platinum electrodes
- change in the angle of reflectence

3. The detection of temperature in a calorimetric biosensor is by: 1 point

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- spectrophotometry
- packed bed reactor
- thermistor
- bound antigen

4. In a piezoelectrical system, when a _____ is subjected to an electrical field, it will deform: 1 point

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- wire
- crystal
- plate
- gel

5. The accuracy of the piezoelectric sensor is sensitive to : 1 point

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- Blue light
- Red light
- air
- relative humidity.

6. The depth of an evanescent wave is measured in: 1 point

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- cm
- mm
- microns
- nm

7. The enzymes required to detect sucrose using a Clark's electrode are: 1 point

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- glucose oxidase and invertase
- catalase and invertase
- glucose oxidase and protease
- glucose oxidase and lipase

8. In a SAW sensor, the mechanical signal is generated by: 1 point

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- Interdigitating electrodes
- gears
- light
- sound

9. The usual material for a SAW sensor is made of: 1 point

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- glass
- qaurtz
- gold
- copper

10. a biosensor could be made using one of these associations: 1 point

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- antigen-antibody reaction
- sugar-phosphate association
- sucrose-glucose combination
- urea and pH combination

11. These nanoparticles can have a tubular stucture: 1 point

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- CNT
- dendrimers
- nanoshells
- quantum dots