

SYBPharm Sem IV

CBCS Pattern

BPH C 405 T – Microbiology

Practice Questions & Answer Key

1. A chemical that kills most pathogenic organisms but does not kill spores
 - A. disinfectant
 - B. disinfection
 - C. sterilant
 - D. broth

2. An example of an antiseptic would be _____.
 - A. Soap
 - B. Rubbing alcohol
 - C. hand lotion
 - D. bleach

3. Cleaning, disinfecting, and sterilization differ as follows:
 - A. Cleaning removes gross contamination; Disinfecting kills 100% of the germs plus endospores; Sterilization kills germs
 - B. Cleaning kills germs; Disinfecting kills endospores; Sterilization removes dirt and grease
 - C. Cleaning does not kill germs; Disinfecting kills germs; Sterilization kills 100% of the germs plus endospores

D. Only Cleaning and Disinfecting are required in the hospital setting.

4. _____ is an example of Dry Heat Sterilization

A. Autoclave

B. Oven

C. Pasteurization

D. Tyndallization

5. A fungicide is a chemical agent that

A. inhibits the growth of bacteria on mucous membranes.

B. removes viruses from a nonporous surface.

C. reduces the number of microorganisms on a surface

D. has a lethal effect on molds and yeasts.

6. The following are all examples of sterilization systems for heat sensitive items

EXCEPT

A. Filtration

B. Gamma ray

C. Autoclave

D. UV light

7. Sterilization method for growth media

A. gamma rays

B. hot air oven

C. autoclave

D. chlorination

8. What is the term that refers in general to disease causing microorganisms?

- A. Pathogen
- B. Bacteria
- C. Virus
- D. Contaminant

9. Which of the following is TRUE of aseptic technique?

- A. Aseptic technique is intended to minimize contamination from pathogens.
- B. Aseptic technique is intended to minimize contamination from all microorganisms.
- C. Aseptic technique requires at least a five minute hand washing.
- D. Aseptic technique is only used in operating rooms for major surgeries.

10. For sterilization to occur steam must

- A. Make direct contact with all surface
- B. Be superheated
- C. Be flushed into each package
- D. Trap air inside the package

11. Father of microbiology is

- a. Louis Pasteur
- b. Lister

c. A.V. Leeuwenhock

d. Robert Koch

12. Small pox vaccine was first discovered by

a. Robert Koch

b. Louis Pasteur

c. Lister

d. Edward Jenner

13. The term mutation was coined by

a. Pasteur

b. Darwin

c. Hugo devries

d. Lamark

14. Father of Medical Microbiology is

a. Pasteur

b. Jenner

c. Koch

d. A.L.Hock

15. Electron microscope gives magnification up to

- a. 100 X
- b. 2000 X
- c. 50,000 X
- d. 2,00,000 X

16. The image obtained in a compound microscope is

- a. Real
- b. Virtual
- c. Real inverted
- d. Virtual inverted

17. Endotoxin produced by gram negative bacteria is present in

- a. Peptidoglycan
- b. Lipopolysaccharide
- c. Teichoic acid
- d. Inner membrane

18. The bacterial pili mainly contain

- a. Carbohydrates

b. Lipids

c. Proteins

d. Minerals

19. Bacillus is an example of

a. Gram positive bacteria

b. Gram negative bacteria

c. Virus

d. Viroid

20. The characteristic shape of the bacteria is maintained because of

a. Capsule

b. Cell wall

c. Cell membrane

d. Slime layer

21. The differences between Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria is shown to reside
in the

a. Cell wall

b. Nucleus

c. Cell membrane

d. Mesosomes

22. A population of cells derived from a single cell are called

a. Monoclonal cells

b. Clones

c. Protoplasts

d. Sub culture

23. Maximum application of animal cell culture technology today is in the production of

a. Insulin

b. Interferons

c. Vaccines

d. Edible proteins

24. A culture medium the exact composition of which is not known was called as

a. Simple

b. Complex

c. Defined

d. Natural

25. Isolation is

- a. Purification of culture
- b. Introduction of inoculum
- c. Separation of a single colony
- d. To grow microorganisms on surfaces

26. Which of the following organisms is most commonly associated with AIDS pneumonia?

- a. Klebsiella
- b. Str. pneumonia
- c. Mycoplasma
- d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

27. Salmonella typhi is causative organism of

- a. Undulant fever
- b. Remittent fever
- c. Dengue fever
- d. Enteric fever

28. Virus will contain

a. Cell membrane

b. Cell wall

c. DNA

d. DNA or RNA

29. Presence of viruses in the blood stream is known as

a. Viraemia

b. Bacteraemia

c. Septicaemia

d. Pyemia

30. AIDS virus is

a. RNA virus

b. DNA virus

c. Retro virus

d. Entero virus

31. Common cold is caused by

a. Adeno virus

b. Corona virus

c. Hepatitis virus

d. Pox virus

32. The following are true about Rickettsiae.

a. Unicellular organisms

b. Prokaryotic intracellular parasites

c. Presence of 70 S ribosomes

d. It causes hemolysis in human beings

33. Neil mooseri reaction is related to

a. Rickettsiae

b. Chlamydiae

c. Spirochaetes

d. Clostridium periringens

34. Mycotoxins are produced by

a. Bacteria

b. Fungi

c. Algae

d. Protozoans

35. Kinetosomes are observed in

- a. Algae
- b. Fungi
- c. Protozoa
- d. Viruses

36. The strain of fungi used for the large-scale production of penicillin is

- a. *Penicillium chrysogenum*
- b. *P-notatum*
- c. *Streptomyces Aureus*
- d. *Saccharomyces* sps

37. Pellicle is found in only

- a. Algae
- b. Fungi
- c. Bacteria
- d. Protozoans

38. The suitable assay method for antibiotics is

- a. Enzymatic assay

- b. Turbidometric assay
- c. End point determination assay
- d. Metabolic assay

39. The following are used for the preservation of virus, except

- a. Freezing (-20°C – -70°C)
- b. Lyophilization
- c. Ether
- d. Formaldehyde

40. Thermo resistant bacteria are important in the preservation of foods by

- a. Freezing
- b. Canning
- c. Chemicals
- d. Irradiation

41. Size of pore size of membrane which is used for membrane filtration sterility testing?

- a. 1 microns
- b. 45 microns
- c. 4 microns

d. 100 microns

42. Which of the following is the most accurate method for microbial assay of antibiotics?

a) Physical assay

b) Chemical assay

c) Biological assay

d) Chemical and biological assay

43. Which of the following acts as a test organism in the procedure of phenol-coefficient method?

a) Escherichia coli

b) Streptococcus faecalis

c) Staphylococcus aureus

d) Lactobacillus

44. Which of the following agent is used to disinfect skin?

a) Chlorine

b) Formaldehyde

c) Quaternaries

d) Ethylene oxide

45. Rancidity in spoiled foods is due to

- a. Lipolytic organisms
- b. Proteolytic organisms
- c. Toxigenic microbes
- d. Saccharolytic microbes

46. Rancidity of stored foods is due to the activity of

- a. Toxigenic microbes
- b. Proteolytic microbes
- c. Saccharolytic microbes
- d. Lipolytic microbes

47. In Tuberculosis therapy mainly used antibiotic is

- a. Penicillin
- b. Streptomycin
- c. Chloramphenicol
- d. Cycloserine

48. Industrially important Antibiotic producing organisms shall be isolated by

- a. Disk plate method

b. Direct plate method

c. Serial dilution method

d. Crowded plate method

49. Confirmatory test for AIDS is

a. Western blot test

b. ELISA test

c. Karpas test

d. Fujerbio test

50. Screening test for AIDS is

a. Western blot test

b. ELISA test

c. Fujerbio test

d. VDRL test

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Answer Key to Practice Questions

1	A	9	B	17	B	25	C	33	A	41	B	49	A
2	B	10	A	18	C	26	D	34	B	42	B	50	B
3	C	11	C	19	A	27	D	35	A	43	C		
4	B	12	D	20	B	28	D	36	A	44	C		
5	D	13	C	21	A	29	A	37	D	45	A		
6	C	14	C	22	A	30	C	38	C	46	D		
7	C	15	D	23	C	31	B	39	D	47	D		
8	A	16	C	24	B	32	D	40	B	48	D		