

This book is dedicated to

PROF. B.G. SHIVANANDA

Principal

Abanindran College of Pharmacy

BANGALORE

For his tireless efforts in bringing

APJD to a high pedestal

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FOREWORD

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) test a candidates ability to apply his or her knowledge acquired during the regular course of study. Framing a question paper based on MCQs is time consuming but evaluating the answers is easy.subjectiveness of the examiner associated with evaluation of essay type of answers is inherent in the evaluation process & depends upon several variables such as hand writing, methods of presentation etc. These variables do not exist during evaluation of answers based on MCQs.

I am of the opinion that for the examination system at the undergraduate level, the entire testing of theoretical knowledge should be MCQ based since the evaluation can be computerized & human bias can be largely eliminated.

In this book, the multiple choice questions have been prepared with great care such that the questions framed are precise & clear enabling the reader to make correct choices. A wide coverage of topics is given.

I strongly recommend this book for all related to Microbiology & College libraries.

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- 67. A bacterium containing prophage is called as**
 a. Lytic b. Lysogen
 c. Lytogen d. None of these
- 68. The most infectious food borne disease is**
 a. Tetanus b. Dysentery
 c. Gas gangrene d. Botulism
- 69. An example for common air borne epidemic disease**
 a. Influenza b. Typhoid
 c. Encephalitis d. Malaria
- 70. Viral genome can become integrated into the bacterial genomes are known as**
 a. Prophage b. Temperatephage
 c. Bacteriophage d. Metaphage
- 71. Rancidity of stored foods is due to the activity of**
 a. Toxigenic microbes
 b. Proteolytic microbes
 c. Saccharolytic microbes
 d. Lipolytic microbes
- 72. Virion means**
 a. Infectious virus particles
 b. Non-infectious particles
 c. Incomplete particles
 d. Defective virus particles
- 73. Virulence of the microorganisms can be reduced by**
 a. Attenuation b. A virulence
 c. Inactivation d. Freezing
- 74. The test used for detection of typhoid fever**
 a. WIDAL test b. ELISA
 c. Rosewallar test d. Westernblotting
- 75. Bacteriophage capable of only lytic growth is called**
 a. Temperate b. Avirulent
 c. Virulent d. None of these
- 76. Diphtheria bacillus is otherwise known as**
 a. Fried-Landers bacillus
 b. Kleb's hofflers bacillus
 c. Frchs bacillus
 d. Koch's bacillus
- 77. Acridine dyes are more effective against**
 a. Gram positive b. Gram negative
 c. Ricke Hsia d. Mycoplasma
- 78. In bacteria pigment bearing structures are**
 a. Chloroplast b. Protoplast
 c. Sphaeroplast d. Chromatophores
- 79. The procedure of differential staining of bacteria was developed by**
 a. A.H. Gram b. H.C. Gram
 c. N.C. Gram d. H.A. Gram
- 80. Intermediate group of pathogen between bacteria and viruses which are intracellular parasites are called**
 a. Mucoplasmas b. Chickettsias
 c. Prions d. Virusoides
- 81. Bacillus is an example of**
 a. Gram positive bacteria
 b. Gram negative bacteria
 c. Virus
 d. Viroid
- 82. Amoebic dysentery in humans is caused by**
 a. Plasmodium
 b. Paramecium
 c. Yeast
 d. Entamoeba histolytica
- 83. Viral genome that can become integrated into bacterial genome is called**
 a. Prophage b. Temperate phage
 c. Bacteriophage d. Metaphage
- 84. Cytochromes are**
 a. Oxygen acceptors b. ATP acceptors
 c. Electron acceptors d. Protein acceptors
- 85. The cells having F plasmid in the chromosomes were termed as**
 a. Hfr b. F⁻
 c. Hbr d. C⁺

- 86. Recombination process occurring through the mediation of phages is**
 a. Conjunction b. Transduction
 c. Transformation d. Transfection
- 87. Mordant used in grams staining is**
 a. Crystal violet b. Iodine
 c. Saffranin d. All of these
- 88. Parasitic form must contain**
 a. Capsule b. Cell-wall
 c. Endospores d. Flagella
- 89. Gram staining is an example for**
 a. Simple staining b. Differential staining
 c. Negative staining d. None of these
- 90. Following Cocci are non-motile except**
 a. Staphylococcus b. Meningococcus
 c. Gonococcus d. Rhodococcus agilis
- 91. Aspergillus fumigatus can infect**
 a. Birds b. Animals
 c. Man d. All of them
- 92. Enterotoxin responsible for food poisoning is secreted by**
 a. Enterococci b. Entamoeba histolytica
 c. Enterobacteriaceae d. Staphylococci
- 93. Autolysis is done by**
 a. Mitochondria b. Lysosomes
 c. Golgi bodies d. Peroxisomes
- 94. A facultative anaerobic is**
 a. Only grow anaerobically
 b. Only grow in the presence of O_2
 c. Ordinarily an anaerobe but can grow with O_2
 d. Ordinarily an aerobe but can grow in absence of O_2
- 95. The percentage of O_2 required by moderate anaerobe is**
 a. 0% b. < 0.5%
 c. 2 – 8% d. 5 – 10%
- 96. Interferon is formed by**
 a. Lymphocytes b. Lymphoblasts
 c. Fibroblasts d. All of these
- 97. Pigment bearing structure of bacteria are**
 a. Mesosomes b. Plasmids
 c. Mitochondria d. Chromophores
- 98. Spirochete is**
 a. Gonococci
 b. Strphylococci
 c. Treponema pallidum
 d. Streptococci
- 99. Histones are found in**
 a. Prokaryotes b. Eukaryotes
 c. Viruses d. None of these
- 100. Cell wall of gram negative bacteria is**
 a. Thick
 b. Lipids are present
 c. Teichoic acids are absent
 d. None of these
- 101. Cytoplasmic streaming is present in**
 a. Prokaryotes b. Animals
 c. Eukaryotes d. Both a and b
- 102. The motile bacteria is**
 a. S. typhi b. K. pneumoniae
 c. B. anthracis d. Shigella
- 103. The stain used to demonstrate fungus**
 a. Albert
 b. Nigerosin
 c. Lactophenol cotton blue
 d. None of these
- 104. Exotoxins are**
 a. Heat labile
 b. Heat stable
 c. Part of cell wall
 d. Polymerized complexes
- 105. The viruses that attack bacteria are**
 a. Bacterial viruses b. Bacterial pathogens
 c. Bacteriophages d. Various
- 106. The size of virus particle may range**
 a. 0.02–0.2 μm b. 0.5–10 μm
 c. 0.015–0.2 μm d. 0.1–100 μm

- 107. The bacterial cell multiplication is usually by**
- Mitosis
 - Meiosis
 - Conjugation
 - Binary-fission
- 108. Rod shaped bacteria are known as**
- Cocci
 - Comma forms
 - Bacilli
 - Plemorphic froms
- 109. All the groups of bacteria have cell wall**
- Mycobacteria
 - Mycoplasmas
 - Clostridia
 - Rickettsia
- 110. Thickness of cell wall ranges from**
- 9-10 nm
 - 12-13 nm
 - 10-25 nm
 - 30-40 nm
- 111. Teichoic acids and Teichuronic acids are found in**
- Gram positive bacteria
 - Gram negative bacteria
 - Fungi
 - None of these
- 112. Meosomes are**
- Kind of ribosomes
 - Formed during cell lysis
 - Part of cell wall
 - Principal sites of respiratory enzymes
- 113. The characteristic shape of the bacteria is maintained because of**
- Capsule
 - Cell wall
 - Cell membrane
 - Slime layer
- 114. Bacterial capsule is chemically composed of**
- Polypeptide
 - Polynucleotides
 - Polysaccharides
 - Polypeptides or polysaccharides
- 115. The cell wall deficient form of bacteria is**
- Mycoplasma
 - 'L' form
 - Protoplast
 - Spheroplast
- 116. Mesosomes are also known as**
- Mitochondria
 - Chloroplasts
 - Golgi complex
 - Chondroids
- 117. The differences between Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria is shown to reside in the**
- Cell wall
 - Nucleus
 - Cell membrane
 - Mesosomes
- 118. Capsule formation occurs in the presence of**
- Albumin
 - Charcoal
 - Serum
 - Starch
- 119. The virulence determining antigens of microorganisms may be**
- Proteins and polysaccharides
 - Carbohydrate – protein complexes
 - Polysaccharide – Phospholipid – Protein complexes
 - All of these
- 120. Organelles with hydrolytic enzymes are**
- Mitochondria
 - Golgi complex
 - Lysosomes
 - Ribosomes
- 121. Bacterial locomotion is accomplished by**
- Fimbria
 - Flagella
 - Cytoskeleton
 - Both a and b
- 122. Fimbriae are demonstrated by**
- Culture
 - Gram stain
 - Biochemical reactions
 - Haemagglutination test
- 123. The motile bacteria is**
- Salmonella typhi
 - Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - Bacillus anthracis
 - Shigella flexneri
- 124. Following cocci are non-motile except**
- Staphylococcus
 - Meningococcus
 - Gonococcus
 - Rhodococcus agilis
- 125. Metachromatic granules are chemically composed of**
- Lipids
 - Proteins
 - Polymetaphosphates
 - Polysaccharide

- 164. Nitrite is converted into nitrate by the bacteria**
- Nitrosomonas
 - Nitrosocytes
 - Nitrobacter
 - Azotobacter
- 165. Sulphur oxidizing bacteria is**
- Alcaligenes
 - Pseudomonas
 - Thiobacillus
 - None of these
- 166. Bacillus Schlegelli is**
- Hydrogen – Oxydising bacteria
 - Sulphur – Oxydising bacteria
 - Iron-Oxydising bacteria
 - Nitrite oxidizing bacteria
- 167. The group of bacteria which depends on organic sources in nature for their energy requirements. They are said to be**
- Chemotrophs
 - Phototrophs
 - Heterotrophes
 - Organotrophs
- 168. Majority of bacteria are**
- Saprophytes
 - Symbionts
 - Commensals
 - Parasites
- 169. Symbionts are**
- Bacteria in symbiotic association
 - The group of fungi in symbiotic association
 - The groups participating in symbiotic association
 - All of these
- 170. The best example for symbiotic association is**
- E.coli in intestine of man
 - Lichens
 - Normal flora of skin
 - All of the above
- 171. The enzymes responsible for decomposition is**
- Lipolytic
 - Proteolytic
 - Lysozyme
 - Both a and b
- 172. Urea is decomposed by the species**
- Micrococcus sps.
 - Nitrosomonas sps.
 - Proteus sps.
 - Both a and c
- 173. Phycobiont is**
- The algal part in Lichens
 - The fungal part in Lichens
 - Laustoria formation
 - None of these
- 174. Parasitic form must contain**
- Capsules
 - Cell-wall
 - Endospores
 - Flagella
- 175. The total no. of genes in the group of same individuals is**
- Genome
 - Gene map
 - Gene pool
 - None of these
- 176. Transformation was observed mainly in**
- Bacteriophages
 - Temperate phages
 - λ -phage
 - All of these
- 177. Capsulated forms of bacteria are**
- Virulent
 - A virulent
 - Non-virulent
 - Symbiotic
- 178. The bacterial cells participating in conjugation are**
- Conjugants
 - Fertile cells
 - Exconjugants
 - None of these
- 179. Phagocytes are**
- Monocytes
 - Macrophages
 - Basophils
 - All of these
- 180. The microorganism engulfed by phagocyte resides in a vacuole is known as**
- Phagosome
 - Lysosome
 - both a and b
 - None of these
- 181. Toxic products in phagolysosome are**
- H_2SO_4
 - Singlet O_2
 - Superoxide radicals
 - All of these
- 182. During destruction of antigen particle in phagolysosome the product formed in phagolysosome the product formed during formulation is**
- Acetic acid
 - Lactic acid
 - Citric acid
 - None of these

- 252. One flagellum at one end of the organ is called –**
 a. Monotrichate b. Amphitrichate
 c. Lophotrichate d. Peritrichate
- 253. What is the function of bacterial capsule?**
 a. Production of organism from phagocytosis
 b. Helps in adherence of bacteria to surface in its environment
 c. Both a and b
 d. None of these
- 254. Which of the following is the characteristic of bacterial spore?**
 a. Highly refractile
 b. Usually dehydrated
 c. Sensitive to formaldehyde
 d. All of these
- 255. Which of the following are acid fast structures?**
 a. Mycobacteria b. Bacterial spores
 c. Nocardia d. All of these
- 256. All of the following are acid fast structures except**
 a. Clostridium b. Bacterium spores
 c. Exoskeleton d. None of these
- 257. All of the following are energy source of bacteria except**
 a. Oxidation of inorganic compounds
 b. Oxidation of organic compounds
 c. Absorption of heat
 d. Utilisation of visible light
- 258. Identify the obligate anaerobes**
 a. Salmonella b. Vibrio cholera
 c. Cl. tetani d. Sarcinae
- 259. Streptococci which are destroyed at 60°C for 30 minutes**
 a. Preptostreptococci b. Strepto viridans
 c. Strepto hemolyticus d. All of these
- 260. Toxins or enzymes which are not produced by streptococcus pyrogens**
 a. Hyaluronides b. Phosphate
 c. Hemolysin d. Streptokinase
- 261. Cholera red reaction is identified by**
 a. Sulphuric acid b. Nitric acid
 c. Hydrochloric acid d. Carbohic acid
- 262. Diagnosis of carrier of salmonella typhi may be shown by**
 a. Fecal culture b. Bile culture
 c. Urine culture d. All of these
- 263. Daisy head colony is associated with**
 a. M.tuberculosis b. C.diphtheriae
 c. Cl. tetani d. None of these
- 264. Neil mooseri reaction is related to**
 a. Rickettsiae b. Chlamydiae
 c. Spirochaetes d. Clostridium periringens
- 265. All of the following are DNA viruses except –**
 a. Parainfluenza virus b. Paramyxovirus
 c. Herpes virus d. Pic virus
- 266. The dengue fever virus is –**
 a. Arbo virus b. Echo virus
 c. Entero virus d. Orthomyxo virus
- 267. Dengue fever is caused by –**
 a. Bacteria b. Virus
 c. Fungi d. Rickettsia
- 268. Which of the following characters are related to viruses?**
 a. No growth on inanimate culture media
 b. Not sensitive to antibiotics
 c. No energy producing enzymes
 d. Insensitive to interferon
- 269. Main causative organism of chicken pox is**
 a. Fox virus b. Mumps virus
 c. Measles virus d. None of these
- 270. Rickesia are stained with**
 a. Giesna and Castaneda stains
 b. Macchiavello and Gimnezstains
 c. Both a and b
 d. Malachite green

- 49. Best method for getting pure culture is**
 a. Streak-plate b. Agar slant
 c. Both a & b d. None of these
- 50. To transfer cultures from one place to another, the device used is**
 a. Slant b. Needle
 c. Inoculation loop d. Autoclave
- 51. The bacterial culture prepared by pure culture is**
 a. Inoculum b. Suspension
 c. Dilution d. None of these
- 52. Separation of a single colony is**
 a. Pure-culturing b. Isolation
 c. Separation d. Both a and b
- 53. Growth period of the culture is**
 a. Inoculation b. Incubation
 c. Incineration d. Isolation
- 54. At the temperature 160°C for one hour, complete sterilization occurs in**
 a. Autoclave b. Hot air oven
 c. Laminar flow d. Incubator
- 55. In autoclave, the principle involved is**
 a. Dry heat
 b. Moist heat
 c. Steam under pressure
 d. Both b and c
- 56. The spores of the bacteria which can withstand the moist heat effect also**
 a. *Bacillus subtilis*
 b. *Coxiella burnetii*
 c. *Bacillus stearothermophilus*
 d. *Pseudomonas*
- 57. Factors on which disinfectivity of a disinfectant depends**
 a. Concentration of the substance
 b. Time of action
 c. pH of the medium and temperature suitable for the chemical
 d. All of the above
- 58. Aldehydes, which are most powerful disinfectants**
 a. Formaldehyde b. Acetaldehyde
 c. Glutamal aldehyde d. Both a and c
- 59. Accridine dyes are more effective against**
 a. Gram positive b. Gram negative
 c. Mycoplasmas d. *Rickettsiae*
- 60. The sterilizing agent is**
 a. Ethylene oxide b. Oxygen
 c. Nitrogen d. Carbon tetrachloride
- 61. Salts of heavy metals used as disinfectants are**
 a. Thiomersal b. Phenyl mercury nitrate
 c. Mercurochrome d. All of these
- 62. Cultures are prepared by penetrating the inoculation loop with suspension into the medium. They are**
 a. Stock cultures b. Stab cultures
 c. Slant cultures d. None of these
- 63. The principle involved in the streak plate method is**
 a. Separation b. Streaking
 c. Isolation d. Dilution
- 64. Culture media for fungi are**
 a. Potato dextrose agar (PDA)
 b. Sabouraud's agar
 c. Czapekdox agar
 d. All of the above
- 65. Spores of actinomycetes are very sensitive, killed at room temperature of**
 a. 52°C for 30 min. b. 65°C for 30 min.
 c. 70°C for 30 min. d. 43°C for 30 min.
- 66. The term that is used for the bacteria which can withstand pasteurization but does not grow at higher temperatures**
 a. Thermophiles
 b. Extreme thermophiles
 c. Thermotolerant
 d. Facultative thermophiles

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL PROPERTIES OF MICROORGANISMS

1. **When a bacterial cell and mitochondria are treated with cyanide and carbon monoxide what happens initially?**
 - a. Respiration inhibits
 - b. Photosynthesis inhibits
 - c. Protein synthesis inhibits
 - d. No effect occurs
2. **Which virus was first observed?**
 - a. Hepatitis virus
 - b. TMV
 - c. Cauliflower mosaic virus
 - d. None of these
3. **The most important energy-yielding reaction for an aerobic organism is**
 - a. Glycolysis
 - b. EMP
 - c. KDPG
 - d. Both b and c
4. **A disease that can be transmitted by an infectious agent from one individual to another was called**
 - a. Epidemic
 - b. Pandemic
 - c. Communicable
 - d. Comma
5. **Cell cycle regulated by**
 - a. Cyclins
 - b. Cdks
 - c. Cyclins and Cdks
 - d. None of these
6. **The proteinaceous compound are converted to ammonia by**
 - a. Putrefaction bacteria
 - b. Ammonification bacteria
 - c. Nitrification bacteria
 - d. Denitrifying bacteria
7. **A cell becomes flaccid when placed in a**
 - a. Isotonic solution
 - b. Hypertonic solution
 - c. Hypotonic solution
 - d. Normal solution
8. **A mutation causing a substitution of one amino acid is called**
 - a. Point mutation
 - b. Silent mutation
 - c. Missense mutation
 - d. None of these
9. **The formation spindle fibres in the process of cell division is prevented by**
 - a. Colchicine
 - b. ATP
 - c. Hydrazine
 - d. All of these
10. **Important class of respiratory enzymes:**
 - a. NAD
 - b. Cytochromes
 - c. ATPase
 - d. Hydrolases
11. **The primary mode of transmission of poliomyelitis virus:**
 - a. Flies
 - b. Milk
 - c. Person to person
 - d. Food and water
12. **Genetic constitution of the cell is**
 - a. Phenotype
 - b. Genotype
 - c. Cryptotype
 - d. Histotype

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- 30. Radical shifts can be prevented by adding**
a. Acids b. Alkali
c. Buffer d. None of these
- 31. The orderly increase in the quantity of all the cellular components is known as**
a. Reproduction b. Growth
c. Binary fission d. None of these
- 32. The most common mode of cell division in bacteria is**
a. Binary fission
b. Transverse binary fission
c. Longitudinal binary fission
d. None of these
- 33. How much time a bacterium take for the complete duplication?**
a. 30 min. b. 10 min.
c. 20 min. d. 25 min.
- 34. The generation time is**
a. The time required for the cell to divide
b. The total division of the cell during its life time
c. The total no. of cells formed
d. None of these
- 35. In bacteria, the increase in population is in the manner**
a. Geometric progression
b. Multiplication
c. Doubling
d. None of these
- 36. Physiologically the cells are active and are synthesizing new protoplasm in which stage of the growth in bacteria**
a. Log phase b. Lag phase
c. Stationary phase d. None of these
- 37. The most active stage in the sigmoid curve of bacteria in which maximum growth is attained**
a. Lag phase b. Stationary phase
c. Decline phase d. Log phase
- 38. Log-phase is also known as**
a. Death phase b. Exponential phase
c. Lag-phase d. None
- 39. The no. of generations per hour in a bacteria is**
a. Growth rate b. Generation time
c. Sigmoid curve d. None of these
- 40. In the sigmoid curve (or) growth curve of bacteria how many stages are there**
a. 3 b. 4
c. 2 d. 5
- 41. The reproduction rate is equal to death rate in which stage**
a. Decline phase b. Stationary phase
c. Lag phase d. Log phase
- 42. Minimum growth temperature is**
a. The growth of organisms at lowest temperature
b. The lowest temperature at which the microorganisms grow
c. The maximum temperature at which the growths stable
d. None of these
- 43. Optimum growth temperature is greater than 45°C is**
a. Mesophiles b. Thermophiles
c. Psychrophiles d. None of these
- 44. The organisms which can grow both in presence and absence of oxygen**
a. Aerobes
b. Anaerobes
c. Faculative anaerobes
d. Strict aerobes
- 45. The organisms which can grow best in the presence of a low concentration of oxygen**
a. Aerophilic b. Microaerophilic
c. Aerobic d. Anaerobic
- 46. The compound that is added to the medium to absorb oxygen for the creation of anaerobic conditions**
a. Sodium Thioglycollate
b. Nitrous acid
c. Citrate
d. None of these

- 14. Syphilis is caused by**
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - Yersinia psdtis
 - Treponema pallidum
 - Streptococcus syphilitis
- 15. Nergibodies produced by rabies virus show characteristic _____ inner granues**
- Basophilic
 - Eosinophilic
 - Neutrophilic
 - Acidophilic
- 16. The widely used yeast for the production of single cell protein is**
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 - Rhizopus
 - Candida utilis
 - All of the above
- 17. Analysis of protein antigen is by**
- Southern blot
 - Northern blot
 - Western blot
 - None of these
- 18. Which of the following can provide naturally acquired passive immunity for the new born.**
- IgA
 - IgG
 - IgE
 - IgM
- 19. AIDS disease is caused by a virus which belongs to**
- Retro virus group
 - Rhabdo virus group
 - Hepatitis virus group
 - Adeno virus group
- 20. Complement based agglutination reaction is known as**
- Haem agglutination
 - Coplement fixation
 - Conglutination
 - Schultz Dale Phenomenon
- 21. Reverse transcriptase is an enzyme involved in the synthesis of**
- DNA
 - Soluble RNA
 - m-RNA from DNA
 - Nucleotides
- 22. The cellular immune response is mediated by**
- B cells
 - T cell
 - BT cells
 - Endothelial cells
- 23. The major immunoglobulin present in the human serum is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgE
 - IgG
- 24. Reagenic type antibody is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgM
 - IgE
- 25. Blood group antigens are**
- Species specific
 - Isospecific
 - Autospecific
 - Organ specific
- 26. The reaction of soluble antigen with antibody is known by**
- Precipitation
 - Flocculation
 - Agglutination
 - Complement fixation
- 27. Interferon is composed of**
- Protein
 - Lipoprotein
 - Glycoprotein
 - Nucleic acid
- 28. Agglutination reaction is strongest with the immunoglobulin:**
- IgM
 - IgG
 - IgA
 - IgD
- 29. The use of monoclonal antibodies is**
- Immunotherapy
 - Gene therapy
 - Blood transfusion
 - Organ transfusion
- 30. Hybridoma technique is used for**
- Monoclonal antibodies
 - Polyclonal antibodies
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 31. Test used for AIDS is**
- Widal test
 - ELISA
 - Agglutination
 - CFT
- 32. Antibody having high valency is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgD
 - IgM

72. Innate immunity is

- a. Specific
- b. Non-specific
- c. Active
- d. Passive

73. Innate immunity is developed by

- a. Mechanical barriers
- b. Chemical barriers
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

74. Acquired immunity is

- a. Natural
- b. Artificial
- c. Active & Passive
- d. All of these

75. Acquired immunity can be developed by

- a. Natural means
- b. Artificial means
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

76. Immediate type hypersensitivity reactions are

- a. Type-I
- b. Type-II
- c. Type-III
- d. All a, b and c

77. Immediate type of hypersensitivity reactions are mediated by

- a. T-cells
- b. β -cells
- c. Mast cells
- d. Macrophages

78. Example for cell-mediated immunity are

- a. Tuberculin type
- b. Contact dermatitis
- c. Granulomatous
- d. All of these

79. Mountax reaction is used for detection of

- a. T.B.
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Cholera
- d. None of these

80. All the antibodies produced from a $\hat{a}$ -cell are having

- a. Similar specificity
- b. Different specificities
- c. Similar size
- d. None of these

81. Hybridoma formation in hybridoma technique is from

- a. Spleen cell – Myeloma cell
- b. Spleen cell – Spleen cell
- c. Myeloma cell – Myeloma cell
- d. None of these

82. Anthrax vaccine is prepared by

- a. Attenuated bacilli
- b. Killing the bacilli
- c. Live bacilli
- d. None of these

83. Attenuated, oral poliomyelitis vaccine is

- a. BCG
- b. Measles vaccine
- c. Sabin vaccine
- d. TAB vaccine

84. Killed, polio vaccine is

- a. Sabin vaccine
- b. Salk
- c. BCG
- d. TAB

85. Measles vaccine is given to children at the age of

- a. 1 year
- b. 7 months
- c. between 9 months and 10 years
- d. None of these

86. Pertussis vaccine is

- a. Heat killed
- b. Formalin killed
- c. Attenuated
- d. live

87. DPT is

- a. Triple vaccine
- b. Double vaccine
- c. Tetanus toxoid
- d. All of these

88. DPT, is used as vaccine for

- a. Diphtheria
- b. Pertussis vaccine
- c. Tetanus toxoid
- d. All of these

89. DPT is given to children at the age of 16-24 months, as the dose is

- a. 0.5 ml at intervals of 4 weeks
- b. A booster dose of 0.5 ml
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of these

90. If more than one kind of immunizing agent is included in the vaccine, it is

- a. Cellular vaccine
- b. Recombinant vaccine
- c. Mixed vaccine
- d. Toxoid vaccine

- 107. "Toxic shock syndrome" is caused by the toxin of**
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - Streptococcus pyogenes
 - Vibrio cholerae
 - Candida
- 108. Causative agent of syphilis**
- T. pallidum
 - T. pertenuis
 - T. carateum
 - T. endemicum
- 109. Spirochaetes are sensitive to**
- Penicillin
 - Chloramphenicol
 - Erythromycin
 - Tetracyclins
- 110. Specific test for syphilis is**
- VDRL test
 - ELISA
 - FTA
 - None of these
- 111. VDRL test is a**
- Agglutination test
 - Slide flocculation test
 - Precipitation test
 - None of these
- 112. The following characters are true about Neisseria gonorrhoeae except**
- Gram-negative, aerobic bacteria
 - Non-motile diplococci
 - Oxidase positive organisms
 - Air borne infection
- 113. Gonorrhoea is**
- Air borne disease
 - Water borne disease
 - Sexually transmitted venereal disease
 - Both a and c
- 114. Bartholin cyst is caused by**
- Candida
 - Streptococcus
 - Staphylococcus
 - Gonococcus
- 115. Neisseria gonorrhoeae causes**
- Urethritis
 - Conjunctivitis
 - Arthritis
 - All of the above
- 116. Virulence in gonococcus is due to**
- Pili
 - Cell membrane
 - Its cellular location
 - Cyclic enzymes
- 117. Japanese encephalitis is caused by**
- Toga Viruses
 - Arbo Viruses
 - Para myxo Viruses
 - Ortho myxo Viruses
- 118. In India, Japanese encephalitis was first isolated from the mosquitoes of the**
- Culex tritaeniorhynchus
 - Culex annulirostris
 - Culex vishnui
 - None of these
- 119. Dengue virus is transmitted from man to man by the**
- Sand fly
 - Ticks
 - Aedes aegypti
 - Culex
- 120. Yellow fever is caused by**
- Flavivirus
 - Calci virus
 - Arbo virus
 - None of these
- 121. Vector of leishmaniasis is**
- Tick
 - Mite
 - Sand fly
 - Tsetse fly
- 122. Splenomegaly is an important manifestation of**
- Kala-azar
 - Typhoid
 - Malaria
 - All of these
- 123. Which of the following is most severely affected in Kala-azar?**
- Liver
 - Spleen
 - Adrenal gland
 - Bone marrow
- 124. In India, malaria most often spreads by**
- Anopheles crucians
 - Anopheles fluviatilis
 - Anopheles stephensi
 - Anopheles minimus
- 125. Man is intermediate host for**
- Guinea Worm
 - Filaria
 - Malaria
 - Kala-azar

- 163. Which of the following is penicillinase resistant acid labile penicillin?**

 - Amoxycillin
 - Cloxacillin
 - Carbenicillin
 - Methicillin

164. Which of the following does not inhibit cell wall synthesis?

 - Penicillin
 - Carbenicillin
 - Amikacin
 - Vancomycin

165. The anti tumor antibiotics act by inhibiting

 - Cell wall synthesis
 - RNA synthesis
 - Cell membrane synthesis
 - The DNA structure & function

166. Drug resistance to sulphonamides is due to

 - Production of PABA
 - Folic acid synthetase
 - Drug alteration
 - Low affinity for drug synthesis by bacteria

167. Amoxycillin is combined with clavulanic acid to inhibit

 - DNA gyrase
 - Cell synthesis
 - Protein synthesis
 - β lactamase enzymes

168. Drug of choice for methicillin resistant staph. Aureus is

 - Ampicillin
 - Erythromycin
 - Neomycin
 - Vancomycin

169. Nalidixic acid activity is due to

 - The inhibition of DNA synthesis
 - Inhibition of protein synthesis
 - The inhibition of cell wall synthesis
 - Both b and c

170. The best test for the susceptibility of a microorganism to antibiotics and other chemotherapeutic agents:

 - Tube-dilution test
 - Paper-disc test
 - Both a and b
 - None of these

171. The smallest amount of chemotherapeutic agents required to inhibit the growth of the organism in Vitro is known as

 - MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration)
 - Thermal death point (TDP)
 - Death rate
 - None of these

172. Clear-zones formation around antibiotic disc is due to

 - Growth of the bacterium surrounding of the disc
 - Lysis of the bacterial cells surrounding the disc
 - The destruction of paper disc (antibiotic)
 - None of these

173. Bacitracin is obtained from

 - B. subtilis*
 - B. anthracis*
 - B. cereus*
 - B. anthracoid*

174. Vancomycin is obtained from

 - Streptococcus species*
 - Aspergillus niger*
 - Streptomyces orientalis*
 - Bacillus anthracis*

175. α -lactum antibiotics are

 - Penicillin
 - Cephalosporin
 - Both a & b
 - None of these

176. Following are the test organisms used for the I.P microbiological assay of antibiotics match them correctly:

 - Rifampicin
 - Tetracyclin
 - Streptomycin
 - Chloramphenol
 - Escherichia Coli
 - Klebsiella pneumonia
 - Micrococcus luteus
 - Bacillus subtilis
 - Bacillus cereus

177. The drugs mentioned below are produced by the species mentioned from A to E. Match them correctly :

 - Rifampicin
 - Nystatin
 - Amphotericin B
 - Candididin
 - Streptomyces griseus
 - Bacillus polymyxa
 - Streptomyces mediterranei
 - Streptomyces nodosus
 - Streptomyces noursei