BT102 CURRENT MIDTERM-2018 (JUNE)

1. Kingdom Monera contain.....___***bacteria and archea***
2. Slide or specimen is placed on ___***stage of microscope.***
3. Which is used for mordant in gram staining? ___***iodine***
4. The primary stain is used in acid fast staining is.___***Carbol fuchsin***
5. Syphilis is caused by___***Treponema pallidum***
6. Which is used for transform DNA from bacteria to another? ___***Pili***
7. Which is antigenic in nature? ___***O side / teichoic acid in gram positive bacteria.***
8. Which is called volutin? ___***Metachromatic Granules***
9. The optimal temperature for growth of hyperthermophils is___***80degree***
10. Which do not grow in presence of oxygen___***Obligate anaerobes***
11. Which is indicated by clear colorless zone surrounding___***beta hemolysis***
12. do not contain cell wall.___***Mycoplasmas***
13. ***Aristotle*** though that simpler invertebrates could arise by spontaneous generation.
14. Small pox is introduced ***Edward jenner***. in 1796.
15. Obligate halophiles required high salt concentration for growth ___***30%.***
16. Which is not true when an object is sterilized by ethylene oxide.___*1500mg/l*
17. **Rhodopseudomonas** is an oxygenic in nature.
18. study of fungi called...___***mycology***
19. optimal pH for yeast and mold ___**5-6**
20. peripheral proteins are ___**loosely connected plasma membrane**
21. During glycolysis ***...2.*** molecule of pyruvic acid produced
22. ***Carbon*** structural backbone for living matter
23. Magnetosomes are ***iron oxide inclusion***
24. gram negative bacteria has rings ___***4***
25. nucleoid and ribosomes are formed ___***spore core***

26. Monitoring diseases in population_____ ***Epidemiology***
27. Light microscope power_____ ***0.2***
28. Optimum temperature of psychrotrophs _____ ***20-30***
29. Apsis is _____ ***absence of contamination***
30. component of lipopolysaccharides_____ ***3***
31. Acellular organism's are._____ ***Viruses...***
32. Hot air method which of the following are present in certain conditions. ___ ***170 c,2 hr***.
33. Ribosomes is composed of._____ ***Protein and rRNA***
34. Cell walls of fungi consist of. _____ ***Chitin***
35. Rober hook 1st drawing of microbes_____ ***1665***
36. Ribosomes function synthesis of _____ ***protein***
37. Involve storage of carbon ,phosphate and other substances in prokaryotes____ ***Inclusion bodies***
38. In ***LPS,Core polysaccharide*** gives structural support
39. Mesophiles bacteria have optimum temperature of about _____ ***37c***
40. ***Mycobacterium tuberculosis*** is an example of obligate aerobes
41. Small dot like colonies of bacteria _____ ***Punctiform***
42. which is not involved in direct count method _____ ***spectrophotometer***
43. which one is basic dye _____ ***Methylene blue***
44. study of microbes _____ ***microbiology***
45. In***1865***pasteur found that silkworm disease is called by protozoa.
46. ETO is supplied in_____ ***10-20***
47. Rat bite favor is caused by _____ ***spirium minus***
48. From all these show colonies of bacteria except_____ ***Flagella***.
49. Mycobacerium are stains by_____ ***Acid-Fast Staining:***
50. peptide structure meshlike polymer _____ ***N-acetuleglucosamine and N-Acetylemuramic acid***

BT102 MICROBIOLOGY MIDTERM MCQS

Q..1Microbes also called germs or microorganism are ----------to be seen with unaided eye.

A. Small B.Large C.Too small D.Too large

Q.2 Studying microbes is called ---------- .

A.Biotechnology B.Microbiology C.Mycology D.Bacteriology

Q3. ---------- used to be the main feature prior to the advent of molecular biology.

A.Morphology B.Virology C.Micology D.Microbiology

Q4.. Bacteria and archea are two ---------- groups

A.Same B.Different C.Alternate D.Combine

Q5.. Slime mold placed in

A.Plants B.Bacteria C.Eucarya D.Protozoa

Q6. ----------composed only of circular ssRNA.

A.Viruses B.Bacteria C.Viriods D.Virsoids E.Virons

Q7..... are Also called sattelite viruses

A.Virosoids B.Prions C.Viroids D.Virons

Q8. ---------- are infectious proteins

A. Virosoids B.Prions C.Viroids D.Virons

Q9. Linnaeus in -- ------- established system of specific nomenlature.

A.1635 B.1735 C.1573 D.1835

Q10. Each organism has two names .write

ANS.. The genus and specific epithet.

Q11.. Genus is ---------- and epithet is ----------

A.lowercase , capitalized B.lowercased both C.Capitalized ,lowercase D.Capitalized both

Q12. ---------- is found in large intestine and ---------- is on skin

A. S,aureus, Ecoli B.Ecoli , S.aureus

C.Styphylococcus , Ecoli D.Spirochaete , S.aurues

Q13. First pulished drawing of microbes in ----------

A.1565 B.1575 C.1665 D.1675

Q14. In the presence of ---------- bacteria grow and change alcohol to acitic acid

A.Co2 B.O2 C.H2 D.N

Q15. In 1860 joseph Lister applied --------- as treating surgical wounds and hands sanitizing

A.Benzene B.Phenol c.Alcohol d.Prophenol

Q16.Isolation of bacteria made possible by ---------- and ----------

ANS; Agar and petridish

Q17.In 1968,---------- proposed the kingdom prokaryotae for bacteria

A.Ernest hackle b.Edward chatton c.Robbert murray d.Carl woese

Q18. In ---------- five kingdom classification was proposed by Robbert Whiltaker

A.1869 B.1977 C.1969 D.1959

Q19. Bacteria cell wall is made up of

A.Chiten b.Cellulose c.Peptidoglycan d.No cell wall

Q20.Archea vary from Eubacteria in?

A.tRNA b.rRNA c.mRNA d.DNA

Q21.Protozoa cell wall is made up of

A.Chiten b.Cellulose c.Peptidoglycan d.No cell wall

Q22.---------- also known as mild dews and white rusts

A.Dry molds b.Slime molds c.Water molds d.Protozoans

Q23.Extremly resistant to heat-

A.Viroids b.Virons c.Virusoids d.Prions

Q.23..... also known as sattellite viruses.

A.Viroids B.Virons C.Virusoids D.Prions

Q24. ---------- established the system of scientific nomenclature

A.Ernest hackle b.Edward chatten

c.Carl linneaous D.Rober morray

Q25.The issue of spontaneous generation was finally resolved by french scientist --------- in 1861

A.Louis pasteurs b.Lazzaro spallanzani c.Anton Laurent d.Jhon needham

Q26.The period from 1857 to 1914 was rightly called as the

ANS: Golden age of microbiology

Q27.In ---------- , ---------- established the causetive agent (a protozoan) for Silkworm disease

A.1865, Robert B.1965, Rober gram

C.1865 , Pasteur D.1965, Joseph lister

Q28. The use of chemical for treatment is called as ---------

A.chemo theropy b.Cognitive theropy c.Psycho theropy d.Counsling

Q29.In 1910 paul ehrlich made the Ist chemotherapic agent ---------- for treating human against syphilis

A.ampicilline b.Clindamycine c.Salvarsan d.Chtoramphenicol

Q30. In --------- Alexander flamming discover pencillium from fungus Pencillium chrysogenum

A.1910 B.1918 C.1928 D.1938

BT 102 6 TO 10

Qno1. Study of fungi is called

A.Microbiology b.Fungalogy c.Phycology d.Mycology

Q2. Different between basic and applied microbiology

Ans. Basic : biology of microbes

applied: practical problems (diseases, wastewater Rx; food spoilage etc)

Q3. ---------- monitoring diseases in population and detection of outbacks and develping epidmics

A.Medical microbiology b.Epidemiology c.Immunology d.Food microbiology

Q4.Use of microbes or their enzymes for large scale production of biomollecules

A.Medical microbiology b.Epidemiology c.Food microbiology d.Industrial microbiology

Q5.Write any two names that we study in microbiology as a study model

A.Ecoli b.T4 c.Lambda phages

Q6. Which part of compound light microscope directs the lights through the specimen

A.Ocular lens (eye spieci) b.Illuminator c.Objective lenses d.Condenser

Q7..Objective lense magnification low---------- and high ----------

A.5x, 10x B.10x , 20x C.20x , 40x D.10x , 40x

Q8.Ability of medium to bend the light ----------

A.Refractive index b.Resolution c.Magnification d.Staining

Q9.what is resolution?

ANS;Resolution is the ability of the lenses to distinguish between two closely lying objects as separate. See the accompanying diagram for visual concept of resolution. o Light microscope resolving power is 0.2 um.

Q10. Light microscope resolving power is

A.0.1um B.0.2um C.0.3um D.0.4um

Q11. In flourescent microscopy uses flourochromes and ---------- light as illumination source

A.Infared b.UV c.X-ray d.Gamma

Q12. What do you known about flourochromes?

Ans. Substances that absorb short wavelength of light and emit longer wavelength (visible)

Q13. Using a ---------- loop , a clong or a drop of broth culture can be smeared into a thin film on a glass slide for making smear

A.Python b.Radial c.Arch d.Platinum

Q14. While drying the smear ---------- can be used

A.Methyl alcohol b .Methylene blue c.Methyl butarate d.Ethyl alcohol

Q15. A colored ion is called

A.Chromatogram b.Chromatograph c.Chromatophore d.Dye

Q16.The colour is in negative ion

A.Basic dye b.Acidic dye c.Sulphur dye d.Mordant dyes

Q17. ---------- dyes are most commonly used for bacteria

a.Basic b.Acidic c.Both

Q18. ---------- is used in basic dyes : positive staining

A.Eosin b.Acid fuchsin c.Nigrosin d.Malachite green

Q19. Different between simple and differential staining?

Ans. Simple: only one stain is used methlyne blue staining.

Differential: A couple of stain used gram staining.

Q20. Capsular and endospore staining are

A. Simple b.Differential c.Special d.Normal

Q21. Gram staining used by hans chistian gram in ----------

A.1848 B.1884 C.1948 D.1984

Q22.After staining and washed with alcohol gram negative bacteria apear as

A.Crystal violet b.Blue c.Red d.Colourless

Q23. Peptidoglycan layer is thicker in ---------- bacteria and Cu-I is retained

A.Gram positive b.Gram negative c.Both

Q24. ---------- oil is used to eliminate the bending of light in microscope

A.Immersion b.Caster c.Sesamum d.Cedar wood

Q25. Describe various types of microscope?

Ans.A. Darkfield microscopy B.Phase contrast microscopy C.Flourescent microscope

D.Transmission electron microscopy E.scanning electron microscopy

Q26. Example of negative stains :acidic dyes

A. Eosin b.Acidic fuchsin c.Nigrosin d.All of above

Lecture no 11 to 15

Q1. If glycolyx is loosly attached to the cell it is called ----------

a.Capsule b.Fimbriae c.Slime d.Biofilm

Q2. ---------- are circular or spherical in shape

a.Spiral b.Coccusn c.Bascillus d.Staphylococcus

Q3. A resistant dormant structure within a cell

a.Endospore b.Exospore c.Nucleus d.Nucleoplasm

Q4. Some bacteria such as ---------- have a waxy material in their cell wall

a.Eubacteria b.Spirochaete c.Mycobacteria d.Cyanobacteria

Q5. Spirochete are ---------- bacteria

a.Vibrio b.Spiral c.Coccus d.Bacillus

Q6. In cocci, when devision is in 3 planes it is called

a.Streptococci b.Tetrads c.Sarcinae d.Staphylococci

Q7. When cell is neither bascillus nor coccus and it is intermediate between two extremes

a.Streptobacilli b.Streptococci c.Coccobacillus d.Staphylococcus

Q8. ---------- composed of polysachride and polypeptide or both

a.Pilli b.Flageila c.Fimbriae d.Glycoclyx

Q9. Glycoclyx is also part of ---------- that bacteria make to attach to surface

a.Biofilm b.Eps c.Slime d.Capsule

Q10. ---------- distributed over the entire cell

a.Atrichus b.Peritrichous c.Polar d.Multitrichous

Q11. Mycobacteria are ---------- not easy to stain

A. Hydrophobic b.Hydrophillic c.Lipophillic d.Lipophobic

Q12.DNA is associated with ----------

A. Nucleolus b.Histones c.Lysosomes d.Both b, c

Q13. Write 3 basic shapes of bacteria

Ans: A. Coccus

B. Bacillus

C. Spiral

Q14. Helical but rigid in shape

A. Coccus b.Vibrio c.Spirillum d.Spirochete

Q15. ---------- causes rat bite fever

A. Spirochete b.Spirillum minusm c.Leptospira d.Borrelia burgdorferi

Q16. ---------- become single after devision

A. Coccus b.Bacillus c.Spiral d.Vibrio

Q17. 3 shapes of arches

Ans: a.star shaped

B. Flat rectangular

C. Triangular

Q18. ---------- contain hydrolytic enzymes and binding proteins for nutrient processing and optake

A. Ribosomes b.Gas vacuoles C. Inclusion bodies d.Periplasmic space

Q19. ---------- is a viscous and gelatinus secretion that surround the cells

A. Glycocalyx b.Fimbriae c.Slime d.EPS

Q20. ---------- antigen for serovar identification in G-neg bacteria

a.A b.I c.H d.G

Q21. If glycocalyx is organized and firmly attached to the cell it is called

A. Slime b.Biofilm c.Capsule d.Endospore

LESSON no 16 to 20

1.Axial filament are also called

a.exoflagella b.Endospore c.Endoflagella d.Flagellum

Q2. Axial filaments are only present in

a.coccus b.bascillus c.spiral d.spirochetes

Q3. ---------- help bacteria to attach to surface before they can secret biofilm

a.Flagella b.Endospore c.Fimbriea d.slime

Q4. ---------- are here like structure composed of pillin usually one tp ten in number

A.Flagella b.Glycocalyx c.Pillus d.Fimbriea

Q5.Peptidoglycon is ---------- in G.eng cells

a.Thick b.Thin c.Flaxible d.Hard

Q6.Peptidoglycon is basically composed NAG and NAM which are arranged from

---------- mollecules

a.5-45 b.10-55 c.10-65 d.10-75

Q7.G-positive cell wall contain

a.Teichoic acid b.Mycolic acid

Q8.Lipoplysaccharide (LPS) molecules consist of ---------- parts

a.2 b.3 c.4 d.5

Q9.Plasma membrane of ---------- has steroles which provide regidity to the membrane

a.Mycoplasma b.G-negetive bacteria c.pseudomurein d.gram positive bacteria

Q10.Write any three function of cell membrane

a.Selective permeable barear

b.passive and active transport

c.respiration in microbes

d.photosynthesis in microbes

e. lipidn synthesis

Q11.How many types of membrane proteins

A.2 b.3 c.4 d.5

Q12.---------- protein are found hanging outside the membrane

a.integral b.peripheral c.Atpase d.clathrin

Q13.---------- proteins are inserted in the membrane or embaded in the membrane

a.Intrinsic b.Extrinsic c.Integral d.peripherical

Q14.Cells called ---------- organism are naturally found without the cell wall

a.protoplast b.spheroplast c.stignoplast d.L-form

Q15.If cell is g-positive and cell wall is removed the cell

a.protoplast b.spheroplast c.stignoplast d.L-form

Q16.In some archea the cell wall is cell wall is composed of glycan polymers called

a.mycoplasma b.exoplasma c.pseudonurein d.murein

Q17.---------- breaks the sugar – derived backbone

a.protoplast b.lysozyme c.L- form bacteria d.mycoplasma

Q18.LPS is abrrivation of?

Lipo polysacchride

Q19.Gram –positive bacteria produced toxin

a.endo b.exo c.endo and exo d.botulinum

Q20.---------- have cell wall that contains a glycosylated protein aceous surface layer s-layer

a.G-positive bac b. G- negative bac c. virus d.archea

Q21.---------- proteins are not static in position can diffuse laterally and change position in the membrane

A.Integral b.intrinsic c.extrinsic d.peripheral

LESSON NO 21 TO 25

1.When cells are placed in ---------- solution, water moves out of the cells, cause swelling of the cell and result in lysis

A.Hypotonic B.Isotonic C.Hypertonic d.Peritonic

2.Passive movements is devided into ---------- group

a.5 b.2 c.3 d.4

3.How many kind of transporter are known Write names

Ans1..non- specific transporter 2.Spacific transpoter

4.---------- is diffusion through a semi permeable that allows some molecule to pass through but others na to pass through

a.Active movement b.Passive movement c.Tonicity d.Osmosis

5.---------- proteins are called transpoter or permeases

a.Peripheral b.intrinsic c.Integral d.extrinsic

6. O2 and CO2 are example of

a.Osmosis b.Simple diffusion c.Facilitated diffusion d.Active movement

7.If cells are placed in hypertonic solution ,water will come out of cells and shrink resulting in

a.Plasmolysis b.Karyogemy c.Diffusion d.translocation

8.Bacteria have circular ---------- ,although there are few that have linear dsDNA

A.ssRNA B.dsRNA C.ssDNA D.dsDNA

9.Streptomycin attach to ----------

a.20s b.30s c.40s d.50s

10.---------- composed of proteins + ribosomal RNA

A.Nucleoid B.Gas vaccules C.Ribosomes D.Plasmid

11.---------- are reserved deposite of nutrients

a.Ribosomes b.Inclusion c.Gas vaccules d.Magnetosomes

12.What are metachrometic granules

a. Metachromatic Granules also called volutin, they stain red with certain dyes such as methylene blue. That is why they are called metachromatic (stain in different color as methylene blue gives blue color but the color on these granules is red

13.---------- are inculsion of iron oxide act like magnet present in g negative bacteria

a.Polysaccharide granules b.Metachromatic granules c.gas vaccules d.magnetosomes

14.Write endospore various parts/ structure

ANS;Exosporium: A thin delicate outermost covering of the spore

- Spore coat: 2nd layer underneath the exosporium. It is thick and composed of several protein layers.

- Cortex: It is the 3rd layer from outside in. It has peptidoglycan in it.
- Spore cell wall or core wall: Surrounds the protoplast or spore core

  Spore core: Contains nucleoid and ribosomes

15.---------- contain nuleiod and ribosome

a.Exosporium b.Spore coat c.Cortex d.Spore core

17.---------- is a special method used for killing spore in solution that can get degraded at high temperature

a.Tyndallization b.subticlization c.Aseptic d.disinfectioN

19.What is oxidation reduction reaction?

ANS.;Oxidation = loss of electrons, or gain of oxygen, or loss of hydrogen

Reduction = gain of electrons, or loss of oxygen, or gain of hydrogen

20. Most biological oxidation involve the loss of hydrogen atom called---------- reactions

a.Oxidation b.Reduction c.Dehydrogenation d.Phosphorilation

21.In ---------- electron captured from food are transferred to coenzyme

a.Metabolism b.Substrat level phosphorilation

c.Oxidative phosphorylation d.Photo phosphorylation

22.Oxidation of acetyle coA and co2

a.Glycolysis b.The krab cycle c.ETC d.Fermentation

23.If in the ETC, the final electron acceptor is oxygen it is called an

a.Glycolysis b.Fermentation c.Aerobic respiration d.Anaerobic respiration

LESSON NO 26 TO 30

1. In.....Final electron acceptor is inorganic substance other then O2

a.Fermentation b.Catabolism c.anaerobic respiration d.Aerobic respiration

2. If the electrons are derived from the light , the organism are called .....

a.Autotrophs b.Heterotrophs c.Chemotrophs

d.Phototrophs

3.If the organisms use various chemicals as a source of carbon.

a.Autotrophs b.Heterotrophs c.Chemotrophs d.Phototrophs

4.Rhodopseudomonas is example of

a.Photoheterotrophs b.Chemotautotrophs c.Photoautotrophs d.Chemotheterotrophs

5.What are the physical growth requirement for microorganism?

Ans.a.Temprature B. pH C.Osmotic pressure

6.Organismare basically classified into ---------- groups based on the temp requirements:

a.One b.Two c.Three d.Four

7.Cold loving microbes are

a.Psychrophiles b.Mesophiles c.Thermophiles d.heterophile

8.Most organisms grow at pH between ---------- and ----------

a.4.5 and 5.5 b.6.5 and 7.5 c.7.5 and 8.5 d.7.5 and 6.5

9.Molds and yeast grow At pH of ---------- to ----------

a.6 to 5 b.4 to 5 c.5 to 6 d.5 to 4

10.Obligate halophiles require very high salt concentration to grow. up to

a.15% b.20% c.25% d.30%

11.If cells are placed in hypertonic solution, water leaves the cells shrinking the cells and damaging them.This process is called ----------

a.Asepsis b.Fermentation c.Disinfection d.Plasmolyisis

12. ---------- use carbon from energy sources such as fats carbs and proteins

a.Chemoautotrophs b.Chemoheterotrophs c.Photoautotrops d.Both a and c

13.How bacteria get nitrogen?

Ans. By decomposing protein From NH 4+ ions

From nitrates use gaseous N2

14.ETC generates ---------- ATP molecules that use O2 in the final electron acceptor

a.26 or 28 b.36 or 38 c.26 or 36 d.28 or 38

15.Oxygen must be present for their growth

a.Obligate aerobs b.facultative an aerobs c.Obligate an aerobs d.Aerotolerant aerobs

16. ---------- organism do not use oxygen and also are not bothered by the presence of oxygen

a.Obligate aerobs b.facultative an aerobs c.Obligate an aerobs d.Aerotolerant aerobs

17. Micobacterium tuberculosisis an example of

a.Obligate aerobs b.facultative an aerobs c.Obligate an aerobs d.Aerotolerant aerobs

18.These organism do not use oxygen ,they can not grow in the presence of oxygen

a.Obligate aerobs b.facultative an aerobs c.Obligate anaerobs d.Aerotolerant aerobs

19. Toxic compounds generated by oxygen are

Ans 1.Singlet oxygen

2.Super oxide redical or super oxide anions

3.Peroxide

4.HYDROXYL RADICAL

LESSON NO 31 TO 35

1.A nutrient material that supports the growth of microbes in the lab is called a ----------

a.Culture b.Culture medium c.Inoculum d.Selective medium

2.Microbs introduce into a culture medium that intiate growth of organism

a.Complex medium b.Selective medium

c.Differential medium d.Inoculum

3.there are ---------- basic types of media

a.2 b.3 c.4 d.5

4.Agar liquefies at 100c and solidifies at ----------c.

a.20 b.30 c.40 d.50

5.A culture made on angled surface in a tube is called a ----------

a.Solid culture b.Slant culture c.Pure culture

d.Complex culture

6.Bacterial clonies threads running in all direction

a.Punctiform b.Rhizoid c.Filamentous d.Spindle shaped

7.In ---------- elevation bacterial clony over all convexed but raised in the middle

A.Umbonate b.Pulvunate c.Convex d.Raised

8.When the ingredients of the growth medium are not exactly known the medium is called----------

a.Chemical medium b.Complex medium c.Inoculum d.Culture medium

9.A medium that supports the growth of most of bacteria is called ----------

a.Reducing medium b.Selective medium c. General purpose medium d.Differential medium

10.Blood agar is an example of ----------

a.Reducing medium b.Selective medium c. General purpose medium d.Differential medium

11.---------- is a special medium for growing obligate are strict an arobs contain reducing agent (sodium thioglycolate)

a.Inrichment medium b.Reducing medium c.Differential medium d.Selective medium

12.---------- was the first to develop pure culturing technique

a.Robert Koch b.Robert hook c.Robert brown d.Macconkey

13.How many phases in growth curve ?

a.2 b.3 c.4 d.5

14.During ---------- phase organism multiply exponentially are logarithmically

a.Lag phase b.Death phase c.Log phase d.Stationary phase

15.Difference between sterilization and disinfection ?

Ans: Sterilization: Removing all microbial life including spores(complete elimination)

Disinfection:Removing pathogen significantly(not complete eliminatin)

16.In measurement of microbial growth coulter counter is in ---------- way

a.Mechenical b.Electronic c.Chemical d.Serial

17.Removing microbs from a limited area (injection site)

a.Bacteriostasis b.Antisepsis c.Sanitization d.Degerming

18.Liquid medium in a close vessel .No fresh medium nutrient depleted waste product increased

a.Pure culture b.Slant culture c.batch culture d.Inoculum

19.Streak plate method is a method of

a.Pure culture b.Slant culture c.batch culture d.Inoculum

20.Macconkey agar is an example of

a.Inrichment medium b.Reducing medium c.Differential medium d.Selective medium

Session 36 to 40

Q.no 1; In Decimel reduction time,also called..... ,Time required to kill 90% of microbes at agiven temperature.

a.H value b; C value c,D value d,G value

Q.no 2; Lowest temperature at which all cells in a culture are killed in 10 min called

A.Thermal death time B; Thermal death method C;Thermal death temperature d.Thermal death point

Q.no 3; Incineration is a

A.Dry heat method B;Moist heat method C;Mechanical method D;Chemical method

Q,NO4; Time(minimum) during which all cell in a culture are killed at agiven temperature

A.Thermal death time B; Thermal death method C;Thermal death temperature d.Thermal death point

Q. NO5; X-ray is an example of

A.Particle radiations B;neutron radiations C.Ionizing radiations D;Non ionizing Radiation

Q. no 6;;;HEPA removes microbes>

A. 3.0um B.0.22um C.22.0um D.0.3um

Q.no 7;; .....is astrong alkalyting agent that kills by reacting with functional groups of DNA and proteins to block replication and enzymatic activity

a.Ethylene oxides b.Amphoteric oxide c.Sulpher trioxide

Q.no8:; Hexachlorophene, triclosan ,disrupts plasma membrane is an example of

a.Biguanides b.Bisphenols c.Halogens d.Chlorine

Q.no9Decimal reduction time will ---------- from temperature to temperature for a given species of microorginsm

a.Same b.Dependent c.Vary d.Change

Q.no10;; What are the factors influencing death rate of microbes

Ans; Number of microbes Enviorment Exposure

Microbial characteristic

Q.no11;; Wavelength longer than ---------- nm fall in to known ionizing radiation

a.1 b.2 c.3 d.4

Q.13;; A combination of iodine with an organic molecule from which iodine is released slowly (example is betadine)

a.Cresol b.Biguanide c.Iodophor d.Chloramine

Q.no14;; When chlorine gas is mix with water at forms ---------- which has germicidal activity

a.chloride b.Hypochloride c.Formline d.Choline