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You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 6 to 12 are not shown in this preview. Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Here are 1000 MCQs on Microbiology (Chapterwise). 1. What is Microbiology? a) Study of molecules that are visible to human eyes b) Study of animals and their family c) Study of organisms that are not visible to naked eyes d) Study of microscope View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Study of organisms that are not visible to naked eyes is known as Microbiology. A special device known as a microscope is required to view these organisms. Example: Bacteria, viruses, fungi, etc. 2. Who is known as the father of Microbiology? a) Edwin John Butler b) Ferdinand Cohn c) Robert Koch d) Antoni van Leeuwenhoek View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Antoni van Leeuwenhoek, a Delft cloth merchant, is considered the father of microbiology. He discovered the invisible world of microorganisms using homemade microscopes. 3. Which microorganism(s) among the following perform photosynthesis by utilizing light? a) Cyanobacteria, Fungi and Viruses b) Viruses c) Cyanobacteria d) Fungi View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Cyanobacteria require light as a source of energy to perform photosynthesis. Fungi and viruses are unable to perform photosynthesis and are heterotrophic. 4. Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed? a) Condenser lens b) Magnifying lens c) Objective lens d) Eyepiece lens View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Compound microscope contains three separate lens systems. The condenser lens is placed between the light source and the specimen and it gathers and focuses the light rays in the plane of the microscopic field to view the specimen. 5. Which of the following are produced by microorganisms? a) Alcoholic beverages b) Fermented dairy products c) Breads d) All of the mentioned View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Microorganisms are used in many industries for the production of food we eat, like fermented dairy products (sour cream, yogurt), as well as fermented foods as pickles, breads and alcoholic beverages. 6. What is the approximate size of the bacterial cell? a) 1mm in diameter b) 0.5 to 1.0 micrometer in diameter c) 2mm in diameter d) 2 micrometer in diameter View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Bacteria are very small, most being approximately 0.5 to 1.0 micrometer in diameter. This is the reason why they cannot be seen by naked eyes and can be observed under the microscope. 7. The greatest resolution in light microscopy can be obtained with \_\_\_\_\_ a) Shortest wavelength of visible light used b) Longest wavelength of visible light used c) An objective with minimum numerical aperture d) Shortest wavelength of visible light used and an objective with the maximum numerical aperture View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The relationship between numerical aperture (NA) and resolution is:- Resolution (d) = wavelength / (2NA) Thus maximum resolution is obtained with the shortest wavelength of visible light and an objective with the maximum NA. 8. Which of the following is used in electron microscope? a) electron beams and magnetic fields b) light waves c) magnetic fields d) electron beams View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Electron Microscope uses electron beams and magnetic fields to produce the image, whereas the light microscope uses light waves and glass lenses. In electron microscopy, a much higher resolution is obtained with extremely short wavelength of the electron beam. 9. Which among the following are "Spirochetes"? a) Streptomyces sp. b) Treponema pallidum c) Spirillum volutans d) Corynebacterium diphtheriae View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Spirochetes are flexible and can twist and contort their shape, whereas spirilla are relatively rigid. Treponema pallidum belongs to the spirochetes group and Spirillum volutans belong to the spirilla group. 10. Bacteria having clusters of flagella at both poles of cells are known as? a) Amphitrichous b) Monotrichous c) Peritrichous d) Lophotrichous View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: In amphitrichous, flagella occur either singly or in clusters at both cell poles. Lophotrichous refers to a cluster of polar flagella, peritrichous is surrounded by lateral flagella and monotrichous is for a single polar flagella. 11. The respiratory chain of bacteria is associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ a) cytoplasmic membrane b) cell wall c) cytoplasm d) mitochondrial membrane View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: The respiratory chain of bacteria is associated with the cytoplasmic membrane and that of eukaryotes is present in the mitochondrial membrane. 12. Glycolysis can occur in \_\_\_\_\_ a) anaerobic cells b) aerobic cells c) neither aerobic and anaerobic cells d) both aerobic and anaerobic cells View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Glycolysis does not require the presence of oxygen and therefore can occur in both aerobic and anaerobic cells. In anaerobic cells glucose is degraded into fermentation products and in aerobic cells glucose is degraded into carbon dioxide and water. 13. Which of the following enzyme removes the RNA primer with its 5'-nuclease activity? a) DNA polymerase III b) RNA polymerase c) DNA polymerase I d) DNA polymerase II View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: DNA polymerase I remove the RNA primer with its 5'-nuclease activity; simultaneously it fills in the gap with DNA via its 3'-polymerase activity. 14. Phosphorus is essential component of \_\_\_\_\_ a) phospholipids b) teichoic acid c) nucleotides d) All of the mentioned View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Phosphorus, usually supplied in the form of phosphate, is an essential component of nucleotides, nucleic acids, phospholipids, teichoic acids, and other components. 15. The bacterium Staphylococcus aureus is which type of bacteria? a) Mesophile b) Mesophile and psychrophile c) Psychrophile d) Thermophile View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Staphylococcus aureus is a mesophilic bacteria which can grow in the temperature range of 6.5-46 degree Celsius and has an optimum temperature at 30-37 degree Celsius. 16. Growth of bacteria or microorganisms refer to \_\_\_\_\_ a) changes in the total population b) an increase in number of cells c) an increase in the size of an individual organism d) an increase in the mass of an individual organism View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Growth denotes the increase in number of cells beyond that present in the original inoculum. It does not refer to an increase in size or mass of an individual organism. 17. Which of the following method can be used to determine the number of bacteria quantitatively? a) Spread-plate b) Streak-plate c) Pour-plate and spread plate d) Pour plate View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Due to a higher degree of dilution, pour-plate and spread-plate techniques may be performed in a quantitative manner to determine the number of bacteria present in a specimen. 18. Which among the following are microaerophilic bacteria? a) Treponema b) Borrelia c) Spirochaeta d) Cristispira View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Borrelia is the genus of bacteria belonging to the class Spirochaetaceae and are microaerophilic. 19. Penicillin causes inhibition of Mycoplasmas. a) False b) True View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Because of the lack of a cell wall, mycoplasmas are not inhibited by even high levels of penicillin; however, they can be inhibited by antibiotics that affect protein synthesis, such as tetracyclines or chloramphenicol. 20. What are the cell wall structural components of fungi? a) peptidoglycan b) cellulose c) chitin d) chitin, cellulose, or hemicellulose View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The cell wall structural components of fungi are chitin, cellulose, or hemicellulose whereas the bacterial cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan. 21. Cryptococcosis is a disease of \_\_\_\_\_ a) viral infection b) mycotic infection c) parasitic infection d) bacterial infection View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Cryptococcus neoformans is an important basidiomycetous pathogen of humans, causing cryptococcosis, a generalized mycotic infection involving the bloodstream as well as lungs, central nervous system and other organs. 22. Which among the following is a pathogenic algae for humans? a) Cephalereus b) Acanthopeltis c) Chlorella d) Prototheca View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Prototheca has been found to be a probable pathogen of humans. It has been found in systemic and subcutaneous infections, as well as in bursitis. 23. Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of \_\_\_\_\_ a) Bacillariophycophyta b) Xanthophycophyta c) Chlorophycophyta d) Phaeophycophyta View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of Xanthophycophyta which is the yellow-green algae along with oils. 24. Protozoa that eat other organisms are known as \_\_\_\_\_ a) parasitic b) mutualistic c) holozoic d) saprophytic View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Holozoic protozoa are protozoa that eat other organisms. Species of Paramecium are holozoic and they must have a supply of bacteria or other protozoa. 25. Plasmodium divides by which of the following method most commonly? a) Regeneration b) Budding c) Binary fission d) Multiple fission View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The malarial parasite, Plasmodium divides by the process of multiple fission where it is known as schizogony and serves to spread the parasite quickly in the host. 26. Which of the following is a family of lambda phage viruses? a) Styloviridae b) Corticoviridae c) Microviridae d) Pedoviridae View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Styloviridae is a family of lambda phage viruses that are non-enveloped and has dsDNA. 27. What does a viral DNA becomes after being associated with the bacterial chromosome? a) plasmid b) plaque c) prophage d) gene View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: In lysogeny the viral DNA of the temperate phage, instead of taking over the functions of the cell's genes, is incorporated into the host DNA and becomes a prophage in the bacterial chromosome, acting as a gene. 28. Vaccination was invented by \_\_\_\_\_ a) Watson b) Jenner c) Crick d) Pasteur View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: In 1796 Jenner first vaccinated an 8-year old boy with material removed from cow and it gave protection against the smallpox virus. 29. For which viral disease, vaccine has been recently developed through the use of tissue culture? a) S mallpox b) Rabies c) Mumps d) Measles View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Among the virus diseases for which vaccines have been recently developed through the use of tissue culture is measles (rubeola). 30. Which of the following inhibits DNA replication? a) x-rays b) gamma rays c) UV light d) cathode rays View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Ultraviolet light is absorbed by many cellular materials but most significantly by the nucleic acids where it does the most damage. Pyrimidine dimers are formed due to which DNA replication is inhibited and mutations can result. 31. Which was the first disease for which a chemotherapeutic agent was used? a) Small pox b) Syphilis c) AIDS d) Malaria View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Syphilis is the first known disease for which a chemotherapeutic agent was used. An arsenical compound known as Salvarsan was synthesized by Paul Ehrlich in 1910 to treat this disease. 32. Bacterial cells grown in a medium exposed to high osmotic pressure, changes shape from rod-shaped to \_\_\_\_\_ shaped. a) elongated b) irregular c) rod shaped d) spherical View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The high osmotic pressure prevents the cells from bursting. Rod-shaped cells become spherical because they lack the cell structure which imparts shape. 33. Tyrocidines are more effective against \_\_\_\_\_ a) Gram-negative organisms b) Gram-positive organisms c) Spirochetes d) Mycoplasmas View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Tyrocidines and gramicidines are more effective against Gram-positive organisms whereas polymyxins are particularly effective against Gram-negative bacteria. 34. Which of the following is the most accurate method for microbial assay of antibiotics? a) Chemical and histological assay b) Biological assay c) Chemical assay d) Physical assay View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Chemical-assay methods are generally more accurate and require less time than biological methods, but they are less sensitive, and caution must be used lest biologically inactive degradation products give misleading results. 35. Which among the following is not an ammonia-oxidizing bacteria? a) Nitrospina gracilis b) Nitrosococcus oceanus c) Nitrosomonas europaea d) Nitrosovibrio tenuis View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Nitrospina gracilis is a nitrite-oxidizing bacteria. They are involved in the oxidation of nitrite to nitrate. 36. Cellulose is degraded to cellobiose by the enzyme \_\_\_\_\_ a) cellulose dehydrogenase b) hexokinase c) beta-glucosidase d) cellulase View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The most abundant organic material in plants is cellulose. The initial enzymatic at-tack is by cellulase which splits this long-chain polymer of glucose to cellobiose which contains two glucose units. 37. Sulphates are reduced to hydrogen sulphide by \_\_\_\_\_ a) Thiobacillus thiooxidans b) Rhodospirillum c) Desulfotomaculum sp. d) Photosynthetic sulfur bacteria View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Sulphates are reduced to hydrogen sulphide by soil microorganisms like Desulfotomaculum species. Like calcium sulphate gives us hydrogen sulphide and calcium hydroxide. 38. The microorganisms from lakes and rivers can grow at a salt concentration of \_\_\_\_\_ a) above 1 percent b) below 1 percent c) 2.5 to 4 percent d) 5 percent View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Microorganisms from lakes and rivers are salt sensitive and do not grow at a salt concentration of more than 1 percent whereas marine microorganisms are halophilic. 39. In regions of the estuary that are nutritionally poor, it is more likely to find which of the following organisms? a) viruses b) coliforms c) fecal streptococci d) appendaged bacteria View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: In regions of the estuary that are nutritionally poor, one is likely to find the budding and/or the appendaged bacteria, in addition to pseudomonads. 40. In which of the following treatment involve oxidation of organic constituents of the wastewater? a) Final treatment b) Advanced treatment c) Secondary treatment d) Primary treatment View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Secondary or biological treatment is done to adsorb and ultimately oxidize organic constituents of the wastewater, i.e. to reduce the BOD. 41. Which among the following group of microorganisms are found in the ducts of cow's mammary glands? a) Micrococci b) Microbacteria c) Lactobacilli d) Coliforms View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Micrococci such as Micrococcus luteus, Micrococcus varians are found in the ducts of cow's mammary glands and dairy utensils. They are acid producers and are weakly proteolytic. 42. Which of the following microorganism is eliminated in canned foods? a) Lactobacillus b) Clostridium botulinum c) Mycobacterium tuberculosis d) Coxiella burnetii View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: The most important organism to be eliminated in canned foods is the spore forming anaerobe Clostridium botulinum, which is capable of producing a very potent lethal toxin. 43. Bacterial cell grown on hydrocarbon wastes from the petroleum industry are a source of \_\_\_\_\_ a) fats b) vitamins c) carbohydrates d) proteins View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The microorganisms can be cultivated on industrial wastes or by-products as nutrients and yield a large cell crop that is rich in protein. Bacterial cell grown on hydrocarbon wastes from the petroleum industry are a source of protein in France, Japan, Taiwan, and India. 44. Which of the following microorganism produces dextran? a) Leuconostoc mesenteroides b) Streptomyces olivaceus c) Bacillus thuringiensis d) Bacillus polymyxa View AnswerAnswer: a Explanation: Leuconostoc mesenteroides is the producer organism for dextran which acts as a stabilizer in food products and as a blood plasma substitute. 45. The principal microorganism for yogurt is \_\_\_\_\_ a) Leuconostoc citrovorum b) Streptococcus lactis c) Streptococcus thermophilus d) Lactobacillus acidophilus View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: Streptococcus thermophilus and Lactobacillus bulgaricus are among the principal microorganisms responsible for producing yogurt by fermentation. 46. Which of the following yeast can be used to produce microbial protein? a) Eremothecium ashbyi b) Candida utilis c) Saccharomyces cerevisiae d) Candida milleri View AnswerAnswer: b Explanation: Candida utilis is yeast used for producing microbial protein which is used as an animal food supplement (single-cell protein) from paper-pulp waste. 47. Acridine orange is which type of mutagen? a) chemical compounds b) transposons c) base analog d) intercalating agents View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: Acridine orange is an intercalating agent that can intercalate between the base pairs in the central stack of the DNA helix and distort the structures and cause subsequent replication errors. 48. Lipopolysaccharide in cell walls is characteristic of? a) Algae b) Fungi c) Gram-negative bacteria d) Gram-positive bacteria View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: The occurrence of lipopolysaccharide in cell walls is characteristic of Gram-negative bacteria; whereas Gram-positive bacteria have cell walls that contain teichoic acid. Fungal and algal cell walls are very different in composition from those of bacteria. 49. Which of the following are present in teichoic acids? a) glycerol residues b) ribitol residues c) ribitol or glycerol residues d) glucose residues View AnswerAnswer: c Explanation: The teichoic acids are water-soluble polymers, containing ribitol or glycerol residues joined through phosphodiester linkages. The glycerol or ribitol is joined to a sugar residue such as glucose, galactose or N-acetyl glucosamine. 50. Which of the following are true for cytoplasmic membrane? a) site of generation of protonmotive force b) hydrophilic barrier c) hydrophobic barrier d) hydrophobic barrier and site of generation of protonmotive force View AnswerAnswer: d Explanation: The cytoplasmic membrane is a hydrophobic barrier to penetration by most water-soluble molecules. Because of its impermeability to protons, the cytoplasmic membrane is the site of the generation of the proton motive force. Our 1000+ MCQs focus on all topics of the Microbiology subject, covering 100+ topics. This will help you to prepare for exams, contests, online tests, quizzes, viva-voce, interviews, and certifications. You can practice these MCQs chapter by chapter starting from the 1st chapter or you can jump to any chapter of your choice. You can also download the PDF of Microbiology MCQs by applying below. 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