KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY & BIOTECHNOLOGY
MICROBIOLOGY MCQ MODEL PAPER PATTERN 2020-21

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1. Food poisoning is caused by
   (A)*Clostridum tetani* (B) Diptheria
   (C)*Clostridum welchi* (D)*Clostridium botulinum*

2. Triple toxoid vaccine gives protection against
   (A) Diphtheria, tetanus and rabies
   (B) Tetanus, whooping cough, tuberculosis
   (C) Whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria
   (D) Whooping cough, cancer and tuberculosis

3. Which of the following is an example of live vaccine?
   (A)Pertusis (B) Mumps
   (C) Cholera (D) Rabies

4. AIDS is caused by
   (A) Retrovirus (B) Prion
   (C) Rhabdovirus (D) Retroprison

5. Penicillin is a
   (A) Primary metabolite (B) Secondary metabolite
   (C) Tertiary metabolite (D) None of the above

6. In ELISA technique, the antibodies are labeled by
   (A) Acridine orange (B) Alkaline phosphate
   (C) Neutral red (D) Bromothymol blue

7. Pus-forming forms are called as
   (A) Pyoderm (B) Pyogenic
   (C) Pyrogen (D) None of the above

8. Koplic's spots will develop in
   (A) HIV (B) Rubella
   (C) Mumps (D) Measles

9. During specialized transduction
   (A) Large amount of DNA is transferred
   (B) A few no. of genes are transferred
   (C) Whole DNA is transferred
   (D) None of these

10. Listeriosis is _____ disease.
   (A) Food borne (B) Water borne

(C) Milk borne (D) Air borne

11. ELISA test is used for the identification of
(A) Jaundice (B) AIDS
(C) Cancer (D) Diabetes

12. β-lactum ring is present in
(A) Penicillin (B) Erythromycin
(C) Tetracyclins (D) Chromphenical

13. _____ is the first of the synthetic quinolone
(A) Pentaprazole (B) Nalidixic acid
(C) Dolo (D) None of the above

14. Ciprofloxacin acts by inhibiting
(A) Cell wall synthesis (B) RNA synthesis
(C) Folate synthesis (D) DNA gyrase

15. Lyme disease is caused by
(A) Bacteria (B) Fungi
(C) Spirochete (D) Virus

16. Toxic shock syndrome is caused by
(A) *Staph. albus* (B) *Staph. aureus*
(C) *Strep. viridans* (D) None of these

17. Aflatoxin is produced by
(A) Aspergillus sps (B) Penicillium sps
(C) Alternaria sps (D) None of these

18. Penicillin is discovered by
(A) Fleming (B) Pasteur
(C) Koch (D) None of these

19. A number of viruses are known to infect mycoplasmas, called
(A) Bacteriophages (B) Mycoplasma phages
(C) Virions (D) Tiny strains

20. Common cold is caused by
(A) Rhino viruses (B) Polio virus
(C) Hepatitis virus (D) Pox virus

21. The causative agent of conjunctivitis
(A) Paramyxo virus (B) Corona virus
(C) Adenovirus (D) None of these

22.Tuberculosis is a

(A) Water borne disease (B) Air borne disease

(C) Food borne disease (D) Arthropod borne disease

23. Viral antigens are likely

(A) Proteins (B) Glycolipids

(C) Lipoproteins (D) Both A and B

24. Among the following which is considered as the best indicator of water pollution

(A) *Bacillus* (B) *Clostridium*

(C) *E. Coli* (D) Paramecium

25.E. coli was first isolated by

(A) Louis Pasteur (B)Theodor Escherich

(C) Shiga (D) Robert Koch

26. Mycobacterium tuberculosis was first discovered by

(A) Robert Koch (B) Edward Jenner

(C) Louis Pasteur (D) None of these

27. Antibodies are

(A) Proteins (B) Glycoproteins

(C)Phospholipids (D) None of these

28. Antibiotic produced from *Streptomyces orientalis* is

(A) Streptomycin (B) Penicillin

(C) Vancomycin (D) Both a and b

29. The antibiotic acting on cell wall is

(A) Bacitracin (B) Penicillin

(C) Cephalosporin (D) All of these

30. Drugs of choice for treatment of Mycoplasma infections:

(A) Tetracyclines (B) Erythromycin

(C)A and B (D) Penicillins

31. Black water fever is caused by

(A) *P. vivax* (B)*P. falciparum*

(C)*P. ovale* (D) None of these

32. Mantoux test detects

(A)*M. tuberculosis* (B) Cynaobacteria

(C) Clostridia (D) Both a and b

33. General purpose antibody is

(A) IgA (B) IgG

(C) IgM (D) IgD

34. Antibody present in colostrums is
(A) IgG (B) IgA
(C) IgM (D) IgE

35. Serological reactions are useful for
(A) Detection of antigens (B) Detection of antibodies
(C) Both A and B (D) None of these

36. The penicillin produced in large scale submerged fermentations are
(A) Penicillin-A (B) Penicillin-D
(C) Penicillin-G (D) None of these

37. What are the structural units of nucleic acids?
(A) N-bases (B) Nucleosides
(C) Nucleotides (D) Histones

38. The most active stage in the sigmoid curve of bacteria in which maximumgrowth is attained
(A) Lag phase (B) Stationary phase
(C) Decline phase (D) Log phase

39. Log-phase is also known as
(A) Death phase (B) Exponential phase
(C) Lag-phase (D) None

40. For effective sterilization in an autoclave the temperature obtained is
(A) 50^{o} C (B) 100^{o} C
(C) 121^{o} C (D) 180^{o} C

41. The drug of choice in anaphylactic shock is
(A) Histamine (B) Corticosteroid
(C) Epinephrine (D) None of these

42. Which of the following bacteria thrive in extreme environmental conditions, such as high temperature and acidic pH, the absence of oxygen and high salt concentration?
(A) Eubacteria (B) Cyanobacteria
(C) Archaebacteria (D) All of the above

43. Major advantage of plant with VAM is
(A) Increased K absorption (B) Increased N2 absorption
(C) Increased Mn absorption (D) Increased P absorption

44. Fermentation occurs in the
(A) Presence of oxygen (B) Absence of oxygen
(C) Presence of nitrogen (D) Presence of carbon dioxide

45. The main feature of prokaryotic organism is
(A) Absence of locomotion (B) Absence of nuclear envelope
(C) Absence of nuclear material (D) Absence of protein synthesis

46. Which of the microscopes below is used for unstained specimens?
(A) Phase-contrast microscope (B) Bright field microscope
(C) Fluorescence microscope (D) Scanning electron microscope

47. Mycoplasmas are bacterial cells that
(A) Fail to reproduce on artificial meida (B) Have a rigid cell wall
(C) Are resistant to penicillin (D)Stain well with Gram's stain

48. Which of the following bacteria has sub-cellular localization in lysosomes?
(A) *Salmonella typhi* (B) *Streptococcus pnemonia*
(C) *Vibrio cholerae* (D) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

49. The F+ segments of bacteria may be transfered to F- bacteria by the process of
(A) Conjugation (B) Transformation
(C) Transduction (D) Fragmentation

50. Entry of enveloped virus in to its host cells is mediated by
(A) Only endocytosis
(B) Both endocytosis and phagocytosis
(C) Both endocytosis and membrane fusion
(D) Pinocytosis

Sd/-

Chairman

Key Answers

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

Sd/-

Chairman