1. **The antiseptic method was first demonstrated by**
2. Lwanowski
3. **Lord Lister**
4. Edward Jenner
5. Beijerinck
6. **Small pox vaccine was first discovered by**
7. Robert Koch
8. Louis Pasteur
9. Lister
10. **Edward Jenner**
11. **The term mutation was coined by**
12. Pasteur
13. Darwin
14. **Hugo devries**
15. Lamark
16. **Compound microscope was discovered by**
17. Antony von
18. Pasteur
19. **Johnsen & Hans**
20. None of these
21. **The main feature of prokaryotic organism is**
22. Absence of locomotion
23. **Absence of nuclear envelope**
24. Absence of nuclear material
25. Absence of protein synthesis
26. **The stalked particles on the cristae of mitochondria are called**
27. Glyoxysomes
28. **Peroxisomes**
29. Oxysomes
30. Spherosomes
31. **Kuru disease in Humans is caused by**
32. Bacteria
33. Viroides
34. **Prions**
35. Mycoplasma
36. **Tuberculosis is a**
37. Water borne disease
38. **Air borne disease**
39. Food borne disease
40. Atthropod borne disease
41. **Meosomes are also known as**
42. Mitochondria
43. Endoplasmic reticulum
44. Plasmids
45. **Chondroids**
46. **In Electron Microscope source of electrons is from**
47. Mercury lamp
48. **Tungsten metal**
49. both a and b
50. None of these
51. **Griffith (1928) reported the phenomenon of transformation first in**
52. H. influenzae
53. Bacillus species
54. **Pneumococci**
55. E.coli
56. **Lederberg and Tatum (1946) described the phenomena of**
57. **Conjunction**
58. Transformation
59. Mutation
60. Plasmids
61. **Hanging drop method for motility study was first introduced by**
62. Robert Koch
63. Louis Pasteur
64. Jenner
65. **Leeuwenhock**
66. **First Pasteur conducted fermentation experiments in**
67. Milk
68. Food material
69. **Fruit juices**
70. Both a and c
71. **Modern concepts of chemotherapy was proposed by**
72. **Paul Ehrlich**
73. Joseph Lister
74. Elie Metchnikoff
75. None of these
76. **The role of phagocytosis was discovered by**
77. Paul Ehrlich
78. Joseph lister
79. **Elie Metchikoff**
80. Pasteur
81. **The transfer of genetic material during transformation is proved basing on Griffith’s experiment by**
82. **Avery Macleod & Mc.Carthy**
83. Lederberg & Taulum
84. Zinder & Lederberg
85. Watson & Crick
86. **Mycobacterium tuberculosis was first discovered by**
87. **Robert Koch**
88. Edward Jenner
89. Louis Pasteur
90. None of these
91. **The Baterium that is most commonly used in genetic engineering is**
92. **Escherichia**
93. Klebsiella
94. Proteius
95. Serratia
96. **The functions of plasmid are**
97. DNA replication
98. Protein synthesis
99. Cell wall synthesis
100. **None of the above**
101. **Mycoplasmas are bacterial cells that**
102. Fail to reproduce on artificial meida
103. Have a rigid cell wall
104. **Are resistant to penicillin**
105. Stain well with Gram‟s stain
106. **The etiologic agent of botulism is a**
107. **Neurotoxin**
108. Endotoxin
109. Enterotoxin
110. All of the above
111. **The bacterial cells are at their metabolic peak during**
112. Lag phase
113. **Log**
114. Stationary
115. Decline
116. **Protein particles which can infect are called**
117. Virons
118. **Prions**
119. Nucleoida
120. None of these

33. Endotoxin produced by gramnegative bacteria is present in

1. Peptidoglycan
2. **Lippolysacharide**
3. Theichoic acid
4. Inner membrane
5. **Which one of the following was Gramnegative, chemolithotrophic bacteria?**
6. Siderococcus
7. **E.coli**
8. Spirellum
9. Mycoplasms
10. **The viruses that live as parasites on bacteria are**
11. Fungi
12. Commensels
13. **Bacteriophages**
14. None of these
15. **The colonies produced by Pseudomonas on Mac Conkey’s medium are**
16. Purple colored
17. Pink colored
18. **Pale colored**
19. Green colored
20. **The pigment present in red algae is**
21. Rhodochrome
22. Fucoxanthin
23. Chlorophyll only
24. **Chlorophyll + phycobilin**
25. **Citrus canker is caused by**
26. **Phytomonas**
27. Salmonella
28. Lactobacillus
29. Hay bacillus
30. **Bacteria that are responsible for fermentation of dairy milk are**
31. Azetobacter
32. Rhizobium
33. **Lactobacillus**
34. Hay bacillus
35. **Role of bacteria in carbon cycle is**
36. Photosynthesis
37. Chemosynthesis
38. **Breakdown of organic compounds**
39. Assimilation of nitrogen compounds
40. **Centromere is that part of chromosome Where**
41. Nucleoli are formed
42. Crossing over takes places
43. **Chromatids are attached**
44. Naking occurs
45. **Meosomes are the part of**
46. **Plasma membrane**
47. ER
48. Lysosomes
49. Golgi
50. **All prokaryotes are surrounded by a cell wall except**
51. **Mycoplasms**
52. Sperochetes
53. Actinomycetes
54. Methanogena
55. **Thylakoid is present in**
56. Mitochondria
57. **Chloroplast**
58. ER
59. Golgi apparatus
60. **Bacterial ribosomes are composed of**
61. Protein and DNA
62. Protein and mRNA
63. **Protein and rRNA**
64. Protein and tRNA
65. **The apparatus used to maintain a continuous culture**
66. **Chemostat**
67. Autostat
68. Thermostat
69. Both a and c
70. **Rancidity of stored foods is due to the activity of**
71. Toxigenic microbes
72. Proteolytic microbes
73. Saccharolytic microbes
74. **Lipolytic microbes**
75. **Bacteriophage capable of only lytic growth is called**
76. **Temperate**
77. Avirulent
78. Virulent
79. None of these
80. **Acridine dyes are more effective against**
81. **Gram positive**
82. Gram negative
83. Ricke Hsia
84. Mycoplasma
85. **In bacteria pigment bearing structures are**
86. Chloroplast
87. Protoplast
88. Sphaeroplast
89. **Chromatophores**
90. **Bacillus is an example of**
91. **Gram positive bacteria**
92. Gram negative bacteria
93. Virus
94. Viroid
95. **Cytochromes are**
96. Oxygen acceptors
97. ATP acceptors
98. **Electron acceptors**
99. Protein acceptors
100. **Gram staining is an example for**
101. Simple staining
102. Differential staining
103. Negative staining
104. **None of these**
105. **Cell wall of gram negative bacteria is**
106. Thick
107. Lipids are present
108. **Teichoic acids are absent**
109. None of these
110. **Exotoxina are**
111. **Heat labile**
112. Heat stable
113. Part of cell wall
114. Polymerized complexes
115. **Rod shaped bacteria are known as**
116. Cocci
117. Comma forms
118. **Bacilli**
119. Plemorphic froms
120. **Teichoic acids and Teichuronic acids are found in**
121. **Gram positive bacteria**
122. Gram negative bacteria
123. Fungi
124. None of these
125. **The cell wall deficient form of bacteria is**
126. Mycoplasma
127. **‘L’ form**
128. Protoplast
129. Spheroplast
130. **The motile bacteria is**
131. **Salmonella typhi**
132. Klebsiella pneumoniae
133. Bacillus anthracis
134. Shigella flexneri
135. **The order of stains in Gram-staining procedure is**
136. **Crystal violet, Iodine solution, Alcohol,Saffranine**
137. Iodine solution, Crystal Violet, Saffranine,Alcohol
138. Alcohol, Crystal Violet, Iodine solution,Saffranine
139. All of these
140. **Lipid contents is more in**
141. **Gram negative bacteria**
142. Gram positive bacteria
143. Same in both
144. None of these
145. **Algae means**
146. Fresh water organisms
147. **Sea weeds**
148. Fresh water weeds
149. None of these
150. **The Largest virus is**
151. Parvo virus
152. **Pox virus**
153. Rhabdo virus
154. None of these
155. **The smallest virus is**
156. Parvo virus
157. **Rhabdo virus**
158. Pox virus
159. Adeno virus
160. **The extra cellular infections virus particle is called**
161. Capsid
162. Nucleocapsid
163. **Virion**
164. None of these
165. **Shape of bacteriophage is**
166. Brick shape
167. Bullet shape
168. Helical shape
169. **Tadpole shape**
170. **Sulphur oxidizing bacteria is**
171. Alcaligenes
172. Pseudomonas
173. **Thiobacillus**
174. None of these
175. **Acid fast bacteria are**
176. Neisseria
177. Staphylococci
178. **Mycobacteria**
179. All of the above
180. **Niacin test is positive in case of**
181. Corynebacterium
182. **M. tuberculosis**
183. M. bovis
184. M. avium
185. **Ziehl – Neelson stain is a**
186. Simple stain
187. Counter stain
188. **Differential stain**
189. None of them
190. **The medium used in membrane filter technique was**
191. EMB agar
192. EMR-Vp medium
193. **Lactose broth**
194. Endo agar
195. **Lysol is a**
196. Sterilent
197. **Disinfectant**
198. Antiseptic
199. Antifungal agent
200. **Which of the following is a neutral stain?**
201. Picric acid
202. Gmiemsa
203. **Neutral red**
204. Malachite green
205. **Peptone water medium is an example for**
206. Synthetic medium
207. **Semisynthetic medium**
208. Differential medium
209. None of these
210. **The method in which the cells are frozen dehydrated is called**
211. Pasteurization
212. Dessication
213. Disinfection
214. **Lypophilization**
215. **The technique used to avoid all microorganisms is accomplished by**
216. **Sterlization**
217. Disinfection
218. Surgical sterilization
219. Disinfection Sterilization