

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
MICROBIOLOGY QUESTION BANK

1. Who was the first scientist to coin the term SMOG and to describe the layers of SMOG?

- (a) Nikola Tesla
- (b) Stephen Hawking
- (c) Dr Henry Antoine
- (d) Nicolaus Copernicus

Sol: (c) Dr Henry Antoine.

2. Which of the following pollutants are responsible for the cause of SMOG?

- (a) From incinerators
- (b) Emissions from vehicles
- (c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles
- (d) None of the above

Sol: (c) Both incinerators and emissions from vehicles.

3. Which of the following is called the secondary air pollutant?

- (a) PANs
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Carbon monoxide
- (d) Nitrogen Dioxide

Sol: (b) Ozone.

4. Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?

- (a) Ozone
- (b) Radon
- (c) Fly Ash
- (d) Ethylene

Sol: (c) Fly Ash.

5. Which of the following agents is responsible for turning the Taj Mahal yellow?

- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Chlorine
- (c) Sulphur dioxide
- (d) Nitrogen dioxide

Sol: (c) Sulphur dioxide

6. Which of the following statements is true about SMOG?

- (a) SMOG is derived from the fog
- (b) SMOG is derived from smoke
- (c) SMOG is derived from water vapour
- (d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke

Sol: (d) SMOG is derived from both fog and smoke.

7. What type of precautions should be taken to survive when the ozone level is high?

- (a) Drive less
- (b) Stay hydrated
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Go for a long walk

Sol: (c) Both A and B.

8. Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?

- (a) It indicates the colour of the air.
- (b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.
- (c) It determines the intensity of sound and sound pollution.
- (d) It estimates air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.

Sol: (b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.

9. The major photochemical smog is_____.

- (a) Hydrogen peroxide
- (b) Chlorofluorocarbon
- (c) Peroxyacetyl nitrate
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (b) Chlorofluorocarbon.

10. Which of the following diseases are caused by smog?

- (a) Rickets
- (b) Bronchitis
- (c) Breathing Problems
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above.

11. DDT and Aluminium cans are examples of _____.

- (a) Primary Pollutants
- (b) Secondary pollutants
- (c) Biodegradable Pollutants
- (d) Non-Biodegradable Pollutants

Sol: (d) Non-Biodegradable Pollutants.

12. How many different types of primary pollutants together contribute to about 90 per cent of the global air pollution?

- (a) Three
- (b) Five
- (c) Seven
- (d) None of the above

Sol: (b) Five.

13. Which of the following agents is mainly responsible for the secondary pollutants?

- (a) Smog and Ozone
- (b) Sulphur trioxide
- (c) Nitrogen dioxide
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above.

14. Smoke, fumes, ash, dust, nitric oxide and sulphur dioxide are the main sources of _____.

- (a) Primary Pollutants
- (b) Secondary pollutants
- (c) Bio-Degradable Pollutants
- (d) None of the above

Sol: (a) Primary Pollutants.

15. Which of the following industries plays a major role in polluting air and increasing air pollution?

- (a) Brick manufacturing industries
- (b) Manufacture of gases industries
- (c) Electrical appliances and electrical goods industries
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (d) All of the above.

16. Which of the following gas is more in percentage in the air?

- (a) Oxygen gas
- (b) Nitrogen gas
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) Carbon dioxide gas

Sol: (b) Nitrogen gas

17. Increased levels of air pollution results in _____.

- (a) Soil erosion
- (b) Global warming
- (c) Respiratory problems
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (c) Respiratory problems.

18. The Taj Mahal, Lotus Temple, Golden Temple, India Gate and other famous heritage monuments are being affected by _____.

- (a) Air pollution
- (b) Water pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) All of the above

Sol: (a) Air pollution.

19. What is the total percentage of nitrogen gas in the air?

- (a) 12 per cent
- (b) 21 per cent
- (c) 78 per cent
- (d) 87 per cent

Sol: (c) 78 per cent.

20. Which of the following gases are called Greenhouse gases?

- (a) Methane
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Both a and c

Sol:(d) Both a and c.

21. Which of the following zones have considerable rooted vegetation?

- a) littoral zone
- b) limnetic zone
- c) profundal zone
- d) benthic zone

View Answer

Answer: a

22. Which of the following layer is composed of soft mud or ooze?

- a) Photic zone
- b) Limnetic zone
- c) Benthic zone
- d) Profundal zone

View Answer

Answer: c

23. In which of the following seasons does the nutrient concentration falls at a drastically lower level?

- a) Winter
- b) Spring
- c) Summer
- d) Autumn

View Answer

Answer: c

24. Rapidly expanding urbanization makes it difficult to generalize upon typical microbial flora of streams.

- a) True
- b) False

View Answer

Answer: a

25. The coastal adjunct of the marine ecosystem is _____

- a) stream
- b) estuary
- c) river
- d) lake

Answer: b

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26. The Chesapeake Bay, one of the world's major estuarine system serves as the receiving basin for how many rivers?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 3
- d) 9

View Answer

Answer: d

27. In regions of the estuary that are nutritionally poor, it is more likely to find which of the following organisms?

- a) coliforms
- b) appendaged bacteria
- c) viruses
- d) fecal streptococci

View Answer

Answer: b

28. The characteristic color of the Red Sea is associated with heavy blooms of _____

- a) diatoms
- b) cyanobacteria
- c) dinoflagellates
- d) chlamydomonads

View Answer

Answer: b

29. Aquatic bacteria tend to be Gram-negative.

- a) True
- b) False

View Answer

Answer: a

30. Which of the following genus of bacteria is not found in fresh waters?

- a) Pseudomonas
- b) Flavobacterium
- c) Aeromonas
- d) Vibrio

View Answer

Answer: d

31. What do organisms require to grow, reproduce and regulate various body functions?

- a) Air
- b) Nutrients
- c) Water
- d) Soil

View Answer

Answer: b

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32. What is the amount of nutrients present in the soil at any given time called?

- a) Standing state
- b) Standing state
- c) Moving state
- d) Total state

View Answer

Answer: a

33. What varies in different kinds of ecosystems and also on a seasonal basis?

- a) Moving state
- b) Standing state
- c) Sitting state
- d) Total state

View Answer

Answer: b

34. What happens to the nutrients which are never lost from the ecosystems?

- a) Deplete
- b) Newly formed
- c) Exhaust
- d) Recycle

View Answer

Answer: d.

35. What is the movement of nutrient elements through the various components of an ecosystem known?

- a) Elemental cycling
- b) Gaseous cycling
- c) Nutrient cycling
- d) Sedimentary cycling

View Answer

Answer: c

36. What is the nutrient cycle alternatively called?

- a) Elemental cycle
- b) Gaseous cycle
- c) Biogeochemical cycle
- d) Sedimentary cycle

View Answer

Answer: b.

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37. What does a nutrient cycle involve?

- a) Loss of nutrients
- b) Sedimentation of nutrients
- c) Exhaustion of nutrients
- d) Storage and transfer of nutrients

View Answer

Answer: d

38. How many categories can a nutrient cycle be divided?

- a) No type
- b) One type
- c) Two types
- d) Three types

View Answer

Answer: c

39. What are the essential elements required by organisms for their body-building and metabolism called?

- a) Phytochemicals
- b) Viruses
- c) Bacteria
- d) Biogeochemicals

View Answer

Answer: d.

40. Where is the gaseous type of nutrient cycle located?

- a) Earth's crust
- b) Land surface
- c) Atmosphere
- d) Soil

View Answer

Answer: c

41. Where is the sedimentary type of nutrient cycle located?

- a) Land surface
- b) Earth's crust
- c) Atmosphere
- d) Water

View Answer

Answer: b

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42. What are the environmental factors, e.g., soil, moisture, pH, temperature, etc. regulate?

- a) The rate of piling up of nutrients
- b) The rate of formation of nutrients
- c) The rate of release of nutrients
- d) The rate of exhaustion of nutrient

View Answer

Answer: c

43. What is the function of the reservoir that is the atmosphere and the Earth's crust?

- a) Exhaustion of nutrients
- b) Meet with the deficit of nutrients
- c) Formation of nutrients
- d) Piling up of nutrients

View Answer

Answer: b

44. Limestone and dolomite are the reservoirs of which cycle?

- a) Gaseous cycle
- b) Bicycle
- c) Ecological cycle
- d) Sedimentary cycle

View Answer

Answer: d

Short Answers

1. Write about Microbes of atmosphere ?
2. What is air pollution?
3. What are agents of water pollution?
4. What is sewage treatment?
5. What is carbon cycle?