

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
MICRO BIOLOGY QUESTION BANK

1. Food poisoning is caused by

- a. Clostridium tetani
- b. Clostridium Welchi
- c. Diptheria
- d. Clostridium botulinum

2. Koplic's spots will develop in

- a. HIV
- b. Measles
- c. Mumps
- d. Rubella

3. Viral DNA is resistant to DNA of the host cell because it contains

- a. 5'-HMC
- b. 5'-HMA
- c. 5'-CHM
- d. 5'MHC

4. Which of the following is an example of live vaccine?

- a. pertusis
- b. mumps
- c. cholera
- d. rabies

5. Triple toxoid vaccine gives protection against

- a. Diptheria, tetanus and rabies
- b. Tetanus, whooping cough, Tuberculosis
- c. Whooping cough, tetanus and Diptheria
- d. Whooping cough, cancer and T.B.

6. Higher does of chloramphenicol affects the eukaryotic cells because

- a. They have 30 S ribosomes
- b. They have mitochondria

c. They have 70 S ribosomes

d. None of the above

7. AIDS is caused by

- a. Retrovirus
- b. Prion
- c. Rhabdovirus
- d. Retroprison

8. Penicillin is a

- a. Primary metabolite
- b. Secondary metabolite
- c. Tertiary metabolite
- d. None of the above

9. The rejection of an organ transplant such as a kidney transplant, is an example of _____ Hypersensitivity.

- a. Immediate
- b. Delayed
- c. Allergy
- d. None of these

10. Listeriosis was _____ disease.

- a. Food borne
- b. Water borne
- c. Milk borne
- d. Air borne

11. Pus-forming forms are called as

- a. Pyoderm
- b. Pyogenic
- c. Pyrogen
- d. None of the above

12. In Elisa technique, the antibodies are labeled by

- a. Acridine orange
- b. Alkaline phosphate
- c. Neutral red
- d. Bromothymol blue

- 13. _____ is a genetic disease characterized by a total or partial inability to synthesize globulins.**
- Apitosis
 - Agamma globulinemia
 - Gammaglobulinemmma
 - Sickle-cell anemia.
- 14. A study involving analysis of risk for genetic defects in a family is**
- Genetic Engineering
 - Genetic counseling
 - Genetic drift
 - Genetic equilibrium
- 15. Viral antigens are likely**
- Proteins
 - Glyco proteins
 - Lipo proteins
 - Both a and b
- 16. The suitable assay method for antibiotics is**
- Enzymatic assay
 - Turbidometric assay
 - End point determination assay
 - Metabolic assay
- 17. ELISA test is used for the identification of**
- Janudice
 - AIDS
 - Cancer
 - Diabetis
- 18. Incubation period for infective Hepatitis disease**
- 45 – 80 days
 - 15 – 35 days
 - 35 – 50 days
 - 5 – 15 days
- 19. All of the following are bacteriostatic chemotherapeutic agents except**
- Bacitracin
 - Chloramphenicol
 - Novobiocin
 - Tetracycline
- 20. Kinetosomes are observed in**
- Algae
 - Fungi
 - Protozoa
 - Viruses
- 21. β -lactum ring is present in**
- Erythromycin
 - Penicillin
 - Tetracyclins
 - Chromphenical
- 22. Antibiotic produced from streptomyces orientalis is**
- Streptomycin
 - Penicillin
 - Vancomycin
 - Both a and b
- 23. The drug of choice for dermal, oral and vaginal candidiasis is**
- Griseofulvin
 - Amphoterein B
 - Gentian violet
 - Nystatin
- 24. Botulism means**
- Food adultration
 - Food poisoning by streptococcus bacteria
 - Chemical contamination of food
 - Food processing
- 25. Chloramphenicol is obtained from**
- Streptomyces griseus
 - Streptomyces venezuelae
 - Streptomyces pyrogenes
 - None of these
- 26. Streptomycin is obtained from**
- Streptococcus species
 - Streptomyces griseus
 - Straphylococcus aureus
 - None of these
- 27. The treatment required for small bodies of water is**
- Disinfection
 - Filtration
 - Purification
 - All of these
- 28. Surface ropiness is caused by**
- Alkaligenes viscolactis
 - Streptococcus
 - both a and b
 - None of these
- 29. Septicaemia is**
- Bacteria in blood
 - Toxin in blood
 - Pus in blood
 - Multiplication of bacteria and toxins in blood
- 30. In AIDS, Kaposi sarcoma may respond to**
- Interleukin – 2 infusion
 - Azathioprine
 - Alpha interferon
 - None of these

- 31. Ciprofloxacin acts by inhibiting**
- Cellwall synthesis
 - RNA synthesis
 - Folate synthesis
 - DNA gyrase
- 32. Lyme disease is caused by**
- Bacteria
 - Fungi
 - Spirochaete
 - Virus
- 33. Toxic shock syndrome is caused by**
- Staph. albus
 - Staph. aureus
 - Strep. viridana
 - None of these
- 34. Black water fever is caused by**
- P. vivax
 - P. falciparum
 - P. ovale
 - None of these
- 35. Mantoux test detects**
- M. tuberculosis
 - Cynaobacteria
 - Clostridia
 - Both a and b
- 36. The antibiotic acting on cell wall is**
- Bactracin
 - Penicillin
 - Cyclosporine
 - All of these
- 37. Aflatoxin is produced by**
- Aspergillus sps
 - Penicillium sps
 - Alternaria sps
 - None of these
- 38. Penicillin is discovered by**
- Fleming
 - Pasteur
 - Koch
 - None of these
- 39. Antibiotics used in combination may demonstrate**
- Synergism
 - Antaginism
 - both
 - None of these
- 40. The drug of choice in anaphylactic shock is**
- Histamine
 - Corticosteroid
 - Epinephrine
 - None of these
- 41. Drugs of choice for treatment of Mycoplasma infections:**
- Tetracyclines
 - Erythromycin
 - a and b
 - Penicillins
- 42. A number of viruses are known to infect mycoplasmas, called**
- Bacteriophages
 - Mycoplasma phages
 - Virions
 - Tiny strains
- 43. The following are true about Rickettsiae.**
- Unicellular organisms
 - Prokaryotic intracellular parasites
 - Presence of 70 S ribosomes
 - It causes hemolysis in human beings
 - Gram negative plemorphic rods
- 44. The causative agent of scrub typhus:**
- R.Quintana
 - R.rickettsii
 - R.orinetalis
 - R.prowazekii
- 45. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a sexually transmitted disease is caused by**
- Cophthalmia
 - C.trachomatis
 - C.pneumonias
 - C.psittasi
- 46. Intradermal test employed for diagnosis of LGV is**
- Frei test
 - Mantoux test
 - Schick test
 - Dick test
- 47. Which algae is pathogenic to human?**
- Cephaloeuros
 - Ulothrix
 - Macrocystis
 - Prototheca
- 48. Erythromycin is obtained from**
- S.griseus
 - S.rimosus
 - S.scabies
 - S.erythraeus
- 49. Common cold is caused by**
- Adeno virus
 - Corono virus
 - Hepatitis virus
 - Pox virus
- 50. The causative agent of conjunctivitis:**
- Adeno virus
 - Corono virus
 - Paramyxo virus
 - None of these
- 51. Antibiotics used for treatment of cholera are**
- Tetracyclines
 - Penicillins
 - Streptomycines
 - None of these

- 52. Salmonella typhi is causative organism of**
- Undulant fever
 - Remittent fever
 - Dengue fever
 - Enteric fever
- 53. Which of the following Salmonella paratyphi is the commonest in India?**
- A
 - B
 - C
 - None of these
- 54. In enteric fever, the organ lodging maximum number of the organism is**
- Liver
 - Gall bladder
 - Small intestine
 - Large intestine
- 55. True about Enteric fever is**
- Bacteraemia in first week
 - Carrier in 90%
 - All serotypes cause the disease
 - Rosy spots on 18th day
- 56. Gastroenteritis is caused by**
- Shigella
 - V.cholerae
 - V.cholera Parahaenolyticus
 - S.typhi
- 57. E.coli produces the following toxins:**
- Enterotoxins
 - Endotoxins
 - Verocytotoxins
 - Hemolysins
- 58. The following infections caused by Esch. Coli, except**
- Urinary tract infections
 - Septic infections of wounds
 - Diarrhoea
 - Dysentery
 - Meningitis
- 59. Diphtheria is caused by**
- Corynebacterium diphtheriae
 - C. Bovis
 - C. Jeikeium
 - C. equi
- 60. Causative organism of diphtheria was first demonstrated by**
- Robert Koch
 - Lois Pasteur
 - Klebs and Loeffler
 - Volhard and Fahr
- 61. Coryne bacterium is**
- Gram positive
 - Resistant to Penicillin
 - Gram negative
 - Resistant to Chloramphenicol
- 62. C. diphtheriae consists of**
- Starch granules
 - Polymeta phosphate granules
 - Lipid granules
 - None of these
- 63. The incubation period of diphtheriae is**
- Upto 2 weeks
 - Upto 1 week
 - 2-4 weeks
 - None of these
- 64. Diphtheria virulence test is**
- Ascoli's thermoprecipitation test
 - Elek's gel precipitation test
 - C.R.P test
 - M.R.T. test
- 65. Diphtheria toxoid is prepared by using**
- Aldehyde
 - Formalin
 - Phenols
 - None of these
- 66. Diphtheria is an example of**
- Bacteraemia
 - Pyaeamia
 - Septicemia
 - Toxaemia
- 67. Main symptom of tuberculosis is**
- Tubercle formation
 - Liquid formation
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 68. BCG vaccine is for the prevention of**
- Brucellosis
 - Diphtheria
 - Botulism
 - Tuberculosis
- 69. Dose of BCG vaccine is**
- 0.2-0.5 ml
 - 0.1 ml
 - 0.05 ml
 - 0.2 to 0.3 ml
- 70. Negative Mantoux test is important in**
- Pulmonary Koch's syndrome
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Carcinoma bronchus
 - Lymphoma

Short Answers

- What is medical microbiology?
- What is normal flora?
- What are host-pathogen interactions?
- What is syphilis?
- What is cholera?