

# Pharmaceutical Microbiology

B.Pharm first internal theory examination 2020-2021

Date: 15/07/20

Semester : 3

Subject: Pharmaceutical Microbiology

Subject code: BP 303 T

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Each question carry 1 mark (Total: 70 marks)
3. Total time: 2 hours

\* Required

Email address \*

Your email

ENROLLMENT NUMBER: \*

Your answer

NAME (ACCORDING TO COLLEGE ID) \*

Your answer

1) 'Animalcules' word for microbes given by whom? \*

1 point

- Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- Aristotle
- Robert Koch
- Louis Pasteur

2) What does word "Mykes" mean? \*

1 point

- Fungi
- Mashroom
- Yeast
- Mucor

3) The person who studies fungi is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

1 point

- Phycologist
- Mycologist
- Taxonomist
- None of the above

4) Fungi producing \_\_\_\_\_ are called molds or filamentous fungi \*

1 point

- oval cell
- round cell
- hyphae
- mycelia

5) Cell wall of Fungi does not contain \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1 point

- Manon
- Chitin
- Cellulose
- Polysaccharides

6) which of the following is the example of 'Yeast like fungi'? \*

1 point

- Candida albicans
- Penicillium marneffei
- Yeast
- all of above

7) which of the following is not a form of sexual spore in fungi? \*

1 point

- Bud
- Zygosporangium
- Ascospore
- Basidiospore

8) Each ascus has \_\_\_\_\_ ascospores \*

1 point

- 2 to 4
- 4 to 8
- 6 to 8
- 8 to 10

9) Deuteromycetes is also called as \*

1 point

- Fungi imperfectii
- Dimorphic fungi
- Yeast like fungi
- Yeast



10) Chlamydospores are \_\_\_\_\_.

1 point

- Formed by budding from parent cell
- Formed by segmentation & condensation of hyphae
- Thick walled resting spores
- None of the above

11) \_\_\_\_\_ is used for the subculture of Aspergillus species for their differential diagnosis. \*

1 point

- BHI medium
- IMA medium
- SABHI medium
- Czapek's agar

12) Bacteriophages were discovered in the early 20th century by \_\_\_\_\_.

1 point

- Frederick Twort
- Robert Koch
- Louis Pasteur
- Robert Hook



13) Virus do not contain any cell organelles except \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1 point

- Mitochondria
- Ribosomes
- DNA or RNA
- Endoplasmic reticulum

14) Proviruses are \_\_\_\_\_ viruses \*

1 point

- Bacterial
- Plant
- Animal
- Protista

15) Genome of virus may be \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- Single stranded
- Double stranded
- Single stranded or double stranded
- Neither single stranded nor double stranded

16) Capsid of virus is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.\*

1 point

- Lipids
- Proteins
- Polysaccharides
- Polypeptide molecules

17) \_\_\_\_\_ is mainly present in prokaryotic cell. \*

1 point

- Mitochondria
- Golgi apparatus
- Mesosomes
- Endoplasmic reticulum

18) Chloroplasts are mainly present in \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- Animal cell
- Plant cell
- Virus
- Fungal cell

19) What is the function of flagella? \*

1 point

- Locomotion
- Provide nutrients
- produce energy
- None of above

20) Out of four one is not a gram negative bacteria \*

1 point

- E. Coli.
- Pseudomonas
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Salmonella

21) Gram negative bacteria gets converted into gram positive bacteria under the circumstances: \*

1 point

- When cell wall of gram -ve bacteria gets damaged.
- When getting mutated
- It never gets converted in gram positive
- When thermal changes occurs

22) One of the following is a differential stain: \*

1 point

- Methylene Blue
- Gram's Stain
- Safranin
- Nigrosine (10 % w/v)

23) The dye which is used for negative staining is \*

1 point

- Nigrosine (10 % w/v)
- Gram's stain
- Iodine solution
- Safranin

24) Size of HEPA filter is \*

1 point

- 0.22-0.3 $\mu$
- 0.45-0.5 $\mu$
- 1.0 $\mu$  -1.5 $\mu$
- it is not fixed

25) Yeast produces one of the following after fermentation. \*

1 point

- Ethyl alcohol
- Citric acid
- Propionic acid
- Acetic acid

26) Laminar Air Flow (LAF) is available in \*

1 point

- Horizontal model
- Vertical model
- Both horizontal & vertical model
- None of the above

27) Spore forming bacteria belongs to the group \*

1 point

- Cocci
- Bacilli
- Vibrio
- Spirochaete

28) Out of four which one is not a method to identify unknown bacterium \* 1 point

- Biochemical method
- Staining technique
- Microscopy
- Chromatography

29) One of the following is not under the study of Microbiology \* 1 point

- Virology
- Mycology
- Bacteriology
- Pteridophytology

30) Viable count means \* 1 point

- Total no. of living organisms
- Total no. of living and dead organisms
- Total no. of dead organisms
- None of the above

31) One of the combination of pure microbiology and applied microbiology is \* 1 point

- Bacteriology and Virology
- Virology and Phycology
- Bacteriology and Dairy Technology
- Industrial Microbiology and Food Microbiology

32) The Scientist who invented Gram Staining is \* 1 point

- Louis Christian Gram
- Robert Christian Gram
- Hans Christian Gram
- Carl Christian Gram

33) One of the following is source of Nitrogen in making culture media \* 1 point

- Glucose
- Peptone
- Yeast Extract
- Sodium Chloride

34) Natural Media is preferred over Synthetic Media \*

1 point

- as it contains growth factor which is not found in synthetic media
- it is economical
- it is biodegradable
- all the above

35) An optimum pH for growth of bacteria is \*

1 point

- 7.2-7.4
- 5.5-6.8
- 8.5-9.0
- more than 10.0

36) Agar is used as: \*

1 point

- source of carbon
- sweetening agent
- solidifying agent
- source of nitrogen

37) Enrichment media does not contains one of the following \*

1 point

- Egg
- Blood
- Serum
- Thiglycollic acid



38) In semisolid agar media the percentage of agar is \*

1 point

- 6.0%
- 1.5-2.0%
- 0.5 to 1.0 %
- less than 0.5%

39) An example of aerobic bacteria is \*

1 point

- S.typhii
- E.coli
- B.subtilis
- all the above

40) One of the following is most extensively used bacteria in experimental Microbiology \*

1 point

- Escherichia coli
- Bacillus Subtilis
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Closteridium aerogenus



41) One of the example of anaerobic bacteria is \*

1 point

- Escherichia coli
- Bacillus Subtilis
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Closteridium botulinum

42) Difference between enrichment media and enriched media is \*

1 point

- Enriched media contains blood, egg, serum etc.
- Enrichment media contains blood, egg, serum etc.
- There is no difference between enriched and enrichment media
- None of the above

43) Facultative aerobic bacteria are those \*

1 point

- which requires oxygen for growth
- which do not require oxygen for growth
- which can grow in presence or absence of oxygen
- None of the above

44) The difference between NB and NA is \*

1 point

- Agar is not present in NA
- Agar is not present in NB
- Both NB and NA are same
- None of the above

45) Staining helps in \*

1 point

- Identification of bacteria
- Classification of bacteria
- To understand shape and size of bacteria
- All the above

46) Differential Staining helps in \*

1 point

- Differentiating one group of bacteria with other
- No differentiation of groups of bacteria in this staining
- To visualize the bacteria
- None of the above

47) The maximum magnification in case of compound light microscope is \* 1 point

- 100 X
- 1500 X
- 1000 X
- 2000 X

48) Three types of staining methods are \*

1 point

- Simple Staining, Complex Staining , Nuclear Staining
- Simple Staining, Differential Staining and Special Staining
- Simple Staining and Complex Staining
- Simple Staining and Differential Staining

49) One of the group is not under microorganisms \*

1 point

- Viruses
- Bacteria
- Pteridophytes
- Fungi

50) If bacteria contain only one flagellum called \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- Monotrichous
- Lophotrichous
- Amphitrichous
- None of above

51) Cocci cells divide into several planes and in an irregular pattern. These cells produce bunches of cocci as in like grapes called \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- Streptococci
- Staphylococci
- Sarcinae
- Diplococci

52) Nuclear membrane is absent in \_\_\_\_\_ cells \*

1 point

- Eukaryotic
- Prokaryotic
- Both
- None of above

53) Fimbriae is composed of protein known as \_\_\_\_\_ \*

1 point

- Flegillin
- Pillin
- lactin
- Albumin

54) Which of the following diseases was used as the basis for Koch's postulates? \*

1 point

- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax
- Syphilis
- Diptheria



55) \_\_\_\_\_ is the major constituents of the cell wall in gram positive bacteria. \* 1 point

- Peptidoglycane
- Peptidolipid
- phospholipid
- cholesterol

56) In which of the following cell teichoic acid is not present? \* 1 point

- Gram negative
- Gram Positive
- Both
- None of above

57) In flagella structure, which ring is absent in gram positive bacteria \* 1 point

- M ring
- S ring
- L ring
- None of above

58) Which of the following is the outer most layer of the bacterial cell? \* 1 point

- Cell wall
- Glycocalyx
- Cell Membrane
- None of above

59) \_\_\_\_\_ pili join bacteria cells in preparation for the transfer of DNA from one cell to another cell. \* 1 point

- F pili
- R pili
- Normal pili
- All of above

60) Plasmid in bacteria are \* 1 point

- Genomic DNA
- extra chromosomal circular DNA
- extra chromosomal circular RNA
- All of above

61) Peptidoglycans are made up of \*

1 point

- N Acetyl Glutamic Acid and N Acetyl Muramic Acid
- N Acetyl Glutamic Acid
- N Acetyl Muramic Acid
- None of the above

62) Find the correct answer \*

1 point

- Gram negative bacterial cell wall is thin and gram positive cell wall is thick
- Gram negative appears blue gram positive appears red after staining
- Techoic acid is present in gram negative bacteria
- Gram negative are more susceptible to antibiotics

63) One of the following is not the function of pilli/fimbriae \*

1 point

- adhesion of bacteria
- locomotion of bacteria
- in conjugation of bacteria
- none of the above

64) "Bacterial Sporulation is the process of reproduction". The statement is \*

1 point

- false
- true
- partially true
- partially false

65) Example of acid fast bacteria includes \*

1 point

- E. Coli and S. typhi
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae
- Spirillum and Vibrio cholerae
- Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus pumilus

66) Function of mordant in gram's staining is \*

1 point

- to give purple color to gram positive bacteria
- to fix crystal violet in peptidoglycan layer
- to remove crystal violet from peptidoglycan layer
- No function

67) One of the statement is not correct with respect to negative staining. \* 1 point

- Natural shape and size are visible
- Simple method
- Transparent bacteria are visible under coloured background
- Basic dyes are used

68) In which staining method heat fixation is not done? \* 1 point

- Gram's staining
- Albert's staining
- Negative staining
- Monochrome Staining

69) Out of four one combination of dye is not suitable for spore staining \* 1 point

- Carbol Fushin and Methylene blue
- Malachite Green and Safranin
- Crystal Violet and Safranin
- All are correct

70) For flagella staining which metal ion is used \* 1 point

- Silver Nitrate
- Zinc Sulfate
- Mercurio Chloride
- None of the above

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