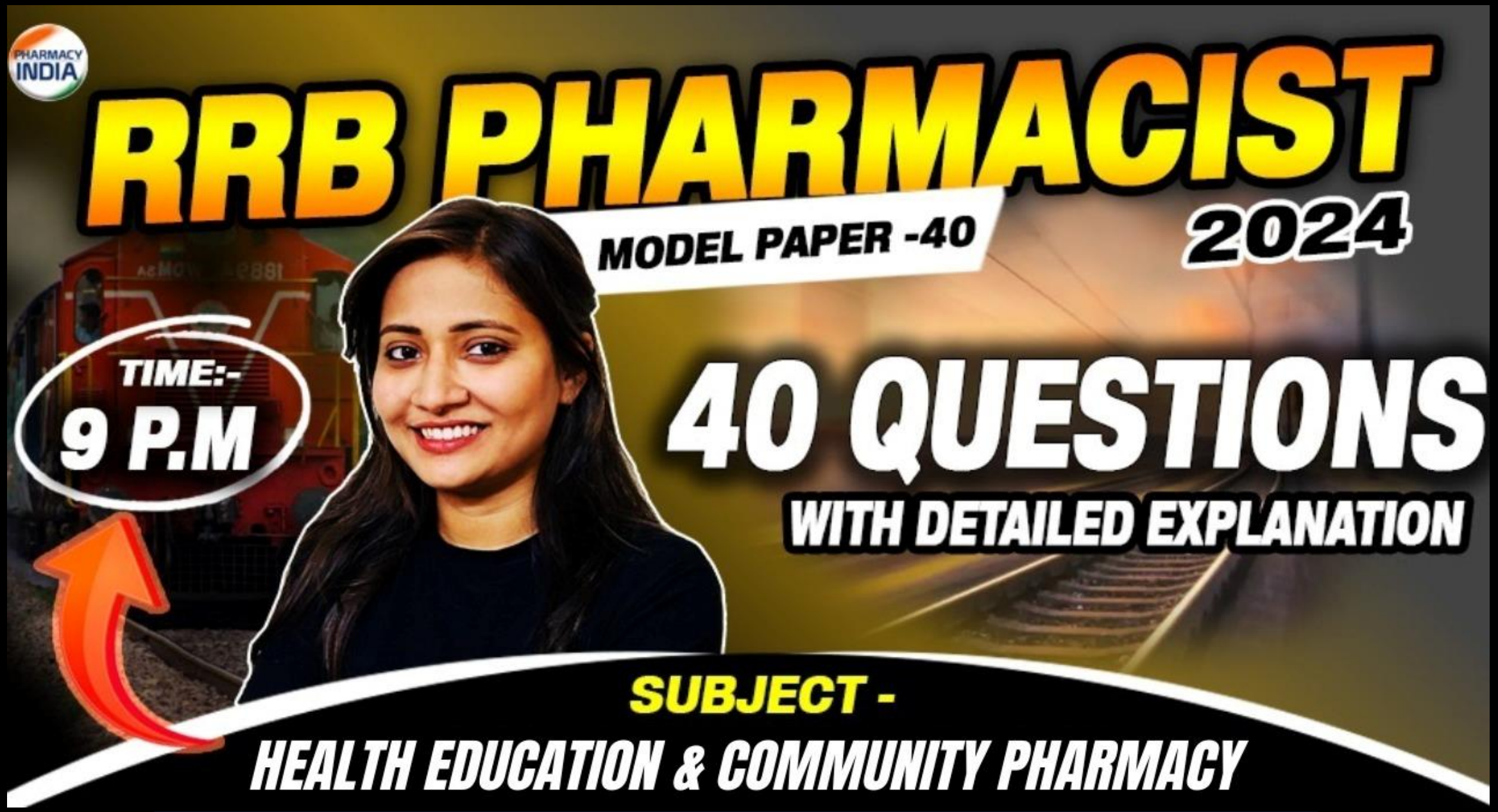

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1. Some bacteria develop drug resistance very rapidly EXCEPT

(a) Staphylococci
(b) Coliforms
(c) Streptococcus pyogenes
(d) Tubercle bacilli

1. Some bacteria develop drug resistance very rapidly EXCEPT

(a) Staphylococci

(b) Coliforms

(c) Streptococcus pyogenes

(d) Tubercle bacilli

Acquired resistance

- It is the development of resistance by an organism (which was sensitive before) due to the use of an AMA over a period of time.
- This can happen with any microbe and is a major clinical problem. However, development of resistance is dependent on the microorganism as well as on the drug.
- Some bacteria are notorious for rapid acquisition of resistance, e.g. staphylococci, coliforms, tubercle bacilli.
- Others like Strep. pyogenes and spirochetes have not developed significant resistance to penicillin despite its widespread use for > 50 years.

2. BCG Vaccine is a bovine strain of

(a) Hepatitis virus

(b) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(c) Parainfluenza virus

(d) Salmonella typhi

2. BCG Vaccine is a bovine strain of

(a) Hepatitis virus

(b) Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(c) Parainfluenza virus

(d) Salmonella typhi

Bovis bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine, an attenuated strain of M. bovis, has been widely used for control of human tuberculosis despite controversy over its protective efficacy.

3. The smallest living cells with cell wall are

(a) Mycoplasma

(b) Viroids

(c) Blue green algae

(d) Bacteria

3. The smallest living cells with cell wall are

(a) Mycoplasma

(b) Viroids

(c) Blue green algae

(d) Bacteria

Bacteria are the smallest living cells with a cell wall. The size of bacterial cells can range from 0.1 to 100 micrometers, and some bacteria, like Mycoplasma gallicepticum, are thought to be the smallest known organisms with a cell wall, measuring 0.2 to 0.3 micrometers.

4. Streptococci are arranged in

(a) Cluster

(b) Chain

(c) Circle

(d) Half circle

4. Streptococci are arranged in

(a) Cluster

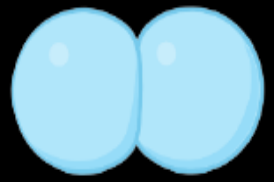
(b) Chain

(c) Circle

(d) Half circle

Morphological classification of Bacteria

Micrococcus



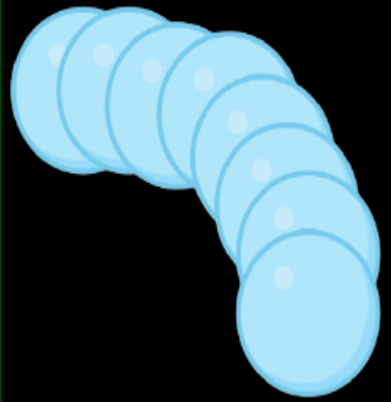
Diplococcus
(Streptococcus pneumoniae)

Tetrad

Microbacillus
(E. Coli)

Diplobacillus

Coccobacillus



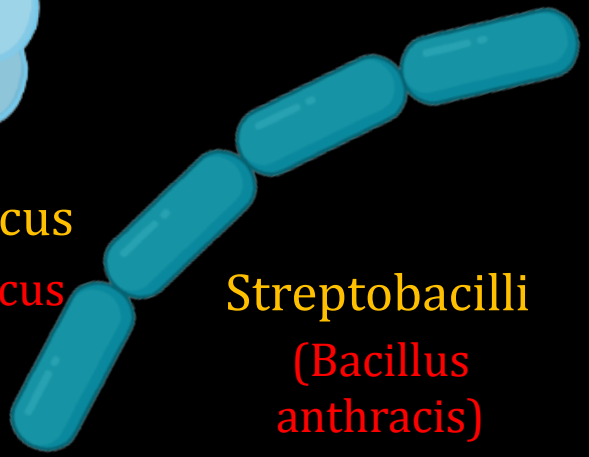
Streptococcus
(Streptococcus pyrogenes)

Sarcinae
(Sarcinae ventriculi)

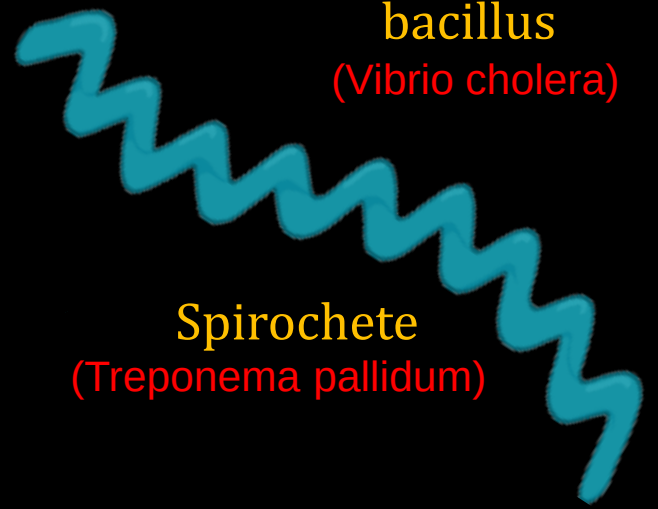
Staphylococcus
(Staphylococcus aureus)

Spirillum
(H. pylori)

Comma-shaped bacillus
(Vibrio cholera)



Streptobacilli
(Bacillus anthracis)



Spirochete
(Treponema pallidum)

5. A rod-shaped, gram-negative, non- pathogenic soil and water bacteria that fix atmospheric nitrogen are

(a) Micrococcus roseus
(b) Streptococcus salivarius
(c) Azotobacteraceae
(d) Staphylococcus aureus

5. A rod-shaped, gram-negative, non- pathogenic soil and water bacteria that fix atmospheric nitrogen are

(a) Micrococcus roseus

(b) Streptococcus salivarius

(c) Azotobacteraceae

(d) Staphylococcus aureus

Azotobacter spp. are Gram-negative, aerobic, and heterotrophic bacteria. They are nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixers capable of operating under normal atmospheric partial pressure of oxygen. Azotobacter spp. has the highest metabolic rate among other microbes.

6. The substance that is present only in Gram-positive bacteria cell wall is

(a) Cellulose

(b) Teichoic acid

(c) Lipopolysaccharides

(d) Peptidoglycan

6. The substance that is present only in Gram-positive bacteria cell wall is

(a) Cellulose

(b) Teichoic acid

(c) Lipopolysaccharides

(d) Peptidoglycan

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GRAM +VE & GRAM –VE BACTERIA

Gram-positive bacteria	Gram-negative bacteria
Retains crystal violet dye and appear dark violet or purple	Do not retain crystal violet, take counter stain (safranin) and appear red/ pink.
Peptidoglycan layer is thick(multi layered)	Peptidoglycan layer is thin (single layered).
Teichoic acids are present in many	Absent
Periplasmic space is absent	Present
Outer membrane is absent	Present
Lipid and lipoprotein content is low	High (due to presence of outer membrane).
Primarily produce exotoxins	Primarily produce endotoxins
Inhibited by basic dyes	Usually not inhibited
Resistance to physical disruption is high	Low
Resistance to sodium azide is high	Low
Resistance to drying is high	Low
Nutritional requirement is relatively complex	Relatively simple
Mesosomes present	Rare or absent

7. Mycobacterium can be stained by which of the following

(a) Gram's stain
(b) Ziehl-neelsen stain
(c) Albert stain
(d) Neisser

7. Mycobacterium can be stained by which of the following

(a) Gram's stain

(b) Ziehl-neelsen stain

(c) Albert stain

(d) Neisser

Staining Techniques	Reagents/observation	Result/used
Ziehl Neelsen/ Acid Fast Staining	Reagents: (i) Primary dye (Carbol fuchsin) (ii) Decolorizer (20% H_2SO_4) (iii) Counter stain (Methylene Blue) Acid fast bacteria give red to purple due to retain carbol fuchsin and give color. Acid fast: Bright red to intensive purple Non-acid fast: Blue color	Acid fast stains are used to differentiate acid fast bacteria (M. Tuberculosis and Leprae) due to presence of mycolic acid.

8. Viruses have

(a) Prokaryotic nucleus

(b) Single chromosome

(c) DNA or RNA

(d) DNA enclosed in a protein coat

8. Viruses have

(a) Prokaryotic nucleus

(b) Single chromosome

(c) DNA or RNA

(d) DNA enclosed in a protein coat

Viruses: Are made up of genetic material (RNA or DNA) and a protective protein coating (capsid). Sometimes have another layer called an envelope around the capsid. Viruses without an envelope are called “naked viruses.”

9. The largest algae is

(a) Laminaria

(b) Macrocystis

(c) Nereocystis

(d) Sargassum

9. The largest algae is

(a) Laminaria

(b) Macrocystis

(c) Nereocystis

(d) Sargassum

The largest species of algae is the giant kelp, Macrocystis pyrifera, which can grow up to 65 meters (215 feet) long. It's a brown algae that lives near rocky shores in the Pacific Ocean and can grow up to 60 centimeters per day, or almost 3 centimeters per hour.

10. The first microscope was invented by

(a) Leeuwenhoek

(b) Hooke

(c) F. Janssen and Z. Janssen

(d) Schleiden

10. The first microscope was invented by

(a) Leeuwenhoek

(b) Hooke

(c) F. Janssen and Z. Janssen

(d) Schleiden

1590: Two Dutch spectacle-makers and father-and-son team, Hans and Zacharias Janssen, create the first microscope.

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11. What is unable to degrade starch and dextrin, since it does NOT produce starch decomposing enzymes

(a) Streptomyces species
(b) Saccharomyces spinosa
(c) Actinoplanes species
(d) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

11. What is unable to degrade starch and dextrin, since it does NOT produce starch decomposing enzymes

(a) Streptomyces species

(b) Saccharomyces spinosa

(c) Actinoplanes species

(d) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

The yeast Saccharomyces cerevisiae remains the preferred organism for ethanol production due to its high ethanol, osmo- and inhibitor tolerance in industrial processes, but it lacks starch degrading enzymes required for the efficient utilisation of starch.

12. Without this, many disease-causing bacteria lose their ability to infect because they are unable to attach to the host tissue

(a) Pili
(b) Nucleoid
(c) Flagella
(d) Plasmids

12. Without this, many disease-causing bacteria lose their ability to infect because they are unable to attach to the host tissue

(a) Pili

(b) Nucleoid

(c) Flagella

(d) Plasmids

- Pili are involved in the process of bacterial conjugation where they are called conjugation pili or "sex pili".
- It is made up of pilin protein.
- Pili are absent in gram-positive bacteria and present in gram-negative bacteria.
- Without pili, many disease-causing bacteria lose their ability to infect because they are unable to attach to the host tissue.

13. Endotoxins otherwise known as lipopolysaccharides comprise the outermost cell wall Layer of

(a) Gram-Positive Bacteria

(b) Gram-Negative Bacteria

(c) Virus

(d) Fungi

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(a) Gram-Positive Bacteria

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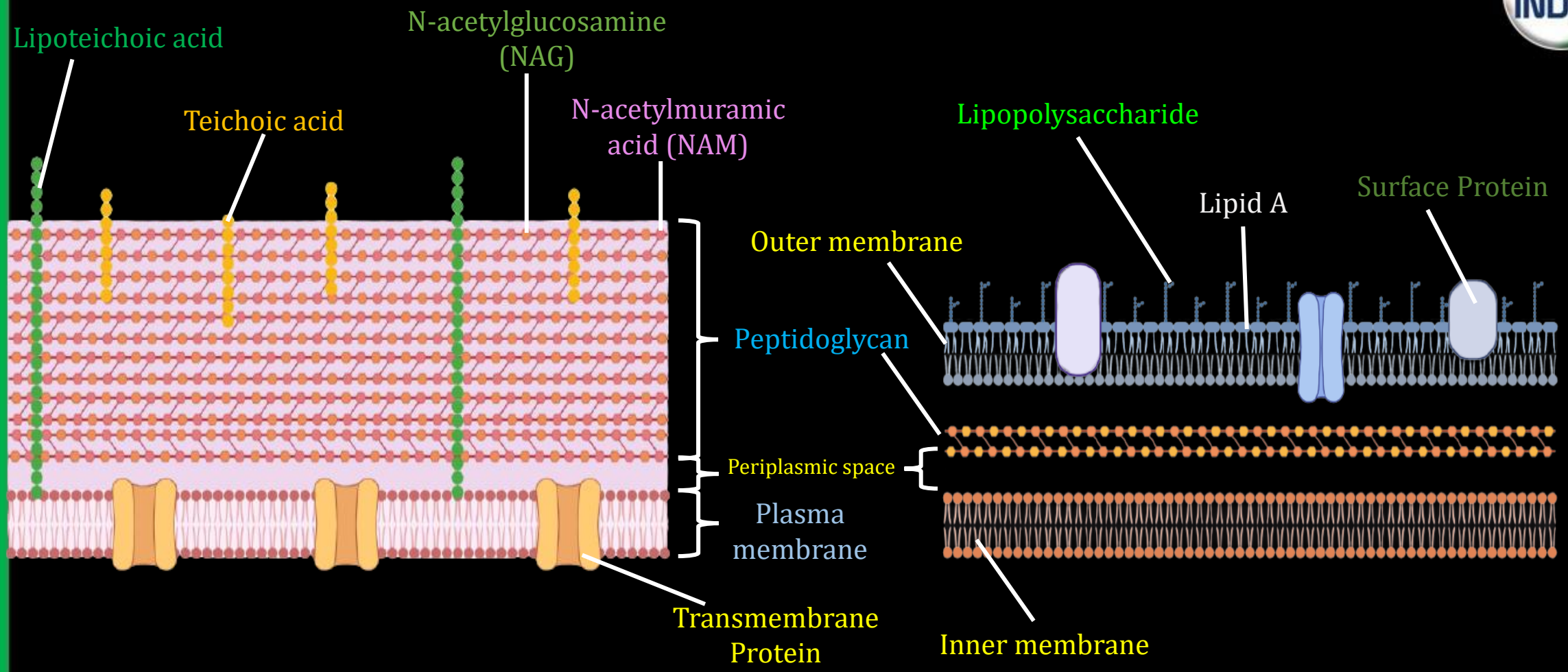

Gram +ve Bacteria Cell wall

Gram -ve Bacteria Cell wall

14. Leptospirosis is a _____ infection

(a) Bacterial

(b) Parasitic

(c) Viral

(d) Fungal

14. Leptospirosis is a _____ infection

(a) Bacterial

(b) Parasitic

(c) Viral

(d) Fungal

- Leptospirosis is an infectious disorder of animals and humans and is the most common zoonotic infection in the world.
- This infection is easily transmitted from infected animals through their urine, either directly or through infected soil or water.
- Also called as Weil's disease.

15. For thermophilic micro-organisms, the minimum growth temperature required is

(a) 20°C
(b) 37°C
(c) 45°C
(d) 65°C

15. For thermophilic micro-organisms, the minimum growth temperature required is

(a) 20°C

(b) 37°C

(c) 45°C

(d) 65°C

Thermophilic Microorganisms

- Thermophiles are organisms that can grow in temperatures above 40°C, with a minimum growth temperature of around 45°C.
- Their optimal growth temperature is typically between 50–65°C, though some can tolerate up to 80°C.

16. The following gram-positive bacteria species is positive for the coagulase test a test for the ability of bacteria blood plasma to clot

(a) S. epidermidis
(b) S. aureus
(c) S. Saprophyticus
(d) S. lactis

16. The following gram-positive bacteria species is positive for the coagulase test a test for the ability of bacteria blood plasma to clot

(a) S. epidermidis

(b) S. aureus

(c) S. Saprophyticus

(d) S. lactis

Coagulase Test

- The coagulase test is a biochemical test that identifies Gram-positive bacteria that are positive for the coagulase enzyme, which clots blood plasma.
- The test is commonly used to identify Staphylococcus aureus, a pathogenic, coagulase-positive bacteria that is small and round and appears in clusters under a microscope.

17. Sporangiospores are associated with

(a) Phycomycetes

(b) Ascomycetes

(c) Basidiomycetes

(d) Glomeromycetes

17. Sporangiospores are associated with

(a) Phycomycetes

(b) Ascomycetes

(c) Basidiomycetes

(d) Glomeromycetes

Sporangiospores are produced by fungi of the Chytridiomycetes and Zygomycetes groups, as well the Oomycetes, a group of fungi that is phylogenetically unrelated to the true fungi. The sexual propagation of the fungi that produce sporangiospores occurs via the zygospore.

18. Trench fever is a

(a) Bacterial disease

(b) Viral disease

(c) Protozoal disease

(d) Rickettsial disease

18. Trench fever is a

(a) Bacterial disease

(b) Viral disease

(c) Protozoal disease

(d) Rickettsial disease

Trench fever is an infection caused by the fastidious aerobic gram-negative rod bacterium Bartonella quintana, formerly known as Rickettsia quintana.

19. The presence of pathogenic bacteria in blood is called

(a) Toxemia

(b) Septicemia

(c) Bacteremia

(d) Anemia

19. The presence of pathogenic bacteria in blood is called

(a) Toxemia

(b) Septicemia

(c) Bacteremia

(d) Anemia

The presence of pathogenic bacteria in the blood is called bacteremia or septicemia, which is also known as blood poisoning.

Septicemia is an infection that occurs when bacteria enter the bloodstream and spread. It can lead to sepsis, the body's reaction to the infection, which can cause organ damage and even death.

20. The shape of Vibrio Cholerae is

(a) Round shape

(b) Bullet shape

(c) Comma shape

(d) Bottle shape

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(a) Round shape

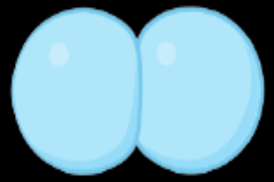
(b) Bullet shape

(c) Comma shape

(d) Bottle shape

Morphological classification of Bacteria

Micrococcus



Diplococcus
(Streptococcus pneumoniae)

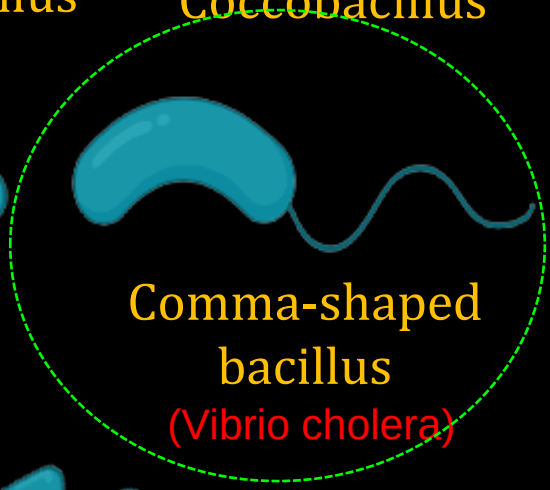
Tetrad

Microbacillus
(E. Coli)

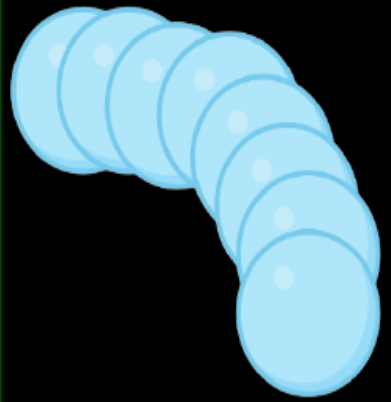
Diplobacillus

Coccobacillus

Spirillum
(H. pylori)



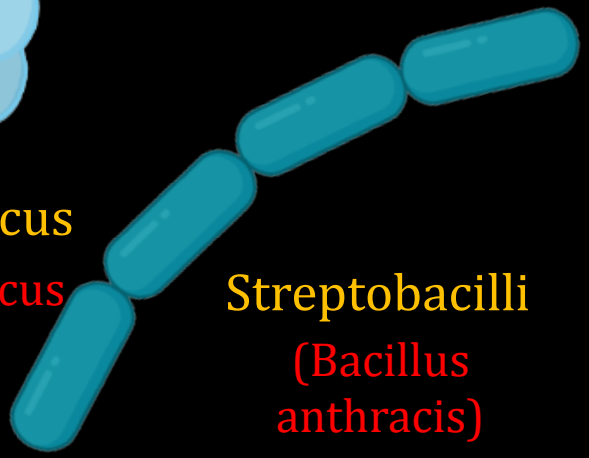
Comma-shaped bacillus
(Vibrio cholera)



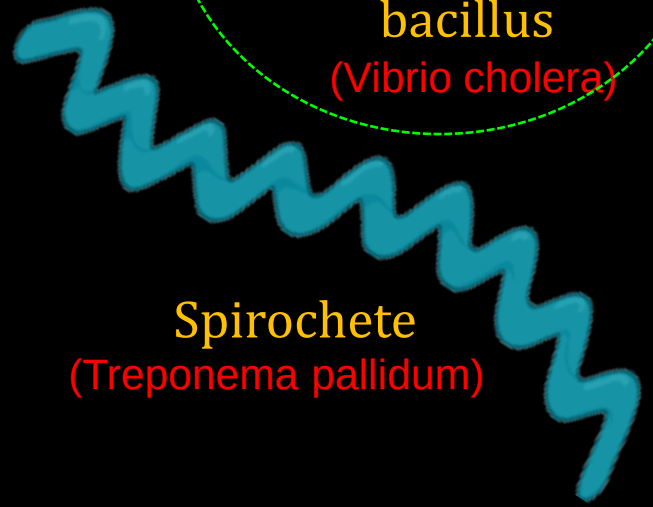
Streptococcus
(Streptococcus pyrogenes)

Sarcinae
(Sarcinae ventriculi)

Staphylococcus
(Staphylococcus aureus)



Streptobacilli
(Bacillus anthracis)



Spirochete
(Treponema pallidum)

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21. The presence of mitochondria in living cells can be determined by the use of

(a) Neutral red

(b) Methylene blue

(c) Janus green

(d) Phenolphthalein

21. The presence of mitochondria in living cells can be determined by the use of

(a) Neutral red

(b) Methylene blue

(c) Janus green

(d) Phenolphthalein

Janus Green B belongs to the phenazine group of dyes. It is a dark green/dark brown/dark black in color.

It is a basic cationic vital dye that is used to stain mitochondria in living cells without killing them. Janus Green B is chemically diethyl safranin-azo-dimethyl aniline.

22. Which of the following is a major feature of spirochetes

(a) Flexible and periplasmic flagella
(b) Rigid and lacking flagella
(c) Soft and non-motile
(d) Rigid and polar flagella

22. Which of the following is a major feature of spirochetes

(a) Flexible and periplasmic flagella

(b) Rigid and lacking flagella

(c) Soft and non-motile

(d) Rigid and polar flagella

Spirochetes, which are members of a group of gram-negative bacteria with a spiral or flat-wave cell body, also show flagella-dependent motility, but their flagella are hidden within the periplasmic space and are thus called periplasmic flagella (PFs).

23. Staphylococcus infection is caused by which of the following

(a) Oral transmission

(b) Droplets

(c) Touch

(d) Sexual intercourse

23. Staphylococcus infection is caused by which of the following

(a) Oral transmission

(b) Droplets

(c) Touch

(d) Sexual intercourse

Staphylococcus infections are contagious. Sneezing, coughing, or touching an infected wound can spread the infection, but many cases occur when a person comes into contact with a contaminated object.

24. A type of non-staining iodine preparation is

(a) Povidone-iodine
(b) Benzocaine
(c) Gentian violet
(d) Beta-methionine

24. A type of non-staining iodine preparation is

(a) Povidone-iodine

(b) Benzocaine

(c) Gentian violet

(d) Beta-methionine

Povidone iodine is a non-staining iodine preparation that's soluble in water and forms a golden brown solution.

It's bactericidal, fungicidal, virucidal, and trichomonacidal, like iodine, but it doesn't stain natural fabrics.

Povidone iodine is also non-irritating and can be used as an antiseptic microbicide.

25. The time required for the division of Escherichia coli is

(a) 10 minutes
(b) 20 minutes
(c) 1 hour
(d) 90 minutes

25. The time required for the division of Escherichia coli is

(a) 10 minutes

(b) 20 minutes

(c) 1 hour

(d) 90 minutes

According to the model of Helmstetter and Cooper (19), DNA replication (or the C period) of E. coli cells growing with doubling times of between 20 and 60 min takes about 40 min. After termination of DNA replication, the cell needs another 20 min (the D period) to divide into two daughter cells.

26. Vaccine developed by Pasteur was against

(a) Chicken Pox

(b) Anthrax

(c) Rabies

(d) Both (b) and (c)

26. Vaccine developed by Pasteur was against

(a) Chicken Pox

(b) Anthrax

(c) Rabies

(d) Both (b) and (c)

Contributions of Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)

1. Pasteur disproved the theory of spontaneous generation by Swan-neck experiment.
2. He discovered Fermentation of solutions was caused by microorganisms & not by any spontaneous chemical reactions.
3. He discovered existence of life in absence of oxygen & thus used the terms anaerobic (in absence of oxygen) & aerobic (in presence of oxygen) for the organisms that can live in absence & presence of oxygen respectively.
4. He discovered process of Pasteurization (killing microorganism by mild heat).
5. He developed vaccines against chicken cholera, anthrax & rabies.
6. He introduced sterilization techniques & developed steam sterilization, hot air oven & autoclave for sterilization.
7. He isolated germs responsible for chickenpox, cholera & rabies.
8. He suggested methods to control cross infection in hospitals (nosocomial infections).
9. He introduced attenuated live vaccines for prophylactic use.
10. He discovered Staphylococcus, Streptococcus & Pneumococcus

27. An acid contained in bacterial cell wall is

(a) Muramic acid

(b) Formic acid

(c) Stearic acid

(d) Palmitic acid

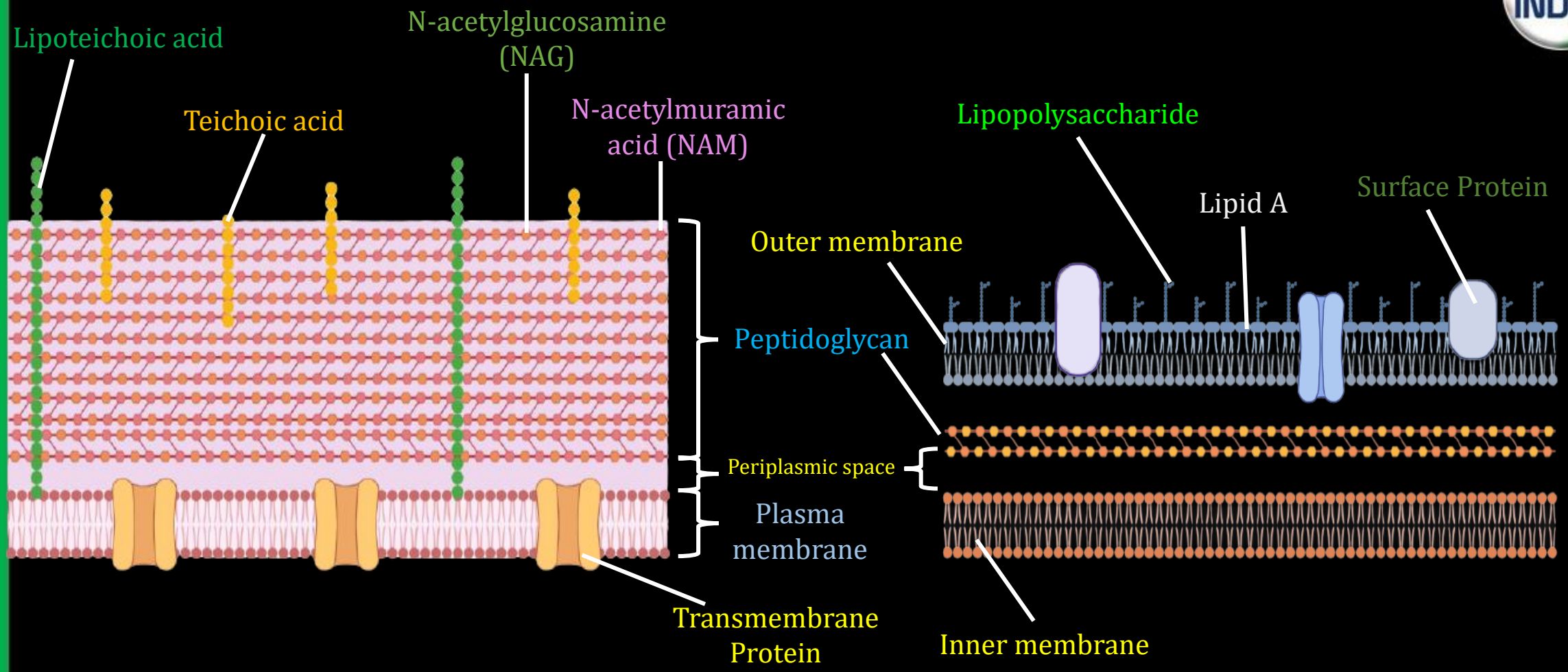
27. An acid contained in bacterial cell wall is

(a) Muramic acid

(b) Formic acid

(c) Stearic acid

(d) Palmitic acid



Gram +ve Bacteria Cell wall

Gram -ve Bacteria Cell wall

28. Fluid thioglycolate media is used for the detection of

(a) Aerobes

(b) Anaerobes

(c) Aerobes and anaerobes

(d) Aerobic bacteria and lower fungi

28. Fluid thioglycolate media is used for the detection of

(a) Aerobes

(b) Anaerobes

(c) Aerobes and anaerobes

(d) Aerobic bacteria and lower fungi

Fluid Thioglycollate medium is used for sterility testing of biologicals and for cultivation of anaerobes, aerobes and microaerophiles from pharmaceutical and clinical samples.

29. Which of the following mediums is used for detection of both aerobes and anaerobes

(a) Peptone broth

(b) Cooked meat medium

(c) Liver broth

(d) Fluid thioglycolate medium

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30. Thread like fungal structures are

(a) Hyphae

(b) Mycelium

(c) Rhizomorphs

(d) Sclerotia

30. Thread like fungal structures are

(a) Hyphae

(b) Mycelium

(c) Rhizomorphs

(d) Sclerotia

The fungi body except for unicellular yeast are produced by long, slender, filamentous thread-like structures known as hyphae. A group of hyphae is known as mycelium.

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31. Hanging drop preparation indicates the following about the cells

(a) Shape and size

(b) Arrangement

(c) Motility

(d) All of these

31. Hanging drop preparation indicates the following about the cells

(a) Shape and size

(b) Arrangement

(c) Motility

(d) All of these

Hanging Drop Method

The result of the test is based on mobility of bacteria, the shape of bacteria, the arrangement of bacteria and size of bacteria. The test result is positive when mobility is visible in the sample.

32. The RNA virus that causes cancer in humans

(a) Hepatitis B virus
(b) Human papilloma viral
(c) Epstein-Barr virus
(d) Human T cell leukemia virus

32. The RNA virus that causes cancer in humans

(a) Hepatitis B virus

(b) Human papilloma viral

(c) Epstein-Barr virus

(d) Human T cell leukemia virus

Members of one family of RNA viruses, the retroviruses, cause cancer in a variety of animal species, including humans. One human retrovirus, human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I (HTLV-I), is the causative agent of adult T-cell leukemia, which is common in parts of Japan, the Caribbean, and Africa.

33. Culture media used in test for sterility

(a) Fluid thioglycollate medium

(b) Soya-bean casein digest medium

(c) Alterative thioglycollate medium

(d) All of these

33. Culture media used in test for sterility

(a) Fluid thioglycollate medium

(b) Soya-bean casein digest medium

(c) Alterative thioglycollate medium

(d) All of these

Culture media used in sterility tests can include:

1. Soybean-Casein Digest Medium (Trypticase Soy Broth, TSB)
2. Fluid Thioglycollate Medium (FTM)
3. Alternative Thioglycollate Medium

34. Which of the following scientist is known as Father of Antiseptic surgery

(a) Reddi

(b) L. Pasteur

(c) Joseph Lister

(d) Leuwenhoek

34. Which of the following scientist is known as Father of Antiseptic surgery

(a) Reddi

(b) L. Pasteur

(c) Joseph Lister

(d) Leuwenhoek

- In 1834 a German chemist, Freidlieb Ferdinand Runge, discovered a carbolic acid.
- Lister felt that this substance had potential as a disinfectant and he started to experiment with it on his patients.
- Initially, Lister used the carbolic acid to clean compound fracture wounds, and the results were quite remarkable.
- He described his findings in a report in the Lancet in 1867.

35. Toadstool is a fungus that is

(a) Poisonous
(b) Edible
(c) Pathogenic
(d) Predatory

35. Toadstool is a fungus that is

(a) Poisonous

(b) Edible

(c) Pathogenic

(d) Predatory

A toadstool is a type of fungus that is the fruiting body of a fungus that appears above ground and has an umbrella-shaped pileus. Toadstools are also known as tubers and can be poisonous or inedible.

36. The Antibiotics are manufactured in large scale by

(a) Surface culture in liquid medium

(b) Surface culture in solid medium

(c) Submerged culture in liquid medium

(d) Submerged culture in solid medium

36. The Antibiotics are manufactured in large scale by

(a) Surface culture in liquid medium

(b) Surface culture in solid medium

(c) Submerged culture in liquid medium

(d) Submerged culture in solid medium

The Antibiotics are manufactured in large scale by Submerged culture in liquid medium.

37. Vaccines containing only one strain of a species are called _____ vaccines

(a) Mixed

(b) Univalent

(c) Simple

(d) Polyvalent

37. Vaccines containing only one strain of a species are called _____ vaccines

(a) Mixed

(b) Univalent

(c) Simple

(d) Polyvalent

Vaccines can be either monovalent or multivalent depending on the number of antigenic targets present. Monovalent or univalent vaccines immunize against a single antigen or microorganism.

38. Gram positive vaccine requires storage temperature of

(a) More than 25 °C

(b) 8-16 °C

(c) 16-25 C

(d) 2-8 °C

38. Gram positive vaccine requires storage temperature of

(a) More than 25 °C

(b) 8-16 °C

(c) 16-25 C

(d) 2-8 °C

Vaccines licensed for refrigerator storage should be stored at 2°C-8°C (36°F-46°F). Liquid vaccines containing an aluminum adjuvant permanently lose potency when exposed to freezing temperatures.

39. The phase of maximum multiplication resulting in increased population of bacteria with reduced generation time is:

(a) Lag phase
(b) Decline phase
(c) Log phase
(d) Stationary phase

39. The phase of maximum multiplication resulting in increased population of bacteria with reduced generation time is:

(a) Lag phase

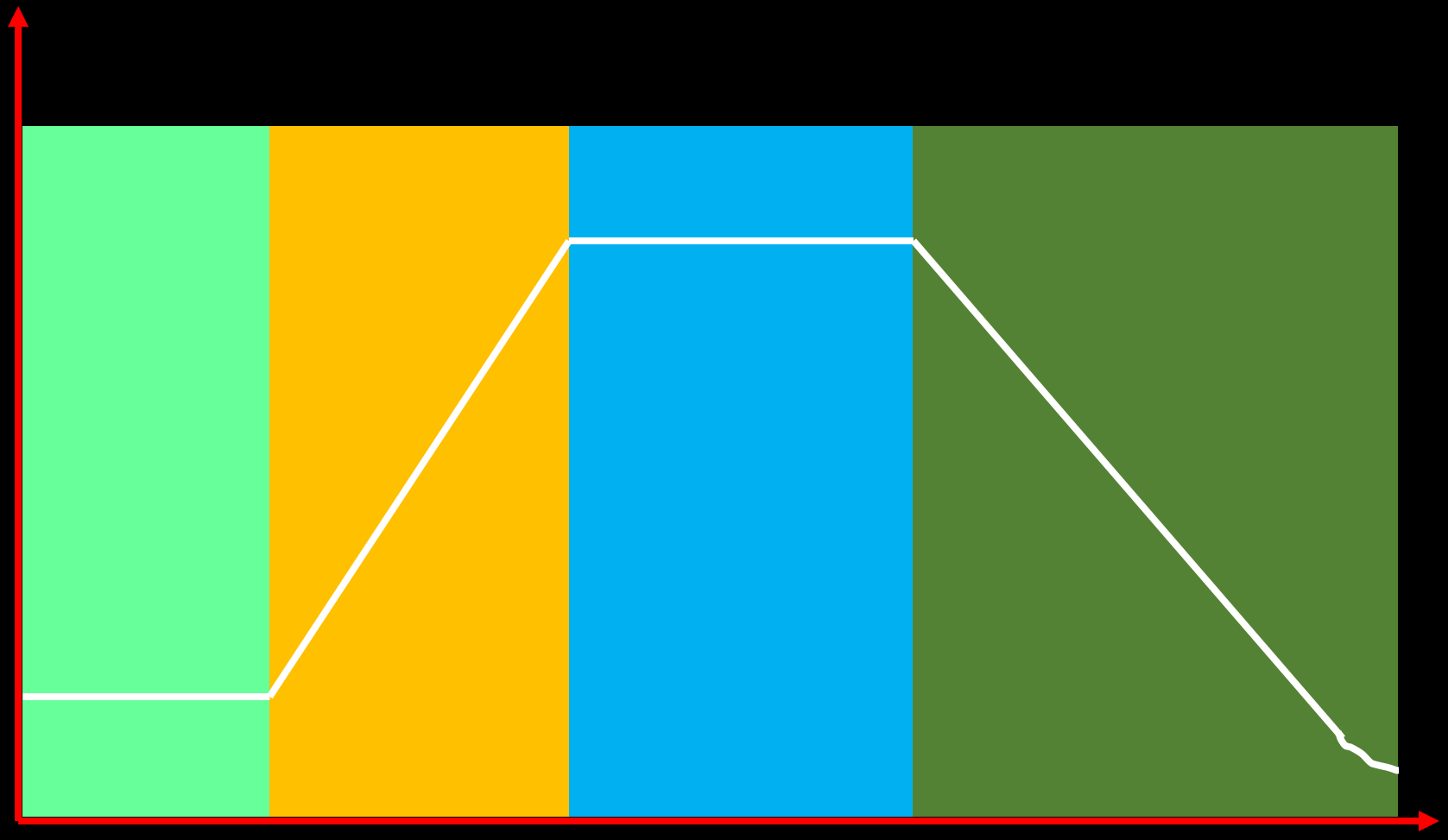
(b) Decline phase

(c) Log phase

(d) Stationary phase

Bacterial Growth Phases

- Lag phase:
  - It is a phase of intense metabolic activity in which bacteria prepare for reproduction; synthesizing DNA, enzymes and other macromolecules needed for cell division.
  - Therefore, during this phase there may be increase in size (volume)but no increase in cell number.
- Log phase or Exponential phase:
  - This phase is characterized by cell doubling.
  - During this phase the bacteria multiply at maximum rate and their number increases exponentially with time.



40. Pus formation happens in

(a) Turbinoplasty

(b) Neoplasty

(c) Septoplasty

(d) Septicemia

40. Pus formation happens in

(a) Turbinoplasty

(b) Neoplasty

(c) Septoplasty

(d) Septicemia

Septicemia is an infection that occurs when bacteria enter the bloodstream and spread. It can lead to sepsis, the body's reaction to the infection, which can cause organ damage and even death.

Pus formation also occurs in septicemia.

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