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A

F. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - I) Examination

March - 2023

Bioscience (Microbiology) : BS-101

Introduction to Microbiology

સૂચના : / Instructions

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ ☛ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fill up strictly the details of ☛ signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

☛ **F. Y. B. Sc. (Sem. - I)**

Name of the Subject :

☛ **Bioscience (Microbiology) : BS-101 Introduction to Microbiology**

Subject Code No.: **1803000201030111**

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

(2) All questions are compulsory.

***O.M.R. Sheet* ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ *O.M.R. Sheet*ની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.**
Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.

Q. 1. The highest taxon amongst following is

a. Kingdom
b. Class
c. Order
d. Genus

Q. 2. Two words comprising the binomial nomenclature are

a. Family & genus
b. Order & family
c. Genus & species
d. Species & variety

Q. 3. The five kingdom classification was given by

a. Whittaker
b. Linnaeus
c. Copeland
d. Haeckel

Q. 4. Carl Linnaeus is famous for

a. Coining the term 'systematic'
b. Introducing binomial nomenclature
c. Giving all natural system of classification
d. All

Q. 5. The smallest unit of living organism is

a. DNA
b. RNA
c. Cell
d. Protein

Q .6. Which of the following is true

a. Binomial nomenclature method is given by Linnaeus.
b. Linnaeus is known as father of taxonomy.
c. Two kingdom classification system is given by Linnaeus.
d. All

Q. 7. Which of the following is included in five kingdom classification?

a. Monera, Protista, Animalia, Plantae, Algae
b. Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
c. Virus, Prokaryote, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
d. Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperm

Q. 8. Who is the "Father of Taxonomy"?

a. Linnaeus
b. Aristotle
c. Whittaker
d. Carl Woes

Q. 9. Methanogens is also called

a. Eubacteria
b. Actinomycetes
c. Cyanobacteria
d. Archeobacteria

Q. 10. According to Whittaker's classification, prokaryotes are placed in

a. Monera
b. Plantae
c. Protista
d. Animalia

Q. 11. Example of blue green algae is

a. Spirochete
b. Spirogyra
c. Spirulina
d. None

Q. 12. The study of nomenclature and classification of algae is called

a. Algal taxonomy
b. Algology
c. Taxonomy
d. Phycology

Q. 13. Unicellular eukaryotic microorganisms comprise

a. Fungi
b. Monera
c. Plants
d. Protista

Q. 14. Protista include :

a. Paramecium, Euglena, Dianoflagellates
b. Hydra, Amoeba, Paramecium
c. Yeast, Euglena, Dianoflagellates
d. Mushroom, Paramecium, Euglena.

Q. 15. Microbes were first observed by

a. A.V. Leeuwenhoek
b. Pasteur
c. Janssen and Hans
d. None of these

Q. 16. The lens that is within the eyepiece of the light microscope is called the:

a. Scanning
b. Low power
c. High power
d. Ocular

Q. 17. The wheel under the stage that adjusts the amount of light is called the:

a. Coarse knob
b. Body tube
c. Stage clip
d. Diaphragm

Q. 18. To focus a specimen, it is best to start with which objective:

a. High power
b. Low power
c. Scanning
d. Ocular

Q. 19. When using the high power objective, you should not adjust the:

a. Coarse focus
b. Fine focus
c. Diaphragm
d. Stage clips

Q. 20. A microscope has a 10x ocular lens and a 10x objective, what is this microscope's total magnification?

a. 100x
b. 1000x
c. 10000x
d. 1000x

Q. 21. A light microscope has an objective lens with a magnification of 40x and an ocular lens with a magnification of 10x. What is the total magnification of the image?

a. 40x
b. 50x
c. 400x
d. 450x

Q. 22. Which of the following contribute the final magnification?

a. The wavelength of the light
b. The magnification of the ocular & objective lens
c. The refractive index of the material between the specimen and the lens
d. The numerical aperture of the lens

Q. 23. Which of the following is an example of dry heat sterilization?

a. Autoclave
b. Incineration
c. Fumigation
d. None

Q. 24. Millipore filters are also known as,

a. Whatmann filters
b. Bacteriological filters
c. Sand filter
d. None

Q. 25. An ideal disinfectant should be

a. Cheap and easily available
b. Unstable at room temperature
c. Active at high concentration
d. All

Q. 26. Cold sterilization is carried out by

a. Ethylene oxide
b. Phenolic compound
c. Tincture iodine
d. All

Q. 27. Which of the following is not correctly matched

a. Disinfectant-Halogen compound-chlorine
b. Antiseptic-Alchohol-70% ethanol
c. Chemotherapy-Heavy metal-$HgCl_2$
d. All

Q. 28. A process that kill all bacteria but not a spores is called _____.

a. Disinfection
b. Sanitization
c. Sterilization
d. All

Q. 29. HEPA filters are used in

a. Aerospace industry
b. Pharmaceutical industry
c. Electronics industry
d. All

Q. 30. _____ is not useful for radiation sterilization

a. Ultra violate rays
b. Gamma rays
c. X-ray
d. None

Q. 31. Which of the following is correct

a. Crystal violet, Saffranin
b. Iodine solution, Tannic acid
c. Alcohol, HC1
d. All

Q. 32. Bacterial cell surface is – ve charged, so they can be stain by

a. Acidic dye
b. Basic dye
c. Chromogen
d. All

Q. 33. Which of the following is not correct

a. Crystal violet, Congo red, Saffranin
b. Iodine solution, Tannic acid
c. Alcohol, Acetone, HC1
d. None

Q. 34. Which of the following is a acidic stain

a. Crystal violet
b. Congo red
c. Saffranin
d. None

Q. 35. The percentage of alcohol used as decolorizer

a. 75% b. 90%

c. 60% d. 25%

Q. 36. A chromogen having an auxochrome group is called

a. Dye b. Stain

c. Dye & Stain d. None

Q. 37. Indirect staining bacteria appear as

a. Pink b. Violet

c. Colorless d. None

Q. 38. Bacteria stain violet in the color by

a. Methylene blue b. Crystal violet

c. Congo red d. Saffranin

Q. 39. The action of alcohol is

a. Allows the color b. It adds color

c. Decolorizes the cells d. None of these

Q. 40. Which of the following if mordant

a. Iodine b. Alcohol

c. Crystal violet d. None

Q. 41. A colored negative ion of an acidic dye will stain the back ground of a bacterial smear is called

a. Direct staining b. Positive staining

c. Negative staining d. All

Q. 42. Which of the following is a basic stain

a. Saffranin b. Crystal violet

c. Malachite green d. All

Q. 43. An example of natural stain

a. Iodine b. Crystal violet

c. Indigo d. All

Q. 44. Which of the following is use for fixation of smear

a. Heat
b. Iodine
c. Alcohol
d. None

Q. 45. Chromophore group of a dye is responsible for

a. Color of the dye
b. Ionization of dye
c. Fixation of the smear
d. All

Q. 46. _____ is an example of natural dye

a. Indigo
b. Colchicines
c. Haematoxyllin
d. All

Q. 47. _____ is also called as Fraction sterilization

a. Incineration
b. Tyndalization
c. Pasteurization
d. None

Q. 48. Temperature & time for sterilization in hot air oven

a. 121 degree for 20 minutes
b. 160 degree for 60 minutes
c. 140 degree for 30 minutes
d. 61 degree for 30 minutes

Q. 49. Moist heat is _____ effective than dry heat

a. More
b. Less
c. Equally
d. None

Q. 50. Which of the following is not an example of moist heat sterilization

a. Autoclave
b. Steamer
c. Boiling
d. Flamming

_____

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK