

- Q. 1.** Which of the following is a basic stain
- a. Saffranin
 - b. Crystal violet
 - c. Malachite green
 - d. All
- Q. 2.** An example of natural stain
- a. Iodine
 - b. Crystal violet
 - c. Indigo
 - d. All
- Q. 3.** Which of the following is use for fixation of smear
- a. Heat
 - b. Iodine
 - c. Alcohol
 - d. None
- Q. 4.** 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. 5.** _____ is an example of natural dye
- a. Indigo
 - b. Colchicines
 - c. Haematoxyllin
 - d. All
- Q. 6.** _____ is also called as Fraction sterilization
- a. Incineration
 - b. Tyndalization
 - c. Pasteurization
 - d. None
- Q. 7.** 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. 8.** Moist heat is _____ effective than dry heat
- a. More
 - b. Less
 - c. Equally
 - d. None
- Q. 9.** Which of the following is not an example of moist heat sterilization
- a. Autoclave
 - b. Steamer
 - c. Boiling
 - d. Flamming

- Q. 10.** The highest taxon amongst following is
- Kingdom
 - Class
 - Order
 - Genus
- Q. 11.** Two words comprising the binomial nomenclature are
- Family & genus
 - Order & family
 - Genus & species
 - Species & variety
- Q. 12.** The five kingdom classification was given by
- Whittaker
 - Linnaeus
 - Copeland
 - Haeckel
- Q. 13.** Carl Linnaeus is famous for
- Coining the term 'systematic'
 - Introducing binomial nomenclature
 - Giving all natural system of classification
 - All
- Q. 14.** The smallest unit of living organism is
- DNA
 - RNA
 - Cell
 - Protein
- Q. 15.** Which of the following is true
- Binomial nomenclature method is given by Linnaeus.
 - Linnaeus is known as father of taxonomy.
 - Two kingdom classification system is given by Linnaeus.
 - All
- Q. 16.** Which of the following is included in five kingdom classification?
- Monera, Protista, Animalia, Plantae, Algae
 - Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
 - Virus, Prokaryote, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
 - Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperm
- Q. 17.** Who is the "Father of Taxonomy"?
- Linnaeus
 - Aristotle
 - Whittaker
 - Carl Woes

- Q. 18.** Methanogens is also called
- a. Eubacteria
 - b. Actinomycetes
 - c. Cyanobacteria
 - d. Archeobacteria
- Q. 19.** According to Whittaker's classification, prokaryotes are placed in
- a. Monera
 - b. Plantae
 - c. Protista
 - d. Animalia
- Q. 20.** Example of blue green algae is
- a. Spirochete
 - b. Spirogyra
 - c. Spirulina
 - d. None
- Q. 21.** The study of nomenclature and classification of algae is called
- a. Algal taxonomy
 - b. Algology
 - c. Taxonomy
 - d. Phycology
- Q. 22.** Unicellular eukaryotic microorganisms comprise
- a. Fungi
 - b. Monera
 - c. Plants
 - d. Protista
- Q. 23.** Protista include :
- a. Paramecium, Euglena, Dianoflagellates
 - b. Hydra, Amoeba, Paramecium
 - c. Yeast, Euglena, Dianoflagellates
 - d. Mushroom, Paramecium, Euglena.
- Q. 24.** Microbes were first observed by
- a. A.V. Leeuwenhoek
 - b. Pasteur
 - c. Janssen and Hans
 - d. None of these
- Q. 25.** 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. 26.** 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. 27.** To focus a specimen, it is best to start with which objective:
- a. High power
 - b. Low power
 - c. Scanning
 - d. Ocular
- Q. 28.** When using the high power objective, you should not adjust the:
- a. Coarse focus
 - b. Fine focus
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Stage clips
- Q. 29.** 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. 30.** 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. 31.** 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. 32.** Which of the following is an example of dry heat sterilization?
- a. Autoclave
 - b. Incineration
 - c. Fumigation
 - d. None
- Q. 33.** Millipore filters are also known as,
- a. Whatmann filters
 - b. Bacteriological filters
 - c. Sand filter
 - d. None
- Q. 34.** An ideal disinfectant should be
- a. Cheap and easily available
 - b. Unstable at room temperature
 - c. Active at high concentration
 - d. All

- Q. 35.** Cold sterilization is carried out by
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Ethylene oxide | b. Phenolic compound |
| c. Tincture iodine | d. All |
- Q. 36.** Which of the following is not correctly matched
- | |
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| a. Disinfectant-Halogen compound-chlorine |
| b. Antiseptic-Alcohol-70% ethanol |
| c. Chemotherapy-Heavy metal-HgCl ₂ |
| d. All |
- Q. 37.** A process that kill all bacteria but not a spores is called _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. Disinfection | b. Sanitization |
| c. Sterilization | d. All |
- Q. 38.** HEPA filters are used in
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Aerospace industry | b. Pharmaceutical industry |
| c. Electronics industry | d. All |
- Q. 39.** _____ is not useful for radiation sterilization
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a. Ultra violet rays | b. Gamma rays |
| c. X-ray | d. None |
- Q. 40.** Which of the following is correct
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Crystal violet, Saffranin | b. Iodine solution, Tannic acid |
| c. Alcohol, HCl | d. All |
- Q. 41.** Bacterial cell surface is – ve charged, so they can be stain by
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Acidic dye | b. Basic dye |
| c. Chromogen | d. All |
- Q. 42.** Which of the following is not correct
- | |
|---|
| a. Crystal violet, Congo red, Saffranin |
| b. Iodine solution, Tannic acid |
| c. Alcohol, Acetone, HCl |
| d. None |
- Q. 43.** Which of the following is a acidic stain
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. Crystal violet | b. Congo red |
| c. Saffranin | d. None |

- Q. 44.** The percentage of alcohol used as decolorizer
- a. 75%
 - b. 90%
 - c. 60%
 - d. 25%
- Q. 45.** A chromogen having an auxochrome group is called
- a. Dye
 - b. Stain
 - c. Dye & Stain
 - d. None
- Q. 46.** Indirect staining bacteria appear as
- a. Pink
 - b. Violet
 - c. Colorless
 - d. None
- Q. 47.** Bacteria stain violet in the color by
- a. Methylene blue
 - b. Crystal violet
 - c. Congo red
 - d. Saffranin
- Q. 48.** The action of alcohol is
- a. Allows the color
 - b. It adds color
 - c. Decolorizes the cells
 - d. None of these
- Q. 49.** Which of the following is mordant
- a. Iodine
 - b. Alcohol
 - c. Crystal violet
 - d. None
- Q. 50.** 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
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK