



- Q. 1.** Cold sterilization is carried out by
- Ethylene oxide
  - Phenolic compound
  - Tincture iodine
  - All
- Q. 2.** Which of the following is not correctly matched
- Disinfectant-Halogen compound-chlorine
  - Antiseptic-Alcohol-70% ethanol
  - Chemotherapy-Heavy metal-HgCl<sub>2</sub>
  - All
- Q. 3.** A process that kill all bacteria but not a spores is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Disinfection
  - Sanitization
  - Sterilization
  - All
- Q. 4.** HEPA filters are used in
- Aerospace industry
  - Pharmaceutical industry
  - Electronics industry
  - All
- Q. 5.** \_\_\_\_\_ is not useful for radiation sterilization
- Ultra violate rays
  - Gamma rays
  - X-ray
  - None
- Q. 6.** Which of the following is correct
- Crystal violet, Saffranin
  - Iodine solution, Tannic acid
  - Alcohol, HCl
  - All
- Q. 7.** Bacterial cell surface is – ve charged, so they can be stain by
- Acidic dye
  - Basic dye
  - Chromogen
  - All
- Q. 8.** Which of the following is not correct
- Crystal violet, Congo red, Saffranin
  - Iodine solution, Tannic acid
  - Alcohol, Acetone, HCl
  - None
- Q. 9.** Which of the following is a acidic stain
- Crystal violet
  - Congo red
  - Saffranin
  - None

- Q. 10.** The percentage of alcohol used as decolorizer
- a. 75%
  - b. 90%
  - c. 60%
  - d. 25%
- Q. 11.** A chromogen having an auxochrome group is called
- a. Dye
  - b. Stain
  - c. Dye & Stain
  - d. None
- Q. 12.** Indirect staining bacteria appear as
- a. Pink
  - b. Violet
  - c. Colorless
  - d. None
- Q. 13.** Bacteria stain violet in the color by
- a. Methylene blue
  - b. Crystal violet
  - c. Congo red
  - d. Saffranin
- Q. 14.** The action of alcohol is
- a. Allows the color
  - b. It adds color
  - c. Decolorizes the cells
  - d. None of these
- Q. 15.** Which of the following is mordant
- a. Iodine
  - b. Alcohol
  - c. Crystal violet
  - d. None
- Q. 16.** 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. 17.** Which of the following is a basic stain
- a. Saffranin
  - b. Crystal violet
  - c. Malachite green
  - d. All
- Q. 18.** An example of natural stain
- a. Iodine
  - b. Crystal violet
  - c. Indigo
  - d. All

- Q. 19.** Which of the following is use for fixation of smear
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Heat    | b. Iodine |
| c. Alcohol | d. None   |
- Q. 20.** 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. 21.** \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of natural dye
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. Indigo        | b. Colchicines |
| c. Haematoxyllin | d. All         |
- Q. 22.** \_\_\_\_\_ is also called as Fraction sterilization
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a. Incineration   | b. Tyndalization |
| c. Pasteurization | d. None          |
- Q. 23.** 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. 24.** Moist heat is \_\_\_\_\_ effective than dry heat
- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| a. More    | b. Less |
| c. Equally | d. None |
- Q. 25.** Which of the following is not an example of moist heat sterilization
- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. Autoclave | b. Steamer  |
| c. Boiling   | d. Flamming |
- Q. 26.** The highest taxon amongst following is
- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| a. Kingdom | b. Class |
| c. Order   | d. Genus |
- Q. 27.** Two words comprising the binomial nomenclature are
- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a. Family & genus  | b. Order & family    |
| c. Genus & species | d. Species & variety |

- Q. 28.** The five kingdom classification was given by
- Whittaker
  - Linnaeus
  - Copeland
  - Haeckel
- Q. 29.** Carl Linnaeus is famous for
- Coining the term 'systematic'
  - Introducing binomial nomenclature
  - Giving all natural system of classification
  - All
- Q. 30.** The smallest unit of living organism is
- DNA
  - RNA
  - Cell
  - Protein
- Q. 31.** 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. 32.** 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. 33.** Who is the "Father of Taxonomy"?
- Linnaeus
  - Aristotle
  - Whittaker
  - Carl Woes
- Q. 34.** Methanogens is also called
- Eubacteria
  - Actinomycetes
  - Cyanobacteria
  - Archeobacteria
- Q. 35.** According to Whittaker's classification, prokaryotes are placed in
- Monera
  - Plantae
  - Protista
  - Animalia

- Q. 36.** Example of blue green algae is
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Spirochete | b. Spirogyra |
| c. Spirulina  | d. None      |
- Q. 37.** The study of nomenclature and classification of algae is called
- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a. Algal taxonomy | b. Algology  |
| c. Taxonomy       | d. Phycology |
- Q. 38.** Unicellular eukaryotic microorganisms comprise
- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Fungi  | b. Monera   |
| c. Plants | d. Protista |
- Q. 39.** Protista include :
- |  |
|--|
| a. Paramecium, Euglena, Dianoflagellates |
| b. Hydra, Amoeba, Paramecium             |
| c. Yeast, Euglena, Dianoflagellates      |
| d. Mushroom, Paramecium, Euglena.        |
- Q. 40.** Microbes were first observed by
- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| a. A.V. Leeuwenhoek | b. Pasteur       |
| c. Janssen and Hans | d. None of these |
- Q. 41.** 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. 42.** 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. 43.** To focus a specimen, it is best to start with which objective:
- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. High power | b. Low power |
| c. Scanning   | d. Ocular    |
- Q. 44.** When using the high power objective, you should not adjust the:
- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Coarse focus | b. Fine focus  |
| c. Diaphragm    | d. Stage clips |



**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**