

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↓↑	A ↓↑	B ↓↑	C ↓↑	D ↓↑	Answer ↓↑	Remark ↓↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used for food preservation.	lactic acid					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In food preparation, microbes are reduced to acceptable levels using methods such as addition of vinegar and <input type="text"/> -	pasteurization					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Human insulin and human growth hormone are produced by <input type="text"/> _bacteria.	genetically engineered					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gram stain was developed in the year <input type="text"/> -	1884					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The microscope used in the examination of unstained organisms suspended in fields is called <input type="text"/> microscope.	dark field					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alcoholic fermentation was found to be catalyzed by <input type="text"/> -	living yeast cells					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A system of surgery designed to prevent microorganisms from entering wounds was developed by <input type="text"/> -	Joseph Lister					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Beijerinck and <input type="text"/> pioneered the use of enrichment cultures and selective media.	Winogradsky					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The class of microorganisms that has growth optima around 20 C to 45 C is <input type="text"/> --	mesophiles					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for phenol is <input type="text"/> --	Carbolic acid					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the most plentiful form of plankton in the Arctic.	Diatoms					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Systematic classification of fungi is based on sequence analyses of <input type="text"/> RNA.	18S r					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Basidiomycota are known as <input type="text"/> fungi.	club					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cell division in <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> occur by <input type="text"/> --	budding					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Heat – sensitive liquids and gases are sterilized by the use of <input type="text"/> method.	filtration					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on the source of energy bacteria can be classified as phototrophs and <input type="text"/> --	chemotrophs					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vegetative structure of a fungus is called a <input type="text"/> --	thallus					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The union of a special male structure called a spermatium with a female reproductive structure is called <input type="text"/> --	spermatization					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are large thick walled spores formed when the tips of two sexually compatible hyphae fuse together.	zygospore					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Spoilage of meat and / or vegetables in cold syorage can be caused by some <input type="text"/> -.	fungi						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most microorganisms cannot be seen without <input type="text"/> -.	magnification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> coined the term cell.	Robert Hooke						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria were first discovered in the year <input type="text"/> -.	1676						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first person to publish an extensive, accurate observation of microorganisms was <input type="text"/> -.	Anthony Van Laeuwenhoek						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> was awarded the 1905 nobel prize for physiology or medicine.	Robert Koch						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A phase in the growth curve during which there is no increase in cell number of a microbial population is called <input type="text"/> .. phase.	lag						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A form of asexual reproduction process in which a single cell divides into two cells after developing a transverse septum is called <input type="text"/> -.	binary fission						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Simple acellular entities that can only reproduce within living cells are called <input type="text"/> -.	viruses						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A regular polyhedron with twenty equilateral triangle faces and twelve vertices is known as <input type="text"/> -.	icosahedra capsid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the simplest virus.	nucleocapsid						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria are divided into <input type="text"/> volumes based on Bergey manual of systematic bacteriology.	four	4					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The shells of diatoms are called <input type="text"/> -.	frustules						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viruses can exist in extracellular and <input type="text"/> phases.	intracellular						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Types of fixation are heat and <input type="text"/> -.	chemical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Domains of microorganisms include Bacteria, Eucarya and <input type="text"/> -.	Archaea						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mechanism of genetic transfer that involves cell to cell contact is known as <input type="text"/> -.	conjugation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A mutation that involves a single base substitution that changes a codon for one amino acid into a codon for another is called <input type="text"/> mutation	missence						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> postulated the germ theory of disease.	Louis Pasteur						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genus of bacteria used to introduce DNA into plants is <input type="text"/> -.	Agrobacterium						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genus of bacteria that causes STD mostly of humans and animals is <input type="text"/> -.	Neisseria						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A change in the nucleotide sequence of DNA is described as <input type="text"/> -.	mutation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genera of bacteria that can cause diphtheria is <input type="text"/> -.	Corynebacterium						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genus of bacteria that is responsible for skin abscesses is <input type="text"/> -	Staphylococcus					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which nitrogen is removed from the ecosystem and returned to the atmosphere is known as <input type="text"/> -	denitrification					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> test is used to screen for mutagens and potential carcinogens.	amen					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell wall of bacteria is made up of <input type="text"/> -	peptidoglycan					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most bacterial capsules consist of <input type="text"/> -	poltsaccharides					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A cluster of bioflagella is called <input type="text"/> -	ampitrichous					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which microorganisms are used to recover metals from their ores is called <input type="text"/> -	bioleaching					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be used for the generation of mechanical, electrical and heat energy.	mathane					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The instrument used for moist heat sterilization is <input type="text"/> -	autoclave					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which microorganisms loose viability at very high temperatures is known as <input type="text"/> -	denaturation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process by which all living cells, spores and acellular entities are either destroyed or removed from an object or inhibited is called <input type="text"/> -	sterilization					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nitrification is carried out by <input type="text"/> bacteria.	chemolithotrophic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The strain isolated originally from nature is called the <input type="text"/> type strain.	wild						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Shift <input type="text"/> occurs when a culture of microorganisms is transferred from a nutritionally poor medium to a richer one.	up						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Organisms that are damaged by normal atmospheric level of oxygen and require oxygen level below the range of 2 to 10 % for optimum growth are classified as <input type="text"/> -	Micropaerophiles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The genus of bacteria that are aerobes or facultative anaerobes that form irregular clusters by dividing into two or more planes is <input type="text"/> -	Micrococcus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the most common abundant element in the atmosphere.	nitrogen						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The group of bacteria that converts nitrite to nitrate is <input type="text"/> -	Nitrococcus						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms are named according to <input type="text"/> system.	binomial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic taxonomic group in microbial taxonomy is the <input type="text"/> -	species						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that are able to live in environments high in sugar as a solute are called <input type="text"/> -	osmophiles						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that grow well at 0° C and have an optimum temperature of 15° C or below are classified as <input type="text"/> _.	psychrophiles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mean growth rate constant (K) is the reciprocal of the <input type="text"/> _.	generation time						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two main areas of research in Microbiology are basic and <input type="text"/> _.	applied						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The branch of Microbiology that deals with microbial processes in lakes, rivers, and the ocean is called <input type="text"/> _.	Aquatic and Marine Microbiology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the 20th Century, era of molecular microbiology began in the <input type="text"/> _.	1970s						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of chemo – lithotrophy was proposed by <input type="text"/> _.	Sergei Wingradsky						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> disproved and defeated the theory of spontaneous generation.	Louis Pasteur						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the colonial green algae which mat form water blooms.	Volvox						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reddish colour of red algae results from <input type="text"/> _.	phycoerythrin						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Many unicellular green algae are motile by <input type="text"/> _action.	flagella						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds that have the ability to inhibit the growth and metabolism of microorganisms are called <input type="text"/> agents.	antimicrobial						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used to disinfect effluents from sewage treatment.	Chlorine					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not an agricultural activity of microorganisms:	Digestion of cellulose present in grasses on which ruminant animals feed	Cycling of nutrients needed to maintain ecological balance	Biological central agents	Production of ethanol	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who supported the theory of spontaneous generation?	Francesco Redi	Louis Pasteur	John Needham	Louis Jablot	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not placed in any microorganism's domain?	Viruses	Protozoa	Algae	Fungi	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A microscope in which the magnified image formed by the objective lens is further enlarged by one or more additional lenses is known as:	Electron microscope	Light microscope	Compound microscope	Simple microscope	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The formation of diphtheria tetanus antitoxins was induced by:	Francesco Redi	Robert Koch	Edwards Jenner	Joseph Lister	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most commonly used differential staining procedure is:	Acid fast staining	Gram staining	Simple staining	differential staining	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process by which the internal and external structures of cells and microorganisms are preserved and fixed in a position is known as:	Hanging drop technique	Stained smears of microorganism	staining of specimens	Fixation	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following disinfectants is used in food industries?	aldehydes	chlorine	alcohol	ethylene	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The acid used as a pharmaceutical to supply calcium to the body is:	Lactic acid	Citric acid	Gubberellic acid	Gluconic acid	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following is not an agricultural activity of microorganisms?	Digestion of cellulose present in grasses on which ruminant animals feed	Cycling of nutrients needed to maintain ecological balance	Biological central agents	Production of ethanol	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe transduction?	a mechanism of genetic transfer that involves cell to cell contact	a genetic transfer process by which free DNA is incorporated into the recipient cell	a mechanism of genetic transfer in which a bacterial virus transfer DNA from one cell to another	the formation of a new genotype by reassortment of genes	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following genera of bacteria are aerobes or facultative anaerobes that form irregular clusters by dividing into two or more planes?	Streptococcus	Micrococcus	Staphylococcus	Peptococcus	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mutation can involve the _____ of nucleotides. I. division , II. addition, III. deletion	I only	II only	I and II	III and II	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following groups of bacteria is not with unusual properties?	Gliding non – fruiting bacteria	Budding bacteria	Spirochetes	Archaeobacteria	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a characteristic of the mycobacterium?	they are slightly straight or curved rods	they are acid fast	they are either saprophytes or pathogens	they are either anaerobes or preferentially anaerobic	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vaccine for the disease anthrax was developed between the period:	1880 - 1890	1860 - 1870	1890 - 1900	1870 -1880	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The microscope used to study microbial motility and determining the shape of line cells is:	Scanning microscope	Phase contrast microscope	Transmission microscope	Dark field microscope	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most commonly used differential staining procedure is:	Acid fast staining	Gram staining	Simple staining	differential staining	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The acid used as a pharmaceutical to supply calcium to the body is:	Lactic acid	Citric acid	Gubberellic acid	Gluconic acid	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A microscope in which the magnified image formed by the objective lens is further enlarged by one or more additional lenses is known as:	Electron microscope	Light microscope	Compound microscope	Simple microscope	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A system of surgery designed to prevent microorganisms from entering wounds was developed by:	Agostino Bassi	Robert Koch	Francesco Redi	Joseph Lister	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Alcoholic fermentation was found to be catalyzed by:	Catalase	Oxidase	Living yeast cells	Hydrogenase	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells is:	Plasma membrane is absent in prokaryotic cells, but present in eukaryotic cells.	Prokaryotic cells lack membrane bound organelles while eukaryotic cells possess membrane bound organelles	In prokaryotic cells, DNA is present as multiple inner chromosomes, but present as a single circular chromosome in eukaryotic cells	In prokaryotic cells, energy is generated from the cytoplasm and mitochondrion, while in eukaryotic cells energy is generated from the cytoplasm and plasma membrane	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following characterizes the cytoplasmic membrane except:	It serves as a barrier to most water soluble molecules	It contains various enzymes involved in respiration and metabolism	It composed primarily of phospholipids and protein	The chromatin area is rich in DNA	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In bacterial cells, the capsules:	Facilitates moderate change of position	Increase surface area of the cell for nutrient absorption	Promote attachment of bacteria to surfaces	Enables individual cells to stay associated in cell colonies	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following occurs when a culture of microorganisms is transferred from a nutritionally poor medium to a richer one?{(	shift left	shift down	shift right	shift up	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following classes of microorganisms has growth optima around 20 °C to 45 °C?	thermophiles	psychophiles	hypothermophiles	mesophiles	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chemotrophs are:	Bacteria that derive their carbon from preformed organic nutrients	Bacteria that use light energy as their energy source	Bacteria that derive carbon from inorganic sources	Bacterial that obtain their energy by oxidizing inorganic chemical compounds	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a step in virus reproduction?	entry into host	synthesis of viral nucleic acid and proteins	attachment	disassembly of the viron	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an advantage of direct count method of measuring bacterial growth?	it is easy and quick	the microbial population must be fairly large for accuracy	it is inexpensive	it gives information about the size and morphology of microorganisms	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Virus purification can be described as:	isolating the viral particle in its pure state	isolating the viral particle in a homogenous state	isolating the viral particle in a heterogenous state	isolating the viral particle in a free existing state	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following factors need not to be considered in the process of selecting the most appropriate chemical agent for a specific practical application?	nature of the material to be treated	type of microorganism	the elasticity of the material to be treated	environmental condition	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following groups of algae are found the cool ocean waters?	Xanthophycophyta	Chrysophycophyta	Bacillariophycophyta	Phaeoophycophyta	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a major characteristic of the Crysohycophyta?	they are predominantly flagellate	they are used as food by humans	they store reserved food as oil or chrysolaminarin	some are amoeboid with pseudopodia extensions of the protoplasm	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a method of isolating and purifying viruses?	pasteurization	precipitation	centrifugation	denaturation	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Into how many volumes are bacteria divided based on Bergey manual of systematic bacteriology?	2	3	4	5	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following groups of bacteria is gram – positive?	spirochetes	vibrioid bacteria	sulphur reducing bacteria	anaerobic spore forming rods	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a type of flagella?	lophotrichous	peritrichous	mesotrichous	amphitrichous	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a widely used method of isolating and purifying viruses?	differential and density gradient centrifugation	enzymatic injection of host cell constituent	denaturation of contaminants	precipitation of virus particles	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following processes allow virus to control the host cell's biosynthetic machinery during reproduction? I. Transcription of genes, II. Replication of genomes, III. Synthesis of proteins, IV. Translation of genes	I and II	III and IV	II and III	I and IV	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a feature of the Endospore form gram – positive bacteria?	most are rod shaped but some are cocci	they have a fermentative type of metabolism	majority are gram - positive	motility if present is by means of peritrichous flagella	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Examples of fungi include : I. Mushroom, II. Euglena III. Yeast	I. only	II. only	I and III	Accentuate specific morphological features	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are spores formed by budding?	Chlamydo spores	Conidiospores	Blastospores	Sporangiospores	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not true about fungi?	They are prokaryotic organisms	They are spore bearing organisms	They lack chlorophyll	They reproduce both sexually and asexually	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following groups of bacteria converts nitrite to nitrate?	Nitrosomonas	Nitrospira	Bradyrhizobium	Nitrococcus	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following methods of measuring microbial growth depends on the fact that microbial cells scatter light that strikes them?	most probable number technique	spectrophotometry	viable counting methods	determination of microbial dry weight	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an example of light Microscope?	Bright field microscope	Scanning microscope	Florescence microscope	Phase contrast microscope	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Biochemistry deals with:	The study of the structures of Microbial cells	The study of nutrients that microorganisms require	The study of microbial enzymes and the reactions they carry out	The study of Fungi	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who isolated the first culture of many soil and aquatic microorganisms?	Robert Koch	Louis Jablot	Martin Beijerink	John Needham	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe the term systematics?	the organization of organisms into progressively more inclusive groups	a branch of taxonomy concerned with the assignment of names to taxonomic groups	the scientific study of organisms with the ultimate objective of arranging them in an orderly manner	the process of determining if a particular isolate belong to a recognized taxon	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many phases has the growth curve?	1	2	3	4	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an advantage of the viable plate count method of measuring microbial growth?	it is selective	it is a simple sensitive technique	nature of growth medium and the incubation determine whiwh bacteria can be grown	sometimes cells are viable but not culturable	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most commonly used differential staining procedure is:	Acid fast staining	Gram staining	Simple staining	differential staining	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The underlisted are sexual spores except:	Oospores	Oida	Basidiospore	Ascospores	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a microbial taxonomic rank?	family	phylum	kingdom	domain	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following genera of bacteria are aerobes or facultative anaerobes that form irregular clusters by dividing into two or more planes?	Streptococcus	Micrococcus	Staphylococcus	Peptococcus	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best describe transduction?	a mechanism of genetic transfer that involves cell to cell contact	a genetic transfer process by which free DNA is incorporated into the recipient cell	a mechanism of genetic transfer in which a bacterial virus transfer DNA from one cell to another	the formation of a new genotype by reassortment of genes	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following characteristics is not a basis for classification of algae?	nature and properties of pigment	chemistry of reserved food products	biological characteristics of cell and thalli	methods of reproduction	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an example of the zygomycetes?	Agaricus campestris	Enterocystozoa species	Rhizopus stolonifer	Polyporus squamosus	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following are the simplest and earliest groups of fungi?	Zygomycetes	Uredinomycetes	Ustilaginomycetes	hytridiomycetes	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following processes is involved in the biogeochemical cycling of elements? I. biological, II. physical, III. chemical	I only	I and II	II and III	I and III	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the most common abundant element in the atmosphere?	carbon	oxygen	nitrogen	sulphur	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Facultative organisms can grow under the following conditions: I. Acrobic , II. Alcoholic, III. Anaerobic	I only	III only	I and II	I and III	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a type of capsid symmetry?	Helical	Complex	Classical	Icashedral	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does not indicate the distinction between viruses and other living cells?	Presence of either DNA or RNA but not both in almost all virons	They have simple acellular organization	They don't have the ability to reproduce independent of cells and carry out cell division as prokaryotes and eukaryotesdo	They have extracellular forms which enable them to exist outside the host for long periods	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following environmental factors does not influence microbial growth?	temperature	topography	pH	water activity	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To which of the following class of microorganisms does <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> belong?	aerotolerant anaerobes	anaerobic	obligate anaerobe	microaerophile	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are advantages of fixing and staining specimens except:	Increase magnification	Preserve them for future study	Increase visibility	Accentuate specific morphological features	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following shapes can be assumed by a bacterium?	Circle	Vibrios	Square	Spiral	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following methods are used to reduce microorganisms from the surroundings except:	Antiseptic	Fermentation	Sterilization	Disinfection	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not used to cultivate plant viruses?	plant tissue cultures	agar cultures	cultures of separated cells	cultures of protoplasts	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a method of isolating and purifying viruses?	pasteurization	precipitation	centrifugation	denaturation	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Virus purification can be described as:	isolating the viral particle in its pure state	isolating the viral particle in a homogenous state	isolating the viral particle in a heterogenous state	isolating the viral particle in a free existing state	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a disadvantage of the membrane filter technique of measuring bacteria population growth?	the stained cells are easily observed	stained cells can be counted when viewed under the microscope	the microbial population must be fairly large for accuracy	it does not distinguish between dead cells and live cells	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following factors is not responsible for stationary phase?	nutrient limitation	accumulation of toxic waste products	overcrowding	a critical population level has been reached	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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