eExam Question Bank

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Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
FBQ	_____ is the process by which the cell protoplasm is covered by a thin membrane which is is pushed out of a cell to form a bus	budding	1				eExam
FBQ	The movement of chemical elements through the biological and geographical components of the biosphere is known as _____ cycle	Biogeochemical	1				eExam
FBQ	The process by which the cell protoplasm is covered by a thin membrane which is is pushed out of a cell to form a bus is called _____	budding	1				eExam
FBQ	The fungus Rhodotrula gracilis produces the vitamin _____	A	1				eExam
FBQ	The penicillin antibiotic was discovered by _____	Sir Alexander Flemming	1				eExam
FBQ	Atromentin is the pigment produced by the fungus _____	Paxillus atromentosus	1				eExam
FBQ	The _____ pigment is obtained from the fungus Blakeslea trispora	Beta-carotene	1				eExam
FBQ	The organism _____ partakes in the production of citric acid	Aspergillus niger	1				eExam
FBQ	Wines are produced from grapes or other fruits with _____	Saccharomyces ellipsoideus	1				eExam

☐	FBQ	Lipase is produced by the fungus _____	Rhizopus spp	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Saccharomyces cerevisiae produces the enzyme _____	invertase	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The enzyme _____ is produced by Mucor species	Rennat protease	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Which microorganism is used for the production of cheese _____	Penicillium roqueforts	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A type of yeast used in preparing bread is _____	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The yeast cell reproduces by _____ division	transverse	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The _____ mycelium usually develops from the germination of basidiospores	primary	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A typical sporangium is found in the family _____	Mucoraceae	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is used for growing colonies of bacteria	Nutrient agar	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	In cell culture, some tissues deteriorate as they multiply; this is called _____ effect	cytopathic	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Homogenization of microorganisms involves _____ of the extract	blending	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A _____ is obtained when microorganisms are grown in the laboratory medium	culture	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Clostridium tetani is a pathogen which causes _____ in man	tetanus	1				eExam

☐	FBQ	Food leftover in the kitchen for 3 days in the presence of air and water will reveal spores of _____	Aspergillus	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The _____ pigment is present in plants for the manufacture of food	chlorophyll	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The body of a fungus is called _____	thallus	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The true fungi is classified into subdivisions based on their _____	reproductive structure	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The hyphae of fungi is bounded by a cell wall made up of chitin and _____	glycan	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	When a virus lacks a demonstrable latent period in the vector, it is said to be _____	transitory	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Autotrophs are able to manufacture their food through _____	photosynthesis	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ is a limiting factor for growth of many organisms	Thiospirilopsis	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A limiting factor for growth of many organisms is _____	Phosphorus	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	_____ forms the backbone of organic compounds in living tissues	Carbon	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Sulphur is an essential component of living cells found in the amino acid _____	cysteine	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A large portion of the sulphur in the biosphere is found in _____	fossil fuels	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The _____ sulphur bacteria oxidizes hydrogen sulphide to sulphur which is stored in bacterial cells as granules	colourless	1				eExam

☐	FBQ	The _____ sulphur bacteria uses carbon dioxide to reduce hydrogen sulphide to sulphur in order to obtain carbohydrate.	green	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The oxidation states of sulphur does not include _____	organic sulphides	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Sulphur occurs in _____ different and common oxidation states	3	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	A continous flow of nitrogen in the ecosystem is maintained through _____	denitrification	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	In anaerobic conditions, ntrates are reduced to nitrous oxide through a process of _____	denitrification	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Ammonia is converted to nitrites during the process of _____	nitrification	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Energy transfer to the consumers in the ecosystem is done through the _____	producers	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The environment, organisms, biotic and abiotic factors are components of the _____	ecosystem	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Rhizobium radiciola and Bacillus radiciola live _____ in the root nodules of leguminous plants	mutually	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Prosthesa is an adaptation for a bacterium found in _____ lakes	oligotrophic	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	Lakes that receive small amount of nutrients are termed _____	oligotrophic	1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The deep water in a lake beyond the depth of effective light penetration is present in the _____	Profundal	1				eExam

	FBQ	The type and population of microbes in waterbodies is determined by the ___	nutrient levels	1				eExam
	FBQ	The ultimate energy source in an ecosystem is the ___	sun	1				eExam
	FBQ	The mean daily precipitation overland is about ___	10000000 m3	1				eExam
	FBQ	Clostridium spp is mainly found in the ___	soil	1				eExam
	FBQ	The most common organisms found in air are ___	fungal spores	1				eExam
	FBQ	The physical location of an organism is known as ___	habitat	1				eExam
	FBQ	Energy from the sun is captured by the ___	producers	1				eExam
	FBQ	Temporary inhabitants of an environment are known as ___	non-indigenous	1				eExam
	FBQ	The organisms within an ecosystem live in ___	communities	1				eExam
	FBQ	The earth's water supply is also known as ___	hydrosphere	1				eExam
	FBQ	Living organisms inhabit the ___	biosphere	1				eExam
	FBQ	The physical features in an environment are called the ___ factors	abiotic	1				eExam
	FBQ	The study of the relationship among organisms and their environment is known as ___	Ecology	1				eExam
	MCQ	Atromentin is the pigment produced by the fungus ___.	Paxillus atromentosus	Cerocospora kikuchii	Penicillium spp	Helminthosporium spp	A	eExam
	MCQ	Citric acid is produces by ___.	Aspergillus fumigates	Aspergillus flavus	Aspergillus niger	Rhizopus oryzae	C	eExam

	MCQ	Which of the following organisms is used in the production of wine from grapes?	Saccharomyces ellipsoideus	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Penicillium patulum	Mucor javanicum	A	eExam
	MCQ	Lipase is produced by which of the following fungi?	Trichoderma viridae	Mucor spp	Rhizopus spp	Aspergillus spp	C	eExam
	MCQ	Saccharomyces cerevisiae produces the enzyme ___.	glucosidase	lipase	cellulase	invertase	D	eExam
	MCQ	The enzyme------is produced by Mucor species.	Amylase	Glucose oxidase	Rennat protease	Cellulase	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the organisms is used in the production of cheese?	Polypores squamosum	Agaricus biosporus	Penicillium roqueforts	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	C	eExam
	MCQ	A species of yeast used in preparing bread is ___.	Agaricus campestris	Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Polypores squamosum	Lycoperdon gemmatum	B	eExam
	MCQ	The yeast cell reproduces by ___ division.	horizontal	multiple	vertical	transverse	D	eExam
	MCQ	The process by which the cell protoplasm is covered by a thin membrane which is is pushed out of a cell to form a bus is called ___.	grafting	fission	fusion	budding	D	eExam
	MCQ	Sexual reproduction in the zygomycetes occurs by	copulation of two multinucleate gametangia	copulation of a single multinucleate gametangia	copulation of two di-nucleate gametangia	copulation of trinucleate gametangia	A	eExam
	MCQ	A typical sporangium is found in the family of ___.	Mucorales	Mucoraceae	Mucor	Sporangiophore	A	eExam
	MCQ	The advantage of agar medium over gelatin as a solidifying agent is that	it does not liquify at room temperature	it liquifies at room temperature	it is used for growing colonies of molds	it is utilised by microorganisms	A	eExam
	MCQ	The make-up of a microbiological medium exists in all of these except	semi-solid media	soild media	semi-liquid media	liquid media	C	eExam
	MCQ	One of the following options is not a long-term method of storing virus tissues.	Dry the leaves over calcium chloride	Freeze-dry in the presence of glucose and peptone	Store in an ampoule	Boil the leaves under vacuum pressure	D	eExam
	MCQ	In cell culture, some tissues deteriorate as they multiply; this is called	bacteriophage	enumeration effect	isolation effect	cytopathic effect	D	eExam
	MCQ	Homogenization of microorganisms involves ___ of the extract.	selection	blending	isolation	monoculture	B	eExam
	MCQ	Clostridium tetani is a pathogen which causes ----------in man.	typhoid	malaria	tetanus	cancer	C	eExam
	MCQ	Food leftover in the kitchen for 3 days in the presence of air and water will reveal spores of ___.	Baccilus subtilis	Aspergillus	Micrococcus	Sacrcina	B	eExam

	MCQ	Algae are found as plants in freshwater or ___ in marine water.	planktons	fungi	bacteria	virus	A	eExam
	MCQ	The body of a fungus is called ___.	cell wall	thallus	hypha	cellulose	B	eExam
	MCQ	The true fungi are classified into subdivisions based on their	reproductive structure	vegetative structure	ecological property	decomposition ability	A	eExam
	MCQ	The fungal kingdom is divided into ___.	two	three	four	five	A	eExam
	MCQ	The hyphae of fungi is bounded by a cell wall made up of chitin and ___.	glutamic acid	glycan	glucose	gentamycin	B	eExam
	MCQ	When a virus lacks a demonstrable latent period in the vector, it is said to be ___.	persistent	non-persistent	transitory	non-transitory	C	eExam
	MCQ	Autotrophs are able to manufacture their food through ___.	respiration	carbon cycle	photosynthesis	oxidation	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following is is a limiting factor for growth of many organisms?	Rhizobium radiciola	Proteus vulgaris	Thiospirilopsis	Azotobacter	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following is not a process by which carbon is restored back to the atmosphere?	Respiration	Decomposition	Combustion	Photosynthesis	D	eExam
	MCQ	Sulphur is an essential component of living cells found in amino acids such as ___	histidine	cysteine	valine	glutamic acid	B	eExam
	MCQ	A large portion if the sulphurin the biosphere is found in	decayed food	landfill sites	drains	fossil fuels	D	eExam
	MCQ	In anaerobic conditions, ntrates are reduced to nitrous oxide through a process of ___.	nitrification	denitrification	ammonification	de-ammonification	B	eExam
	MCQ	Ammonia is converted to nitrites during the process of ___.	ammonification	deammonification	nitrification	denitrification	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of these processes is not involved in the nitrogen cycle?	deammonification	nitrification	ammonification	denitrification	A	eExam
	MCQ	Biogeochemical cycles have the following features except	producers	heat balance	atmosphere	lithosphere	B	eExam
	MCQ	The movement of chemical elements through the biological and geographical components of the biosphere is known as ___	Phosphorus cycle	Biogeochemical cycle	Nitrogen cycle	Carboncycle	B	eExam

	MCQ	Energy transfer to the consumers in the ecosystem is done through the ___.	heterotrophs	producers	decomposers	waste matter	B	eExam
	MCQ	The environment, organisms, biotic and abiotic factors are components of the	ecosystem	ecohabitat	habitat	population	A	eExam
	MCQ	All these are fungi that occur in freshwater except	Polyphagus	Penicillium	Seratia	Aspergillus	C	eExam
	MCQ	Rhizobium radiciola and Bacillus radiciola live ___ in the root nodules of leguminous plants.	economically	parasitically	socially	mutually	D	eExam
	MCQ	All these are chemolitotrophic bacteria except	Thiobacillus	Nitrosomonas	Nitrobacter	Caulobacter	D	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following bacteria is not an anaerobe?	Bacillus subtilis	Chlorobium	Phodopseudomonas	Chromatium spp	A	eExam
	MCQ	Prosthesa is an adaptation for ___ bacterium.	eutrophic	oligotrophic	litotrophic	autotrophic	B	eExam
	MCQ	Lakes that receive small amount of nutrients are termed ___	eutrophic	polytrophic	oligotrophic	Distrophic	C	eExam
	MCQ	The deep water in a lake beyond the depth of effective light penetration is present in the	Profundal zone	Litoral zone	Eutrophic zone	Limnetic zone	A	eExam
	MCQ	Which of the following is not a sewage bacteria?	Escherichia coli	Nostoc	Enterococcus faecalis	Proteus vulgaris	B	eExam
	MCQ	Which of these is not a freshwater habitat?	Rivers	Streams	Sea	Springs	C	eExam
	MCQ	Which of these bacterial population is not found in salt water?	pseudomonas	achromobacter	vibro	flavobacterium	B	eExam
	MCQ	___ determines the type and population of microbes in waterbodies.	Mortality rate	Nutrient level	Morbidity rate	Air	B	eExam
	MCQ	What is the ultimate energy source in an ecosystem?	sun	autotrophs	mesophiles	thermophiles	A	eExam
	MCQ	The mean daily precipitation overland is about	150,000,000 cubic metres	20,000,000 cubic metres	10,000,000 cubic metres	70,000,000 cubic metres	C	eExam
	MCQ	Clostridium spp is mainly found in ___.	air	water	soil	food	C	eExam
	MCQ	Microorganisms are useful in all but one of the following	Nitrogen cycle	Carbon cycle	Sulphur cycle	Kreb's cycle	D	eExam
	MCQ	Microorganisms in the air can be determined by the following methods except	use of spore traps	use of medical nets	exposing glass slides covered with grease	food leftover in kitchen for days	B	eExam

☐	MCQ	The most common organisms found in air are ___.	algae	anaerobic bacteria	protozoa	fungal spores	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Microorganisms may grow in all these areas except ___.	air	soil	bread	fufu	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Microorganisms may be ___	producers	consumers	options A and B	none of the above	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The physical location of an organism is known as ___.	habitat	population	ecology	community	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Energy from the sun is captured by the	decomposers	producers	consumers	heterotrophs	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The lithosphere consists of the following except ___.	soil	water	rock	earth crust	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Temporary inhabitants of an environment are known as ___.	non-indigenous	habitat	natives	indigenous	A	eExam

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