

English

1. What is pH?

- (A) Physical health
- (B) Potential health
- (C) Hydrogen ion concentration
- (D) Potassium hydroxide

Correct Option(s): C

English

2. Chikungunya fever is transmitted by

- (A) Aedes mosquitoes
- (B) Anopheles mosquitoes
- (C) Culex mosquitoes
- (D) Mites

Correct Option(s): A

English

3. Sterilization means

- (A) Complete removal of life
- (B) Surface cleaning
- (C) Removal of bacteria and viruses
- (D) Cleaning of organic materials

Correct Option(s): A

English

4. Distilled water means

- (A) Water without any microbial contaminant
- (B) Water without any ions
- (C) Boiled water
- (D) Condensed water

Correct Option(s): D

English

5. Micrometer is used to

- (A) Determine the quality of microscope
- (B) Determine the size of a microscope
- (C) Determine the size of microscopic organisms
- (D) Determine the size of viruses

Correct Option(s): C

English

6. What are insect vectors?

- (A) Those can transmit nectar
- (B) Insects feed blood
- (C) Those can transmit pathogens
- (D) Insects live on others

Correct Option(s): C

English

7. Sudden appearance of large number of dengue cases in an area is called as

- (A) Endemic
- (B) Pandemic
- (C) Epidemic
- (D) Sporadic

Correct Option(s): C

English

8. What is Zika?

- (A) A viral disease
- (B) A Parasitic disease
- (C) A bacterial disease
- (D) A fungal disease

Correct Option(s): A

English

9.

Molecular formula of water is

- (A) H_2
- (B) H_2O
- (C) H_2O_2
- (D) O_2H

Correct Option(s): B

English

10. Plasmodium species is

- (A) Nematode
- (B) Protozoan
- (C) Bacteria
- (D) Parasitic worm

Correct Option(s): B

English

11. Oil immersion in microscopy is for

- (A) Increasing the numerical aperture
- (B) Reducing the numerical aperture
- (C) Reducing the light entry
- (D) Reducing the condenser space

Correct Option(s): A

English

12. Black fever is nothing but

- (A) Zika fever
- (B) Dengue fever
- (C) kala azar
- (D) Lymphatic Filariasis

Correct Option(s): C

English

13. MDA is

- (A) a method of vector control
- (B) A method of larval control
- (C) A method of Chikungunya control
- (D) A method of Filariasis control

Correct Option(s): D

English

14. Coastal area is prone to malaria mainly because of

- (A) Salinity tolerant vector mosquitoes
- (B) Movement of people
- (C) Resistant parasites
- (D) Resistant development in vector mosquitoes

Correct Option(s): A

English

15. Gamma haemolysis in blood agar plate means

- (A) No haemolysis
- (B) Partial haemolysis
- (C) Complete haemolysis
- (D) Rare haemolysis

Correct Option(s): A

English

16. Pyogenic means

- (A) Fever causing
- (B) Iron deficiency
- (C) Pus forming
- (D) Inflammatory response

Correct Option(s): C

English

17. Which of the following is not considered a microorganism?

- (A) Alga
- (B) Protozoan
- (C) Bacterium
- (D) Mushroom

Correct Option(s): D

English

18. A prominent difference between prokaryote and eukaryote is the

- (A) Larger size of prokaryotes
- (B) Lack of pigmentation in eukaryotes
- (C) Presence of nucleus in eukaryotes
- (D) Presence of cell wall in prokaryotes

Correct Option(s): C

English

19. Who is responsible for finally laying the theory of spontaneous generation to rest?

- (A) Joseph Lister
- (B) Robert Koch
- (C) Francesco Redi
- (D) Louis Pasteur

Correct Option(s): D

English

20. What is mean by DNA replication?

- (A) Duplication of the sugar phosphate backbone
- (B) Matching of base pairs
- (C) Formation of the double helix
- (D) The exact copying of the DNA

Correct Option(s): D

English

21. The monomer unit of polysaccharides such as starch and cellulose is

- (A) Fructose
- (B) Ribose
- (C) Glucose
- (D) Lactose

Correct Option(s): C

English

22. The term culture refers to the _____ growth of microorganisms in _____.

- (A) rapid, an incubator
- (B) macroscopic, media
- (C) microscopic, the body
- (D) artificial, colonies

Correct Option(s): B

English

23. A microscope that has the magnification of 1,500 X with the oil immersion lens has an ocular of ----- power?

- (A) 150 X
- (B) 15 X
- (C) 1.5 X
- (D) 30 X

Correct Option(s): B

English

24. Motility of bacteria is best seen with

- (A) Hanging drop method
- (B) Negative stain
- (C) Streak plate method
- (D) Flagellar stain

Correct Option(s): A

English

25. Which of the following is present in both gram-positive and gram-negative cell walls?

- (A) An outer membrane
- (B) Peptidoglycan
- (C) Techoic acid
- (D) Lipopolysaccharides

Correct Option(s): B

English

26. Bacterial endospore function in

- (A) Reproduction
- (B) Survival
- (C) Protein synthesis
- (D) Storage

Correct Option(s): B

English

27. If two haploid cells fuse, _____ will result.

- (A) A germ cell
- (B) A diploid zygote
- (C) Mitosis
- (D) Meiosis

Correct Option(s): B

English

28. All algae have some type of

- (A) Spore
- (B) Chlorophyll
- (C) Flagella
- (D) Toxin

Correct Option(s): B

English

29. The envelop of the animal virus is derived from the _____ of its host cell.

- (A) Cell wall
- (B) Cell membrane
- (C) Glycocalyx
- (D) Receptors

Correct Option(s): B

English

30. The nucleic acid of a virus is

- (A) DNA only
- (B) RNA only
- (C) Both RNA and DNA
- (D) Either RNA or DNA

Correct Option(s): D

English

31. Virus cannot be cultured in

- (A) Blood agar
- (B) Tissue culture
- (C) Live mammals
- (D) Bird embryo

Correct Option(s): A

English

32. During the _____ phase, the rate of new cells being added to the population has slowed down.

- (A) Stationary
- (B) Death
- (C) Lag
- (D) Log

Correct Option(s): A

English

33. The nitrogen bases in DNA are bonded to the

- (A) Deoxyribose
- (B) Phosphate
- (C) Ribose
- (D) Hydrogen

Correct Option(s): A

English

34. Messenger RNA is formed by _____ of a gene on the DNA template strand.

- (A) Transcription
- (B) Translation
- (C) Transformation
- (D) Replication

Correct Option(s): A

English

35. Which of the following character is NOT true of a plasmid?

- (A) It is a circular piece of DNA
- (B) It is required for normal cell function
- (C) It is found in bacteria
- (D) It can be transferred from cell to cell

Correct Option(s): B

English

36. Which of the following is NOT essential to carry out the polymerase chain reaction?

- (A) primers
- (B) DNA polymerase
- (C) High temperature
- (D) Gel electrophoresis

Correct Option(s): D

English

37. The temperature / pressure combination of an autoclave suitable for sterilization is

- (A) 100°C and 4 psi
- (B) 131°C and 9 psi
- (C) 121°C and 15 psi
- (D) 115°C and 3 psi

Correct Option(s): C

English

38. The MIC is the _____ of a drug that is required to inhibit the growth of a microbe.

- (A) Largest concentration
- (B) Standard concentration
- (C) Smallest concentration
- (D) Lowest dilution

Correct Option(s): C

English

39. Drugs that prevents the formation of bacterial cell wall are

- (A) Quinolones
- (B) Beta-lactams
- (C) Tetracyclines
- (D) Aminoglycosides

Correct Option(s): B

English

40. The _____ is the time that lapses between encounter with a pathogen and the first symptoms.

- (A) Prodromium
- (B) Period of invasion
- (C) Period of convalescence
- (D) Period of incubation

Correct Option(s): D

English

41. A general term that refers to an increased white blood cell count is

- (A) Leukopenia
- (B) Inflammation
- (C) Leucocytosis
- (D) Leukemia

Correct Option(s): D

English

42. _____ infection is acquired in a hospital.

- (A) Clinical
- (B) Sub clinical
- (C) Nosocomial
- (D) Zoonosis

Correct Option(s): C

English

43. Vaccination is synonymous with _____ immunity

- (A) Natural active
- (B) Artificial active
- (C) Artificial passive
- (D) Natural passive

Correct Option(s): B

English

44. Which non-specific host defense is associated with the trachea?

- (A) Ciliary lining
- (B) Lacrimation
- (C) Desquamation
- (D) Lactic acid

Correct Option(s): A

English

45. Immunological memory refers to the ability of the immune system to

- (A) Recognize millions of different antigens
- (B) React with millions of different antigens
- (C) Recall previous immune response
- (D) Migrate from the blood vessel into the tissues

Correct Option(s): C

English

46. A living microbe with reduced virulence that is used for vaccination is considered

- (A) A toxoid
- (B) Attenuated
- (C) Denatured
- (D) An adjuvant

Correct Option(s): B

English

47. Wide spread immunity that protects the population from the spread of disease is called

- (A) Herd immunity
- (B) Active immunity
- (C) Passive immunity
- (D) Innate immunity

Correct Option(s): A

English

48. Administration of immune serum globulin is a form of _____ immunization that _____.

- (A) Active, prevents infection
- (B) Natural, provides long term immunity
- (C) Therapeutic, prevents disease
- (D) Prophylactic, stimulate immune system

Correct Option(s): C

English

49. The property whereby cancer cells display abnormal anatomy and physiology is called as

- (A) Metastasis
- (B) Carcinogenic
- (C) Oncogenic
- (D) Malignancy

Correct Option(s): D

English

50. Rheumatic fever damages the _____ and glomerulonephritis damages the _____.

- (A) Skin, heart
- (B) Joints, bone marrow
- (C) Heart valves, kidney
- (D) Brain, kidney

Correct Option(s): C