



KINGDOM PROKARYOTAE (MONERA)

1. Which of the following are true bacteria?
(A) Arhcaeobacteria (B) Cyanobacteria
(C) Eubacteria (D) None of the above
2. The first scientist who observed microbes was:
(A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch (D) Heckle
3. Vaccine against anthrax was developed by:
(A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch (D) Jenner
4. The process of fermentation was discovered by:
(A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasture
(C) Robert Koch (D) Heckle
5. Germ theory of diseases was given by:
(A) Leeuwenhoek (B) Louis Pasteur
(C) Robert Koch (D) Heckle
6. The smallest bacterium is:
(A) E. Coli (B) Mycoplasma
(C) Epulopiscum (D) Staphylococci
7. The largest bacterium is:
(A) E. Coli (B) Mycoplasma
(C) Epulopiscum (D) Staphylococci

8. The size of bacterium *Escherichia coli* is:
(A) 2.1 to 1.5 μm (B) 1.1 to 2.5 μm
(C) 1.1 to 1.5 μm (D) 2.1 to 2.5 μm
9. The rod shaped bacteria are:
(A) Cocci (B) Bacilli
(C) Spirillum (D) None of the above
10. The pair of cocci bacteria in which cell division occurs in one plane is called:
(A) Diplococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Sarcina
11. The long chain of cocci bacteria in which cell division occurs in one plane is called:
(A) Diplococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Sarcina
12. The pair of cocci bacteria in which cell division occurs in two plane is called:
(A) Diplococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Sarcina
13. The pair of cocci bacteria in which cell division occurs in three plane is called:
(A) Diplococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Sarcina
14. Which of the following bacteria are cocci?
(A) *E. Coli* (B) *Pseudomonas*
(C) *D. Pneumoniae* (D) *B. Subtilis*
15. Which of the followings is curved or comma shaped spiral?
(A) Vibrio (B) Spirillum
(C) Spirochete (D) None of the above
16. Which of the following is thick rigid spiral?
(A) Vibrio (B) Spirillum
(C) Spirochete (D) None of the above
17. A bacterium with single polar flagellum is called:
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Lophotrichous (D) Amphitrichous

18. A bacterium without flagellum is called:
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Lophotrichous (D) Amphitrichous
19. A bacteria in Which flagellum surround it is called:
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Lophotrichous (D) Amphitrichous
20. A bacterium in which flagellum surrounds is called:
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Pritrichous (D) Amphitrichous
21. The structure used in the conjugation of bacteria are:
(A) Capsule (B) Slime
(C) Pili (D) Mesosome
22. Which of the following structure makes the cell wall sticky?
(A) Capsule (B) Slime
(C) Pili (D) Mesosome
23. The major locomotory organs in bacteria are:
(A) Cilia (B) Slime
(C) Pili (D) Flagella
24. Gram positive cell wall have peptidoglycan:
(A) 10% (B) 20%
(C) 40% (D) 50%
25. Gram negative cell wall have Peptidoglycan:
(A) 10% (B) 20%
(C) 40% (D) 50%
26. The thickness f cell wall of gram negative bacterium is:
(A) 1-5 nm (B) 1-7 nm
(C) 8-9 nm (D) 8-11 nm
27. The enzymes for respiratory metabolism in bacteria are present in:
(A) Cell wall (B) Cell membrane
(C) Cytoplasmic matrix (D) Plasmid

28. The plasma membrane and every thing present in it is called:
(A) Cytoplasm (B) Protoplast
(C) Nucleoid (D) Matrix
29. Nucleoids of bacteria are stained with:
(A) Crystal violet stain (B) Feulgen stain
(C) Eosin stain (D) None of the above
30. The extra nuclear double stranded DNA in bacteria are called:
(A) Nucleoid (B) Chromosome
(C) Plasmid (D) None of the above
31. The ribosome of bacteria are:
(A) 60S (B) 70S
(C) 80S (D) 90S
32. The structure involved in the replication of bacteria are:
(A) Ribosomes (B) Cell membrane
(C) Plasmid (D) Mesosomes
33. The resistant structure developed during reproduction of vegetative cells of bacteria is called:
(A) Plasmids (B) Mesosomes
(C) Slime (D) Cysts
34. The bacteria which use decay matter as a food are called:
(A) Saprophytes (B) Parasites
(C) Saprozoic (D) None of the above
35. The photosynthetic bacteria release:
(A) CO₂ (B) Oxygen
(C) Sulphur (D) None of the above
36. In which phase the growth of bacteria is rapid?
(A) Lag phase (B) Log phase
(C) Stationary phase (D) Decline
37. In which phase the growth of bacteria is equal?
(A) Lag phase (B) Log phase
(C) Stationary phase (D) Decline

38. Which of the following is not sterilization method for controlling bacteria?
- (A) Filtration (B) High temperature
(C) Antiseptics (D) Radiation
39. Hormones and serum are sterilized by:
- (A) High temperature (B) Low temperature
(C) Filtration (D) Radiation
40. Which of the following antibiotic causes allergic reactions?
- (A) Streptomycin (B) Tetracycline
(C) Penicillin (D) None of the above
41. The filaments of cyanobacteria are called:
- (A) Heteroysts (B) Trichome
(C) Hormogonia (D) Akintes
42. The barrel shaped cells present in the filaments of cyanobacteria are called:
- (A) Heteroysts (B) Trichome
(C) Hormogonia (D) Akintes
43. The fragments of the filament of cyanobacteria are called:
- (A) Heterocysts (B) Trichome
(C) Hormogonia (D) Akintes
44. The accessory pigments of the cyanobacteria are called:
- (A) Chlorophyll (B) Phycobilins
(C) Xanthophylls (D) Carotene
45. The thick wall reproductive cell of the cyanobacteria are called:
- (A) Heterocysts (B) Trichome
(C) Hormogonia (D) Akintes
46. Antone Van leeuwenhoek firstly observed small creatures in rain:
- (A) Water (B) Rain water
(C) Saliva (D) Infusion
47. Louis Pasteur did not discovered vaccine against the disease:
- (A) Anthrax (B) Fowl cholera
(C) Foot and mouth disease (D) Rabies

- 48. The aim of the germ plasma theory was:**
(A) To prove symptom of a disease (B) To discover the treatment of disease
(C) To prove the cause of a disease (D) To discover vaccine against a disease
- 49. The smallest bacteria on the earth are:**
(A) Myco plasma (B) Escherichia coli
(C) Staphylococci (D) Epulopiscium fishlesoni
- 50. The largest bacteria on the earth are:**
(A) Mycoplasma (B) Escherichia coli
(C) Staphylococci (D) Epulopiscium fishlesoni
- 51. In some bacteria division occurs in one plane and bacteria are arranged in chain. Such bacteria are called:**
(A) Diplococcus (B) Streptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Sarcina
- 52. When division occurs in random planes, it will produce an arrangement called:**
(A) Diplococcus (B) Strptococcus
(C) Tetrad (D) Staphylococcus
- 53. Which of the following is flexible spiral?**
(A) Vibrio (B) Spirillum
(C) Spirochete (D) None of the above
- 54. The condition in which bacteria are without flagella is called:**
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Lophotrichous (D) Ampitrichous
- 55. Chemotaxis is phenomenon in which an organism:**
(A) Eat a chemical (B) Detect a chemical
(C) Show response to a chemical (D) Change a chemical
- 56. Tuft of flagella is present only at one pole of bacteria in case of:**
(A) Atrichous (B) Monotrichous
(C) Lophotrichous (D) Ampitrichous

57. Which of the following structure is used in sexual reproduction of bacteria?
(A) Cell wall (B) Endospore
(C) Capsule (D) Pili
58. Which of the following is not include in the envelope of the bacteria?
(A) Capsule (B) Slime
(C) Cell wall (D) Cell membrane
59. Arrange the position of cell membrane, cell wall, slime and capsule from outer to inner surface:
(A) Cell wall – Cell membrane – Slime – Capsule
(B) Capsule – Slime – Cell wall – Cell membrane
(C) Slime – Capsule – Cell wall – Cell membrane
(D) Cell wall – Capsule – Slime – Cell membrane
60. Which of the following are not the characteristics of cell Gram positive cell all?
(A) It has two major layers (B) It is more permeable
(C) It has outer membrane (D) It has lipids 1 – 4%
61. Which of the following are the characteristics of Gram negative cell wall?
(A) It has two major layers (B) It is more permeable
(C) It has outer membrane (D) It has lipids 1 – 4%
62. The cell wall of Archeobactira does not contain:
(A) Lipids (B) Proteins
(C) Peptidoglycan (D) Carbohydrates
63. Which of the following is not the function of membrane?
(A) It regulate the control of material (B) It contain respiratory enzyme
(C) It plays role in division of cell (D) None of the above
64. Nucleoid is stained with:
(A) Gram positive Stain (B) Gram negative stain
(C) Feulgen stain (D) Eosin stain
65. Which of the following contain DNA?
(A) Slime (B) Plasmid
(C) Ribosome (D) Pili

66. Which of the following are chemosynthetic bacteria:
- (A) The bacteria which synthesize food from organic compounds
 - (B) The bacteria which synthesize food from inorganic compounds
 - (C) The bacteria which release energy from organic compounds
 - (D) The bacteria which release energy from the inorganic compounds
67. Which of the bacteria can grow in any condition?
- (A) Aerobic bacteria
 - (B) Anaerobic bacteria
 - (C) Facultative bacteria
 - (D) Microaerophilic bacteria
68. The generation time of bacteria is:
- (A) The interval of time between young and old age of bacteria
 - (B) The interval of time until the completion of the next division
 - (C) The interval of time between two generations
 - (D) The interval of time between two divisions
69. The rapid growth of bacteria occurs in the phase:
- (A) Lag phase
 - (B) Log phase
 - (C) Stationary Phase
 - (D) Decline phase
70. The bacterial growth becomes equal with the death rate in the:
- (A) Lag phase
 - (B) Log phase
 - (C) Stationary Phase
 - (D) Decline phase
71. Sexual reproduction in bacteria takes place by:
- (A) Fusion of gamete
 - (B) Fusion of nuclei
 - (C) Exchange of nucleic
 - (D) Exchange of part of DNA
72. Which of the following bacteria are not used in?
- (A) Food production
 - (B) Drug production
 - (C) Alcohol production
 - (D) Antibiotics production
73. Which of the following methods do not come within the method of sterilization?
- (A) Use of filter paper to filter water
 - (B) Boiling of water
 - (C) Washing the toilet with phenyl
 - (D) Use of rays
74. Which of the following is antiseptics?
- (A) Quinine
 - (B) Phenyl
 - (C) Dettol
 - (D) Sodium bicarbonate

75. Which of following is Disinfectant:
(A) Quinine (B) Phenyl
(C) Dettol (D) Sodium bicarbonate
76. Which of following is Disinfectant:
(A) Quinine (B) Phenyl
(C) Dettol (D) Sodium bicarbonate
77. Which of the following is relevant to vaccine:
(A) A vaccine is compound which kills germ
(B) A vaccine is a name of a drug
(C) A vaccine is synthesized from plants
(D) A vaccine is drive from the germs
78. Louis Pasteur did not synthesize the vaccine of:
(A) Chicken cholera (B) Anthrax
(C) Small pox (D) Rabies
79. The antibiotic penicillin is not used today because:
(A) It has become ineffective (B) It is too costly to be used by the patients
(C) It causes allergic reaction (D) It is not available in market
80. A person eats a drug and becomes deaf. Which drug he might have eaten?
(A) Quinine (B) Streptomycin
(C) Penicillin (D) Tetracycline
81. The cyanobacteria are also called blue green algae because:
(A) They have blue green cell wall (B) They have blue green chloroplast
(C) They have blue green pigments (D) None of the above
82. Reserved food material in cyanobacteria is:
(A) Glucose (B) Starch
(C) Lipids (D) Glycogen
83. The broken piece of filament of cyanobacteria is called:
(A) Trichome (B) Hormogonia
(C) Heterocyst (D) Akinete

84. The thick walled enlarged reproductive cells are called:

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|----------------|----------------|
| (A) Trichome | (B) Hormogonia |
| (C) Heterocyst | (D) Akinete |

85. The water bloom is a:

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| (A) Water with bad smell | (B) Water with a layer of organisms |
| (C) Water cannot be drunk | (D) Polluted water |

86. Super blue green algae is cyanobacteria which:

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Pollute water | (B) has nutritional value |
| (C) Cause disease in man | (D) None of the above |

Answers

Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.	Sr.	Ans.
1.	(B)	2.	(A)	3.	(B)	4.	(B)	5.	(C)
6.	(B)	7.	(C)	8.	(C)	9.	(B)	10.	(A)
11.	(B)	12.	(C)	13.	(D)	14.	(C)	15.	(A)
16.	(B)	17.	(B)	18.	(A)	19.	(C)	20.	(C)
21.	(C)	22.	(B)	23.	(D)	24.	(D)	25.	(A)
26.	(D)	27.	(B)	28.	(B)	29.	(B)	30.	(C)
31.	(B)	32.	(D)	33.	(D)	34.	(A)	35.	(C)
36.	(B)	37.	(C)	38.	(C)	39.	(C)	40.	(C)
41.	(B)	42.	(A)	43.	(C)	44.	(B)	45.	(C)
46.	(B)	47.	(C)	48.	(C)	49.	(A)	50.	(D)
51.	(B)	52.	(D)	53.	(C)	54.	(A)	55.	(C)
56.	(C)	57.	(D)	58.	(D)	59.	(C)	60.	(C)
61.	(C)	62.	(C)	63.	(D)	64.	(C)	65.	(B)
66.	(D)	67.	(C)	68.	(B)	69.	(B)	70.	(C)
71.	(D)	72.	(C)	73.	(C)	74.	(C)	75.	(B)
76.	(A)	77.	(D)	78.	(D)	79.	(C)	80.	(B)
81.	(C)	82.	(D)	83.	(B)	84.	(D)	85.	(B)
86.	(B)								