

Chapter-10 Microbes in Human Welfare

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CHAPTER: 10 MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

1. Which one is biofertilizer?

(a) Mycorrhiza

(b) N₂ Fixing bacteria

(c) N₂ Fixing cyanobacteria

(d) All the above

Answer : (d)

2. Which one is wrongly matched?

(a) Streptomyces- Antibiotics

(b) Coliform-Vinegar

(c) Methanogens- Gobar gas

(d) Yeast- Ethanol

Answer : (b)

3. Highest number of antibiotics are produced by:

(a) Streptomyces

(b) Bacillus

(c) Penicillium

(d) Cephalosporium

Answer: (d)

4. One of the following is not a biofertiliser:

(a) Azotobacter

(b) Bacillus thuringiensis

(c) Clostridium

(d) Azolla

Answer : (b)

5. Secondary sewage treatment is mainly a :

(a) Chemical process

(b) Biological process

(c) Physical process

(d) Mechanical process

Answer : (b)

6. "Bt" toxin is :

- (a) Intracellular lipid (b) Intracellular crystalline protein
(c) Extra cellular crystalline protein (d) Lipid

Answer :(b)

7. Spirulina is:

- (a) Biofertilizer (b) Biopesticide (c) Edible fungus (d) Single cell protein

Answer :(d)

8. Cheese is a product of:

- (a) Distillation (b) Fermentation (c) Pasteurisation (d) Dehydration

Answer : (b)

9. Which one of the following alcoholic drinks is produced without distillation?

- (a) Wine (b) Whisky (c) Rum (d) Brandy

Answer :(a)

10. The free living fungus Trichoderma can be used for:

- (a) Killing insects (b) Biological control of plant diseases
(c) Controlling butterfly caterpillars (d) Producing Antibiotics

Answer : (b)

11. Which one of the following processes CO₂ is not released?

- a) Alcoholic fermentation (b) Lactate fermentation
c) Aerobic respiration in plants d) Aerobic respiration in animals

Answer:(b)

12. High value of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) shows

- a) water is normal
b) water is highly polluted
c) water is less polluted
d) none of these

Answer:(b)

13. Which of the following is fermentation process?
a) batch process b) continuous process c) both a and b d) none of these

Answer:(c)

14. Who showed that *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* causes fermentation forming products such as beer and buttermilk?

a) Louis Pasteur b) Alexander Fleming c) Selman Waksman d) Schatz

Answer:(a)

15. Rennet is used in

a) bread making b) fermentation c) cheese making d) antibiotics synthesis

Answer:(c)

16. Tissue plasminogen activator is

a) a vitamin
b) an Enzyme
c) chemical that stimulates tissue differentiation
d) amino acid

Answer:(b)

17. A bioreactor is

a) hybridoma
b) Culture containing radioactive isotopes
c) Culture for synthesis of new chemicals
d) Fermentation tank

Answer:(d)

18. Humulin is

a) carbohydrate b) protein c) fat d) antibiotics

Answer:(b)

19. Which of the following can be application of fermentation?
a) tanning of leather b) curing of tea c) production of vine d) all of these

Answer:(d)

20. Enzyme immobilisation is
a) conversion of an active enzyme into inactive form
b) providing enzyme with protective covering
c) changing a soluble enzyme into insoluble state
d) changing pH so that enzyme is not able to carry out its function

Answer:(b)

21. Biogas is produced by
a) aeobic breakdown of biomass
b) anaerobic break down of biomass
c) with the help of methanogenic bacteria

d) both b and c

Answer:(d)

22. Name the first organic acid produced by microbial fermentation
a) citric acid b) lactic acid c) acetic acid d) none of the above

Answer:(b)

23. The residue left after methane production from cattle dung is:
(a) Burnt (b) Burried in landfills
(c) Used as manure (d) Used in civil construction

Answer:(d)

24. Pencillin inhibits bacterial multiplication because it
(a) Checks RNA synthesis (b) Checks DNA synthesis
(c) Destroys chromatin (d) Inhibits cell wall formation

Answer:(d)

25. Biogas production from waste biomass with the help of methanogenic bacteria is:

(a) Onestep process (b) Twostep process (c) Threestep process (d) Multistep process
Answer:(c)

26. Aquatic fern which is excellent biofertiliser:

(a) Azolla (b) Salvinia (c) Marsilea (d) Pteridium

Answer:(a)

27. Most famous bacterial fertilizer is:

(a) Nitrosomonas (b) Nitrobacter (c) Nitrosococcus (d) Rhizobium

Answer:(d)

28. Group of bacteria used in biogas production is

(a)Methane (b) Methanol (c) Oxygen (d) NO₂

Answer:(d)

29. In 1928, a scientist discovered the first effective antibiotic. Scientist and antibiotic are:

(a) Fleming – Streptomycin (b) Fleming - Penicillin
(c) Waksman - Penicillin (d) Waksman – Streptomycin

Answer:(b)

30. Azolla has a symbiotic association with :

(a) Rhizobium (b) Anabaena (c) Nostoc (d) Azospirillum

Answer:(b)

31. Devine and collegos are:

(a) Bioinsecticides (b) Biofungicide (c) Bioherbicides (d) Rodenticides

Answer:(c)

32. Mychorrhiza means...

(a) Symbiosis between fungus and plants
(b) Symbiosis between plant and bacteria
(c) Symbiosis between algae and fungus
(d) Symbiosis between mychorrhiza of fungus of water and bacteria

Answer:(c)

33. Azospirillum and Azotobacter for example of.....
(a) Decomposers (b) Free living N₂ fixative
(c) Symbiotic N₂ fixative (d) Pathogenes
Answer:(b)
34. Which pair is odd ?
(a) Yeast - Ethanol (b) Penicillium - Penicillin
(c) Methenogens - Biogas (d) Streptococcus - Statins
Answer:(d)
35. Which living organism works as bio-fertiliser ?
(a) Azolla (b) Clostridium (c) Azetobacter (d) Rhizobium
Answer:(a)
36. Which micro organism is useful in production of citric acid ?
(a) Azetobacter (b) Penicillium (c) Aspergillusniger (d) Clostridium
Answer:(c)
37. By which process cheese and toddy is obtained ?
(a) Fermentation (b) Distillation (c) Pasteurisation (d) Hydrolysis
Answer:(a)
38. To which BOD is related ?
(a) Microbes and organic matters (b) Organic compound
(c) Microbes (d) None of them
Answer:(b)
39. Which organism is useful to produce Riboflavin ?
(a) Arabia hrossipae (b) SaccharhomycesCervisiae
(c) (a) & (b) both (d) None of them
Answer:(a)

40. Bacillus thuringiensis is useful in...
(a) Bio fertilizer (b) Biometalogical (c) **Biotoxic plant** (d) Bio product plant
Answer:(c)

41. Bio fertilizer means.....
(a) Crop which shows rapid growth
(b) Cow dung and agricultural west
(c) **prepared by Anabaena and Nostoc**
(d) None of them
Answer:(c)

42. Which is useful to control Nematodes in cereal crops ?
(a) Bionematocides (b) Fungicides (c) **Weedicides** (d) Insecticides
Answer:(c)

43. Which sentence is odd ?
(a) **Progesteron is useful as aimmuno suppressor**
(b) Statins is useful to reduce cholesterol
(c) Streptokinase is useful to prevent blood clotting
(d) Lipase is useful to remove oily stains
Answer:(a)

44. Which micro organism is involved in flocs as well as in mychorrhiza ?
(a) Bacteria (b) Virus (c) **Fungus** (d) Algae
Answer:(c)

45. Which is used to prevent blood clotting in blood vessels ?
(a) Steroids (b) Cyclosporin-A (c) **Streptokinase** (d) Statins
Answer:(c)

46. Which is to be used in production of swisscheese ?
(a) Monascuspurpureus (b) **Clostridium bacterium**
(c) Lacto Bacillus (d) Saccharhomycescerevisiae
Answer:(b)

47. Which option is related with the utility of lactic acid ?

- (a) In fermentation, to prepare pickle
- (b) useful for preparing curd from milk
- (c) To increase the quality of vitamin B12
- (d) All the given.

Answer:(d)

48. Which one is useful as an immunosuppressive agent in organ transplant ?

- (a) Cyclosporin-C
- (b) Cyclosporin-L
- (c) Cyclosporin-A
- (d) All the given

Answer:(c)

49. IARI means.....

- (a) Indian Agriculture Research Institute
- (b) International Agrochemical Research Institute
- (c) Indian Agrochemical Research Institute
- (d) Indian Agriculture Resource Institute

Answer:(a)

50. Which group is true for the enzymes of microorganism ?

- (a) Amylase, Protease, Lipase, Pepsin
- (b) Glycine, Renin, Lipase, Lactic Acid
- (c) Lipase, Protease, Amylase
- (d) Glycolic acid, protease, Lipase, Amylose

Answer:(c)

From Rajesh Kumar Principal, KV, Devlali