

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Pharmacy
Course Name – Pharmaceutical Microbiology
Course Code - BP303T
Semester / Year - Semester III

Time allotted: 90 Minutes

Full Marks: 75

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A (Multiple Choice Type Question) 1 x 75=75 1. (Answer any Seventy five) (i) All of the followings are the examples of spherical shaped bacteria except a) Diplococcus pneumonia b) Streptococcus lactis c) Klebbisella pneumonia d) Staphylococcus aureus (ii) Which type of culture media is required for the cultivation of fastidious micro-organisms? a) Enrichment media b) Selective media c) Enriched media d) Indicator media (iii) The bacteria, which acquire energy from both light and reduced inorganic compound is called a) Photolithotrophs b) Photochemotrophs c) Photoorganotrophs d) Phototrophs (iv) Pseudomonas fluorescens is an example of a) Obligate psychrophile b) Facultative psychrophile c) Thermophile d) Mesophile (v) RW co-efficient test is used to evaluate a) Antibiotic activity b) Sterility of packaging materials

| c) Bactericidal activity | d) Nature of organism in bacterial infection |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| (vi) For thermophilic micro-organisms the min required as | imum growth temperature |
| a) 20 ° C | b) 37 ° C |
| c) 45 ° C | d) 65° C |
| (vii) A virus can have | |
| a) Double standard DNA | b) Single standard DNA |
| c) Both Double standard DNA and Single standard DNA | d) Eighter Double standard DNA and Single standard DNA |
| (viii) Which of the following bacteria is called | as filamentous bacteria |
| a) Mycoplasmas | b) Spirochetes |
| c) Vibrios | d) Actinomycetes |
| (ix) Membranous in folding in bacteria that ini- | tiate DNA replication is |
| a) Mesosomes | b) Carboxysome |
| c) Magnetosome | d) Nucleosome |
| (x) Spinae is rigid tubular appendages in | |
| a) Gram positive bacteria | b) Gram negative bacteria |
| c) Both Gram positive bacteria and Gram negative bacteria | d) Actinomycetes |
| (xi) Surface appendage of bacteria meant for coconjugation is | ell-cell attachment during |
| a) Pili | b) Flagella |
| c) Spinae | d) Cilia |
| (xii) Cork-screw shaped forms of bacteria are | |

| a) Bacilli | b) Starked bacteria |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| c) Actinomycetes | d) Spirochaetes |
| (xiii) An outbreak of sepsis caused by Staphylo the newborn nursery. You are called upon to in knowledge of the normal flora, what is the most | envestigate. According to your |
| a) Nose | b) Colon |
| c) Hand | d) Throat |
| (xiv) Which of the following disease is best dia | agnosed by serologic means? |
| a) Pulmonary tuberculosis | b) Gonorrhea |
| c) Actinomycosis | d) Q Fever |
| (xv) Each of the following agents is a recogniz | ed cause of diarrhea except |
| a) Clostridium perfringens | b) Vibrio cholerae |
| c) Enterococcus faecalis | d) Escherichia coli |
| (xvi) Roll tube method is suitable technique for | r isolating |
| a) Stringent anaerobes | b) Stringent aerobes |
| c) Both Stringent anaerobes and Stringent aerobes | d) Thermophiles |
| (xvii) Chocolate agar is required for the cultiva | ation of |
| a) Haemophilus | b) Pseudomonas |
| c) Streptococcus | d) Staphylococcus |
| (xviii) Thiobacillus thiooxidans can survive at | the pH |
| a) 1-6.5 | b) 14 |
| c) 7-9 | d) 10-12 |
| (xix) Which one is not a spherical shaped bacte | erium? |

| a) Diplococcus pneumonia | b) Streptococcus lactis |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| c) Klebbisella pneumonia | d) Staphylococcus aureus |
| (xx) Corynebacterium diphtheria is an exam | ple of |
| a) Obligate psychrophile | b) Facultative psychrophile |
| c) Thermophile | d) Mesophile |
| (xxi) Thermus aquaticus is an example of | |
| a) Obligate psychrophile | b) Facultative psychrophile |
| c) Steno Thermophile | d) Mesophile |
| (xxii) The optimum growth temperature of p | osychrophile is: |
| a) 15° C | b) 37 ° C |
| c) 45 ° C | d) 65 ° C |
| (xxiii) Each of the following organisms is an infections except: | n important cause of urinary tract |
| a) Klebsiella pneumoniae | b) Escherichia coli |
| c) Bacteriodes fragilis | d) Proteus mirabilis |
| (xxiv) The bacterial cells are at their metabo | lic peak during |
| a) Lag phase | b) Log |
| c) Stationary | d) Decline |
| (xxv) The medium used in membrane filter t | technique was |
| a) EMB agar | b) EMR-Vp medium |
| c) Lactose broth | d) Endo agar |
| (xxvi) The size of the virus can be determined | ed by |
| a) Micrography | b) Ultra-centrifugation at high speed |
| c) Ultra-filteration | d) All of these |
| | |

(xxvii) pH required for the growth of bacteria is

a)
$$6.8 - 7.2$$

b)
$$5.6 - 8.2$$

c)
$$3.0 - 6.0$$

d)
$$8.0 - 14.0$$

(xxviii) Which of the following organisms requires tryptophan for growth?

a) H.influenza

b) Vibrio

c) Gonococci

d) S.typhi

(xxix) How much time bacteria take for the complete duplication?

a) 30 min

b) 10 min.

c) 20 min

d) 25 min.

(xxx) Drug resistance in bacteria is mainly determined by factor:

a) F

b) R

c) Col

d) Lysogenic factor

(xxxi) A common laboratory method of cultivating anaerobic micro-organisms is

a) Gas pack system

- b) Brewer jar system
- c) Pyrogallic acid over the cotton
- d) None of these

(xxxii) Phenol co-efficient indicates

a) Efficiency of a disinfectant

b) Dilution of a disinfectant

c) Purity of a disinfectant

d) Quantity of a disinfectant

(xxxiii) Chemically mycolic acid is...

- a) molecular weight ?- High branched ? hydroxy fatty acid
- b) High molecular weight ?-branched ? carboxy fatty acid
- c) High molecular weight? -branched? hydroxy fatty acid
- d) High molecular weight ?-branched ? methoxy fatty acid

| (xxxiv) Identify the anionic dye used in the staining process. | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| a) Nigrosin | b) Crystal violet | |
| c) Methylene blue | d) both Crystal violet and Methylene blue | |
| (xxxv) Which of the following is used as a cour of staining? | nter stain in Auramine method | |
| a) Auramine phenol | b) Auramine formaldehyde | |
| c) Potassium permanganate | d) Auramine acetone | |
| (xxxvi) Ziehl-Neelson staining is used for the ic | dentification of | |
| a) Acid fast bacteria | b) Gram positive bacteria | |
| c) Thermophiles | d) Gram negative bacteria | |
| (xxxvii) Identify the application of endospore s | taining. | |
| a) Demonstration of spore structure in bacteria as well as free spore | b) Identification of capsule surrounding the cell | |
| c) Identification of intracellular deposition of starch, glycogen | d) Differentiate between acid-fast and non acid-fast bacteria | |
| (xxxviii) Saturated steam at 121°C in an autocla | ave will exert a pressure of | |
| a) 69kPa | b) 103.5kPa | |
| c) 138kPa | d) 207kPa | |
| (xxxix) Biological indicator organism for dry h | eat sterilization is | |
| a) B atrophaeus | b) B pumilus | |
| c) B cereus | d) B anthracis | |
| (xl) Cold sterilization is done | | |
| a) At osmotic pressure | b) By ionizing radiation | |
| c) By desiccation | d) At freezer | |
| | | |

| (xli) The Bacteria move in response to mag | gnetic field is |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Spirochetes | b) Treponema |
| c) Aquaspirillum Magnetotacticum | d) None of these |
| (xlii) Pore size of 'nitrocellulose' is | |
| a) 0.23 µm | b) 0.22 μm |
| c) 0.21 µm | d) 0.26 µm |
| (xliii) Causative organism of plague is | |
| a) B atrophaeus | b) Staphylococcus aureus |
| c) Streptococcus pyogens | d) Streptococcus pyogens |
| (xliv) Fungi differ from bacteria in that the | former are |
| a) Thermophiles | b) Prokaryotic |
| c) Eukaryotic | d) Acidophiles |
| (xlv) Mycology is the study of fungi such a | as study of |
| a) Yeasts | b) Molds |
| c) Algea | d) Both Yeasts and Molds |
| (xlvi) The presence of only one living micro | coorganism means an object is: |
| a) Aseptic | b) Disinfected |
| c) Sanitized | d) Contaminated |
| (xlvii) Two types of fermentations are carr | ied out for the production of |
| a) Pickle | b) Yoghurt |
| c) Vinegar | d) Sausages |
| (xlviii) In bread manufacturing, alcoholic f | Fermentation is carried out by |
| a) Streptococcus thermophillus | b) S. carlsbergensis |
| | |

| c) Saccharomyces cerevisae | d) Lactobacillus bulgaricus |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (xlix) Which of the following is ionizing ra | diation |
| a) Uv rays | b) IR |
| c) Gamma rays | d) None of these |
| (1) Enzyme responsible for alcoholic ferme | ntation |
| a) Ketolase | b) Zymase |
| c) Peroxidase | d) Oxidase |
| (li) Amphotericin B is assayed by | |
| a) Cylinder plate method | b) Turbidimetric assay method |
| c) Both Cylinder plate method and Turbidimetric assay method | d) None of these |
| (lii) Micrococcus luteus is used for the assa | ny of |
| a) Carbenicillin | b) Erythromycin |
| c) Bleomycin | d) Azithromycin |
| (liii) Klebsiella pneumoniae is used for the | assay of |
| a) Carbenicillin | b) Erythromycin |
| c) Streptomycin | d) Azithromycin |
| (liv) Bordetella bronchiseptica is used for the | he assay of |
| a) Carbenicillin | b) Streptomycin |
| c) Candicidin | d) Colistin |
| (lv) Widal test is used to detect | |
| a) Typhoid | b) Leprosy |
| c) Tuberculosis | d) AIDS |
| | |

| (Ivi) Father of microbiology | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| a) Louis Pasteur | b) Lister |
| c) V.Leeuwenhock | d) Robert Koch |
| (lvii) The smallest virus is | |
| a) Parvo virus | b) Rhabo virus |
| c) Pox virus | d) Adeno virus |
| (lviii) The largest virus is | |
| a) Parvo virus | b) Parvo virus |
| c) Pox virus | d) None of these |
| (lix) AIDS virus isvirus | |
| a) RNA | b) DNA |
| c) Retro | d) Entero |
| (lx) Tuberculosis is a | |
| a) water borne disease | b) air borne disease |
| c) food borne disease | d) atthropod borne disease |
| (lxi) The time required to kill 90% of specific temperature is the | the microorganisms in a sample at a |
| a) thermal death point | b) thermal death temperature |
| c) D value | d) F value |
| (lxii) Which of the following is most r | resistant to antiseptics/sterilization: |
| a) Fungus | b) Prion |
| c) Cyst | d) Bacterial Spore |
| (lxiii) Sharp instruments should not be | e sterilized by: |
| a) Chemical disinfectants | b) Autoclaving |

| c) Boiling | d) Hot air ovens |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (lxiv) The time in minutes at a specific temper of cells is the | ature needed to kill a population |
| a) D value | b) F value |
| c) thermal death temperature | d) decimal reduction time |
| (lxv) Browne's tube is used as indicator for eff | Ficacy of: |
| a) Filtration | b) Heat sterilization |
| c) Ultraviolet rays | d) Chemical sterilization |
| (lxvi) Which of the following can be disinfected sterilization? | ed and reused without |
| a) glassware and enamelware | b) curettes |
| c) needles and syringes | d) vaginal specula |
| (lxvii) Identify the term that can describe a dis growth of fungi: | infectant that can inhibit the |
| a) microbicidal | b) fungicidal |
| c) micro biostatic | d) fungi static |
| (lxviii) Mechanical disaggregation of primary for | animal cell culture is employed |
| a) Disaggregation of soft tissues | b) Disaggregation of hard tissues |
| c) High recovery of cells | d) Both Disaggregation of hard tissues and High recovery of cells |
| (lxix) Which of the following is not the genera | al step of animal cell culture? |
| a) Harvest cells | b) Isolate cells with the use of appropriate enzymes |
| c) Apply the isolated cell on to an appropriate growth media in a culture dish | d) Thermal screening |

| (lxx) Which one of the following food poisoning bacteria is transferred to food by coughing and sneezing? | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--|
| a) Bacillus cereus | b) Salmonella typhi | |
| c) Staphylococcus aureus | d) Clostridium perfringens | |
| (lxxi) Higher dissolved oxygen concentration in leads to | the culture media is toxic and | |
| a) DNA degradation | b) Lipid peroxidation | |
| c) Metabolism of nutrients in culture media at a rate greater than that required for consumption | d) All of these | |
| (lxxii) The major problem associated with the isolation of free cells and cell aggregates from organs is that of | | |
| a) Releasing the cells from their supporting matrix | b) Inhibiting the cells from their supporting matrix | |
| c) Disintegrating the cells from their supporting matrix | d) None of these | |
| (lxxiii) Which of the following is not the explantation technique? | | |
| a) Slide culture | b) Carrel flask culture | |
| c) Roller test tube culture | d) Adherent primary culture | |
| (lxxiv) Cells which have undergone transformation frequently become | | |
| a) Anchorage independent | b) Anchorage dependent | |
| c) Stable | d) Unstable | |
| (lxxv) What is the concentration of CO2 required for culturing animal cells? | | |
| a) 2-5% | b) 1-10% | |
| c) 10-15% | d) 15-20% | |