



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Exercise

1. Which of the following in sewage treatment removes suspended solids.

- A. Tertiary treatment
- B. Secondary treatment
- C. Primary treatment
- D. Sludge treatment

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is correctly matched for the product produced by them ?

A. *Acetobacter aceti*: Antibiotics

B. *Methanobacterium* : Lactic acid

C. *Penicillium* : Acetic acid

D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*: Ethanol

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following is wrongly matched in the given table ?





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4. Match column I with column II and select the correct option using the codes given below



A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	1	2	4

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	1	4	2

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
1	4	2	3

D.	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
	3	4	1	2

Answer: B



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5. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) may not be a good index for pollution for water bodies receiving effluents from:

A. domestic sewage

B. dairy industry

C. petroleum industry

D. sugar industry

Answer: C



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6. Match the following list of microbes and their importance



A. *A* *B* *C* *D*
 3 4 1 2

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	3	2	1

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	2	1	3

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	1	4	2

Answer: A



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7. What gases are produced in anaerobic sludge digesters

A. Methane and CO_2 only

B. Methane, hydrogen sulphide and CO_2

C. Methane, hydrogen sulphide and O_2

D. Hydrogen sulphide and CO_2

Answer: B



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8. During sewage treatment, biogases are produced which includes :

A. methane , hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide

B. methane, oxygen na hydrogen sulphide

C. hydrogen , sulphide , methane and sulphur dioxide

D. hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen and methane

Answer: A



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9. Which one of the following helps in absorption of phosphorus from soil by plants or

Which one of the following microbes forms symbiotic association with plants and helps them in their nutrition

A. Azotobacter

B. Aspergillus

C. Glomus

D. Trichoderma

Answer: C



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10. A nitrogen fixing microbe associated with the fern *Azolla* in rice fields is

A. *Spirulina*

B. *Anabaena*

C. *Frankia*

D. *Tolypothrix*

Answer: B



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11. The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to humans in making curd from milk and in production of antibiotics are the ones categorised as

A. cyanobacteria

B. archaebacteria

C. chemosynthetic autotrophs

D. heterotrophic bacteria

Answer: D



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12. *Monascus purpureus* is a yeast commercially used in the production of

A. ethanol

B. streptokinase for removing clots from the blood vessels

C. citric acid

D. blood cholesterol lowering statins

Answer: D



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13. Yeast is used in the production of

A. citric acid and lactic acid

B. lipase and pectinase

C. bread and beer

D. cheese and butter

Answer: C



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14. Which one of the following is an example of carrying out biological control of pests/diseases using microbes ?

A. Trichodema sp. Against certain plant pathogens

B. Nucleopolydrovirus against white rust in

Brassica

C. Bt cotton to increase cotton yield

D. Lady bird beetle against aphids in

mustard

Answer: C



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15. A patient brought to a hospital with myocardial infraction is normally immediately given

- A. penicillin
- B. streptokinase
- C. cyclosporin -A
- D. statins

Answer: B



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16. An organism used as biofertilizer for raising soyabean crop is

Or

Most famous nitrogen fixing bacterium/biofertilizer is

A. Azospirillum

B. Rhizobium

C. Nostoc

D. Azotobacter

Answer: B



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17. Ethonal is commercially produced through a particular species of

A. Clostridium

B. Trichodema

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: D



18. Which one of the following is not a biofertiliser ?

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Agrobacterium

Answer: D



19. The most common substrate used in distillation for the production of ethanol is

- A. soya meal
- B. ground gram
- C. molasses
- D. corn meal

Answer: C



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20. Which of the following is mainly produced by the activity of anaerobic bacteria on sewage

A. Propane

B. Mustard gas

C. Marsh gas

D. Laughing gas

Answer: C



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21. Organisms called Methanogens are most abundant in a

- A. cattle yard
- B. polluted stream
- C. hot spring
- D. sulphur rock

Answer: A



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22. One of the free-living, anaerobic nitrogen-fixer is

Or

which of the following is a photoautotrophic bacterium

A. Beijerinckia

B. Rhodospirillum

C. Rhizobium

D. Azotobacter

Answer: B





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23. The common nitrogen-fixer in paddy fields is

A. Rhizobium

B. Azospirillum

C. Oscillatoria

D. Frankia

Answer: B



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24. Select the correct statement from the following

A. Biogas is produced by the activity of aerobic bacteria on animal waste

B. Methanobacterium is an aerobic bacterium found in rumen of cattle

C. Biogas, commonly called gobar gas, is pure methane

D. Activated sludge-sediment in settlement tanks of sewage treatment plant is a right source of aerobic bacteria

Answer: D



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25. A common biocontrol agent for the control of plant diseases is

A. Baculovirus

B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

C. Glomus

D. Trichoderma

Answer: D



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26. Which one of the following is not used in organic farming ?

A. *Oscillatoria*

B. Snail

C. Glomus

D. Earthworm

Answer: B



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27. The bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* is widely used in contemporary biology as

Or

Thurioside is

A. indicator of water pollution

B. insecticide

C. agent for production of dairy products

D. source of industrial enzyme

Answer: B



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28. Which of the following is not used as a biopesticide ?

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

B. *Trichodema harzianum*

C. Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV)

D. *Xanthomonas campestris*

Answer: D



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29. What is true about Bt toxin?

- A. The inactive protoxin gets converted into active form in the insect gut
- B. Bt proteins exists as active toxin in the Bacillus
- C. The activated toxin enters the ovaries of the pest to sterillse it and thus, prevent its multiplication
- D. The concerned Bacillus has antitoxins

Answer: A



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30. Cry 1 endotoxins obtained from *Bacillus Thuringiensis* are effective against

A. mosquitoes

B. flies

C. nematodes

D. bollworms

Answer: B



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31. Main objective of production of herbicide resistant GM crops is to

A. eliminate weeds from the field without the use of manual labour

B. eliminate weeds from the field without the use of herbicides

C. encourage eco-friendly herbicides

D. reduce herbicide accumulation in food particles for health safety

Answer: D



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32. Which proves to be effective biological control for nematodal pathogens of plants?

- A. *Pisolithus tinctorius*
- B. *Pseudomyces lilacinus*
- C. *Gliocladium virens*
- D. *Paecilomyces lilacinus*

Answer: D



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33. Which proves to be effective biological control for nematodal pathogens of plants?

A. *Glicoladium virens*

B. *Paecilomces lalacinus*

C. *Pisolithus tinctorius*

D. *Pseudomonas cepacia*

Answer: B



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34. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. Extensive use of chemical fertilisers may lead to eutrophication of nearby water bodies

B. Both Azotobacter and Rhizobium fix atmospheric nitrogen in root nodules of plant

C. Cyanobacteria such as Anabaena and Nostoc are important mobiliser of phosphates and potassium for plant nutrition in soil

D. At present it is not possible to grow maize without chemical fertilizer.

Answer: A



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35. Which one of the following is being utilized as a source of biodiesel in the Indian countryside

Or

An example of Petrocrop is

A. Euphorbia

B. Beet root

C. Sugarcane

D. Pongamia

Answer: A



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36. A free-living nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern Azolla is :

A. Tolypothrix

B. Chlorella

C. Nostoc

D. Anabaena

Answer: D



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37. The most likely reason for the development of resistance against pesticides in insects damaging a crop is

A. Random mutations

B. gemetic recombinations

C. directed mutations

D. acquried heritable changes

Answer: A



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38. During anaerobic digestion of organic waste, such as in the producing biogas, Which one of the following is left undegraded ?

A. Hemicellulose

B. Cellulose

C. Lipids

D. Lignin

Answer: D



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39. Which of the following plants are used as green manure in crop fields and in sandy soils

A. *Saccharum munja* and *Lantana camara*

B. *Dichanthium annulatum* and *Azolla nilotica*

C. *Crotalaria juncea* and *Alhagi comelorum*

D.

Answer: C



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40. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer

A. Azolla

B. Pteridium

C. Salvinia

D. Marselia

Answer: A



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41. Farmers have reported over 50 % higher yields of rice by using which of the following biofertilisers ?

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Azolla pinnata

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Legume-Rhizobium symbiosis

Answer: B



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42. Biological control component is central to advanced agricultural production. Which of the following is used as a third generation pesticide ?

A. Pathogens

B. Pheromones

C. Insect repellents

D. Insect hormone analogues

Answer: B



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43. Agent orange is

- A. A biodegradable insecticide
- B. A weedicide containing dioxin
- C. Colour used in fluorescent lamp
- D. A hazardous chemical used in luminous
paints

Answer: B



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44. Which of the microorganisms is used for production of citric acid in industries ?

A. *Lactobacillus bulgaris*

B. *Penicillium citrinum*

C. *Aspergillus niger*

D. *Rhizopus nigricans*

Answer: C



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45. Which of the following is a non-symbiotic biofertiliser ?

A. VAM

B. Azotobacter

C. Anabaena

D. Rhizobium

Answer: B



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46. Suppression of reproduction of one type of organism by utilising some features of its biology or physiology to destroy it or by use of another organism is known as

- A. competition
- B. predation
- C. biological control
- D. physiological control

Answer: C



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47. Which is false about antibiotics ?

A. The term 'antibiotic' was coined by
Selman Waksman in 1942

B. first antibiotic was discovered by
Alexander Flemming

C. Each antibiotic is effective only against
one particular kind of germ

D. Some persons can be allergic to a
particular antibiotic

Answer: C



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48. One of the major difficulties in the biological control of insect pests is the

A. practical difficulty of introducing the predator to specific areas

B. method is less effective as compared with the use of insecticides

C. predator does not always survive when transferred to a new environment

D. the predator develops a preference to other diets and may itself become a pest

Answer: D



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