



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Microbes In Human Welfare

1. In olden days cheese was prepared by

- A. Aspergillus
- B. Rennet enzyme
- C. Clostridium bacteria

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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2. Which morco-organism is used in the formatin of cheese

A. Streptooccu

B. Asperglillus

C. Acetic acid bacteria

D. Lactic acid bactria

Answer: D



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3. Rennet is used in

- A. Fermentation
- B. Cheese making
- C. Bread making
- D. Synthesis of antibiotic

Answer: B



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4. Butter is produced from

- A. Propanoic acid
- B. Butyric acid

C. Pentanoic acid

D. Ethanoic acid

Answer: B



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5. which of the following organism is useful in the preparation of requefort cheese

A. Mucor

B. Phizopus

C. Aspergillus

D. Penicillium

Answer: D



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6. Dough kept overnight in warm weather becomes soft and spongy because of

- A. Cohesion
- B. Osmosis
- C. Absorption of carbon dioxide from atmosphere
- D. Fermentation

Answer: D



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7. Cheese are usually classified on the basis of

A. Texture

B. Flavour

C. Colour

D. All th above

Answer: D



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8. The micro-organic grown on molasses and sold as a food flavouring substance is

A. Saccharomycets

B. Rhizopus

C. Acteobacter

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: A



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9. Cheese is prepared from

A. Lactobacillus

B. Streptococcus

C. Myrothecium

D. Streptococcus ,Lactobacillus and Leuconostoc

Answer: D



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10. Lactobacillus mediated conversion of milk to curd results because of

- A. Congulation and partial digestion of milk fats
- B. Congulation and partial digestion of milk proteins
- C. Congulation of milk proteins and complete digestion of milk fats
- D. Congulation of milk , fats and complete digestion of milk protein

Answer: D

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11. The puffed up appearance of dough in bakery is due to

- A. CO_2 production during aerobic respiration by yeast
- B. Death of yeast
- C. Spoiling of the dough at death of yeast and production of many gases
- D. CO_2 production during fermentation by yeast

Answer: D



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12. Large holes in Swiss cheese are due to bacterium

- A. *Propionibacterium sharmanii*
- B. Fungi like bacteria
- C. *Streptococcus*

D. *Saccharomyces*

Answer: A



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13. Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) at suitable temperature converts milk into curd, which improves its nutritional quality by enhancing

A. A

B. B_{12}

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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14. Which antibiotic inhibits peptide bond formation

- A. Streptomycin
- B. Tetracyclin
- C. Chloramphenicol
- D. Neomycin

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is maintained for optimum production of vineager

- A. Anaerobic conditon
- B. Temperature of 65° C
- C. Aerobic condition
- D. Microaerophilic condition

Answer: A



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16. Curding of milk take place by

- A. Steptococcus lactics
- B. Streptococcus thermophilus
- C. Lactobacillus lactis
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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17. A compound which is produced by an organism and inhibits growth of other organism is called

- A. Antigen
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Antibody
- D. Interferon

Answer: B



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18. Lactic acid is produced by

- A. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
- B. *Streptococcus lactis*
- C. *Rhizopus oryzae*
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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19. Who coined the term "antibiotics"

Or

Streptomycin was first isolated in 1944-45 by

- A. Fleming

B. Florey

C. Chain

D. S. Waksman

Answer: D



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20. Vinegar is produced from sugars with the help of

Or

In the formation of ascorbic acid, the micro-organism is

A. Lactobacillus

B. Acetobacter

C. Nitrosomonas

D. Salmonella

Answer: B



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21. First antibiotic isolated was

Or

Antiboitics are produced by

A. Terramycin

B. Neomycin

C. Penicillin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: C



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22. Ernest chain and Howard Florey's contribution was

- A. Establishing the potential of penicillin as an effective antibiotic
- B. Discovery of streptokinase
- C. Production of of genetically engineered insulin
- D. Discovery of DNA sequence

Answer: A



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23. The microbe *Pseudomonas denitrificans* produces Vitamin

A. K

B. D

C. B_2

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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24. Highest number of antibiotics are produced by

A. Bacillus

B. Penicillium

C. Streptomyces

D. Cephalosporim

Answer: A



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25. The initial step in preparation of beer is

A. Malting

B. Carboxylation

C. Clarification

D. Distillation

Answer: A



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26. Penicillin was used in

- A. I word war
- B. II word war
- C. Both I & II word war
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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27. For the manufacture of gluconic acid and citric acid, which of the following micro-organism is used

- A. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*

B. *Asetobacter* sp.

C. *Aspergillus niger*

D. *Gluconobacter* sp.

Answer: C



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28. Match the following list of microbes and their importance

(A)	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	(i)	Production of immunosuppressive agents
(B)	<i>Monascus purpureus</i>	(ii)	Ripening of swiss cheese
(C)	<i>Trichoderma polysporum</i>	(iii)	Commerical production of ethanol
(C)	<i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i>	(iv)	Production of blood cholesterol lowering agents

A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

- B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (ii) (i) (iii)
- C. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- D. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

Answer: D



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29. Streptomycin is produced by or from which micro-organism streptomycin is prepared.

- A. Streptomycetes venezuelae
- B. Streptomycetes griseus
- C. Streptomycetes scouleri
- D. Streptomycetes fradiae

Answer: B



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30. Match the microbes in column I with their commercial /industrial products in columnII and choose the correct answer

Column I		Column II	
A.	<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	1.	Ethanol
B.	<i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	2.	Stains
C.	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	3.	Citric acid
D.	<i>Trichoderma polysporum</i>	4.	Butyric acid
E.	<i>Monascus purpureus</i>	5.	Cyclosporin A

A. A – 4, B – 5, C – 2, D – 1, E – 3

B. A – 5, B – 4, C – 1, D – 2, E – 3

C. A – 3, B – 4, C – 1, D – 5, E – 2

D. $A - 3, B - 4, C - 5, D - 1, E - 2$

Answer: C



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31. Terramycin is obtained from

- A. *Streptomyces venezuelae*
- B. *Streptomyces aureofaciens*
- C. *Streptomyces rimosus*
- D. *Streptomyces griseus*

Answer: C



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32. The enzyme distase was identified by

- A. S. A Waksman
- B. A. Fleming
- C. Christain Hasen
- D. Payen adn Persoz

Answer: D



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33. Enzyme can be immobilised by

- A. Cros-liking enezyme molecules
- B. Covalently attaching to a solid support

C. Entrapping them in gel

D. All the above

Answer: D



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34. Germinating barley seeds are employed in the preparation of

A. Cheese

B. Wine

C. Beer

D. Lactic acid

Answer: C



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35. *Torulopsis utilis* is

- A. A food yeast
- B. Employed for synthesis of citric acid
- C. An important intestinal commensal
- D. Micro-organism that yields third generation vaccines

Answer: A



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36. Which of the following organic acids was produced by fermentation

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. Lactic acid s
- C. Citric acid
- D. Propionic acid

Answer: B



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37. Antibiotic Azaserine is obtained from

- A. *Streptomyces fradiae*
- B. *S. Fragilis*
- C. *S. decaris*
- D. *Bacillus brevis*

Answer: B



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38. Vitamin B_{12} is produced directly during the course of fermentation by

- A. *Ashbya gossypii*
- B. *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- C. *Sacharomyces cervisiae*.
- D. Propioni bacteria

Answer: D



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39. Yeast is used in the production of

- A. Citric acid lactic acid
- B. Lipase and pectinase
- C. Bread and beer
- D. Cheese and butter

Answer: C



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40. Sir Alexander Flemming extracted penicillium from

- A. *Penicillium citrinum*
- B. *Penicillium notatum*

C. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

D. *Bacillus brevis*

Answer: B



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41. Which of the following is not an antibiotic

A. Griseofulvin

B. Cephalosporin

C. Citric acid

D. Streptomycin

Answer: C



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42. Conversion of sugar into alcohol during fermentation is due

- A. Temperature
- B. Micro-organisms
- C. Concentration of sugar solution
- D. Zymase

Answer: D

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43. Cheese and Yoghurt are product of the porcess

- A. Distillation
- B. Pasterurization
- C. Dehyxdration
- D.

Answer: C



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44. Streptomycin is used to cure the diseases caused by the bacteria

- A. Gram-positive
- B. Gram-negative
- C. Gram-negative

D. Both gram-positive and gram-negative

Answer: D



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45. Yeast is an important source of

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin A

D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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46. The antibiotic "chlorellin" is extracted from the genus

- A. Chlamydomonas
- B. Chlorella
- C. Spirogyra
- D. Batrachospermum

Answer: B



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47. The organism used for alcohol fermentation is

- A. Penicillium
- B. Pseudomonas

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: D



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48. *Monascus purpureus* is a yeast used commercially 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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49. Stirred-tank bioreactors have been designed for

- A. Availability of oxygen throughout the process
- B. Addition of preservation to the product
- C. Purifications of the product
- D. Ensuring anaerobic conditions in the culture vessel

Answer: A



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50. Rennin used in cheese industry is

A. Anitbiotic

B. Alkaloid

C. Enzyme

D. Inhibitor

Answer: C



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51. Which one of the following is not uded in the production of yoghurt

A. Streptococcus lactis

B. Strepcococcus thermophilus

C. Lactobacillus bulgaricus

D. Aceteobacillus aceti

Answer: D



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52. Antibodies in our body are complex

A. Prostaglandins

B. Glycoproteins

C. Lipoproteins

D. Steroids

Answer: B



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53. Penicilin is obtained from

- A. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- B. *Penicilium chrysogenum*
- C. *Penicillium griseofulveum*
- D. *Streptomyces griseus*

Answer: B



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54. *Saccharomyces* is commonly used in the production of

- A. Ethyl alcohol
- B. Curd

C. Acetic acid

D.

Answer: A



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55. Which of the following statements is not true for stirred tank fermentation

- A. Buffer needed to control pH
- B. Batch and feed possible
- C. Controlled dissolved oxygen
- D. Easy in process sampling

Answer: C



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56. Which raw material is used in fermentation process of making beer

- A. Starch in vegetables
- B. Starch in cereals
- C. Sugar in fruits
- D. Protein in Pulses

Answer: B



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57. Streptococcus is employed in the manufacturing of

A. Wine

B. Bread

C. Cheese

D. All of these

Answer: C



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58. Woodruff (1941) were responsible for the isolation of

A. Neomycin

B. Actinomycin

C. Pencillin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B



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59. Ergot, which is an important source of a drug is obtained from

- A. Agaricus
- B. Claviceps
- C. Commiphora
- D. Ephedra

Answer: B



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60. Neomycin is extracted from

- A. *Streptomyces griseus*
- B. *Streptomyces venezuela*
- C. *Streptomyces fradiae*
- D. *Streptomyces rimosus*

Answer: C



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61. Interferons are

- A. Antiviral proteins
- B. Complex proteins

C. Anti-bacterial proteins

D. Anti-concer proteins

Answer: A



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62. Antibiotics are

A. Herbicides

B. Pesticides

C. Marcobicides

D. Batericides

Answer: D



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63. The drug streptomycin inhibits the process of

- A. Procaryotic translation
- B. Eucaryotic transalation
- C. Procaryotic transcription
- D. Eucaryotic trenscription

Answer: A



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64. Which one of the following is the correctly matched pair of a product and the microorganism responsible for it

- A. Ethyl alcohol-Yeast
- B. Acetic -Lactobacillus
- C. Cheese-Nitrobacter
- D. Curd-Azotobacter

Answer: A



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65. Streptococcus thermophilus and Lactobacillus bulgaricus are being used for the production of

- A. Cheese
- B. Tempeh
- C. Miso

D.

Answer: B



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66. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched

A. Spirulina -Single cell protein

B. Rhizobium - Biofertilizer

C. Streptomyces -Antibiotic

D. Serratia -Drug addiction

Answer: D



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67. Antibiotics belong to the category of

A. Steroids

B. Toxins

C. Medicines

D. Tonics

Answer: C



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68. Which one of the following is used in the baking of the bread

Or

Baker's yeast is

Or

The dough used for making bread is fermented by

- A. *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- B. *Zygosaccharomyces*
- C. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- D. *Saccharomyces ludwigii*

Answer: C



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69. Ethyl alcohol is commercially manufactured from

- A. Wheat
- B. Grapes

C. Maize

D. Sugarcane

Answer: D



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70. Which among these are produced by distillation of fermented broth

(a) Whisky

(b) Grapes

(c) Maize

(d) Rum

(e) Brandy

A. (ii) and (iii) alone

B. (i) and (ii) alone

C. (ii) and (v) alone

D. (i),(iv) and (v) alone

Answer: D



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71. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

A. Fungi

B. Actinomycetes

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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72. Antiboitic flavicin is obtained from

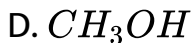
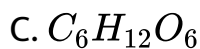
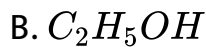
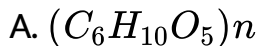
- A. *Aspergillus flavus*
- B. *Aspergillus clavatus*
- C. *Streptomyces griseus*
- D. *Streptomyces fradiae*

Answer: A



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73. Which of the molecules listed below is a product of fermentation of glucose by yeast



Answer: B



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74. The most common substrate used in distilleries for the production of ethanol is

A. Molasses

B. Corn meal

C. Soya meal

D. Ground gram

Answer: A



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75. Immobilised enzymes are generally used for bioractore in

A. Batch process

B. Digestive process

C. Activation process

D. Continuous process

Answer: D



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76. Flemming, Chain and Florey were awarded the Nobel Prize in 1945 for the discovery of

A. HIV

B. CT scan

C. Penicillin

D. Staphylococcus

Answer: C



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77. Which one of the following is a wrong matching of a microbe and its industrial product, while the remaining three are correct,

A. *Clostridium butylicum* -lactic acid

B. *Aspergillus niger* -citric acid

C. Yeast -statins

D. *Acetobacter aceti*-acetic acid

Answer: A



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78. Which of the following is wrongly matched in the given table

	Microbe	Product	Application
(a)	<i>Trichoderma polysporum</i>	Cyclosporin A	Immunosuppressive drug
(b)	<i>Monascus purpureus</i>	Statins	Lowering of blood cholesterol
(c)	<i>Streptococcus</i> .	Streptokinase	Removal of clot from blood vessel
(d)	<i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	Lipase	Removal of oil stains



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79. In the sewage treatment, bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment in a settling tank. This sediment is called as

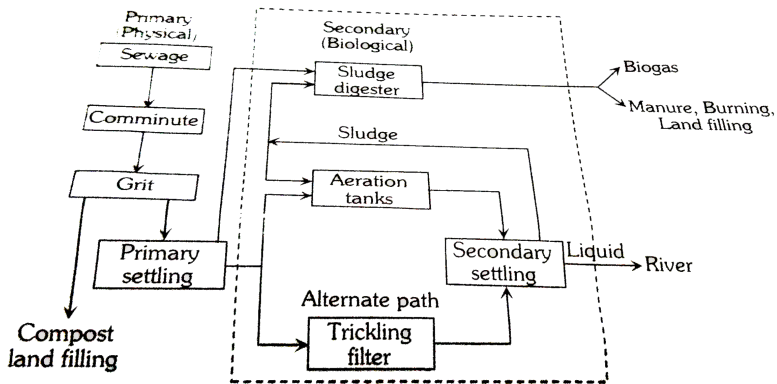
- A. Inactivated sludge
- B. Activated sludge
- C. Primary sludge
- D. Secondary sludge

Answer: B



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80. Refer the given flowchart sewage treatment, accordingly match Column I with Column II and select the correct answer from the codes given below



Column I		Column II
A. The stage in which physical treatment of sewage is done	(i)	Anaerobic digestion of activated sludge and production of biogas
B. The stage in which biological treatment of sewage is done	(ii)	Activated sludge
C. Name of the sediment in primary treatment	(iii)	Aeration tanks
D. It is carried to aeration tanks from primary settling	(iv)	Primary effluent
E. Name of the sediment in secondary treatment	(v)	Primary sludge
F. Site of flocs growth	(vi)	Secondary treatment
G. Function of sludge digester	(vii)	Primary treatment

A. A-(vii), B-(iv), C-(v), D-(iv), E-(ii), F-(ii), G-(i)

B. A-(i), B-(iii), C-(v), D-(vii), E-(ii), F-(iv), G-(iv)

C. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv), E-(v), F-(vi), G-(vii)

D. A-(vii), B-(vi), C-(i), D-(ii), E-(iii), F-(iv), G-(v)

Answer: A



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81. Study the following statements and select the incorrect ones

(i) Physical removal of large and small particles through filtration and sedimentation is called primary sewage treatment.

(ii) Secondary sewage treatment is mainly a mechanical process

(iii) Activated sludge sediment is a sewage treatment plant is a rich source of aerobic bacteria.

(iv) Biogas, commonly called as gobar gas is pure methane.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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82. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) discourages the excessive use of

A. Biological methods

B. Chemical pesticides

C. Mechanical methods

D. All of these

Answer: B



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83. The large vessels for growing microbes on an industrial scale are called.

- A. Petri dish
- B. Digestors
- C. Biogases vessel
- D. Fementors

Answer: D



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84. The primary treatment of sewage involves

- A. Digestion
- B. Decomposition
- C. Sedimentation and Filtration
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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85. The amount of oxygen required by the microbes in the decomposition of organic matter is called

- A. Chemical oxygen
- B. Biochemical oxygen demand

C. Total oxygen demand

D. Dissolve oxygen

Answer: B



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86. During which stage of sewage treatment micrones are used

A. Primary treatment

B. Secondray treatment

C. Teriary treatement

D. All of these

Answer: B



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87. The solids which settle after primary treatment of sewage are called

- A. Primary sludge
- B. Activated sludge
- C. Floccs
- D. Total solids

Answer: A



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88. What gases are produced in anaerobic sludge digesters

- A. Methane, hydrogen sulphide and O_2
- B. Hydrogen sulphide and CO_2
- C. Methane and CO_2 only
- D. Methane, hydrogen sulphide and CO_2

Answer: D



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89. Flocs' refer to

- A. Masses of bacteria associated with fungal filaments two from mesh-like structure
- B. Primary sludge formed in the ETP
- C. The remaining part of the sludge

D. Tertiary treatment

Answer: A



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90. A sewage treatment process, in which a part of decomposer bacteria present in the wastes is recycled into then starting of the process is called

- A. Cyclic treatment
- B. Activated sludge treatment
- C. Primary treatment
- D. Tertiary treatment

Answer: B



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91. The purpose of biological treatment of water -water is to

- A. Reduce BOD
- B. Increase BOD
- C. Reduce sedimentation
- D. Increases Sedimention

Answer: A



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

- A. Tertiart treatment
- B. Secondary treatement
- C. Primary treatment
- D. Sludge treatment

Answer: C



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93. Activated sludge should have the ability to settle quickly so that it can

- A. Be rapidly pumped back from sedimentation tank to aeration tank

- B. Absorb pathogenic bacteria present in waste water while sinking to the bottom of the settling tank
- C. Be discarded and anaerobically digested
- D. Absorb colloidal organic matter

Answer: A



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94. Wastewater treatment generates a large quantity of sludge, which can be treated by

- A. Anaerobic
- B. Floc
- C. Chemicals

D. Oxidation pond

Answer: A



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95. Match the following list of bacteria and their commercially important products

Bacterium	Product
A. <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	i. Lactic acid
B. <i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	ii. Butyric acid
C. <i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	iii. Acetic acid
D. <i>Lactobacillus</i>	iv. Citric acid

A. $A - ii,$ $B - iii,$ $C - iv,$ $D - i$

B. $A - ii,$ $B - iv,$ $C - iii,$ $D - i$

C. $A - iv$ $B - iii,$ $C - ii,$ $D - i$

D. $A - iv,$ $B - I,$ $C - iii,$ $D - ii$

Answer: C



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96. Match the following list of bioactive substance and their roles

Bioactive		Role
A. Statin	<i>i.</i>	Removal of oil stains
B. Cyclosporin A	<i>ii.</i>	Removal of clots from blood vessels
C. Streptokinase	<i>iii.</i>	Lowering of blood cholesterol
D. Lipase	<i>iv.</i>	Immuno-suppressive agent

Choose the correct match

A. A – *ii*, B – *iii*, C – *i*, D – *iv*

B. A – *iv*, B – *ii*, C – *I*, D – *iii*

C. A – *iv*, B – *I*, C – *ii*, D – *iii*

D. A – *iii*, B – *iv*, C – *ii*, D – *i*

Answer: D



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97. Big holes in Swiss cheese are made by a

- A. A machine
- B. A bacterium that produces methane gas
- C. A bacterium producing a large amount of carbon dioxide
- D. a fungus that releases a lot of gases during its metabolic activities

Answer: C



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98. BOD of waste water is estimated by measuring the amount of

- A. Total organic matter
- B. Biodergradable organic matter
- C. Oxygen evolution
- D. Oxygen consumption

Answer: D



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

- A. Wine

B. Whisky

C. Rum

D. Brandy

Answer: A



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100. What would happen if oxygen availability to acitivated sludge flocs is reduced

A. It will slow down the rate of degradation of organic matter

B. The centre of flocs will become anoxic, which would caouse death of bacteria and eventually breakage of

flocs

C. Flocs would increase in size & anaerobic bacteria would grow around flocs

D. Protozoa would grow in large numbers

Answer: B



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101. Which of the options shows following example in ascending order in terms of BOD

(i) Distilled water

(ii) Tap water

(iii) Sewage wastes drained in river

A. i-ii-iii

B. ii-i-iii

C. iii-i-ii

D. iii-ii-i

Answer: A



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102. Broad spectrum antibiotic is that which

A. Acts on both pathogens and hosts

B. Acts on all bacteria and viruses

C. Acts on a variety of pathogenic micro-organisms

D. Is effective in very small amounts

Answer: C



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103. Antibiotics inhibit the growth of or destroy

- A. Bacteria and fungi
- B. Bacteria and viruses
- C. Bacteria , alge and viruses
- D. Bacteria fungi and viruses

Answer: D



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104. The fruit juices turn bitter in taste if they are kept in open place for sometime, because of

- A. Bacteria of the atmosphere react with the juice
- B. Fermentation of the juice by yeast
- C. Some internal factors
- D. All the above three statements are correct

Answer: B

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105. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched

- A. Methanogens - Gobar gas

B. Yeast -Ethanol

C. Streptomyces - Antibiotic

D. Coliforms -Vinegar

Answer: D



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106. After karyogamy followed by meiosis, spores are produced exogenously in

A. Neurospora

B. Alternaria

C. Agaricus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: C



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107. Assertion : Yeast such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* are used in banking industry.

Reason : Carbon dioxide produced during fermentation causes bread dough to rise by thermal expansion.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reasons is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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108. Assertion : The kneaded flour shows leavening, when yeast is added to it.

Reason : Enzymes secreted by yeast cause leavening.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reasons is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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109. Assertion : Extraction and purification of enzymes is laborious and expensive.

Reason : Protein engineering can be used to produce enzymes at large scale.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reasons is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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110. Assertion : Enzymes application provides protection to enzymes without affecting their activity.

Reason : Immobilization provides protection to enzymes without affecting their activity.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reasons is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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111. The application of microbial metabolism to transform simple raw materials into valuable products is

- A. Biocatalysis
- B. Genetic engineering
- C. Tissue culture
- D. Fermentation

Answer: D



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112. For rapid production of alcohol , immobilised yeast calles are kept in

- A. Silca gel
- B. Wire netting
- C. Porcelain columns
- D. Calucium alginate beads

Answer: C



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113. Enzyme which has the fibrinolytic action plans'

- A. Protease
- B. Amylase

C. Lipase

D. Streptokinase

Answer: D



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114. Under the 'Ganga and Yamuna action plans'

- A. It is proposed to build a large number of sewage treatment plants so that treated sewage may be discharge in the rivers
- B. The river water is treated with potassium permanganate and bleaching powder so that it is cleaned of microbes

- C. The river water to be considered sacred so that bathing and adding pollutants is not allowed
- D. Addition of effluents is banned in rivers

Answer: A



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115. Microorganisms contribute in human welfare in the following fields.

- A. Fermentation
- B. Fermentation and decomposition
- C. Decomposition, fermentation and retting
- D. Causing pathogenicity

Answer: C



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116. Enzymes used in synthesis of jams and jellies are

- A. Pectinases and proteases
- B. Streptokinases
- C. Lipases
- D. Amylases and Lipases

Answer: A



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117. Why is the gas produced in a biogas plant and fermentation process of dough in bakery different

- A. as microorganisms used are different
- B. As the raw material is different
- C. Both microorganisms and the raw material are different
- D. Both the processes are completely different

Answer: C

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118. The 'clot buster ' produced by Streptococcus and modified by genetic engineering is

A. Streptokinase

B. Penicillin

C. Strepsils

D. Cyclosporin A

Answer: A



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