



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Check Point 19 1

1. Which of the following enzymes is produced by lactic acid bacteria ?

A. Zymase

B. Amylase

C. Maltase

D. Lactase

Answer: D



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2. *Propionibacterium shermanii* is used to produce

A. blue roquefort cheese

B. soft camembert cheese

C. acid cheese

D. Swiss cheese

Answer: D



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3. The enzyme secreted by yeast to cause swelling of dough is

A. Zymase

B. Amylase

C. Maltase

D. none of these

Answer: D



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4. Name the substance that gives butter its characteristic butter aroma

A. dimethyl

B. diacetyl

C. propene

D. none of these

Answer: B



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5. Butter is produced by the action of Streptococcus on

A. barley

B. bread

C. pasteurised milk

D. cream

Answer: C



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6. An Indonesian food formed by formentation is

A. tempeh

B. tolu

C. soju

D. none of these

Answer: A



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7. Which of the following is fermentation product of soybean ?

A. Soju

B. Tofu

C. Butter

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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8. Treatment of water is done by the
naturally present in sewage.

A. heterotrophic microbes

B. autotrophic microbes

C. autotrophic plants

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following processes are involved in primary treatment of sewage ?

A. Filtration

B. Sedimentation

C. Biodegradation

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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10. The expended for of BOD is

A. Biological Oxygen Deficiency

B. Biological Oxygen Demand

C. Biochemical Oxygen Demand

D. Biophysical Oxygen demand

Answer: C



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11. After the reduction of BOD of waste water, the bacterial flocs are allowed to sediment. This sediment is called

A. anaerobic sludge

B. activated sludge

C. primary sludge

D. tertiary sludge

Answer: B



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12. Which of the following is not used for disinfecting water during tertiary treatment ?

A. Microbes

B. Chlorine

C. Perchlorate salts

D. Ozone gas

Answer: A



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13. The role of hydrolytic enzymes during biogas production is

A. solidification

B. solubilisation

C. methane production

D. acidogenesis

Answer: B



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14. Conversion of monomers to organic acid is called

A. acidogenesis

B. methanogenesis

C. sewage treatment

D. decomposition

Answer: A



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15. The microorganism used to produce biodiesel are

A. *E. coli*

B. *Trichoderma reesei*

C. *Monoraphidium minutum*

D. *Clostridium*

Answer: C



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Check Point 19 2

1. The substrate used for ethanol production is

A. grains

B. molasses

C. whey

D. all of these

Answer: D



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2. Which of these microbes is used for ethanol production ?

A. *S. cerevisiae*

B. *Clostridium sphenoides*

C. *S. uvarum*

D. all of these

Answer: D



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3. Name the fungus which is used for producing lactic acid.

A. Rhizopus

B. Penicillium

C. Claviceps

D. Yeast

Answer: A



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4. The scientist who isolated citric acid is

A. Waksman

B. Fleming

C. Carl Wilhelm Scheele

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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5. The natural preservative present in Citrus fruits is

A. citric acid

B. acetic acid

C. lactic acid

D. gluconic acid

Answer: A



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6. Which of the following acids is used for skin whitening ?

A. Kojic acid

B. acetic acid

C. Gluconic acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: A



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7. The enzyme used in retting of fibres is

A. pectinase

B. protease

C. streptokinase

D. glucone oxidase

Answer: A



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8. Tolypocladium inflatum is used to yield

A. TPA

B. Statin

C. Cyclosporin-A

D. Renin

Answer: C



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9. The term antibiotic was first defined by

A. Waksman

B. Fleming

C. Darwin

D. none of these

Answer: A



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10. Who discovered the first antibiotic penicillin ?

A. Waksman

B. C Alexander

C. A Fleming

D. Rodriquez

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following antibiotics is used for tuberculosis?

A. Streptomycin

B. Erythromycin

C. Penicillin

D. Polymixin

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following microbes have the potential to deliver therapeutic proteins to tumours?

- A. *S. cerevisiae*
- B. *Claviceps*
- C. Clostridia
- D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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13. The alkaloids used as nutritional supplement is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirulina

C. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

D. all of these above

Answer: D



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14. The microbe used as nutritional supplement is

A. Chlorella

B. Spirulina

C. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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15. Probiotics work by

A. enhancing digestion

B. providing iron

C. providing vitamins

D. none of these

Answer: A



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1. The amount of nitrogen fixed by free-living bacteria per hectere is

A. 10-25 kg

B. 50-75 kg

C. 5-10 kg

D. 10-30 kg

Answer: A



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2. Which of the following is an example of non-leguminous symbiotic N_2 -fixing microorganism ?

A. Aider

B. Lentil

C. Frankia

D. none of these

Answer: C



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3. Which of these is non-bacterial biofertiliser ?

A. Azospirillum

B. Azotobacter

C. Rhizobium

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: D



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4. Ddvine is obtained from

A. Phytophthra

B. Aibugo

C. Rhizopus

D. Mucor

Answer: A



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5. Which of these is not an example of smoother crop ?

A. Alfa-alfa

B. Soybean

C. Sweet clover

D. Tobacco

Answer: D



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6. Name the first commercial bioinsecticide.

A. Devine

B. Colfego

C. Ecdysone

D. Sporeine

Answer: D



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7. Ladybird beetle is useful in control of

A. citrus rust mite

B. mosquito larvae

C. aphid pests of vegetable

D. sugarcane leafhopper

Answer: C



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8. Which is the source of mycar ?

A. Fungus

B. Bacteria

C. Virus

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following is involved in early death of insects ?

A. Ecdysone

B. Bacillus

C. Vedalian

D. Mycar

Answer: A



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10. Name the insecticides obtained from tobacco.

A. Ryania

B. Salanin

C. Nicotine

D. Meliantiol

Answer: C



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**Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together Assorted
Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level
Practice**

1. Nitrogen-fixation is performed by

A. green algae and fungi

B. mycorrhiza

C. mycoplasma

D. blue-green algen and bacteria

Answer: D



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2. *Streptomyces griseus* produces antibiotic

A. chloromycetin

B. terramycin

C. aureomycin

D. streptomycin

Answer: D



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3. Streptococcus lactic is responsible for the

A. conversion of curd into lactic acid

B. making of butter

C. conversion of milk into curd

D. Conversion of curd into milk

Answer: B



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4. Tetracycline is extracted from

- A. *Streptomyces ramosus*
- B. *Streptomyces aureofaciens*
- C. *Streptomyces acolens*
- D. *Bacillus licheniformis*

Answer: B



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5. Some blue-green alge are used as biofertilisers



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6. Antibiotics are

- A. drug to kill viruses
- B. toxins produced by bacteria
- C. products of bacterial metabolism
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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

A. VAM

B. Azotobacter

C. Anabaena

D. Rhizobium

Answer: B



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8. Farmers have reported 50% higher yields of rice by using the biofertiliser

A. Mycorrhiza

B. *Azolla pinnata*

C. Cyanobacteria

D. legume-Rhizobium symbiosis

Answer: B



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9. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla

C. Marisilea

D. Pteridium

Answer: B



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10. Therioside is a protenaceous toxin, which is obtained from

A. plants

B. bacteria

C. green manure

D. farmyard manure

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following is a free-living nitrogen-fixing biofertiliser ?

A. Rhizobium

B. Microphlkos

C. Pyrethrin

D. Azotobacter

Answer: D



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12. Biofertilisers give better yeild when added along with

A. Phosphate

B. calcium

C. nitrogen

D. urea

Answer: A



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13. Which one is a biofertiliser ?

A. NPK mixture

B. Rhizobia in legume roots

C. Rhizobia in farmyard manure

D. Green manure

Answer: B



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14. The organisms which produce antimicrobial substances are called

A. Symbiont

B. Antibiont

C. Autotrophs

D. Photoautotrophs

Answer: B



15. Which one of these is not a characteristic of ethyl alcohol?

A. An antifreeze

B. A solvent

C. A beverage

D. A biofertiliser

Answer: D



16. which of the following arganic acid is responsible for diabetic ailments?

A. Lactic acid

B. acetic acid

C. Gluconic acid

D. Kojic acid

Answer: B



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17. The other name for Tissue Plasminogen Activator (TPA) is

A. protease

B. pectinase

C. streptokinase

D. amylase

Answer: C



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18. Which drugs help in stimulating muscles of uterus during childbirth?

A. Ergot

B. Claviceps purpurea

C. Cyclosporin-A

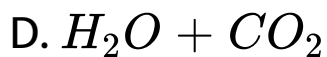
D. Rennet

Answer: A



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19. Glucose fermentation by Yeast yields



Answer: A



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20. Which is used up in the production of alcohol?

A. *Streptomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Torulopsis utilis*

C. *Clostridium botulinum*

D. *Leuconostoc citrovorum*

Answer: B



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21. Citric acid is obtained from

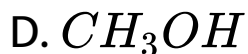
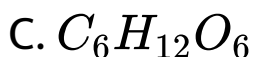
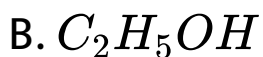
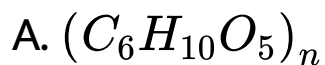
- A. *Aspergillus niger*
- B. *Rhizobium nigricans*
- C. *Penicillium citrinum*
- D. *Lactobacillus vulgaricus*

Answer: A



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22. Product of fermentation of glucose by Yeast is



Answer: B



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23. In 1928, a scientist discovered the first effective antibiotic, choose the correct the option.

A. Fleming - Streptomycin

B. Fleming - Penicillin

C. Waksman - Penicillin

D. Walksman - Streptomycin

Answer: B



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24. Walksman and Woodruff (1941) were responsible for the isolation of

A. Streptomycin

B. Pencillin

C. Actionomycin

D. Neomycin

Answer: A



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25. Germinating barley seeds are employed in the preparation of

A. wine

B. beer

C. lactic acid

D. cheese

Answer: B



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26. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is employed in the production of

A. idli

B. beer

C. bread

D. All of these

Answer: D



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27. Who of the following scientists shows that *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* causes fermentation forming products such as beer and buttermilk?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Alexander Fleming
- C. Selman Waksman
- D. Scharz

Answer: A



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28. During fermentation by yeast, alcohol is produced from

- A. sugars
- B. proteins
- C. mucopolysaccharides
- D. fats

Answer: A



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29. *Clostridium butylicum* has been used in the synthesis of

A. vitamin-B

B. vitamin-A

C. vitamin-C

D. vitamin-D

Answer: A



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30. Which one is not correctly matched?

A. Streptomyces - Antibiotic

B. Serratia - Drug Addition

C. Rhizobium - Biofertiliser

D. Spirulina - Single cell protein

Answer: B



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31. Terramycin is obtained from

A. *Streptomyces rimosus*

B. *S. griseus*

C. *S. venezuelae*

D. *Bacillus subtilis*

Answer: A



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

A. anaerobic digesters

B. floc

C. chemicals

D. oxidation pond

Answer: A



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33. The antibiotic flavicin is obtained by the activity of

A. *Aspergillus fumigatus*

B. *A.clavatus*

C. *A. niger*

D. *Streptomyces frediae*

Answer: A



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34. Which of the following is widely used in the preparation of gallic acid?

- A. *Aspergillus niger*
- B. *P. chrysogenum*
- C. *P. purburogenum*
- D. *Rhizopus oryzae*

Answer: A



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35. The microorganism grown on molasses and sold as a food flavouring substance is

A. Saccharomyces

B. Rhizopus

C. Acetobacter

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: B



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36. The most important property of yeast is

A. distillation

B. fermentation

C. oxidation

D. All of these

Answer: B



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37. Bread dough rises because of the action of

A. cyanobacteria

B. mycoplasma

C. bacteria

D. Yeast

Answer: D



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38. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is used in

A. antibiotic production

B. brewing

C. baking

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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39. The bacterium which is used in the preparation of vitamin riboflavin is

A. Leuconostoc

B. Clostridium butylicum

C. LACTOBACILLUS

D. none of these

Answer: B



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40. The bacteria which are used for the preparation of vitamin cobalamine (vitamin – B_{12}) are

- A. *Bacillus megatherium*
- B. *Streptomyces oliaceous*
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. *Pseudomonas*

Answer: B



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41. Lactic acid is used in

A. preservation

B. tanning

C. plastic making

D. All of these

Answer: D



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42. Vitamin – B_2 is produced by mould known as

A. Prepionic bacterium

B. *Ashbya gossypi*

C. *Saccharomyces*

D. *Rhizopus*

Answer: B



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43. Heat Killing of all microorganisms is done in the process called

A. immunisation

B. sterilisation

C. oxidation

D. none of these

Answer: B



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44. During alcoholic fermentation, conversion of sugar into alcohol is due to direct action of

A. temperature

B. pH

C. concentration of sugar solution

D. zymase enzyme

Answer: D



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45. Which of the following antibiotics is not produced by an actinomycete ?

A. Neomycin

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Streptomycin

D. Bacitracin

Answer: D



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46. Anaerobic respiration of yeast produces

A. alcohol

B. carbon dioxide

C. alcohol, carbon dioxide and water

D. none of these

Answer: C



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47. Dosa and idli are prepared by the action of

A. *L. bacillus*

B. *S. cerevisiae*

C. *Streptococcus faecalis*

D. *R. oryzae*

Answer: C



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48. Passage of effluents into oxidation tank is for

- A. primary treatment
- B. secondary treatment
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. tertiary treatment

Answer: B



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49. Primary sludge is used for

A. Preparation of compost

B. Preparation of manure

C. Biogas production

D. Tertiary treatment

Answer: D



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50. Primary treatment of sewage is

- A. physical process
- B. biogas production
- C. chemical process
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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51. When yeast ferments sugar, the products are

A. ethyl alcohol

B. ethyl alcohol and carbon dioxide

C. acetic acid and alcohol

D. zymase and alcohol

Answer: B



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52. Which one is incorretly matched ?

A. Yeast - Ethanol

B. Streptomyces - Antibiotics

C. Coliforms - Vinegar

D. Methanogens - Gobar gas

Answer: C



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53. Which group is responsible for the formation and flavour of yoghurt ?

A. *Bacillus megathermus* and *Xanthomonas*

sp.

B. *Bacillus subtilis* and *E. coli*

C. *Rhizobium meliloti* and *Azotobacter*

D. *Lactobacillus casei* and *Streptococcus*

thermophilus

Answer: D



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54. Commonly used microbe in alcohol industry is

A. penicillum

B. Saccharomyces

C. Rhizopus

D. Puccinia

Answer: B



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55. Which one of the following is not a nitrogen-fixing organism ?

A. Anabaena

B. Noto

C. Azotobacter

D. Pseudomonas

Answer: D



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56. Cheese is prepared with the help of

A. Streptococcus

B. Lactobacillus

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Leuconostoc

Answer: C



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57. An enzyme produced commercially from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* is

A. lactase

B. invertase

C. protease

D. lipase

Answer: B



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58. Polymixin is prepared form

- A. Streptomyces antibiotics
- B. Streptomyces nodosus
- C. Bacillus polymyxa
- D. Streptomyces rimsus

Answer: C



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59. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

A. fungi

B. actinomycetes/bacteria

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. cyanobacteria

Answer: C



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60. Cheese and yoghurt are the products of

A. *S. thermophilus*

B. *P. roquefortii*

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. *R. oryzae*

Answer: C



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61. Bread becomes porous due to release of CO_2 by the action of

A. Yeast

B. bacteria

C. virus

D. Protozoan

Answer: A



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62. Presently, the source of 'wonder drug' is

A. *Penicillium notatum*

B. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

C. *Penicillium comemberti*

D. *Pentellium requeforti*

Answer: A



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63. Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in the year

A. 1991-02

B. 1919-20

C. 1928-29

D. 1899-1900

Answer: C



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64. Fermentation to produce alcohol by yeast (Saccharomyces) is due to

A. Lactase

B. invertase

C. zymase

D. galactose

Answer: C



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65. Yeast cannot ferment starch and complex carbohydrates because they

A. lack diastase

B. lack lipase

C. lack zymase lack invertase

D.

Answer: A



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66. Source of riboflavin is

A. Ashbya yeast

B. Torulopsis

C. Saccharomyces yeast

D. all yeasts

Answer: A



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67. Yeast grows abundantly on

- A. cow dung and cow urine
- B. organic matter rich in sugar
- C. organic matter rich in fats
- D. nectar

Answer: B



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68. Citric acid is produced by

A. Rhizopus

B. Mucor

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: C



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69. Which one of the following microorganisms is used for the fermentation of ethanol ?

- A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- B. *Saccharomyces carlsbergensis*
- C. *Saccharomyces ellipsoides*
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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70. Gluconic acid is produced by fungi

- A. *Aspergillus nigr*
- B. *A. purpurogenum*
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. *A. fumigatus*

Answer: A



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71. Amylase enzyme is produced by fungus

A. *Aspergillus oryzae*

B. *Bacillus subtilis*

C. *Penicilium notatum*

D. *Trichodema*

Answer: A



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72. Which of the following species does not have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen?

A. Anobaena

B. Azotobacter

C. Nostoc

D. Spirogyra

Answer: D



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73. Citric acid find applications in

- A. ink making
- B. printing
- C. soft drinks
- D. All of the these

Answer: C



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74. The bacterium which helps in the degradation of man-made and natural organic pollutants is

A. Pseudomonas

B. Clostridium

C. Leuconostoc

D. none of these

Answer: A



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75. Fungus used in preparation of soya sauce, shoyu is

- A. *Rhizopus oryzae*
- B. *Penicillium glaucum*
- C. *Aspergillus oryzae*
- D. *Mucor javanicus*

Answer: B



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76. An antifungal drug is obtained from

A. *P. griseofulvum*

B. *R. camemberti*

C. *R. roqueforti*

D. *P. notatum*

Answer: A



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77. The important antibiotic wonder drug extracted from *Penicillium* is

A. penicillin

B. aureomycin

C. streptomycin

D. terramycin

Answer: A



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78. Commercial source of manufacture of citric acid is

A. Citus fruit

B. Aspergillus

C. Penicillium

D. bacteria

Answer: C



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79. Methanogenic bacteria are not found in

A. rumen of cattle

B. gobar gas plant

C. bottom of waterlogged paddy fields

D. activated sludge

Answer: D



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80. *Aspergillus niger* is used in the manufacture of

A. citric acid and gluconic acid

B. HCl to HNO_3

C. fumaric acid to malic acid

D. succinic and fumaric acid

Answer: A



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81. Methanogens do not produce

A. oxygen

B. methane

C. hydrogen sulphide

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: A



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82. The primary treatment of waste water involves the removal of

A. dissolved impurities

B. stable particles

C. toxic substances

D. harmful bacteria

Answer: B



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

A. total organic matter

B. biodegradable organic matter

C. oxygen

D. oxygen consumption

Answer: D



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84. *Streptomyces venezuelae* yields

A. aureomycin

B. chloromycetin

C. tetracycline

D. streptomycin

Answer: B



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85. Most common nitrogen - fixing cyanobacterium of paddy fields is

A. *Cylindrospermum*

B. *Aulosira*

C. *Oscillatoria*

D. *Nostoc*

Answer: B



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86. Which one of the following groups of bacteria supplies nitrogen to tur crop plants irrespective of crop rotation or manuring?

A. Nitrosomonas

B. Nitrobacter

C. Rhizobium

D. All of them

Answer: D



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87. The preparation and flavoring of leaves of tea and tobacco is due to the activities of

- A. *Streptococcus lactis*
- B. *Bacillus subtilis*
- C. bacter
- D. *Bacillus radicola*

Answer: B



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88. The enzyme pectinase is produced by bacteria

A. *Byssoschlamys fulva*

B. *Rhizobium*

C. *Mycobacterium*

D. none of these

Answer: A



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89. The process of separation of fibres of flax, hamp and jute by bacterial action is known as

- A. retting process
- B. separation process
- C. degradation process
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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90. The microorganisms responsible for the production of erythromycin

- A. *Streptococcus lactin*
- B. *Leuconostoc citrivarumare*
- C. *Streptomyces erythreus*
- D. *Clostridium sp*

Answer: C



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91. Toddy is produced by the fermentation of

A. spadicas of palm

B. sp of milk weed

C. soybean

D. bamboo

Answer: A



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92. The residue left after methane production from cattle dung is

A. burnt

B. buried in land fills

C. used as manure

D. used in civil construction

Answer: C



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93. The enzymes produced by fungus *Aspergillus niger* are

A. pectinase

B. protease

C. catalase

D. All of theas

Answer: A



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

A. Wine

B. Whisky

C. Rum

D. Brandy

Answer: B



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95. The vitamin whose content increases following the conversion of milk into curd by lactic acid bacteria is

A. vitamin-C

B. vitamin-D

C. vitamin- B_{12}

D. bitamin-E

Answer: C



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96. Which of the following is not used as biopesticide ?

- A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- C. Nuclear polyhedrosis virus
- D. *Xanthomonas campestris*

Answer: B



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97. Azospirillum, a nitrogen - fixing bacteria, has been found in root association of maize and Anobaena is found in roots of

A. rice

B. Cycas

C. Sorghum

D. All of these

Answer: B



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98. Sporeine is a bioinsecticide, based on *Bacillus turingiensis* (Bt). It was developed in Germany and kills insects by inhibiting ion transport in

A. foregut

B. midgut

C. gut

D. digestive system

Answer: B



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99. The free-living fungus Tichoderma can be used for

- A. killing insects
- B. biological control or plant dises
- C. controlling butterfly caterpillars
- D. producing antibiotics

Answer: B



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100. The technology of biogas production from cow dung was developed in india largely due to the efforts of

A. Gas Authority of India

B. Oil and Natural Gas Commission

C. Indian Agricultural Research Institute,
Khadi and Village Industries Commission

D. Indian Oil Corporation

Answer: C



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101. Which is used as a substrate material for the production of methane ?

- A. Farm and human wastes
- B. Municipal solid wastes
- C. Effluents from food and dairy industries
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



102. Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant
in

- A. enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity
- B. increasing its tolerance to draught
- C. enhancing its resistance to root pathogens
- D. increasing its resistance to insects

Answer: D



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103. The antibiotic *Streptomyces aureofaciens* helps in the treatment of

- A. typhoid
- B. gonorrhoea
- C. eye infections
- D. urinary infections

Answer: C



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104. 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 setting tank

C. be discarded and anaerobically digested

D. absorb colloidal organic matter

Answer: A



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105. Vineger is produced through

A. fermentation of sugar by Lactobacillus

B. fermentation of sugar by Aspergillus

C. fermentation of sugar by *Saccharomyces*

cerevisiae

D. fermentation of sugar by yeast and

fermentation of ethyl alcohol by acetic

acid bacteria

Answer: D



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106. Which is false about antibiotics ?

A. The term was coined by Waksman in
1942

B. Antibiotics are capable of curing any
disease

C. some persons develop allergy to
antibiotics

D. Antibiotics are produced by
microorganisms

Answer: B



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107. What would happen if oxygen availability to activated 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 cause death of bacteria and eventually breakage of flocs

C. Flocs would increase in size as anaerobic bacterial would grow around flocs

D. Ptozoa would grow in large numbers

Answer: B



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108. *Penicillium roqueforti* and *P. camemberti* are responsible for

A. pathogenic diseases in man

B. pathogenic diseases in plants

C. imparting flavour to cheese and ripe
fruits

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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109. The bread becomes soft and porous when the yeast cells are mixed in the lump of dough of wheat flour, because

- A. yeast is soft and flour also becomes soft
- B. yeast produces acetic acid and alcohol,
which gives softness to the bread
- C. evolution of CO_2 makes the bread
spongy
- D. yeast produces benzoic acid

Answer: C



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110. Yeasts are economically important because they

A. spread many diseases

B. spread animal diseases

C. are used in tea and tobacco industry

D. are used in wine and banking industry

Answer: D



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111. Which one of the following combinations of organisms are responsible for the formation and flavour of yoghurt

A. *Lactobacillus casei* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*

B. *Rhizobium meliloti* and *Azotobacter*

C. *Bacillus subtilis* and *E. coli*

D. *Bacillus megathermus* and *Xanthomonas*

Answer: A



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112. Big holes in Swiss cheese are made by a

A. machine

B. bacterium that produces methane gas

C. bacterium producing a large amount of
carbon dioxide

D. fungus that releases a lot of gases
during its metabolic activities

Answer: C



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113. Different types of flavour of tea and tobacco are largely due to the

- A. inechanisation process
- B. activitiy of centaain bacteria
- C. activity of fungi
- D. activity of viruses

Answer: C



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114. Role of bacteria in retting of fibres is the hydrolysis of

A. cellulose of the cell walls of the fibres

B. lignin of the cell wall

C. pectic substances that bind the cells together

D.

Answer: D





Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions

1. Consider the following microorganisms and choose which one is used for the production of acetic acid ?

- (i) *Acetobacter aceti*
- (ii) *Caryota urens*
- (iii) *Aspergillus niger*
- (iv) *Clostridium butylicum*

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. Only I

D. Only II

Answer: C



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2. Consider the following diseases and choose the ones that can be treated by antibiotics.

Itbr I. Whooping couhg,.

II. Diphtheria

III. Myocardial Infarction

IV. Clostridium butylicum

A. I, II and III

B. III and IV

C. II and III

D. I, II and IV

Answer: D



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3. Choose the correct statements.

I. Toddy, the traditional drink from South India is made by fermenting sap from *Caryota urens*.

II. Waksman and Albert discovered lactic acid.

III. The term antibiotic was given by Waksman,

IV. Frankia is the symbiont for non-leguminous trees and shrubs.

A. III and IV

B. I, II, III and IV

C. II and IV

D. I, III and IV

Answer: D



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4. The step which involves removal of small and large particles through filtration and sedimentation.

I. Primary treatment

II. Secondary treatment

III. Biological treatment

IV. Tertiary treatment

A. I and III

B. Only III

C. Only I

D. II and IV

Answer: C



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5. Consider the following bioactive molecules.

Which of these is an immunosuppressive agent used in organ transplant.

I. Streptoinase

II. Statins

III. Cyclosporin-A

IV. Lipases

A. I and IV

B. III and IV

C. Only III

D. Only II

Answer: C



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6. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Ascorbic acid	1. <i>Acetobacter</i>
B. Glucose oxidase	2. <i>Bacterium propioni</i>
C. Propionic acid	3. <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i>
D. Protease	4. <i>Aspergillus niger</i>

A. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
2 3 4 1

B. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
4 3 1 2

C. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
1 4 2 3

D. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
1 4 3 2

Answer: C



7. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Free-living nitrogen-fixing bacteria	1. <i>Cystorhinus mundulus</i>
B. Predator bug	2. Roots of <i>Derris elliptica</i>
C. Rotenones	3. <i>Nostoc</i>
D. Boverin	4. <i>Beauveria bassiana</i>

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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8. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Tertiary treatment	1. Act of methane producing bacteria on component of microbial fermentation
B. Biocontrol agents	2. Physical removal of particles
C. Methanogenesis	3. It involves disinfecting water from STP for domestic use
D. Primary treatment	4. Use of biological methods for pest control

A. $A \ B \ C \ D$
 $2 \ 1 \ 3 \ 4$

B. $A \ B \ C \ D$
 $1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2$

- C.

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

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

Answer: D



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9. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Aspergillus niger</i>	1. Lactic acid
B. <i>Acetobacter aceti</i>	2. Butyric acid
C. <i>Clostridium butylicum</i>	3. Acetic acid
D. <i>Lactobacillus</i>	4. Citric acid

A. A B C D
2 3 4 1

B. A B C D
2 4 3 1

C. A B C D
4 3 2 1

D. A B C D
4 1 3 2

Answer: C



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10. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Nitrobacter</i>	1. Free-living aerobic nitrogen fixer
B. <i>Clostridium</i>	2. Converts ammonia to nitrate
C. <i>Nitrosococcus</i>	3. Changes nitrite to nitrate
D. <i>Azotobacter</i>	4. Free-living anaerobic nitrogen fixer

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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11. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Laby bird	1. <i>Methanobacterium</i>
B. Mycorrhiza	2. <i>Trichoderma</i>
C. Biological control	3. Aphids
D. Biogas	4. <i>Glomus</i>

A. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
2 4 3 1

B. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
3 4 2 1

C. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
4 1 2 3

D. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
3 2 1 4

Answer: B



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12. Assertion Pencillin is obtained from Penicillium griseofulvum.

Reason Ergot is obtained from Penicillinum notatum.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

C. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D



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13. Assertion Invertase is manufactured from *Aspergillus oryzae*.

Reason Amylase is produced by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*.



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14. Assertion Champagne wines are the product of fermentation.

Reason Rum is an alcoholic distillate from the fermented juice of sugarcane.



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15. Assertion Alcohol contents of champagne wine is 12 – 16 %

Reason Alcohol contents of rum is
40 – 55 % .



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Chapter Exercises C Medical Entrances Gallery

1. 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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2. Match Column I with Column II and select the correct option using the codes given

below.

Column I	Column II
A. Citric acid	1. <i>Trichoderma</i>
B. Cyclosporin	2. <i>Clostridium</i>
C. Statins	3. <i>Aspergillus</i>
D. Butyric acid	4. <i>Monascus</i>

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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3. The polluting strength sewage is usually characterized by its:

A. BOD

B. nitrogen content

C. ozone content

D. eutrophication

Answer: A



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4. Yeast is used in the production of

A. bread and beer

B. cheese and butter

C. citric acid and lactic acid

D. lipase and pectinase

Answer: A



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5. Biological control of agricultural pests, unlike chemical controls is

- A. very expensive
- B. polluting
- C. self - perpetuating
- D. toxic

Answer: C



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6. BOD refers to:

A. oxygen required for bacteria to grow in 1

L of effluent

B. the amount of oxygen consumed if all

the organic matter in 1000 mL of water

were oxidised by bacteria

C. the amount of oxygen released if all the

organic matter in 1000 mL of water were

oxidised by bacteria

D. the amount of oxygen released when all the organic matter was consumed by bacteria in 1 L of water

Answer: B



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

A. hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, methane

B. methane, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide

C. methane, hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide

D. hydrogen sulphide, methane, sulphur oxide

Answer: C



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8. The term antibiotic was given by

A. Funk

B. Mellanby

C. Waksman

D. Pateur

Answer: C



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9. Which of the following are involved and used for cheese manufacturing

A. Bacteria and fungi

B. Bacteria and some algae

C. Bacteria and mycoplasma

D. Bacteria and cyanobacteria

Answer: A



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10. High value of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) indicates that:

A. water is pure

B. water is highly polluted

C. water is less polluted

D. consumption fo organic matter in the
water is higher by the microbes

Answer: B



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11. Which one of the following insecticides is of plant origin

A. Ecdysone

B. Rotenone

C. Parathion

D. Malathion

Answer: B



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12. Relationship between DO and BOD is that they:

- A. are directly proportional
- B. are inverseely proportional
- C. are not related
- D. always remain equal to each other

Answer: B



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13. During waste water treatment, trickling filter is used for :

- A. primary treatment
- B. secondary aerobic treatment
- C. secondary anaerobic treatment
- D. tertiary treatment

Answer: B



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14. Which one of the following organisms is not used as biocontrol agent ?

A. *Bacillus sphaericus*

B. *Trichoderma viride*

C. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

D. *Bacillus subtilis*

Answer: D



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15. Match the Column I with Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Statins	1. Remove the clots in blood vessels
B. Cyclosporin-A	2. Competitive inhibitor of cholesterol synthesising enzyme
C. Streptokinase	3. Immunosuppressant
D. Lipase	4. Soap industry to remove oil stain

A. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $2 \quad 3 \quad 1 \quad 4$

B. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $4 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 1$

C. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $3 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad 1$

D. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $4 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad 2$

Answer: A



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16. Match the Column I with Column II

Column I	Column II
A. Fermenting malted cereals and fruit juices	1. Clots in the blood vessels
B. Production of large holes in Swiss cheese	2. Digestion of sludge by bacteria and fungi resulting in emission of methane and other gases
C. Myocardial infarction	3. Production of ethanol
D. Biogas	4. Blood cholesterol lowering agent
	5. Production of large amount of CO_2

A. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $3 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 2$

B. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4$

C. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $3 \quad 5 \quad 1 \quad 2$

D. $A \quad B \quad C \quad D$
 $5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2$

Answer: C



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17. Which one of the following plant functions as symbiotic nitrogen-fixing plant?

A. Azolla

B. Cycas

C. Moss

D. Marchantia

Answer: A



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18. Which of the following can be controlled by using biopesticides ?

A. Insects

B. Diseases

C. Weeds

D. All of these

Answer: D



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19. An organism used as a biofertiliser for raising soybean crop production is

A. Azospirillum

B. Rhizobium

C. Nostoc

D. Azotobacter

Answer: B



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

A. Rhizobium

B. Nostoc

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Agrobacterium

Answer: D



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21. Ethanol is commercially produced through a particular species of:-

A. Clostridium

B. Tricoderma

C. Aspergillus

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: D



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22. Some blue green algae are used as biofertilizers because they

- A. fix nitrogen
- B. are mucilaginous
- C. can grow everywhere
- D. are deficient in nutrient

Answer: A



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23. Milk is converted into curd by :

- A. *Xanthomonas citri*
- B. *Bacillus megatherium*
- C. *Acetobacter aceti*
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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24. Probiotics are

- A. live microbial food microbes
- B. cancer inducing microbes
- C. new kind of food allergens
- D. safe antibiotics

Answer: A



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25. Vinegar is produced by acetic acid bacteria through

A. reduction of alcohol

B. oxidation of acetic acid

C. oxidation of alcohol

D. decomposition of acetic acid

Answer: C



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26. A compound which is produced by an organism and inhibits the growth of other organisms is called:

A. antigen

B. antibodies

C. antibiotics

D. antiallergic

Answer: C



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27. Brandy is generally a product of

A. cider wine

B. larger beer

C. grape wine

D. chempagne

Answer: C



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28. Rhizohium Clostridium and Azotobacter are

A. bacilil

B. cocci

C. vibrio

D. spirillum

Answer: A



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