



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - USHA BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Exercise

1. Large . fleshy and edible fruiting bodies are produced by

A. Yeast

B. Bacteria

C. Agaricus

D. Algae

Answer: C



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2. Aspergillus niger is used for production of :

A. Fumaric acid

B. Butyric acid

C. Gluconic acid

D. Acetic acid

Answer: C



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3. Which of the following vitamins are water soluble ?

A. Vit A and Vit B

B. Vit B and Vit C

C. Vit A and Vit K

D. Vit C and Vit D

Answer: B



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4. The antibiotic Streptomycin is obtained from

A. *Streptomyces erythreus*

B. Penicillium

C. Streptomyces venezualae

D. Streptomyces griseus

Answer: D



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5. Removal of large pieces of floating debris .
oily substances , etc , during sewage
treatment called

A. Primary treatment

B. Secondary treatment

C. Final treatment

D. Amplification

Answer: A



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6. During biogas production , species used to bring about anaerobic digestion are of

A. Saccharomyces

B. Pseudomonas

C. Rhizopus

D. Methanococcus

Answer: D



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7. The micro organisms used to produce enzyme pectinase is

A. Saccharomyces

B. Aspergillus

C. Rhizopus

D. Trichoderma

Answer: B



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8. Which one of the following is free living bacterial biofertilizer ?

A. Azotobacter

B. Rhizobium

C. Nostoc

D. Bacillus thuringiensis

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following is not an advantage of biogas ?

- A. In burns with blue flame without smoke
- B. It helps to improve sanitation of the surroundings
- C. It is highly expensive
- D. It can be used for domestic lighting

Answer: C



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10. Most commonly used substance for industrial production of beer is

A. Barley

B. Wheat

C. Corn

D. Sugarcane molasses

Answer: A



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11. 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 B12

D. vitamin E

Answer: C



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

- A. digesters
- B. activated sludge
- C. chemicals
- D. oxidation pond

Answer: D



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13. Methanogenic bacteria are not found in :

A. rumen of cattle

B. gobar gas plant

C. bottom of water - logged paddy fields

D. activated sludge

Answer: D



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14. 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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15. BOD of waste water is estimated by measuring the amount of :

- A. total organic matter
- B. biodegradable organic matter
- C. oxygen evolution
- D. oxygen consumption

Answer: D



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16. 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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17. 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
and Khadi & Village Industries
Commission

D. Indian Oil Corporation

Answer: C



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18. The free - living fungus *Trichoderma* can be used for :

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

Answer: B



19. What would happen if oxygen availability to activated sludges flocs is reduced ?

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

B. The center of flocs will become anoxic . which would cause death of bacteria and eventually breakage of flocs

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

D. Protozoa would grow in large numbers

Answer: B



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20. Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant in:

A. Enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity

B. Increasing its tolerance to drought

C. Enhancing its resistance to root pathogens

D. Increasing its resistance to insects

Answer: D



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

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Azotobacter

D. Vibrio cholerae

Answer: D



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22. 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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23. 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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24. Methanogens do not produce :

A. oxygen

B. methane

C. hydrogen sulfide

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: A



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

A. be rapidly pumped back from sedimentation tank

B. to aeration tank 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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26. A good producer of citric acid is

A. Spirulina

B. Aspergillus

C. Saccharomyces

D. Clostridium

Answer: B



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27. A neem product used as insect repellent is

A. Rotenone

B. Endrin

C. Parathion

D. Azadirachtin

Answer: D



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28. Fill In The blank : In biogas production

_____ bacteria are used .



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29. Fill In The blank : BGA used in biological nitrogen fixation are called _____ bacteria .



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30. Fill In The blank : Ethanol obtained by _____ fermentation is used in industry .



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31. Fill In The blank : Acetobacter converts _____ to vinegar by aerobic fermentation .



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32. Distinguish between: Batch culture and suspension culture



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33. Distinguish between: Primary and secondary treatment of sewage



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34. Differentiate between: Primary sludge and activated sludge



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35. Distinguish between: Biofertilizer and biocontrol agent



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