



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

THE WORLD OF MICRO ORGANISMS PART I

Exercise

1. Viruses are interlinked between non-living and living things.

Comment it.

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2. You read about 'Brain dead' in this chapter. What discussions would you like to have when you think so ?



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3. Write some common diseases caused by micro organisms and their preventive measures.



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4. What type of micro organisms we can observe in pond water?



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5. Whether micro organisms are useful and harmful. How explain.



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6. Why the cooked food spoil soon but not uncooked food. Give your reasons.

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7. How are the human actions causing the death of useful bacteria and fungi? What will happen if it continuous?

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8. What questions would you like to ask your teacher to know different shapes of bacteria?

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9. What would happen if you add butter milk to Chilled milk



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10. What procedure did you follow to observe lactobacillus bacterium in the lab?



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11. Visit any bakery near your school with the help of your teacher or parents. Know about preparation of bread and cake and prepare a note on them.



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12. What are the uses of micro organisms in our daily life?



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13. Prepare a model of any microorganism with clay and write the characteristics of the microbe.

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14. Do you clean your hands with soap before eating, why is it so?

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15. Get some floating slime from a puddle, pick a very small amount of slime and put it on a slide. Separate out one fiber and look at it through the microscope. Draw the diagram of what you observed.

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16. Describe a simple experiment to observe fungi ?

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17. Take one or two drops of butter milk on a slide, spread it. Heat the slide slightly on a lamp (3-4 seconds). Add a few drops of crystal violet on it. Leave it for 30 to 60 seconds and wash the slide gently with water. Observe the slide under the compound Microscope. Draw rough sketches in your note book of what you have observed.

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18. Collect a cup of greenish pond water in our surroundings. Put a drop of water on the slide. Keep it under microscope and observe. What would you find out ? Draw rough

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19. Take any three consecutive even numbers and add them , say ,

$$2 + 4 + 6 = 12, 4 + 6 + 8 = 18, 6 + 8 + 10 = 24, 8 + 10 + 12 = 30$$

and so on.

Is there any pattern can you guess in these sums? What can you conjecture about them?

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20. How can you observe Fungi?

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21. Write the experiment of observing soil micro organisms.

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22. Who discovered the biggest bacteria?

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23. What are micro organisms?

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24. Bacteria are

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Name some bacteria.

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26. Name some fungi.



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27. Name some protozoans.



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28. Name some algae.



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29. What are the diseases caused by bacteria?



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30. What are the diseases caused by protozoans?

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31. What happens if bread is moistened and left for few days?

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32. Which microorganism is responsible for tobacco mosaic disease in tobacco?

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33. Can viruses live outside a host?

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34. What are micro organisms?

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35. When do we see structures of fungi with our naked eye ?

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36. What are the ways of finding bacteria ?

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37. Where can we find bacteria?

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38. Do you agree soil contains micro organisms ? Explain..

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39. How do you observe protozoans under the microscope?

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40. Write the procedure for observation of algae under microscope.

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41. Write about Viruses ?

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42. Write about Fungi ?



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43. Write the importance of Microorganisms ?



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44. Who is the first person to discover unicellular organisms ?



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45. How do you observe paramecium ?



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46. Using various resources such as your school Library or the internet and discussions with your teacher, trace the evolutionary stages of any one animal say horse.

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47. Where are microorganisms present?

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48. Write about Viruses ?

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49. How are bacteria stained for observation under microscope?

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50. What were the consequences that led to the evolution of Microbiology?

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51. What are micro arthropods?

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52. Draw a neat diagram of Chlamydomonas.

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53. Write some common diseases caused by micro organisms and their preventive measures.

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54. ____ is a science that was born in 1674 when Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek observed a drop of lake water .

- A. Microbiology
- B. Biochemistry
- C. Biotechnology
- D. Animal science

Answer:

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55. Leeuwenhoek microscope magnify the object

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

Answer:



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56. Anthony Von Leeuwenhoek named small moving organisms as

_____.

A. Bacteria

B. Animalcules

C. Animals

D. He didn't name them

Answer:



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57. The organisms in our surroundings which we cannot see with our unaided eyes are called -

A. Animalcules

B. Microorganisms

C. Macro organisms

D. All of these

Answer:



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58. Which of the following is a micro arthropod?

- A. Cyclops
- B. Daphnia
- C. Eyelash mite
- D. All of these

Answer:



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59. Which of these is a fungi ?

- A. Aspergillus
- B. Amoeba

C. Vorticella

D. Coccus

Answer:



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60. Which of these is a protozoan?

A. Amoeba

B. Vorticella

C. Aspergillus

D. A and B

Answer:



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61. Coccus is a kind of ____ .

A. Fungi

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Micro arthropod

Answer:



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62. Bread mould is not due to -

A. Rhizopus

B. Lactobacillus

C. Aspergillus

D. Pencillium

Answer:

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63. The stain used to observe bacteria is -

A. Rose green

B. Janus green

C. Crystal violet

D. Crystal blue

Answer:

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64. Fill in the blanks : Curdling of milk in small intestine occurs due to _____.

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Algae

D. Virus

Answer:



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65. Disease causing organisms live in some ___ relationship with other bacteria .

A. Parasitic

B. Opportunistic

C. Symbiotic

D. Myophytic

Answer:



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66. In the year ____ biggest bacteria was discovered .

A. 1998

B. 1997

C. 1996

D. 2006

Answer:



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67. Who discovered the biggest bacteria?

- A. Heide N. Schulz
- B. Robert Hooke
- C. Louis Pastuer
- D. Watson and crick

Answer:

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68. The biggest bacteria is -

- A. Aspergillus cervisea
- B. Salmonella typhi

C. *Thiomargarita namibiensis*

D. *Bacillus turengiensis*

Answer:

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69. The bacterium which can be seen with naked eye measures ____

.

A. 0.75 mm

B. 0.75 cm

C. 0.75 m

D. 0.75 km

Answer:

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70. The algae that can be seen with naked eye is -

- A. Spirogyra
- B. Chara
- C. Pencillium
- D. Both A and B

Answer:



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71. What are the diseases caused by micro arthropods?

- A. Malaria
- B. Scabies

C. Dengue

D. Eyelash mite

Answer:

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72. Minute sized arthropods which are also called joint legged organisms are -

A. Fungi

B. Algae

C. Bacteria

D. Micro arthropods

Answer:

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73. The top eight inches of soil of one acre area may contain as much as ____ -tons of fungi and bacteria .

- A. 5 and half
- B. 6 and half
- C. 8
- D. 100

Answer:

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74. Which is true

- A. They are microscopic

- B. Non living things when outside body of host
- C. Always require a host for reproduction
- D. All the above

Answer:



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75. What are the diseases caused by viruses?

- A. AIDS
- B. Swine flu
- C. Conjunctivitis
- D. All the above

Answer:



76. ___ are found on your skin, eyelids, bedding, rugs .

A. Algae

B. Micro arthropods

C. Fungi

D. Bacteria

Answer:

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77. Virus can be viewed with -

A. Naked eye

B. Electron microscope

C. Unaided eye

D. Compound microscope

Answer:

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78. Pond waters are greenish due to growth of -

A. Fungi

B. Bacteria

C. Bacillus

D. Algae

Answer:

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79. Microbiology was born in

A. 1674

B. 1764

C. 1680

D. 1690

Answer:



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80. The person who invented single lens powerful microscope was

-

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. A.V. Leeuwenhoek

D. Alexander Fleming.

Answer:

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

A. Penicillium

B. Aspergillus

C. Rhizopus

D. Lactobacillus

Answer:

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82. Scabies disease is caused by -

- A. Bacteria
- B. Fungi
- C. Aspergillus
- D. scabies mite (arthropod)

Answer:



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83. AIDS is due to the presence of -

- A. Bacteria
- B. micro arthropod

C. Virus

D. Fungi

Answer:



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84. The organisms due to which ponds appear green in colour are

-

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Fungi

D. algae

Answer:



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85. Many skin diseases are caused by -

- A. Fungi
- B. Bacteria
- C. Protozoan
- D. Algae

Answer:



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86. These microorganisms aid in digestion -

- A. Algae
- B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Virus

Answer:

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87. What type of micro organisms we can observe in pond water?

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88. Observe some permanent slides of micro organisms in your school lab with the help of Microscope. Draw its picture.

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89. Do you clean your hands with soap before eating, why is it so?

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90. How do you vaccines works in our body?

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91. What are the differences between Antibiotic and Vaccine?

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92. Invention of pencillin protected the world form deaths during first world war. Explain.

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93. Take three bowls and mark as A,B,C . Pour lukewarm milk in bowl A, hot milk in bowl B, cold milk in bowl C. Add one tea spoon of curd or butter milk in three bowls and stir them slightly. Cover the bowls with lids. Keep the bowls undisturbed for five to six hours. In which bowl milk turned into curd? Give your reasons.

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94. There are some families who follows some traditional practices in your village. Visit those families, collect information about their cultural practices and festivals. Prepare a report on it and display in your wall magazine.

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95. Make an Album of scientists and their discoveries related to Micro organisms.

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96. prepare a list of cattle diseases ?

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97. What is Pasteurisation?

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98. How do you appreciate Edward Jenner's experiments ?

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99. Visit a nearby milk chilling centre. Observe the process and make a note on them.



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100. Comment on the following statement. “Prevention is better than cure. It’s better to control the population of mosquitoes than using mosquito nets.”



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101. Raheem tells to his neighbours, "Stagnation of sewage in our surroundings is harmful to our health". Do you support this? Why?



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102. Jeevan said that "If there are no micro organisms earth will remain with wastes" will you agree this statement, why?

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103. Kavitha is suffering form serious illness. Doctor prescribed antibiotics for five days. After three days of usage she stopped taking antibiotics. Is it right or not, discuss.

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104. What are the precautions to eradicate Malaria?

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105. One medical store owner is giving antibiotics to his customer, who is suffering with fever without doctor's prescription ? But customer's daughter Malathi is telling her father not to take antibiotics without doctor's prescription. Whom do you support and why ?



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106. What change did you observe in the thermometer in the given experiment ?



What result you will get , if you perform this experiment with dry seeds ?

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107. The teacher said that egg cells are larger than sperm cells.

What is the reason for this ?

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108. What will be the reason for preparing Idli and Dosa dough before one day?

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109. What changes do you observe in the dough ?

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110. What might be the reason when yeast is added with myda dough of one cup. Discuss with your friends and write about it



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111. Take half glass of water in two beakers or bowls separately. Add 5 to 10 spoons of sugar in the water, and add 2 to 3 spoons of yeast in one of the bowls. Close the bowls with lids and keep them in a warm place. After 3 to 4 hours remove the lids and smell.



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112. What differences did you observe between the two bowls of dough ?



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113. What will be the reason for odour in yeast mixed bowls ?



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114. Write the medicinal use of micro organisms.

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115. Explain the biological phenomenon of Nitrogen fixation in root nodules of legumes.

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116. What would happen if microorganisms were absent in our surroundings ? What might be present in our surroundings.

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117. What precautions should we take to prevent mosquito bite ?



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118. What disease can be prevented if we can control Mosquitoes or Mosquito bites?



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119. Which of the following disease can be prevented by vaccination?



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120. What are the diseases which are transmitted by contaminated water?



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121. Can you name some disease which are transmitted by air?



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122. Can we protect ourselves from bacteria and protozoan diseases through vaccination? Discuss In your class.



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123. Discuss in your class about mission Indradhanush.



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124. Which organism converts milk to curd?



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125. Name some antibiotics. Why are they used?



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126. What are the uses of micro organisms in our daily life?



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127. What is fermentation ?



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128. Where is fermentation used ?

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129. Why does the dough rise when yeast is added to it?

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130. Which gas is produced during fermentation of sugar by yeast cells is

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131. Who discovered aureomycin?

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132. Who discovered polio vaccine?



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133. Who discovered oral polio vaccine?



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134. What are vaccines?



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135. What is the importance of vaccination?



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136. Which of the following disease can be prevented by vaccination?

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137. Who gave us the first vaccine?

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138. Name the nitrogen fixing microorganisms.

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139. What are Pathogens? How they enter into our body?

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140. What are communicable diseases?



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141. How do communicable diseases spread?



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142. What are communicable diseases?



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143. What are 'Vectors'?



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144. Which organism is the vector for malaria?

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145. Where are molasses used?

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146. What is Botulism?

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147. What are the preventive measures for tuberculosis?

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148. Who was the first person to prove that microorganisms can be killed by boiling?

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149. Name the bacterium present in curd or buttermilk.

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150. What is the use of lactobacillus bacterium ?

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151. What is fermentation ?

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152. What is the use of molasses ? Where is it produced ?

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153. Name the microorganism from which the antibiotic penicillin is obtained.

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154. What is the disadvantage in over use or necessary use of antibiotics?

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155. Who discovered polio vaccine?



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156. Who discovered oral polio vaccine?



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157. What are vaccines?



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158. Who discovered polio vaccine?



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159. Define 'pathogens'.



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160. What are communicable diseases?

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161. What are communicable diseases?

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162. Refrigerator helps us in saving health and money. Can you explain.

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163. Why is BT called a bio pesticide?



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164. What are Pathogens? How they enter into our body?



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165. How does a disease spread from person to person?



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166. How the housefly transmits the diseases.



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167. What is the mode of transmission of cholera and suggest preventive measures?

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168. Name some diseases spread by mosquitoes? How can we prevent them?

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169. What is the importance of food preservation?

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170. What happens if antibiotics are used excessively?



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171. What is Pasteurization?

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172. Which one is better to take antibiotics or vaccines? Why?

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173. What are antibodies? When do they develop? How they help us?

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174. Write the importance of Microorganisms ?



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175. Mention the microorganisms which are useful in home, industry ?



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176. Explain how soil microbes are helpful to plants and crops ?



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177. What are the advantages in Preserving food items ?



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178. Which inventions is most important related to micro organisms? Can you explain the reasons, why it is so important?

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179. What are the consequences that led to the discovery of antibiotic pencillin?

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180. How does a vaccine protect us from diseases?

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181. What were the consequences that led to the evolution of Microbiology?



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182. Write some plant diseases, and their pathogens.



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183. Mention some microorganisms which cause diseases in human, plants and other animals.



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184. Which diseases are caused by fungi ?



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185. Which plant disease is caused by bacteria ?

- A. red rot of sugarcane
- B. black rot of crucifers
- C. brown rust of wheat
- D. late blight of potato

Answer:

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186. Which crop disease is caused by Virus ?

- A. curly top of sugar beets
- B. aster yellows
- C. barley yellow dwarf

D. both A and C

Answer:

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187. How are most of the plant diseases transmitted ?

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188. Why is BT called a bio pesticide?

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189. Which organism converts milk to curd?

A. Lactobacillus

B. Bacillus

C. Coccus

D. Curd itself

Answer:



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190. Curd or buttermilk contains bacterium -

A. Lactobacillus

B. Bacillus

C. Coccus

D. Staphylococcus

Answer:



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191. The process of conversion of sugars into Alcohol is known as -

- A. Sponging
- B. Production
- C. Calvin's cycle
- D. Fermentation

Answer:

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192. When ____ is added to the dough for preparing bread, the dough rises.

- A. Bacteria

B. Yeast

C. Sabu dana

D. Sugar

Answer:



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193. Dough raises due to the production of ____ gas on addition of yeast .

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Nitrogen

C. Oxygen

D. Sulphur

Answer:

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194. During the process of ___ yeast is added .

- A. Sponging
- B. Production
- C. Fermentation
- D. Calvin's cycle

Answer:

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195. What happens to the dough on addition of yeast?

A. Bubbles of the gas fill the dough

B. Increase its volume

C. Make it spongy in nature.

D. All the above

Answer:



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196. Yeast is grown in natural sugars present in grains like -

A. Barley

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. All the above

Answer:

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197. The process is used on a large scale in the production of alcohol, wine, beer and acetic acid is -

- A. Sparging
- B. Production
- C. Fermentation
- D. Calvin's cycle

Answer:

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198. ____ produced in sugar industry is used in the preparation of ethyl alcohol -

- A. Pulp
- B. Sugar
- C. Molasses
- D. Sugar juice

Answer:



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199. Which of the following is an antibiotic?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Tetracycline

C. Streptomycin and erythromycin

D. All the above

Answer:

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200. Which of the following are bacterial diseases?

A. Typhoid,

B. Gonorrhoea

C. None

D. Both A and B

Answer:

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201. Infections like Septicemia are prevented by-

- A. Vaccination
- B. Injection
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Sleeping

Answer:



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202. Penicillin is derived from

- A. Algae
- B. Fungus
- C. Bacteria

D. Virus

Answer:

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203. The antibiotic extracted from *Penicillium notatum* is -

A. Streptomycin

B. Aspirin

C. Penicillin

D. Aureomycin

Answer:

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204. Substances that killed bacteria were coined as antibiotics by -

A. Fleming

B. S. Waksman

C. Hooke

D. Jenner

Answer:



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205. Molasses are used in preparation of -

A. Sugar

B. Ethyl alcohol

C. Wine

D. Beer

Answer:

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206. The discovery of the antibiotic, penicillin was announced in -

A. 1929

B. 1928

C. 1930

D. 1939

Answer:

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207. In year ____ Dr. Alexander Fleming was awarded the Nobel prize along with other scientists -

A. 1946

B. 1986

C. 1945

D. 1947

Answer:



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208. Who discovered aureomycin?

A. Dr. Alexander Flemming

B. Dr. Yellapragada Subba Rao

C. Dr. Hooke

D. Dr. Jenner

Answer:

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209. ____ protects us from getting the diseases over a long period of time .

A. Medicines

B. Vaccinations

C. Injections

D. Antibiotics

Answer:

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210. Dr. Jonas Salk discovered vaccine for Polio in the year ____ .

A. 1952

B. 1950

C. 1951

D. 1953

Answer:



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211. Who discovered polio vaccine?

A. Dr.sabin

B. Dr. Salk

C. Dr. Subba Rao

D. Dr. Fleming

Answer:

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212. Who discovered oral polio vaccine?

A. Dr. Albert Sabin

B. Dr. Salk

C. Dr. Subba Rao

D. Dr. Flemming

Answer:

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213. The weakened disease causing micro organisms which are injected into our bodies are called as -

- A. Injection
- B. Vaccine
- C. Syrup
- D. Tablets

Answer:



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214. Who gave us the first vaccine?

- A. Dr. Albert Sabin
- B. Dr. Salk

C. Dr. Edward Jenner

D. Dr. Flemming

Answer:

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215. Vaccine for Rabies was discovered by -

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Edward Jenner

C. Sabin

D. Salk

Answer:

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216. The word vaccine comes from 'vacca' which means -

- A. Dog
- B. Cat
- C. Cow
- D. Tiger

Answer:



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217. About 78% of air around us is ____ gas .

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide

D. Argon

Answer:



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218. Plants need ____ mainly for synthesizing proteins .

A. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Argon

Answer:



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219. The micro organisms that help plants to provide nitrogen to the plants -

- A. Rhizobium
- B. Nostoc
- C. Anabaena
- D. All the above

Answer:



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220. The organisms which cause diseases in plants and animals are called

- A. Vectors

B. Pathogens

C. Zoocytes

D. Animal cules

Answer:



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221. What are Pathogens? How they enter into our body?

A. Air

B. Water

C. Animals

D. All the above

Answer:



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222. How do communicable diseases spread?

- A. Healthy person to infected person
- B. Infected person to healthy person
- C. Healthy person to healthy person
- D. Infected person to animals

Answer:

223. The person who discovered that female Anopheles mosquitoes are carrier of the causative Microorganism (parasite) for Malaria is -

A. Dr. Salk

B. Dr. Edward Jenner

C. Dr. Flemming

D. Dr. Ronald Ross

Answer:



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224. The insects and animals that carry disease causing microorganisms are called -

A. Vectors

B. Pathogens

C. oocytes

D. Animal cules

Answer:

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225. House flies spread the diseases like -

- A. Typhoid
- B. Cholera
- C. Both A and B
- D. None

Answer:

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226. Measles and mumps are prevented by ___ vaccine .

A. OPV

B. MMR

C. Polio

D. No vaccine available

Answer:



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227. Anthrax is caused due to -

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Algae

D. Fungus

Answer:

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228. Tikka disease in ground nut is caused by -

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Algae

D. Fungus

Answer:

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229. Clostridium botulinum causes -

A. Botulism

B. Botulin

C. Fever

D. None

Answer:



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230. Which of the following is caused by fungus?

A. Red rot in sugar cane

B. Tikka disease of groundnut

C. Smut disease of rice

D. All the above

Answer:

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231. Who was the first person to prove that microorganisms can be killed by boiling?

- A. Lazzaro Spallanzani
- B. Louis Pasteur
- C. Edward Jenner
- D. Francois

Answer:

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232. In pasteurization, milk is heated up to ____ ° C .

A. 15

B. 70

C. 100

D. 27

Answer:



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