

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Mcq

1. Who showed that yeast causes fermentation to produce beer and buttermilk

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Alexander Fleming

C. Selman Waksman

D. Schatz

Answer: A



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2. Waksman got the Noble Prize for the discovery of

A. Penicillin

B. Neomycin

C. Chloromycetin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: D



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3. A compound produced by an organism which inhibits the growth of another organism is

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Anticoagulant
- D. Antibodies

Answer: B



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

A. Stretomycin

B. Penicillin

C. Actinomycin

D. Neomycin

Answer: C



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5. Fleming is famous for his discovery of

A. Actinomycin

B. Penicillin

C. Chloromycetin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: B



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6. Processed cheese is

A. Soft cheese

B. Blended cheese

C. Ripe cheese

D. Hard cheese

Answer: B



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7. Immobilisation protects an enzyme against

A. High temperature

B. Low temperature

C. Amylases

D. Proteases

Answer: D



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8. Immobilised Yeast is

- A. Preserved for future use
- B. Little active in fermentation
- C. 20 times more efficient
- D. Food Yeast

Answer: C



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9. Rennet is employed in :

- A. Bread making
- B. Fermentation

C. Cheese making

D. Synthesis of antibiotics

Answer: C



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10. the term" Antibiotic " was coined by

A. Fleming

B. Waksman

C. Funk

D. Jenner

Answer: B



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11. Tissue plasminogen activator is

- A. A vitamin
- B. An electric device
- C. An enzyme
- D. A chemical that stimulates tissue differentiation

Answer: C



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12. Germinating barley seeds are employed in the preparation of

A. Wine

B. Beer

C. Lactic acid

D. Cheese

Answer: B



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13. Which microorganisms is employed in production of dextran ?

A. Leuconostoc

B. Torulopsis

C. Rhizopus

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: A



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14. Payen and Persoz (1833) discovered

A. Lactase

B. Rennet

C. Diastase

D. Protease

Answer: C



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15. A bioreactor is

A. Fermentation tank

B. Culture containing radioactive isotopes

C. Culture for synthesis of new chemicals

D. Hybridoma

Answer: A



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16. Yeast cells can be immobilised in

- A. Silica gel
- B. Calcium alginate
- C. Porcelain column
- D. Encapsulation

Answer: B



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17. Enzyme immobilisation is

- A. Conversion of an active enzyme into inactive form
- B. Providing enzyme with protective covering
- C. Changing a soluble enzyme into insoluble state
- D. Changing pH so that enzyme is not able to carry out its functions

Answer: B



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18. Biogas production from waste biomass with the help of methanogenic bacteria is

- A. Single step aerobic process

- B. Two step aerobic process
- C. Three step aerobic process
- D. Three step anaerobic process

Answer: D

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19. Methanogens convert

- A. Methyl alcohol into methane
- B. Formic acid into methane
- C. Acetic acid into methane
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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20. Primary treatment of sewage is

- A. Physical process
- B. Biological process
- C. Chemical process
- D. Biochemical process

Answer: A



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21. Primary sludge is used for

A. Preparation of compost

B. Preparation of manure

C. Biogas production

D. All the above

Answer: D



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22. Passage of effluents into oxidation tank is for

A. Primary treatment

B. Secondary treatment

C. Tertiary treatment

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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23. Cyclosporin A is used for

A. Dissolving blood clots

B. Lowering cholesterol level

C. Immunosuppression

D. Enhancing tenderness of meat

Answer: C



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24. Cyclosporin A, used as immuno suppressive agent, is produced from :

- A. Bacterium *Bacillus subtilis*
- B. Fungus *Trichoderma polysporum*
- C. Fungus *Tolyocladium inflatum*
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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25. Statin is used for

- A. Lowering LDL cholesterol
- B. Lipid digestion during ripening of cheese
- C. Detergents
- D. Flavouring edibles

Answer: A



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26. Blood cholesterol lowering agents statins are produced by the

- A. Streptococcus
- B. Mucor javanicus
- C. Monascus purpureus
- D. Clostridium butyricum

Answer: C



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27. Red wine is coloured with the help of

- A. Apple skin
- B. Grape skin
- C. Apricot skin

D. Peach skin

Answer: B



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28. Brandy is generally a product of

A. Cider wine

B. Lager beer

C. Grape wine

D. Champagne

Answer: C



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29. Hops used for flavouring beer are

- A. Fruits of Humulus
- B. Seeds of Humulus
- C. Dried petals of Humulus
- D. Dried sepals of Humulus

Answer: C



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30. Gin is flavoured with

A. Juniper berries

B. Acorns of Oak

C. Apple juice

D. Cashew Apple

Answer: A



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31. Dosa and Idli are preparations of

A. Wheat flour

B. Rice

C. Rice and Black Gram

D. Wheat and Black Gram

Answer: C



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32. Which of the following food items is produced by the fermenting activity of microbes?

A. Idli B. Dosa

C. Toddy D. Cheese

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*

C. *Streptococcus faecalis*

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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33. A soyabean preparation is

A. Tempeh

B. Sofu

C. Tofu

D. All the above

Answer: D



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34. Sausages are fermented

A. Vegetables

B. Meats

C. Milk

D. Sauce

Answer: B



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35. Fertilizers applied to crop plants, pollute

A. Soil resources

B. Water resources

C. Both soil and water resources

D. Soil, water and atmosphere

Answer: C



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36. Types of manures are

A. Farmyard, composted and green

B. Green and farmyard

C. Green and composted

D. Farmyard and composted

Answer: A



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37. The chemical fertilizer required for better rhizobial nitrogen fixation is

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Potassium
- C. Calcium
- D. Sodium

Answer: A



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38. A nitrogen fixing bacterium that forms a loose association with the roots of crop plants is

Or

Which one of the following micro-organisms is used as a bio fertilizer?

- (a) Azotobacter
- (b) Bacillus polymyxa
- (c) Clostridium
- (d) Azospirillum

A. Azotobacter

B. Bacillus polymyxa

C. Clostridium

D. Azospirillum

Answer: D



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39. A legume having symbiotic association with two nitrogen fixing bacteria (Rhizobium and Aerspirillum) is

- (a) *Crotalaria juncea*
- (b) *Sesbania aculeata*
- (c) *Sesbania rostrata*
- (d) *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*

A. *Crotalaria juncea*

B. *Sesbania aculeata*

C. *Sesbania rostrata*

D. *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*

Answer: C



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40. Composited manure is formed from

- (a) Rotted vegetable and animal refuse
- (b) Farmyard manure and green manure
- (c) Farm refuse and household refuse
- (d) Organic wastes from which biogas has been extracted

A. Rotted vegetable and animal refuse

B. Farmyard manure and green manure

C. Farm refuse and household refuse

D. Organic wastes from which biogas has been extracted

Answer: A

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41. Mycorrhiza is a symbiotic association between

- A. viruses and bacteria
- B. Algae and fungi
- C. Fungi and roots of higher plants
- D. Blue green algae and roots of higher plants

Answer: C



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42. Biopesticides include

- A. Bioherbicides
- B. Bioinsecticides
- C. Bioherbicides and bioinsecticides
- D. Bioherbicides, bioinsecticides and biofertilizers.

Answer: C



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43. The first bioherbicide developed in 1981 was based on

A. *Phytophthora palmivora*

B. *Phytophthora infestans*

C. *Bacillus thuringensis*

D. *Azadirachta indica*

Answer: A



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44. A major pest eradicated through release of sterile males is

A. Screw worm

B. Aphids

C. Ladybug

D. Praying Mantis

Answer: A

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45. Pheromones are chemical messengers that help insect in (a) Communication (b) Sending alarm signals (c) Marking trails (d) Attracting males (e) Killing pests

A. Sex attractants

B. Sending alarm signals

C. Marking trails

D. All the above

Answer: D



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46. Assertion: Rotenone is a bioinsecticide.

Reason: Rotenone is obtained from living organisms and is employed to kill bacteria.

- A. Natural herbicide
- B. Bioherbicide
- C. Natural bioinsecticide
- D. Insect hormone

Answer: C



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47. A natural insecticide obtained from plants is

A. Azadirachtin

B. Rotenone

C. Nicotine, pyrethrum and cinerin

D. All the above

Answer: D



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48. VAM is important for

- A. Bioinsecticide
- B. Bioherbicide
- C. Endomycorrhiza
- D. Ectomycorrhiza

Answer: C



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49. Cochineal insects have proved very useful for the control of

- A. Opuntia

B. Eichhorina

C. Aphids

D. Screw worm

Answer: A



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50. Pheromone traps have

A. Sterile males

B. Male pheromones

C. Female pheromones

D. Sterile females

Answer: C



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51. In confusion technique, the pheromone coated paper strips are thrown over an area in order to

- A. Attract insects and kill them
- B. Repel insects from an area
- C. Confuse males so that they are unable to locate females
- D. Confuse females so that they are unable to locate males

Answer: C



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52. Juvenile hormone causes

A. Early sexual maturity

B. Late sexual maturity

C. Completion of larval stages

D. Development of giant larva without ability to undergo maturation

Answer: D



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53. Pyrethrin is a common ingredient of

A. Mosquito coils

B. Fly sprays

C. Mosquito mats

D. All the above

Answer: D



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54. Thurioside is

(a) insecticide

(b) fungicide

(c) antibiotic

(d) weedicide

A. Insecticide

B. Fungicide

C. Antibiotic

D. Weedicide

Answer: A



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55. Antifeedant property occurs in

A. Nicotine

B. Azadirachtin

C. Rotenone

D. Cinerin

Answer: B



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56. Ladybug is a predator of

A. Moths

B. Beetles

C. Bacteria

D. Aphids

Answer: D



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57. Most active nitrogen fixing blue-green alga of rice fields is

- A. *Anabaena azollae*
- B. *Aulosira fertilissima*
- C. *Cylindrospermum licheniforme*
- D. *Nostoc cycadacearum*

Answer: B



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

- A. *Anabaena*
- B. *Nostoc*
- C. *Rhizobium*
- D. *Frankia*

Answer: A



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59. VAM is

- A. Vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhiza
- B. Variable adenine mutation
- C. Variable associative mutualism
- D. Vitamins and minerals

Answer: A



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Rq

1. Pyrethrin is extracted from

A. *Azadirachta indica*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Poa indica*

D. *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium*

Answer: D



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2. The earliest pesticide was

A. Margosa

B. Pyrethrum

C. Nicotine

D. DDT

Answer: A



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3. Yeast is used in preparation of

A. Acetic acid

B. Curd

C. Ethyl alcohol

D. Cheese

Answer: C



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4. Penicillin was discovered by :

A. Fleming

B. Waksman

C. Burkholder

D. Dubois

Answer: A



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5. Terramycin is obtained from

A. *Streptomyces griseus*

B. *S. uenezuelae*

C. *S. aureofaciens*

D. *S. ramosus*

Answer: D



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6. Germinating Barley is employed for preparation of

A. Lactic acid

B. Wine

C. Cheese

D. Beer

Answer: D



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7. Streptomyces griseus produces antibiotic

A. Terramycin

B. Chloramphenicol

C. Neomycin

D. Streptomycin

Answer: D



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8. Streptomycin is effective against bacteria

- A. Gram (+)
- B. Gram (-)
- C. Both A and B
- D. Gram neutral

Answer: C



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9. Conversion of sugar into alcohol during fermentation is due to direct action of

- A. Microorganisms
- B. Zymase
- C. Raised temperature
- D. Decomposition of sugar

Answer: B



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10. In cheese, manufacture microorganism are important for :

- A. Ripening
- B. Souring of milk

C. Sourcing and ripening

D. Development of resistance to spoilage

Answer: C



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11. Glucose fermentation by Yeast yields

A. Ethanol + CO_2

B. Ethanol + H_2O

C. Methanol + CO_2

D. H_2O + CO_2

Answer: A



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12. Cheese and Yoghurt are product of the porcess

- A. Pasteurisation
- B. Fermentation
- C. Dehydration
- D. Distillation

Answer: B



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13. Root nodules for nitrogen fixation of a non leguminous trees possess

- A. Frankia
- B. Rhizobium
- C. Azotobacter
- D. Thiobacillus

Answer: A



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14. Which is correct?

- A. Legumes fix nitrogen through bacteria in their leaves
- B. Legumes fix nitrogens through bacteria in their roots
- C. Legumes fix nitrogens independent of bacteria
- D. Legumes do not fix nitrogen.

Answer: B



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15. VAM represents

- A. Saprophytic fungi

- B. Symbiotic fungi
- C. Saprophytic bacteria
- D. Symbiotic bacteria

Answer: B



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16. Mycorrhiza exhibits the phenomenon of

- A. Antagonism
- B. Endemism
- C. Symbiosis
- D. Parasitism

Answer: C



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17. BGA is chiefly used as fertilizer in

A. Wheat

B. Paddy

C. Mustard

D. Gram

Answer: B



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18. Curd, milk, cheese and butter are produced with the help of:

- A. Yeast
- B. Penicillium
- C. Streptococcus
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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19. Vinegar is prepared from fermented sugar solution by the activities of

A. Lactobacillus

B. Acetobacter

C. Azotobacter

D. Rhizobium

Answer: B



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20. Which one of the following is not used in the production of yoghurt

A. Streptococcus lactis

B. Streptococcus thermophilus

C. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*

D. *Acetobacter aceti*.

Answer: D



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21. Which one of the following is used in the production of alcohol ? (A) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (B) *Torulopsis utilis* (C) *Clostridium botulinum* (D) *Leuconostoc citrovorum*

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Torulopsis utilis*

C. *Clostridium botulinum*

D. *Leuconostoc citrovorum*

Answer: A



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22. Rennin used in cheese industry is

A. Inhibitor

B. Alkaloid

C. Enzyme

D. Inhibitor

Answer: C



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23. Distillation of wine is necessary as it

- A. Increases quality
- B. Prevents further fermentation and spoiling of wine
- C. Decreases toxicity
- D. Has no action on nature of wine

Answer: B



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24. Distribution of clean and quality milk throughout the world has been made possible through work of

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Koch

C. Pasteur

D. Blackman

Answer: C



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25. Which is false about antibiotics ?

A. Coined by Waksman (1942)

B. Produced by microorganisms

C. Produce allergy in some persons

D. Cure all diseases

Answer: D



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26. Pasteurisation is carried out at

A. $120^{\circ} C$ for 60 minutes

B. $60^{\circ} - 63^{\circ} C$ for thirty minutes

C. $70^{\circ} C$ for 60 minutes

D. $80^{\circ} C$ for 30 minutes

Answer: B



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27. Leghaemoglobin occurs in

- A. Coralloid root
- B. BGA
- C. Around bacteriods
- D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: C



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28. Azotobacter and Bacillus polymyxa are

(a) Decomposers

(b) Non- symbiotic nitrogen fixer

(c) Symbiotic nitrogen fixer

(d) Pathogenic bacteria

A. Decomposers

B. Nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixers

C. Symbiotic nitrogen fixers

D. Pathogenic bacteria

Answer: B



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29. Biofertilizers include

- A. Cowdung manure and farmyard waste
- B. A quick growing crop ploughed back
- C. BGA/Anabaena and Azolla
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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30. Yield of paddy field can be increased by application of

- A. Iron bacteria
- B. Nostoc/Anabaena
- C. Archaeobacteria

D. Symbiotic bacteria

Answer: B



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31. Plants used as green manure mainly belong to

A. Compositae

B. Solanaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Leguminosae

Answer: D



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32. Yoghurt is produced with the help of

- A. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
- B. *Lactobacillus thermophilus*
- C. *Streptococcus thermophilus*
- D. Both A and C

Answer: D



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33. Which ones are involved in preparation of alcohol ?

A. Yeast

B. Slime Moulds

C. Bacteria

D. Water Moulds

Answer: A



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34. Penicillin is got from

A. *Streptomyces griseus*

B. *Penicillium chrysogenum*

C. *Penicillium griseofulvum*

D. *Aspergillus fumigatus*

Answer: B



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35. Streptomycin is obtained from

A. *Streptomyces antibioticus*

B. *Streptomyces nodosus*

C. *Streptomyces griseus*

D. *Streptomyces ramosus*

Answer: C



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36. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

- A. Fungi
- B. Actinomycetes/Bacteria
- C. Boh A and B
- D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: C



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37. Cheese are classified on the basis of

A. Flavour

B. Colour

C. Texture

D. All the above

Answer: D



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38. During fermentation by Yeast, alcohol is formed from

A. Proteins

B. Sugars

C. Mucopolysaccharides

D. Fats

Answer: B



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39. Which is a microbial insecticide ?

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

B. *B. subtilis*

C. *B. polymixa*

D. *B. brevis*

Answer: A



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40. Aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer is

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla

C. Marsilea

D. Pteridium

Answer: B



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41. Enzymes that changes glucose to ethyl alcohol is

A. Zymase

B. Diastase

C. Invertase

D. Maltase

Answer: A



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42. Citric acid is obtained from all, except

A. *Aspergillus niger*

B. *Rhizobium nigricans*

C. *Pencillium citrinum*

D. Lactobacillus vulgaricus

Answer: A

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43. Penicillin inhibits bacterial multiplication because it

- A. Checks RNA synthesis
- B. Checks DNA synthesis
- C. Destroys chromatin
- D. Inhibits cell wall formation.

Answer: D

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44. Which of the following can use molecular nitrogen as nutrient

A. Methanomonas

B. Mucor

C. Rhizobium

D. Spirogyra

Answer: C



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45. What happened when wheat field is inoculated with Rhizobium?

- A. Soil will become nitrogen rich
- B. No effect on soil nitrogen
- C. Soil will be depleted of nitrogen
- D. Soil will become rich in calcium

Answer: B



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46. Farmers have reported 50% higher yield of rice by using biofertilizer

A. Azolla pinnata

B. Legume-Rhizobium symbiosis

C. Cyanobacteria

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: A



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47. Which is correct about nitrogen fixation by legumes.

They fix nitrogen through

A. Specialised bacteria in their leaves

B. Specialised bacteria in their roots

C. Independent of bacteria that live in their roots

D. The statement is wrong.

Answer: A



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48. Thurioside is proteinaceous toxin obtained from

A. Biofertiliser

B. Green manure

C. Bacterial origin

D. Farmyard manure

Answer: C



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49. The latest trend in plant disease control is

- A. Chemical control
- B. Biological control
- C. Good manure and fertiliser
- D. Breeding for disease resistance

Answer: B



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50. The antibiotic cephalosporin is obtained from a species of:

A. Bacterium

B. Alga

C. Fungus

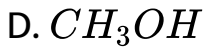
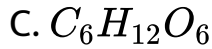
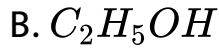
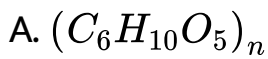
D. Mycoplasma

Answer: C



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51. Product of fermentation of glucose by Yeast is



Answer: B



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52. Group of bacteria used in biogas production is

A. Eubacteria

B. Organotrophs

C. Methanotrophs

D. Methanogens

Answer: D



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53. Antibiotic are drugs commonly used to cure diseases of

A. Fungi

B. Viruses

C. Protozoans

D. Bacteria

Answer: D



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54. In 1928, a scientist discovered the first effective antibiotic. Scientist and antibiotic are

- A. Fleming - Streptomycin
- B. Fleming - Penicillin
- C. Waksman - Penicillin
- D. Waksman - Streptomycin

Answer: B



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55. 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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56. The common nitrogen-fixer in paddy fields is

- A. Azolla

B. Marsilea

C. Salvinia

D. Anabaena

Answer: A



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57. Third generation pesticides are

A. Pheromone

B. Weedicide

C. Juvenile hormone analogue

D. Sterilogastrone

Answer: C



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58. 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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59. Assertion: Leguminous plants are the best preferred for crop rotation.

Reason: They have root nodules which have nitrogen-fixing bacteria Clostridium.

- A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: C



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60. VAM is important for

- A. Breaking of dormancy
- B. Phosphate nutrition
- C. Water uptake
- D. Retarding flowering

Answer: B



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61. Leghaemoglobin takes part in

- A. Energy release
- B. Stimulating growth of Rhizobium

C. N_2 absorption

D. Protecting nitrogenase from O_2

Answer: D



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62. Brown Plant Hopper is

A. Nilparvata lugens

B. Calliphora erythrocephala

C. Helizoverpa armigera

D. Schistocerea gregaria

Answer: A



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

Or

Most famous nitrogen fixing bacterium/biofertilizer is

- A. Nitrobacter
- B. Nitrosomonas
- C. Nitrococcus
- D. Rhizobium

Answer: D



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64. Biofertiliser is

- A. NPK mixture
- B. Rhizobia in legume roots
- C. Rhizobia in farmyard manure
- D. Green manure

Answer: B



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

is :

A. Anobaena

B. Nostoc

C. Azospirillum

D. Rhizobium

Answer: A



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66. Azolla is used as biofertilizer because it

A. Rhizobium

B. Cyanobacteria

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Large quantity of humus

Answer: B



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67. Cow dung is appropriately used as

A. Manure

B. Fuel

C. Medicine

D. Building material

Answer: A



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68. Confusion technique uses

- A. Juvenile hormone
- B. Ecdysone
- C. Pheromone
- D. A combination of hormones

Answer: C



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69. Root of which plant contains a red pigment that has affinity for oxygen ?

A. Mustard

B. Soyabean

C. Carrot

D. Radish

Answer: B



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70. Enzyme first used for nitrogen fixation : -

A. Nitrogenase

B. Nitroreductase

C. Transaminase

D. Transferase

Answer: A



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71. Fermentation ability of Yeast is due to

A. Amylase

B. Galactase

C. Zymase

D. Invertase

Answer: C



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72. Match the column

Column I

Column II

<i>a</i> Neomycin	<i>p</i> <i>Streptomyces fradiae</i>
<i>b</i> Terramycin	<i>q</i> <i>Penicillium notatum</i>
<i>c</i> Viridin	<i>r</i> <i>Streptomyces rinosus</i>
<i>d</i> Penicillin	<i>s</i> <i>Gliocladium virens</i>

A. a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q

B. a-p, b-r, c-s, d-q

C. a-r, b-r, c-p, d-q

D. a-s, b-p, c-r, d-r

Answer: B



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73. Broad spectrum antibiotic is the one which

- A. Pathogens as well as hosts
- B. A wide range of pathogens
- C. Only a pathogen
- D. Only host

Answer: B



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74. Streptomyces fradiae produces:

A. Aureomycin

B. Terramycin

C. Neomycin

D. Erythromycin

Answer: C



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75. Commonly used in alcohol industry is

A. Penicillium

B. Saccharomyces

C. Rhizopus

D. Puccinia

Answer: B

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76. During the formation of bread, it becomes porous due to release of CO_2 by the action of

A. Protozoans

B. Bacteria

C. Yeast

D. Viruses

Answer: C



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77. Which of the following is free living aerobic , non-photosynthetic nitrogen fixing bacterium ?

- A. Azotobacter
- B. Anabaena azollae
- C. Pseudomonas
- D. Cyanobacterium

Answer: A



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78. Pyrethrin is extracted from

- A. *Azadirachta indica*
- B. *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
- C. *Urtica dioica*
- D. *Tagetes erecta*

Answer: B



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79. Which one is green manure/biofertilizer

- A. *Sesbania*

B. Maize

C. Rice

D. Oat

Answer: A



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80. Some blue green algae can be used as biofertilizer as they are

A. Photosynthetic

B. Surrounded by mucilage

C. Growing every where

D. Capable of fixing nitrogen

Answer: D



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81. Biofertilisers include

A. Nitrogen fixing bacteria

B. Mycorrhiza

C. Nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria

D. All the above

Answer: D



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82. Mycorrhiza works as

- A. Mechanical tissue
- B. Root hair in adverse condition
- C. Modified root
- D. Organ for vegetative propagation

Answer: B



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83. Which one of the following is useful in Rice fields

A. Rhizobium

B. Clostridium

C. Anabaena

D. Ferrobacterium

Answer: C



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84. Mycorrhiza is used in

A. Obtaining nutrients from soil

B. Synthesis of food

C. Increasing soil fertility

D. Providing resistance against different regulators.

Answer: A

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85. Plant having nitrogen fixing bacteria is

A. Cotton

B. Wheat

C. Gram

D. Mustard

Answer: C

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86. Organic farming is raising crops through use of

- A. Biofertilisers
- B. Manures
- C. Resistant varieties
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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87. Ethanol is produced from starch as a raw material by the activity of

A. Yeast

B. Protozoa

C. Virus

D. Rickettsia

Answer: A



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88. Organic farming does not include

A. Green manures

B. Chemical fertilizer

C. Crop rotation

D. Compost and farmyard manures

Answer: B



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89. Mycorrhiza is helpful in

A. Synthesis of food

B. Getting nutrients from soil

C. Providing resistance against different regulators

D. Increase the fertility of soil

Answer: B



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90. Insecticide pyrethrum is prepared from

- A. Vetiveria
- B. Chrysanthemum
- C. Tephrosia
- D. Cymbopogon

Answer: B



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91. Which of the following is used as green manure ?

A. *Crotalaria juncea*

B. *Azolla*

C. *Hevea brasiliensis*

D. *Azadirachta juncea*

Answer: A



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92. The first antibiotic was discovered by

A. R. Koch

B. Louis Pasteur

C. A. Fleming

D. W. Flemming

Answer: C



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93. Supply of oxygen to the biogas plant will have

- A. Positive effect
- B. Negative effect
- C. No effect
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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94. Pasteurisation is

- A. Heating of liquid at $65^{\circ} C$
- B. Heating of liquid between $65^{\circ} - 80^{\circ} C$ followed by rapid cooling
- C. Heating of solids at $65^{\circ} C$
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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

A. Starch in vegetables

B. Strach in cereals

C. Sugar in fruits

D. Protein in pulses

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: C



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97. Baker's yeast is

- A. *S. cerevisiae*
- B. *S. ludwingii*
- C. *S. octosporus*

D. Schizosaccharomyces

Answer: A



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

- A. *Bacillus megathermus* and *Xanthomonas* sp.
- B. *Bacillus subtilis* and *E. coli*.
- C. *Rhizobium meliloti* and *Azobacter*
- D. *Lactobacillus casei* and *Streptococcus thermophilus*

Answer: D



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99. Which are used as green manure

A. *Melilotus parviflora*

B. *Lens esculenta*

C. *Crotalaria juncea*

D. All the above

Answer: D



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100. Which one is used for preparation of bread?

A. Lactobacillus

B. Streptobacillus

C. Aspergillus

D. *S. cerevisiae*

Answer: D



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101. An enzyme that stimulates germination of barley seeds is

A. Invertase

B. α -amylase

C. Lipase

D. Protease

Answer: B



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102. Single cell proteins are

A. Microorganisms

B. Enzymes

C. Antibiotics

D. Toxins

Answer: A



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103. Probiotics are

- A. Live microbial food supplement
- B. Cancer inducing microbes
- C. New kind of food allergens
- D. Safe antibiotics

Answer: A



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104. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched with respect to the product obtained from the respective microorganism

- A. Yeast - Ethanol
- B. Streptomyces - Antibiotics
- C. Coliforms - Vinegar
- D. Methanogens - Gobar gas

Answer: C



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105. Find out the pairs, which are correctly matched ?

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| A | Cyanobacteria | 1 | Biopesticides |
| B | Mycorrhiza | 2 | Solubilization of phosphate |
| C | Bacillus thuringiensis | 3 | Cry protein |
| D. | single cell protein | 4 | Rhizobia |

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. c and d

D. a and d

Answer: B



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106. A good example of organic fertilizer, which improves phosphorus uptake, is

A. Actinomycete fungi

B. Rhizobium

C. Azospirillum

D. Azotobacter

Answer: C



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107. The chemical compounds produced by the host plants to protect themselves against fungal infection is

- A. Protoxins
- B. Phytoalexins
- C. Prolectins
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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108. Most potential organisms for production of insecticide is

- A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- B. *Xanthomonas oryzae*

C. Helianthus annuus

D. Eramins tillaria

Answer: A

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109. Bt toxin is got from a

A. Eukaryote

B. Prokaryote

C. Virus

D. All the above

Answer: B



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110. Which of the following weed should be eradicated quickly ?

A. Opuntia

B. Eichhornia

C. Parthenium

D. Vallisneria

Answer: C



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111. Assertion : Nitrogen fixing enzyme in legume root nodules function at low oxygen concentration.

Reason : Low oxygen concentration is provided by leghaemoglobin.

- A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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112. A red pigment present in the root nodules of leguminous plants is known as

- A. Carotene
- B. Leghaemoglobin
- C. Haemoglobin
- D. Xanthophyll

Answer: B



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113. Vermicompost is biofertilizer rich in

- A. Phosphorus
- B. Calcium
- C. Nitrogen
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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114. It is not benefit of vermicompost

- A. Protection of water bodies from pollution
- B. Reduction in microbial activity
- C. Increased availability of minerals

D. Increased hydration and aeration

Answer: B



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115. A free-living nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium which can also form symbiotic association with the water fern

Azolla is :

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Chlorella

D. Tolypothrix

Answer: A



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116. Which one is a symbiotic nitrogen fixing plant ?

A. Pinus

B. Azolla

C. Marchantia

D. Moss

Answer: B



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117. Which one of the following bacterium is used extensively as biopesticide?

- A. *Bacillus subtilis*
- B. *Streptococcus lactis*
- C. *Bacillus thuringensis*
- D. *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

Answer: C



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118. Which one of the following proved effective for biological control of nemato diseases in plants ?

A. *Pseudomonas cepacia*

B. *Pisolithus tinctorius*

C. *Gliocladium virens*

D. *Paecilomyces lilacinus*

Answer: D



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119. *Trichoderma harizianum* has proved to be a useful microorganism for

A. Gene transfer in higher plants

B. Biological control of soil borne

pathogens/biopesticide

C. Bioremediation of contaminated soils

D. Reclamation of waste land

Answer: B



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120. which one of the following is linked to the discovery of Bordeaux mixture as a popular fungicide?

A. Downy mildew of Grapes

B. Loose smut of Wheat

C. Black rust of Wheat

D. Bacterial leaf blight of Rice

Answer: A

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121. Which is maintained for optimum production of vinegar

A. Anaerobic condition

B. Temperature at 65°C

C. Aerobic conditions

D. Microaerophilic condition

Answer: C



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122. The antibiotic inhibiting cell wall formation in bacterial cell is

A. Clavacin

B. Pencillin

C. Ergotine

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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123. Modern detergents contain enzyme preparation of

A. Thermoacidophiles

B. Thermophiles

C. Acidophiles

D. Alkaliphiles

Answer: D



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124. Substrate for alcohol formation is :

A. Sucrose

B. Galactose

C. Maize

D. Bajra

Answer: A



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

A. Cyclic treatment

B. Primary treatment

C. Tertiary treatment

D. Activated sludge treatment

Answer: D



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126. Lactic acid bacteria convert milk into curd and improves its nutritional quality by enhancing vitamin :

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B



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127. The fungus used for the commercial production of SCP is

- A. *Brassica napus*
- B. *Pentadiplandra brazzeana*
- C. *Fusarium graminearum*
- D. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

Answer: C



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128. Highest number of antibiotics are produced by

A. Bacillus

B. Penicillium

C. Streptomyces

D. Cephalosporium

Answer: A



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129. T_i plasmid used for making transgenic plants belongs to

to

A. Clostridium

B. Saccharomyces

C. Agrobacterium

D. Escherichia

Answer: C



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130. Single cell proteins are

A. Proteins synthesised by skin cell

B. A protein synthesised by liver cell

C. Protein synthesised by microorganisms

D. A protein synthesised by muscle cell

Answer: C



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131. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

A. Detergents - lipase

B. Alcohol - nitrogenase

C. Textile - amylase

D. Fruit juice - pectinase

Answer: B



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

A. Insects

B. Diseases

C. Weeds

D. All the above

Answer: D



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133. Worm castings are rich in

A. Nitrogen

B. Phosphorus

C. Calcium

D. All the above

Answer: D



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134. Which of the following is not used as a biopesticide

A. *Xanthomonas compesters*

B. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

C. *Trichoderma harzianum*

D. Nucleo polyhedro virus

Answer: A



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135. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is used to control

- A. Insect pests
- B. Nematodes
- C. Bacterial pathogens
- D. Fungal pathogens

Answer: A



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136. pH of vermiculture is kept at

- A. Neutral
- B. Alkaline
- C. Acidic
- D. Highly alkaline

Answer: A



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137. *Bacillus thuringiensis* is used as

- A. Fungicide
- B. Biopesticide
- C. Insecticide
- D. Weedicide

Answer: B

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138. Leguminous plants are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen through the process of symbiotic nitrogen fixation. Which one of the following statements is not correct for this process of nitrogen fixation ?

- A. Leghaemoglobin scavenges oxygen and is pinkish in colour
- B. Nitrogenase is insensitive to oxygen
- C. Nodules act as sites for nitrogen fixation
- D. The enzyme nitrogenase catalyse to conversion of atmospheric nitrogen to ammonia

Answer: B

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139. An example of endomycorrhiza is

A. Glomus

B. Agaricus

C. Nostoc

D. Rhizobium

Answer: A



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

A. Earthworm

B. Oscillatoria

C. Snail

D. Glomus

Answer: C



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

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

B. *Glomus*

C. *Trichoderma*

D. *Baculovirus*

Answer: C



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142. During lactic acid fermentation,.....

- A. O_2 is used, CO_2 is liberated
- B. Neither O_2 is used for nor CO_2 liberated
- C. O_2 is not used, CO_2 is liberated
- D. O_2 is used, CO_2 is not liberated

Answer: B



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143. Gray biotechnology' is referred to :

- A. Industrial process
- B. Medical process
- C. Agricultural process
- D. Aquatic process

Answer: A



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144. The product of which of the following organisms has been commercialised as blood cholesterol lowering agent:

- A. *Trichoderma polysporum*

B. *Monascus purpureus*

C. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

D. *Aspergillus niger*

Answer: B



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145. Match the column and choose the correct option

Column I

Column II

(i) *Aspergillus niger*

(a) Ethanol

(ii) *Clostridium
butylicum*

(b) Statins

(iii) *Saccharomyces
cerevisiae*

(c) Citric acid

(iv) *Trichoderma
polysporum*

(d) Butyric acid

(v) *Monascus purpureus*

(e) Cyclosporin A

A. i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a, v-c

B. i-e, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b, v-c

C. i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-e, v-b

D. i-c, ii-d, iii-e, iv-a, v-b

Answer: C



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146. Which of the following is source of single cell protein

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

B. *Azospirillum*

C. *Sachharomyces cerevisiae*

D. *Methylophilus methylotrophus*

Answer: D



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147. Lactobacillus mediated conversion of milk to curd results because of:

- A. Coagulation and partial digestion of milk fats
- B. Coagulation and partial digestion of milk proteins
- C. Coagulation of milk proteins and complete digestion of milk fats

D. Coagulation of milk fats and complete digestion of proteins

Answer: B

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148. Single cell proteins are

- A. Specific protein extracted from pure culture of single type of cells
- B. Sources of mixed proteins extracted from pure or mixed culture of organisms or cells
- C. Proteins extracted from a single cell

D. A specific protein extracted from a single cell

Answer: B



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149. Select the correct statement from the following

- A. Methanobacterium is an aerobic bacterium found in rumen of cattle
- B. Biogas commonly called gobar gas is pure methane
- C. Activated sludge sediment in settling tanks of sewage treatment plant is rich source of aerobic bacteria

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

Answer: C

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150. Mode of action of Novobiocin is

- A. Induces abnormal protein synthesis
- B. Inhibits DNA polymerisation
- C. Interferes with protein synthesis
- D. Inhibits cell wall synthesis

Answer: B



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151. Bioenergy is the energy obtained from

A. Butanol

B. Methanol

C. Ethanol

D. Propanol

Answer: C



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152. The large holes in "Swiss cheese" are be- cause of

A. Propionibacterium sharmanii

B. Saccharomyces cerevisiae

C. Trichoderma polysporum

D. Clostridium butyricum

Answer: A



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153. Write an alternate source of protein for animal and human nutrition.

A. Single cell protein

B. Nonvegetarian meal

C. Mushrooms

D. Pulses

Answer: A



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154. How many of the following beverages are produced by distillation of the fermented broth Whisky Wine, Rum, Brandy, Beer

A. b and c alone

B. a and b alone

C. a, d and e alone

D. c and d alone

Answer: C



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

- A. Laughing gas
- B. Marsh gas
- C. Mustard gas
- D. Propane

Answer: B



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157. Secondary sewage treatment is mainly a:

- A. Chemical process
- B. Mechanical process
- C. Biological process
- D. Physical process

Answer: C



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158. Continuous addition of sugars in 'fed batch' fermentation is done to

- A. Purify enzymes
- B. Degrade sewage
- C. Produce methane
- D. Obtain antibiotics

Answer: D



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159. Which one of the following is a wrong match- ing of a microbe and its industrial product, while the remaining three are correct

- A. Yeast - statins

B. *Acetobacter aceti* - Acetic acid

C. *Aspergillus niger* - Citric acid

D. *Clostridium butyricum* - Lactic acid

Answer: D



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160. A peculiar odour found in marshy areas and cow sheds is of gas produced by

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Archaeobacteria

C. *Mycoplasma*

D. Slime Moulds

Answer: B



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161. Which of the following pesticides is an acetylcholinesterase inhibitor ?

A. DDT

B. Deltamethrin

C. Malathion

D. Permethrin

Answer: C



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162. Organic manure formed by Earthworm is

A. Worm casting

B. Urea

C. Ammonia

D. Vermiculture

Answer: A



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163. Biofertilisers play an important role in increasing the soil fertility. They are

- A. Pseudomonas and cereals
- B. Bacillus and Penicillium
- C. Salvinia and legumes
- D. Nostoc and legumes

Answer: D



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164. Which is a fungicide

A. DDT

B. Bordeaux mixture

C. 2,4-D

D. DCMU

Answer: B



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165. The process of increasing fertility of soil by Earthworms is

A. Worm casting

B. Vermicomposting

C. Compost bedding

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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166. The majority of Baculo viruses are used as biological control agents because

A. They are species-specific

B. They have no negative impact on nontargets

C. Beneficial insects are being conserved

D. All the above

Answer: D



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167. Which one among the following components of vermicompost contains plant growth factors

A. Microbes

B. Humic acid

C. Nitrogen

D. Phosphorus

Answer: B



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168. Vermicompost is ecofriendly because

A. Earthworms consume less and produce vermicompost

B. Earthworms consume left overs and produce vermicompost

C. Earthworms consume microbes and vermicompost is microbe free

D. Vermicompost does not alter soil quality unlike synthetic fertilizers

Answer: D



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169. Which one of the following is not a biofertilizer

- A. Nostoc
- B. Mycorrhiza
- C. Agrobacterium
- D. Rhizobium

Answer: C



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170. In paddy fields, biological nitrogen fixation is chiefly brought about by

A. Cyanobacteria

B. Green algae

C. Mycorrhiza

D. Rhizobium

Answer: A



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171. Which is incorrect about fermentation

A. Toddy is prepared by fermenting palm sap

B. Propionibacterium is used in fermentation of
cheese

C. Puffed up appearance of dough is due to production of CO_2

D. Fermentation in muscles produces alcohol.

Answer: D

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172. Which one is correct

A. Activated sludge is digested by anaerobic bacteria to produce marsh gas

B. *Aspergillus niger* produces cyclosporin A

C. Fleming, Chain and Florey were awarded Nobel

Prize for discovering penicillin

D. BOD is amount of oxygen produced by bacteria during decomposition.

Answer: C



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

A. Trichoderma against certain plant pathogens

B. Bt cotton to increase cotton yield

C. Lady bird beetle against aphids in Mustard

D. Nucleopolyhedrovirus against white rust of Brassica

Answer: A

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174. in gobar gas ,the maximum amount is of

A. Propane

B. Methane

C. Butane

D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B



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175. The domestic sewage in large cities

- A. Has very high amount of suspended solids and dissolved salts
- B. When treated in sewage treatment plant does not require aeration
- C. Has high BOD as it contains both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria
- D. Is processed by aerobic and then anaerobic bacteria in secondary treatment in sewage treatment plant

Answer: D



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176. Conversion of milk to curd improves its nutritional value by increasing the amount of

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B_6
- C. Vitamin B_{12}
- D. Both A and C

Answer: C



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177. Which of the following pairs of microbes can be grown on nutrient media?

- A. Viruses and single celled algae
- B. Protozoa and viroids
- C. Bacteria and fungi
- D. Prions and yeast

Answer: C



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178. During cellulose fermentation by anaerobic bacteria in rumen and reticulum, cellulose is majority converted into

- A. CO_2
- B. Ethyl alcohol
- C. Lactic acid
- D. Volatile fatty acids

Answer: D



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179. Match the following and find correct option

I	II
(a) Penicillin	1. Glycoprotein
(b) Interferon	2. Meat tenderiser
(c) Polyhedrovirus	3. Antibiotic
(d) Protease	4. Antiseptic
	5. Biopesticide

A. a-2, b-4, c-1, d-5

B. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-5

C. a-3, b-1, c-5, d-2

D. a-5, b-2, c-4, d-1

Answer: C



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180. Identify two correct statements from the following

(i) Rennin is industrially produced by *Mucor pusilus*

(ii) Streptokinase is industrially produced by
Pseudomonas pudica

(iii) Alkaline serine protease is produced by *Bacillus*
licheniformis

(iv) DNA polymerase is produced by *Trichoderma reesi*

A. i and ii

B. i and iii

C. ii and iii

D. ii and iv

Answer: B



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181. Microbe used for biocontrol of pest butterfly caterpillars is

- A. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
- B. *Streptococcus* species
- C. *Trichoderma* species
- D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Answer: A



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182. A biofertilizer is

- A. Cyanobacterium *Anabaena* in cavities of *Azolla* leaves
- B. Symbiotic association of *Azotobacter* for fixing atmospheric nitrogen
- C. Farmyard manure
- D. Green manure

Answer: A



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183. An association between roots of higher plants and fungi is called

A. Moss

B. Fern

C. Lichen

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: D



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184. Fungus used in preparing soy sauce is

A. Agaricus

B. Aspergillus

C. Penicillium

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: B



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185. Which is not a contact poison

A. DDT

B. BHC

C. Endrin

D. Lead arsenate

Answer: D

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186. Which is correctly paired

- A. *Aspergillus niger* - Production of lactic acid
- B. *Trichoderma polysporum*- Lowers blood cholesterol
- C. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* - Production of citric acid
- D. Methanogenic bacteria - Gobar gas formation.

Answer: D

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187. Assertion : While working on staphylococci, Alexander Fleming observed that *Penicillium notatum* inhibits the growing of bacteria

Reason : The inhibiting chemical was commercially extracted and its full potential was established by Alexander Fleming

- A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: C



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188. Assertion : *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* produces acetic acid

Reason : *Trichoderma polysporum* produces blood cholesterol lowering agent

A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: D



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189. Assertion a : Azolla is used as biofertilizer in rice fields

Reason r: Azolla contains nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria in its root nodules

A. Both a and r true, but r is not correct explanation of

a

B. a is true but r is false

C. a is false but r is true

D. Both a and r are true and r is correct explanation of

a

Answer: B



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190. Which antibiotic is not produced by a moneran

- A. Erythromycin
- B. Streptomycin
- C. Penicillin
- D. Tetramycin

Answer: C



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191. Microbe yielding 'clot buster' for myocardial infarction is

- A. *Penicillium notatum*
- B. *Clostridium butylicum*
- C. *Streptococcus* species
- D. *Azotobacter aceti*

Answer: C



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192. Microorganism used for commercial production of acetic acid is

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Acetobacter*

C. *Aspergillus niger*

D. *Clostridium butylicum*

Answer: B



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193. Which of the following is true-

A. Antibiotics can kill bacteria but disinfectants do not

B. Antibiotics are of microbial origin but disinfectants are chemical compounds

C. Antibiotics can be injected into patients whereas disinfectants are not

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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194. Study the lists and find the correct match

I	II
(a) BOD	(i) Treatment of sewage
(b) KVIC	(ii) Measure of organic matter in water
(c) LAB	(iii) Biological methods for controlling plant diseases
(d) STPS	(iv) Increases vitamin B ₁₂
	(v) Production of biogas

A. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-v

B. a-v, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

C. a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-v

D. a-ii, b-v, c-iv, d-i

Answer: D



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195. Roquefort Cheese' is ripened by using

A. Type of Yeast

B. Fungus

C. Bacterium

D. Cyanobacterium

Answer: B



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196. Match the columns and choose the appropriate option

I

II

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Citric acid | (p) <i>Methanobacterium</i> |
| (b) Cyclosporin A | (q) <i>Monascus purpureus</i> |
| (c) Statin | (r) <i>Aspergillus niger</i> |
| (d) Gobar gas | (s) <i>Trichoderma polysporum</i> |
| | (t) <i>Clostridium butylicum</i> |

A. a-r, b-s, c-q, d-p

B. a-t, b-q, c-s, d-r

C. a-q, b-s, c-t, d-r

D. a-r, b-s, c-q, d-t

Answer: A



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197. Floccs' is

- A. Primary sludge produced in sewage treatment
- B. A type of biofortified food
- C. A mesh like structure formed by association of bacteria and fungal filaments in sewage treatment
- D. The effluent in primary treatment tank obtained during sewage treatment

Answer: C



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198. Identify the set which has all organisms used in biological control of pests

A. Trichoderma, Nucleopolyhedro virus, Bacillus thuringiensis, Lady Bird (Lady Bug) beetle

B. Dragon flies, Bacillus thuringiensis, Lady Bird, Aphids

C. Lady Bird, Penicillium, Baculovirus, Aspergillus

D. Trichoderma, Aspergillus, Bacillus thuringiensis,

Nucleopolyhedro virus

Answer: A



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199. The inactive protoxin is activated in the gut of the insect by :

A. Acidic pH

B. Alkaline pH

C. Low temperature

D. High temperature

Answer: B



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200. Ernest chain and Howard Florey's contribution was

- A. Discovery of streptokinase
- B. Establishment of potential of penicillin as effective drug
- C. Discovery of DNA sequences
- D. Isolating the bacterial plasmid

Answer: B



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201. Viruses of genus Nucleopolyhedrovirus are employed as

- A. Gobar gas producers
- B. Biological control agents
- C. Anaerobic sludge digesters
- D. Antibiotics

Answer: B



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202. select the correct pair

A. *Monascus purpureus*-produces large holes in swiss cheese

B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*-used for making wine and beer after distillation

C. *Streptomyces*-produces streptokinase which is used to remove clots

D. *Aspergillus niger*-produces citric acid and butyric acid

Answer: C



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203. What is true about Bt toxin?

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

Answer: D



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204. Which of the following antibiotics is bactericidal ?

A. Erythromycin

B. Penicillin

C. Streptomycin

D. Chloramphenicol

Answer: B



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205. Wine and beer are produced directly by fermentation whereas brandy and whisky require both fermentation and distillation. This is because

- A. Fermentation is inhibited at an alcohol level of
10 – 18 %
- B. Distillation prolonges storage
- C. Distillation improves quality
- D. Distillation purifies the beverage

Answer: D



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206. 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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207. Yeast was used in fermentation first of all by

A. Hansen

B. Pasteur

C. Spike

D. Jackson

Answer: B



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208. Match the columns

- | | |
|--|--|
| (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) Commercial production of ethanol |
| (d) <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i> | (iv) Production of blood cholesterol lowering agents |

A. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

C. a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

D. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Answer: A



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209. Which one of the following is NOT a mycoherbicide

A. *Phytophthora palmivora*

B. *Xanthomonas* spp

C. *Alternaria crassa*

D. *Fusarium* spp

Answer: B



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210. The microbe *Pseudomonas denitrificans* produces
Vitamin

A. K

B. D

C. B_2

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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211. During Biogas production acetic acid is transformed into the final product by the enzymes of

- A. Clostridium
- B. Pseudomonas
- C. Penicillium
- D. Methanobacillus

Answer: D



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212. The initial step in preparation of beer is

A. Malting

B. Carboxylation

C. Clarification

D. Distillation

Answer: A



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213. Yeast is used in the production of

A. Cheese and butter

B. Citric and lactic acid

C. Bread and beer

D. Lipase and pectinase

Answer: C



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214. Beer has an alcoholic content of

A. 3 – 6 %

B. 9 – 12 %

C. 40 %

D. 60 %

Answer: A



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215. Match the find the correct combination

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Fermenting malted cereals and fruit juices | (i) Clots in blood vessels. |
| (b) Production of large holes in Swiss cheese | (ii) Digestion of sludge by bacteria and fungi resulting in emission of methane and other gases |
| (c) Myocardial infarction | (iii) Production of ethanol |
| (d) Biogas | (iv) Blood cholesterol lowering agent |
| | (v) Production of large amount of CO ₂ . |

A. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d-ii

B. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

C. a-iii, b-v, c-i, d-ii

D. a-v, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

Answer: C



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216. Match the find the correct combination

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| (a) Statins | (i) Remove the clots in blood vessels |
| (b) Cyclosporin-A | (ii) Competitive inhibitor of cholesterol synthesizing enzyme |
| (c) Streptokinase | (iii) Immunosuppressant |
| (d) Lipase | (iv) Soap industry to remove oil stains. |

A. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

B. a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

C. a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i

D. a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

Answer: A



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217. Match the following and find the correct combination

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Cellulase | (i) Cell wall of bacteria |
| (b) Chitinase | (ii) Cell wall of plant cells |
| (c) Lysozyme | (iii) Proteins |
| (d) Protease | (iv) Cell wall of fungal wall |
| | (v) RNA |

A. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

B. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

C. a-v, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

D. a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Answer: A



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218. Identify the correct pair of characters of a bacterium which is useful in production of methane

(i) Recyclers of inorganic nutrients (ii) Present in stomach of cattle (iii) Obtain energy from sunlight (iv) Aerobes

A. ii, iii

B. i, ii

C. i, iv

D. iii, iv

Answer: B



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219. Which antibiotic is not produced by streptomyces

- A. Bacitracin
- B. Chloromycetin
- C. Nystatin
- D. Aureomycin

Answer: A



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220. Which of the following antibiotics kills bacterial cells by inhibiting the polymerisation of peptidoglycans

A. Aminoglycosides

B. Fluoroquinolones

C. Quinine

D. Penicillin

Answer: D



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221. 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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222. Which one of the following insecticides is of plant origin

A. Ecdysone

B. Rotenone

C. Parathion

D. Malathion

Answer: B



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223. Mostly bread is semi-sweet in taste due to

- A. Yeast
- B. Remnants of alcohol
- C. Sugar
- D. Acetic acid

Answer: B



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224. Select the correct sequence of events in secondary treatment of sewage.

A. i, iv, ii, iii

B. ii, iv, i, iii

C. ii, i, iv, iii

D. iv, ii, iii, i

Answer: C



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225. Match and find the correct option

I	II
(i) Statins	(a) <i>Propionibacterium sharmanii</i>
(ii) Swiss cheese	(b) <i>Streptococcus</i>
(iii) Cyclosporin A	(c) <i>Aspergillus niger</i>
(iv) Citric acid	(d) <i>Trichoderma polysporum</i>
(v) Clot buster	(e) <i>Monascus purpureus</i>

A. i-e, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c, v-b

B. i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-e, v-c

C. i-e, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c, v-d

D. i-c, ii-e, iii-a, iv-d, v-b

Answer: A



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226. Parathion is a pesticide. In which one of the following categories it belongs

- A. Organochlorine
- B. Synthetic pyrethroids
- C. Carbamate
- D. Organophosphate

Answer: D

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227. Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is a genetic trait, it is normally carried by the

A. Centromere

B. Plasmid

C. Chromosome

D. Intron

Answer: B



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228. Which of the following microorganisms is used as a biofertiliser

A. Bacillus

B. Azospirillum

C. Pseudomonas

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: B



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229. Which of the following act as biofertilizers

A. Blue-green algae

B. Green algae

C. Yellow algae

D. Red algae

Answer: A



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230. Use of living organisms for removing pollutants from the biosphere is called

- A. Green movements
- B. Phytoremediation
- C. Bioremediation
- D. Remediation

Answer: C



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231. Which is used as biofertilizer

A. Azolla

B. Marchantia

C. Funaria

D. Dryopteris

Answer: A



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232. When the milk has been pasteurised successfully, the milk no longer contain the enzyme

A. Polymerase

B. Phosphatase

C. Peroxidase

D. Pyrimidinase

Answer: B



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233. Match the correct pairs

I

II

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Chloromycetin | (a) <i>Streptomyces griseus</i> |
| (ii) Erythromycin | (b) <i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i> |
| (iii) Penicillin | (c) <i>Streptomyces erythreus</i> |
| (iv) Streptomycin | (d) <i>Streptomyces venezuelae</i> |

A. i-d, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

B. i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

C. i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

D. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

Answer: B



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234. Which one of the following processes involved in alcohol production is not involved in wine production

A. Malting

B. Mashing

C. Fermentation

D. Distillation

Answer: D



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235. Identify the microorganisms that produces biomass of proteins

- A. *Monascus purpureus*
- B. *Aspergillus niger*
- C. *Methylophilus methylotropus*
- D. *Trichoderma polysporum*

Answer: C



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236. Rising of dough is due to

- A. Methane
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Hydrogen sulphide
- D. Ammonia

Answer: B



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237. Primary treatment of sewage is

- A. Sludge digestion
- B. Aerobic bacterial activity
- C. Anaerobic bacterial activity
- D. Filtration and sedimentation

Answer: D



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238. A person was admitted to a hospital as he had myocardial infarction. A Cardiologist injected him streptokinase. Why

- A. It reduces hypertension

B. It reduces level of blood cholesterol

C. It stimulates heart beat

D. It acts as clot buster

Answer: D



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239. Large holes in Swiss cheese are formed due to production of large amount of CO_2 by

A. *Propionibacterium shermanii*

B. *Myobacterium*

C. *Saccharomyces*

D. Penicillium

Answer: A



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240. A Bioactive molecule, Cyclosporin-A used as an immuno-suppressive agent in organ- transplant patients is produced by

- A. Trichoderma
- B. Monascus
- C. Streptococcus
- D. Staphylococcus

Answer: A



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241. Match the following and find the correct option with respect to the discovery given along

I	II
(a) Cristian Hansen	(i) Vaccination
(b) Waksman	(ii) Penicillin
(c) Edward Jenner	(iii) Purification of enzyme rennet
(d) Alexander Fleming	(iv) Streptomycin

A. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

B. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

C. a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

D. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Answer: D



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242. The following change is observed due to addition of hops is bear wort during fermentation

- A. Colour
- B. Flavour
- C. Mild antibacterial activity
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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243. Vitamin B_{12} is obtained from

- A. Propionibacteria
- B. *Ashbya gossypii*
- C. *Bacillus subtilis*
- D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Answer: A



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244. The molecular structure of penicillin antibiotic is

- A. Macrocyclic lactone

B. Glycoside linkage in amino sugar

C. β -lactan ring

D. Polyaene and nonpolyaene

Answer: C



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245. Pasteurisation is carried out at

A. Warmed at $80^{\circ} C$ for 5 minutes and cooled slowly

B. Boiled at $100^{\circ} C$ and cooled slowly

C. Treated with citric acid

D. Warmed at $60^{\circ} C$ for 20 minutes and cooled fast

Answer: D



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246. Which is properly matched ?

- A. Innermost wall of Gram (-) ve bacterium -
Mucopeptide
- B. Chromatium bacterium - Photolithotroph
- C. Streptomyces rimosus - Chloromycetin
- D. Clostridium botulinum - Food poisoning

Answer: C



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247. Which of these methods is not part environmental pest control

- A. Intercropping
- B. Interducing predators or parasites
- C. Plant trap crops
- D. fertile male technique

Answer: D



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

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

A. *Clostridium butylicum* - lipase removal of oil stains

B. *Trichoderma polysporum*- Cyclosporin A-
Immunosuppressive drug

C. *Monascus purpureus*-Statins-Lowering of blood
cholesterol

D. Streptococcus-Streptokinase-Removal of clot from
blood vessel

Answer: A

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249. Match the column and find the correct option

I

II

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Citric acid | (i) <i>Trichoderma</i> |
| (b) Cyclosporin | (ii) <i>Clostridium</i> |
| (c) Statins | (iii) <i>Aspergillus</i> |
| (d) Butyric acid | (iv) <i>Monascus</i> |

A. a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

B. a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv

C. a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

D. a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

Answer: C



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250. Select the incorrect match

A. Citric acid - *Aspergillus niger*

B. Strepto kinase - *Streptococcus*

C. Butyric acid - *Clostridium acetobutylicum*

D. Cyclosporin A- *Monascus purpureus*

Answer: D



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251. Which of the following is used as bioinsecticide?

- A. *Bacillus polymyxa*
- B. *Cylindrospermum licheniforme*
- C. *Phytophthora palmivora*
- D. *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium*

Answer: D



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252. Caprolactum is used for the manufacture of

- A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: B



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253. Assertion : Endomycorrhiza of forest trees contribute to the efficient nutrient cycling in tropical forest ecosystem.

Reason : The fungi that form mycorrhizal associations with plants make nutrient ions available to them.

- A. if both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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254. Which of the following antibiotics is not correctly matched with the source from which it is obtained ?

A. Penicillin - *Penicillium chrysogenum*

B. Bacitracin - *Bacillus licheniformis*

C. Griseofulvin - *Penicillium griseofulvum*

D. Streptomycin - *Bacillus griseus*

Answer: D



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255. Which of the following in sewage treatment removes suspended solids?

A. Tertiary treatment

B. Secondary treatment

C. Primary treatment

D. Sludge treatment

Answer: C



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256. Select the mismatch

A. Frankia- Alnus

B. Rhodospirillum - Mycorrhiza

C. Anabaena - Nitrogen fixer

D. Rhizobium-Alfalfa

Answer: B



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

- A. *Acetobacter aceti* - antibiotic
- B. *Methanobacterium* - lactic acid
- C. *Penicillium notatum* - acetic acid
- D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* - Ethanol

Answer: D



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1. Scaling up in biotechnology means

A. Development of a process in laboratory

B. Development of a laboratory scale plant for obtaining a product

C. Conversion of laboratory scale process to pilot plant scale

D. Conversion of a laboratory scale plant to manufacture unit.

Answer:



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2. wine yeast is

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *S. ellipsoidens*

C. *S. pireformis*

D. *S. sake*

Answer:



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3. Inoculant for cheese culture is

- A. Streptococcus lactis
- B. S. cremoris
- C. Leuconostoc citrovorum
- D. All the above

Answer:



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4. Indian Lassi differs from Yoghurt and Buttermilk in

- A. Use of unskimmed milk
- B. Absence of fermentation by Yeast
- C. Fermenting microbe

D. All the above

Answer:



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5. Genetic recombination in which a small double stranded piece of DNA is transferred from donor bacterium to recipient bacterium by a bacteriophage was first demonstrated by

- A. Rene Reamur
- B. Dufrunfant
- C. Payen and Persoz
- D. Buchner

Answer: 3



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6. Streptokinase is used as a/an

- A. Treating bacterial diseases
- B. Preparation of cheese
- C. Clearing blood clots
- D. Clearing fruit juices

Answer: C



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7. Antibiotics was discovered by

A. Dubois

B. Fleming

C. Pasteur

D. Vuillemin

Answer:



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8. A semi-synthetic antibiotic is

A. Ampicillin

B. Oxocillin

C. Antiamoebin

D. Both A and B

Answer:



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9. The concept of antibiosis was proposed in 1889 by:

A. Babes

B. Pasteur and Jaubert

C. Vuillemin

D. Rene Dubois

Answer: C



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10. Lipase is employed during cheese preparation for

- A. Increased life of cheese
- B. Flavouring cheese
- C. Removal of fat from cheese
- D. Both A and B

Answer:



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11. *Sesbania rostrata* is preferred as green manure over other species because

- A. It grows quickly
- B. It has extensive root system
- C. It possesses nodules on both stem and roots
- D. It possesses leaf nodules

Answer:

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12. Biofertilizer is

- A. Manure
- B. Enriched manure
- C. Nutrient rich organisms
- D. Compositated manure

Answer:



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13. *Azolla pinnata* has been found to be an important biofertiliser for paddy crops. This quality is due to the presence of

- A. It does not disturb photosynthesis of Rice plants

- B. It provides food to fish
- C. It provides aeration to standing water
- D. It contains Anabaena

Answer: 4



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14. What is VAM

- A. Ectomycorrhiza
- B. Endomycorrhiza
- C. Green manure
- D. Mycorherbicides

Answer:



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15. Antifeedant property occurs in

A. Margosa

B. Parthenium

C. Chrysanthemum

D. Sesbania

Answer:



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16. A biodegradable insecticide has been obtained from

- A. Sunflower
- B. Sweet Clover
- C. Marigold
- D. Opuntia

Answer:



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Brain Teasers Viii

1. Human society started use of bronze/copper

- A. Earlier than iron
- B. Later than iron
- C. Around 2000 B.C.
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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2. Use of iron started around

- A. 6000 B.C.
- B. 1000 B.C.
- C. 300 B.C.

D. First century A.D.

Answer: B



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3. Settled agriculture began around

A. 1000 B.C.

B. 8000 B.C.

C. 4000 B.C.

D. 1500 B.C.

Answer: C



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4. Settled agriculture was first practised by

A. Aryans

B. Romans

C. Chinese

D. Sumerians

Answer: D



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5. Plough was developed around

A. 3500 B.C.

B. 2500 B.C.

C. 1500 B.C.

D. 500 B.C.

Answer: A



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6. Iron plough came into use around

A. 1000 B.C.

B. 1500 B.C.

C. 500 B.C.

D. First century B.C.

Answer: C



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7. Agrochemicals are

- A. Chemical products of agriculture
- B. Synthetic chemicals employed in agriculture
- C. Chemicals used as pesticides
- D. Chemicals used as fertilizers

Answer: B



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8. The concept of organic farming started in

A. 1990 s

B. 1980 s

C. 1970 s

D. 1960 s

Answer: C



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9. Organic farming does not employ

A. Compost

B. Pesticides

C. Removal of weeds

D. Agrochemicals

Answer: D



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10. Organic of fertilizers, organic farming uses

A. Compost and manure

B. Green manuring

C. Crop rotation and intercropping

D. All the above

Answer: D



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11. The pesticides used in organic farming are

A. Organochlorines

B. Carbamates

C. Margosa, nicotine and pyrethrum

D. All the above

Answer: C



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12. Products of organic farming are preferred because they are

- A. Free from pollutants
- B. Costlier
- C. More delicious
- D. Large sized

Answer: A



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13. Burning of chlorinated materials directly or in incinerators yields a toxic chemical called

A. Chlorine

B. Dioxin

C. 2,4,5-T

D. HCl

Answer: B



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14. Hexachlorophene is a bactericide often used in

A. Medicines

B. Antibiotics

C. Disinfectants and soaps

D. Preservatives

Answer: C



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15. Which is a common impurity in 2,4,5-T

A. TCDD

B. 2,4-D

C. Ethylene

D. Terpenes

Answer: A



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16. TCDD is

- A. Carbamate
- B. Organophosphate
- C. Arsenite
- D. Dioxin

Answer: D



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17. Skin disfigurement caused by dioxin is

- A. Chlor-acne
- B. Urticaria
- C. Dermatitis herpetiformis
- D. Necrosis

Answer: A



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18. Why are raw foods kept below in refrigerators while cooked foods are kept above

A. For proper handling and storage

B. Cooked food requires $5^{\circ}C$ while raw foods require $10^{\circ}C$ for low temperature preservation

C. Cooked food stays fresh at $3^{\circ}C$ while raw foods do so at $5^{\circ}C$

D. Cooked food fresh for longer period at $5^{\circ}C$ while raw foods do so at $3^{\circ}C$

Answer: C

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19. Safe refrigeration maximum period is

A. 1-2 days

B. 2-3 days

C. 2-4 days

D. 3-6 days

Answer: D



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20. Articles kept in refrigerator for several days get spoilt due to

A. Frequent electricity failures

B. Nonkilling of contaminant microorganisms

C. Slow conversion of starch to sugar

D. Slow breakdown of vitamins and proteins

Answer: B



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21. Pasteurised milk remains unspoil for

A. 2-5 days

B. One day

C. One week

D. Two weeks

Answer: A



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22. A treatment that keeps milk fresh for several weeks is

- A. Ultraviolet treatment
- B. Ultraheat treatment
- C. Infra-red treatment
- D. Freeze chilling treatment

Answer: B



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23. Temperature in deep freezes for preserving food articles is

A. $0^{\circ}C$

B. $-4^{\circ}C$

C. $-10^{\circ}C$

D. $-18^{\circ}C$

Answer: D



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24. Temperature for UHT of milk is

- A. $95^{\circ} C$ for 10 seconds
- B. $110^{\circ} C$ for ten seconds
- C. $132^{\circ} C$ for two to five second
- D. $132^{\circ} C$ for ten seconds

Answer: C



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25. Raw vegetables to be preserved in deep freezes must be pretreated with

- A. Food preservatives
- B. Sprayed with disinfectants

C. Dipped in hot water

D. All the above

Answer: C



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26. Food additive is

A. Preservative and flavour

B. Sweetener

C. Stabilizer

D. All the above

Answer: D



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27. Additive-stabilizer used in butter is

- A. Disodium dihydrogen diphosphate
- B. Trisodium diphosphate
- C. Tetrasodium diphosphate
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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28. A preservative which can cause reaction in asthmatics, allergy and hyperactivity in children is

- A. Sodium benzoate
- B. Sodium metabisulphite
- C. Carboxy-methyl cellulose
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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29. Paper was invented in

A. India

B. China

C. England

D. Spain

Answer: B



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30. Tsai Lun is famous for inventing

A. Paper

B. Use of tannins

C. Rubber

D. Silk

Answer: A



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31. Vulcanisation of Rubber is carried out to make is

A. Soft

B. Elastic

C. Resistant to temperature changes

D. Hard and inelastic

Answer: C



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32. Styrene-butadiene is a

- A. Synthetic rubber
- B. Natural rubber
- C. Biodegradable plastic
- D. Recycled plastic

Answer: A



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33. Modern shoe soles are made of

- A. Plastic
- B. Synthetic rubber
- C. Vulcanised rubber
- D. Mixture of plastic and rubber

Answer: B



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34. Tannin is

- A. Made of phenol rings
- B. Capable of precipitating gelatin
- C. Used for formation of leather

D. All the above

Answer: D



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35. Ptomaine is

A. Causative agent for food poisoning

B. Toxic alkaloid formed during bacterial decomposition of protein

C. Allergin

D. All the above

Answer: B



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36. Penicillin was first commercially Prepared in

A. U.K.

B. France

C. U.S.A.

D. Canada

Answer: C



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37. The first person to propose that disease is due to natural cause was

A. Aristotle

B. Hippocrates

C. Vesalius

D. Pasteur

Answer: B

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38. Peptides produced by nerve cells of brain which overcome the feeling of pain are

A. Enkephalins

B. Endorphins

C. Interferons

D. Dopamines

Answer: A



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39. Endorphins are produced by

A. Pineal body

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary gland

D. Both pituitary gland and hypothalamus

Answer: D



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40. Endorphins reduce perception of pain through

A. Sedation

B. Blocking nerve transmission

C. Opposing encephalins

D. All the above

Answer: B



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41. Percentage of world population suffering from diabetes is

A. 48 %

B. 24 %

C. 4 %

D. 1 %

Answer: C



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42. Number of malaria patients every year is

A. 1000 million

B. 400 million

C. 100 million

D. 40 million

Answer: B



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43. Deaths due to malaria every year number

A. 100 million

B. 20 million

C. 5 million

D. 0.5 million

Answer: C



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44. Abzyme is

A. Antienzyme

B. Antigens

C. Enzyme-like antibody

D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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45. The least broad-spectrum antibiotics are

- A. Cyclosporins
- B. 4-Quinolones
- C. Gentamicins
- D. Neomycins

Answer: B



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46. Single domain antibodies are

- A. Effective against only one type of antigen
- B. Effective against whole range of bacteria
- C. Effective against both bacteria and viruses
- D. Small part of antibody which can combine with variety of materials

Answer: D



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47. Stimulant present in Cola, Tea and Cocoa is

- A. Thebaine
- B. Tannin

C. Caffeine

D. Both B and C

Answer: C



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48. Number of cups beyond which Tea or Coffee becomes harmful is

A. 6

B. 10

C. 4

D. 3

Answer: A



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49. Crack is

- A. Synthetic opiod
- B. Pencyclidine
- C. Cocaine bicarbonate
- D. Tetrahydrocannibol

Answer: C



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50. Which one is an endoscope

- A. Laproscope
- B. Proctoscope
- C. Laryngoscope
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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51. Ultrasound was first used by

- A. Olaf von Ram
- B. Ian Donald

C. Hardy

D. Einthoven

Answer: B



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52. PET is useful for diagnosing

A. Schizophrenia

B. Alzheimer's disease

C. Parkinson's disease

D. All the above

Answer: D



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53. Prior to vaccination, people used to protect themselves from small pox through

- A. Worship
- B. Hygiene and nutrition
- C. Veriolation
- D. Getting infected with cow pox

Answer: C



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54. Variolation consisted of

A. Injecting viriolous matter

B. Injecting heat-killed a viriolous matter

C. Scratching an area over a vein and pour small matter from a small pox pustule

D. Scratching vein and pouring viriolous matter into blood.

Answer: C



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55. Vaccine against leprosy has been developed in

A. 1984

B. 1989

C. 1993

D. 1997

Answer: A



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56. Continuous exposure to electromagnetic radiations affects human systems through

A. Shock waves in ears

B. Continuous irritation to skin receptors

C. Irritating viscera

D. Distortion of nerve signals

Answer: D



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57. Ts Cells are

A. Tumour suppressing cells

B. T-suppressor cells

C. Tissue cells

D. Complementary tissue cells

Answer: B



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58. Variolation was practised in

A. Brazil

B. East

C. West

D. Australia

Answer: B



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59. Graft from foetal tissue is being used to cure

A. Schizophrenia

B. Leprosy

C. Parkinson's disease

D. Asthma

Answer: C



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60. Oldest human transplant is

A. Kidney transplant

B. Liver transplant

C. Heart transplant

D. Corneal grafting

Answer: D



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