



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Multiple Choice Question

1. The aquatic fern which is an excellent biofertilizer is

A. Salvinia

B. Azolla

C. Marselia

D. Pteridium

Answer: 2



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2. Cyanobacteria help farmers by

- A. reducing the alkalinity of soil
- B. reducing the acidity of the soil
- C. neutralizing the alkalinity of soil
- D. water logging

Answer: 2



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3. VAM is important for

- A. water uptake
- B. yield decrease
- C. retarding flowering
- D. phosphate nutrition

Answer: 4



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4. Third generation pesticides are

- A. insects repellants
- B. pheromones
- C. pathogens
- D. insect hormone analogues

Answer: 4



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5. Which one is a nonsymbiotic nitrogen fixer

A. Rhizobium

B. Oscillatoria

C. Nostoc

D. Lactobacillus

Answer: 3



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

- A. *Azolla pinnata*
- B. legume-rhizobium symbiosis
- C. cyanobacteria
- D. mycorrhiza

Answer: 1



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

- A. *Methanomonas*
- B. *Mucor*

C. Rhizobium

D. Spirogyra

Answer: 3



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8. Most famous symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacterium/ biofertilizer is

A. Nitrobacter

B. Nitrosomonas

C. Ntrosococcus

D. Rhizobium

Answer: 4

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9. which of the following is included in biopesticide ?

- A. Viruses and bacteria
- B. Viruses, bacteria and fungi
- C. Viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa and mites
- D. Viruses, bacteria, fungi and protozoa

Answer: 3

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10. Biofertilisers include

- A. Blue-gree algae, rhizobia, other nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi
- B. Blue-green, algae, rhizobia and other nitrogen-fixing bacteria
- C. Rhizobia, other nitrogen-fixing bacteria and mycorrhizal fungi
- D. Blue-green algae, rhizobia and mycor- rhizal fungi

Answer: 1



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11. Bt gene is

A. Cry

B. cry

C. trp

D. Trp

Answer: 2



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12. Commercial acetic acid is used in the preparation of

A. mead

B. vinegar

C. wine

D. alcohol

Answer: 2



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13. The enzyme extracted from stomach of calf and used in cheese making is

- A. lactase
- B. rennin
- C. calfine
- D. chyme

Answer: 2



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14. Microorganisms can be grown in the bioreactors by

- A. support growth system
- B. agitated growth system
- C. suspended growth system
- D. both (1) and (3)

Answer: 4



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15. One of the earliest alcoholic beverage obtained by fermentation is probably

- A. country made vinegar
- B. fermented milk
- C. fermented honey

D. beer

Answer: 3



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16. Riboflavin is

A. Vitamin B_{12}

B. Vitamin B_6

C. Vitamin B_2

D. Vitamin B_9

Answer: 3



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17. Name the fungus used for steroid synthesis

- A. *Aspergillus oryzae*
- B. *Torulopsis utilis*
- C. *Rhizopus stolonifer*
- D. *Neurospora crassa*

Answer: 3



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

- A. *Acetobacter aceti*
- B. *Streptococcus thermophilus*

C. Streptococcus lactis

D. Lactobacillus bulgaricus

Answer: 2



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19. Pasteurization makes foodstuffs free from:

A. all living organisms

B. vegetative forms of milk borne patho- gens

C. all vegetative forms of bacteria

D. all bacteria

Answer: 2



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20. Which of the following microbiologists won, the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine in 1952 ?

- A. Paul Ehrlich
- B. Selman A. Waksman
- C. Emil A. von Behring
- D. Sir Alexander Fleming

Answer: 2



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21. Spirullina is

- A. blue green algae

B. fungi

C. pteridophyte

D. bryophyte

Answer: 4



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

A. fix nitrogen

B. secrete mucilage

C. perform photosynthesis

D. grow everywhere

Answer: 1



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23. Azolla is used as biofertilizer because it

- A. forms massive biomass
- B. has association of nitrogen fixing Rhizobium
- C. possesses association with nitrogen fixing cyanobacteria
- D. has association with mycorrhiza

Answer: 3



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24. Enzyme tissue plasminogen activator (TPA) is used for:

- A. dissolving blood clots
- B. maintaining plasma content
- C. clearing turbidity of juices
- D. stimulating thromboplastin production

Answer: 1



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25. Yeast is used in preparation of

- A. acetic acid
- B. curd
- C. ethyl alcohol
- D. cheese

Answer: 3



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26. Scientist first to isolate streptomycin was

A. Fleming

B. Koch

C. Burkholder

D. Waksman

Answer: 4



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27. Erythromycin and Chloramphenicol are got from

- A. Penicillium species
- B. Aspergillus species
- C. Streptomyces species
- D. Bacillus species

Answer: 1



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28. Curd is prepared from pasteurised milk by the process by curdling. It is initiated by adding a starter culture of

- A. Lactobacillus bulgariens
- B. Pseudomonas fluorescence
- C. Clostridium butylieum

D. Bacterium streptomyces

Answer: 3



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29. A major component of gobar gas is

A. butane

B. ammonia

C. methane

D. ethane

Answer: 1



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30. An insect repellent neem product is

- A. Rotenone
- B. Azadirachtin
- C. Parathion
- D. Endrin

Answer: 2



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31. Supply of oxygen to the biogas plant will have

- A. positive effect
- B. negative effect
- C. no effect

D. none of these

Answer: 2



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32. Baker's yeast is :

A. *S. cerevisiae*

B. *S. ludwingii*

C. *S. octosporus*

D. *Schizosaccharomyces*

Answer: 1



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33. Bt-cotton is resistant to:

- A. insects
- B. herbicides
- C. salt
- D. drought

Answer: 1



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34. Yeast is important source of

- A. vitamin C
- B. riboflavin
- C. sugars

D. proteins

Answer: 2



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35. Antibiotic flavicin is obtained from

A. *Aspergillus fumigatus*

B. *Aspergillus flavus*

C. *Streptomyces griesus*

D. *Streptomyces fradiae*

Answer: 2



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

- A. Saccharomyces (Baker's yeast)
- B. Rhizopus
- C. Acetobacter
- D. Lactobacillus

Answer: 1



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37. Formation of vinegar from alcohol is caused by

- A. Bacillus subtilis
- B. Clostridium

C. Acetobacter aceti

D. Azotobacter

Answer: 3



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

A. Chlorella

B. Nostoc

C. Anabaena

D. Tolypothrix

Answer: 3

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39. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) strains have been used for designing novel

- A. bioinsecticidal plants
- B. biomineralization process
- C. biofertilizers
- D. bio-metallurgical techniques

Answer: 2

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40. The bacterium capable of anaerobic N_2 fixations known as

A. Azotobacter

B. Clostridium

C. Bacillus

D. Rhizobium

Answer: 2



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41. Which of the following plants are used as green manure in crop fields and in sandy soils

A. *Crotalaria juncea* and *Alhagi camelorum*

B. *Calotropis procera* and *Phyllanthus niruri*

C. *Saccharum munja* and *Lantana camara*

D. *Dichanthium annulatum* and *Azolla nilotica*

Answer: 1



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42. Which one acts as a biofertilizer

A. *E. coli*

B. Yeast

C. *Rhizobium*

D. *Chlamydomonas*

Answer: 3



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43. Which one is a biofertilizer

A. VAM

B. ABA

C. DCMU

D. Agent lemon

Answer: 1



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44. Select a best fertilizer.

A. *Bacillus thuringiensis* and lichens

B. synthetic fertilizers

C. *Azolla* and cyanobacteria

D. all of the above

Answer: 3



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45. Group of bacteria used in biogas production is

A. eubacteria

B. organotrophs

C. methanotrophs

D. methanogens

Answer: 4



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46. Industrial production of ethanol from starch which is brought about by a certain species of:

- A. Penicillin
- B. Azotobacter
- C. Saccharomyces
- D. Lactobacillus

Answer: 3



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47. Which of the following was an accidental discovery?

- A. Penicillin
- B. Insulin

C. Chloramphenicol

D. DNA

Answer: 1



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48. Bacterium useful in dairy and curdling of milk is :

A. Micrococcus

B. Streptococcus lactis

C. Streptomyces rimosus

D. Diplococcus pneumoniae

Answer: 2



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49. Sour taste of vinegar is due to:

- A. lactic acid
- B. acetic acid.
- C. butyric acid
- D. fumaric acid

Answer: 2



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50. Antibiotics inhibit the growth of or destroy

- A. bacteria and fungi
- B. bacteria and viruses

C. bacteria, fungi and viruses

D. bacteria, algae and viruses

Answer: 3



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51. Term Antibiotics was introduced by S.A. Waksman. Which species produce more than 60 antibiotics

A. *Streptomyces griseus*

B. *Bacillus subtilis*

C. *Penicillium notatum*

D. *Pseudomonas*

Answer: 2

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52. The phenomenon of antibiosis (i.e., secretion of one microbe) was discovered by

A. Pasteur

B. Babes

C. Vuilenin

D. Fleming

Answer: 2

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53. Waksman isolated

- A. actinomycin
- B. streptomycin
- C. both (1) and (2)
- D. penicillin

Answer: 3



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54. The main reason why antibiotics could not always treat the bacteria-mediated diseases is

- A. inactivation of antibiotics of bacterial enzymes
- B. decreased efficiency of the immune system
- C. the development of mutant strains resistant to antibiotics

D. insensitivity of the individual following long exposure to antibiotics.

Answer: 3



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55. Genetically engineered human insulin is synthesized with the help of

A. rhizopus

B. rabbit/guinea pig

C. E. coli

D. Pseudomonas

Answer: 3

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56. Yeasts are used in the production of

- A. idli
- B. beer
- C. bread
- D. all of these

Answer: 4

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

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Buchner

C. Kuhne

D. Cruickshan

Answer: 1



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58. When yeast ferments glucose, the products are:

A. $H_2O + CO_2$

B. methanol and water

C. methanol and CO_2

D. ethanol and CO_2

Answer: 4



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59. Which organism is useful in the preparation of roquefort cheese

- A. Rhizopus
- B. Aspergillus
- C. Yeast
- D. Pencillium

Answer: 4



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60. Who isolated rennet a cheese producing enzyme from Calf's stomach

- A. Fleming
- B. Hensen
- C. Waksman
- D. Smith and Norths

Answer: 2



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61. The first organic acid to be produced industrially by fermentation was :

- A. Acetic acid

B. Citric acid

C. Gluconic acid

D. Lactic acid

Answer: 4



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62. Majority of industrial enzymes are produced from :

A. Gram-positive bacteria

B. Gram-negative bacteria

C. mycoplasma

D. algae

Answer: 1



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63. Antibiotics are mostly produced commercially from:

- A. viruses and other pathogenic microbes
- B. saprophytic bacteria
- C. immune host
- D. parasitic host.

Answer: 2



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64. Terramycin is obtained from:

- A. *Streptomyces ramosus*

B. *S. venezuelae*

C. *S. aureofaciens*

D. *S. fradiae*

Answer: 1



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65. A new strain of bacteria produced by biotechnology in alcohol industry is:

A. *Escherichia coli*

B. *Pseudomonas putida*

C. *Bacillus subtilis*

D. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

Answer: 2



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66. Torulopsis utilis is

- A. a microorganism that yields third generation vaccines
- B. a food yeast
- C. an important intestinal commensal
- D. employed for the citric acid synthesis

Answer: 2



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67. Yeasts are single celled fungi The most common yeast is

A. *Saccharomyces sake*

B. *Saceharomyces cerevisiae*

C. *Saccharomyces ellipsoides*

D. *Saccharomyces pireformis*

Answer: 2



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

A. algae

B. bacillus

C. fungus

D. streptomyces

Answer: 3



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69. Biofertiliser is

- A. farm yard manure consisting of a mixture of cattle dung and crop residue
- B. green manure in which quick growing crop is cultivated and ploughed under the soil
- C. a cyanobacteria like *Anabaena* species living in the cavities of *Azolla* species
- D. symbiotic bacteria like *Azotobacter* which fix atmospheric nitrogen

Answer: 3



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70. Penicillin is obtained from

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

Answer: 2



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71. Which one of the following is not true about antibiotics?

- A. First antibiotic was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
- B. The term 'antibiotic' was coined by S. Waksman in 1942.
- C. Some persons can be allergic to a particular antibiotic.
- D. Each antibiotic is effective only against one particular kind of germ.

Answer: 4



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72. From which microorganism is streptomycin prepared?

- A. *Streptomyces griseus*
- B. *Streptomyces ramosus*
- C. *Streptomyces antibioticus*

D. *Streptomyces nodosus*

Answer: 1



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73. Antibiotics are mostly obtained from

A. fungi

B. actinomycetes

C. cyanobacteria

D. (1) and (2)

Answer: 4



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74. Which of the microorganisms is used for production of citric acid in industries ?

- A. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
- B. *Penicillium citrinum*
- C. *Aspergillus niger*
- D. *Rhizopus nigricans*

Answer: 3



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75. Integrated pest management stands for

- A. biological control
- B. chemical control

C. host plant resistance

D. integration of all three.

Answer: 4



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76. Bacteria showing loose association with root of certain grasses

A. Rhizobia

B. Frankia

C. Azospirillum

D. Spirulina

Answer: 3

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77. Yields of paddy can be increased by

- A. symbiotic bacteria
- B. non-symbiotic bacteria
- C. Nostoc/Anabaena
- D. Sulphur bacteria

Answer: 3

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78. Green manure plants belong to

- A. Gramineae

B. Leguminosae

C. Solanaceae

D. Compositae

Answer: 2



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79. Which of the following is free-living aerobic non-photosynthetic nitrogen fixing bacterium

A. Anabaena

B. Azospirillum

C. Azotobacter

D. Rhizobium

Answer: 3



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

- A. Rhizobium culture
- B. Cyanobacteria
- C. Mycorrhizae
- D. Azolla pinnata

Answer: 4



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81. Yoghurt is produced with the help of

- A. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
- B. *Lactobacillus thermophilus*
- C. *Streptococcus thermophilus*
- D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: 4



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82. Citric acid is obtained from

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

D. *Lactobacillus vulgaricus*

Answer: 1



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83. Which one of the following is used in the production of alcohol ?

A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

B. *Torulopsis utilis*

C. *Clostridium botulinum*

D. *Leuconostoc citrovorum*

Answer: 1



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84. Besides dung, the weed that can be used in biogas production is

- A. Hydrilla
- B. Solanum nigrum
- C. Eichhornia crassipes
- D. Parthenium hysterophorus

Answer: 3



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85. First bioinsecticide developed commercially was

- A. sporeine

B. devine

C. DDT

D. organophosphate

Answer: 1



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86. *Streptomyces venezuelae* is used to obtain:

A. chloromycetin

B. aureomycin

C. tetracycline

D. streptomycin

Answer: 1



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87. If BOD of sample water is very high, the sample is

- A. highly polluted
- B. less polluted
- C. not polluted
- D. potable

Answer: 1



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88. The microorganism used in production of biogas

- A. Methanobacterium

B. Chorolla

C. Nostoc

D. Saccharomyces

Answer: 1



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89. In 1928 , a scientist an antibiotic which was found to be very effective. The name of the scientist and the antibiotic respectively are:

A. Fleming - Streptomycin

B. Fleming - Penicillin

C. Waksman - Penicillin

D. Waksman - Streptomycin

Answer: 2



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90. Devine and Collego are two trade names for

- A. bioinsecticides
- B. biofungicides
- C. bioherbicides
- D. rodenticides

Answer: 3



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91. Penicillin inhibits bacterial multiplication because it checks

- A. checks RNA synthesis
- B. checks DNA synthesis
- C. destroys chromatin
- D. inhibits cell wall formation

Answer: 4



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

- A. one-step process
- B. two-step process
- C. three-step process

D. multi step process

Answer: 3



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93. Rennet was isolated by

A. Khune

B. Hansen

C. Pasteur

D. Paygen and Persoz.

Answer: 2



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94. Besides dung ,the weed that can be used in biogas production is

- A. Hydrilla
- B. Solanum nigrum
- C. Eichhornia crassipes
- D. Parthenium hysterophorus

Answer: 2



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95. Bt toxin is :

- A. intracellular lipid
- B. intracellular crystalline protein

C. extracellular crystalline protein

D. lipid

Answer: 3



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96. Which one is used for preparation of bread?

A. Lactobacillus

B. Streptobacillus

C. Aspergillus

D. *S. cerevisiae*

Answer: 4



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97. An enzyme that can stimulate germination of barley seeds in

- A. invertase
- B. α amylase
- C. lipase
- D. protease

Answer: 2



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98. the enzyme that converts glucose into alcohol is

- A. lipase
- B. zymase

C. diastase

D. invertase

Answer: 2



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99. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Both Azotobacter and Rhizobium fix atmospheric nitrogen in root nodules of plants.

B. Cyanobacteria such as Anabaena and Nostoc are important mobilizers of phosphates and for plant nutrition in soil.

C. At present it is not possible to grow maize without chemical fertilizers

D. Extensive use of chemical fertilizers may lead to eutrophication of nearby water bodies.

Answer: 4



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100. Which one of the following parts is wrongly matched?

A. Yeast - Ethanol

B. Streptomycetes - Antibiotic

C. Coliforms - Vinegar

D. Methanogens - - Gobar gas

Answer: 3



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101. Probiotics are

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

Answer: 3



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102. Genetically engineered microorganism used successfully in bioremediation of oil spills is:

- A. Trichoderma
- B. Xanthomonas
- C. Bacillus
- D. Pseudomonas

Answer: 4



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103. Lysozyme that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys

- A. certain types of bacteria

B. all viruses

C. most virus-infected cells

D. certain fungi

Answer: 1



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104. Which of the following enzymes is not used in making detergent

A. Amylase

B. Cellulase

C. Protease

D. Peptidase

Answer: 4



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105. Mycorrhiza is found in

- A. oligotrophic soil deficient in nutrients
- B. eutrophic soil rich in nutrients
- C. oligotrophic soil rich in humus
- D. eutrophic soil deficient in nutrients

Answer: 1



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106. Find out the pairs which are correctly matched

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Cyanobacteria | 1. Biopesticide |
| b. Mycorrhiza | 2. Solubilisation of phosphate |
| c. Bacillus thuringiensis | 3. Cry protein |
| d. single cell protein | 4. Rhizobia |

A. A and 2

B. B and 3

C. C and 4

D. A and 3

Answer: 3



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

A. Fruit juice - pectinase

B. Textile - amylase

C. Detergents - lipase

D. Alcohol - nitrogenase

Answer: 4



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

A. Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV)

B. *Xanthomonas campestris*

C. *Bacillus thuringiensis*

D. *Trichoderma harzianum*

Answer: 2



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109. Which of the following is a symbiotic nitrogen fixer ?

A. Frankia

B. Azolla

C. Glomus

D. Azotobacter

Answer: 2



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110. An example of endomycorrhiza is

A. Nostoc

B. Glomus

C. Agaricus

D. Rhizobium

Answer: 2



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111. Select the correct statement from the following

A. Activated sludge-sediment in settlement tanks of sewage

treatment plant is a rich source of aerobic bacteria

B. Biogas is produced by the activity of aerobic bacteria on

animal waste

C. Methanobacterium is an aerobic bacterium found in rumen of cattle

D. Biogas, commonly called gobar gas, is pure methane

Answer: 1



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112. which one of the following is not used in organic farming

A. Snail

B. Glomus

C. Earthworm

D. Oscillatoria

Answer: 1



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113. The common nitrogen-fixer in paddy fields is

- A. Frankia
- B. Rhizobium
- C. Azospirillum
- D. Oscillatoria

Answer: 4



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

- A. Primary sludge
- B. Activated sludge
- C. Effluent
- D. Grit

Answer: 2



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115. A prokaryotic autotrophic nitrogen fixing symbiont is found in

- A. Alnus
- B. Cycas
- C. Cicer

D. Pisum

Answer: 2



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116. Which one of the following is not a biofertilizer

A. Agrobacterium

B. Rhizobium

C. Nostoc

D. Mycorrhiza

Answer: 1



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117. Secondary sewage treatment is mainly a

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

Answer: 4



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

- A. Laughing gas
- B. Propane

C. Mustard gas

D. Marsh gas

Answer: 4



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

A. Saccharomyces

B. Clostridium

C. Trichoderma

D. Aspergillus

Answer: 1

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120. which one of the following helps in asbsorption of phosphorus from soil by plants?

- A. Glomus
- B. Rhizobium
- C. Frankia
- D. Anabaena

Answer: 1

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

are correct?

- A. Yeast - statins
- B. Acetobacter aceti - acetic acid
- C. Clostridium butylicum - lactic acid
- D. Aspergillus niger - citric acid

Answer: 3



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122. Cyclosporine-A: an immunosuppressive agent is produced by the fungus

- A. *Fusarium graminearum*
- B. *Trichoderma polysporum*

C. *Aspergillus niger*

D. *Chaetomium cellulolyticum*

Answer: 2



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123. A Bioactive molecule, Cyclosporin-A used as an immunosuppressive agent in organ-transplant patients is produced by

A. *Aspergillus niger*

B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

C. *Monascus purpurens*

D. *Trichoderma polysporum*

Answer: 4

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124. The scientific name of Baker's yeast is

- A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
- B. *Monascus purpurens*
- C. *Trichoderma polysporum*
- D. *Aspergillus niger*

Answer: 1

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

- A. These are excellent candidates for species-specific applications
- B. They have had no negative impact on non-target plants and animals
- C. Beneficial insects are being conserved
- D. All the above

Answer: 4



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126. The large holes in 'Swiss cheese' are because of

- A. *Propionibacterium sharmanii*
- B. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

C. *Trichoderma polysporum*

D. *Clostridium butylicum*

Answer: 1



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127. Blood cholesterol lowering statins are obtained from

A. *Trichoderma polysporum*

B. *Acetobacter aceti*

C. *Monascus purpurens*

D. *Aspergillus niger*

Answer: 3



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128. Which organic compound is produced by fermentation and is used to replace fossil petrol?

- A. Ethanol
- B. Butanol
- C. Methanol
- D. Propanol

Answer: 1



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

A. Yeast - statins

B. Acetobacter aceti - acetic acid

C. Clostridium butylicum - lactic acid

D. Aspergillus niger - citric acid

Answer: 3



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130. Yeast is used in the production of

A. Lipase and pectinase

B. Bread and beer

C. Cheese and butter

D. Citric acid and lactic acid

Answer: 2



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

- A. Nucleopolyhedroviral against white rust in Brassica
- B. Bt-cotton to increase cotton yield
- C. Lady bird beetle against aphids in mustard
- D. Trichoderma sp. against certain plant pathogens

Answer: 4



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132. *Monascus purpureus* is a yeast used commercially in the production of

- A. streptokinase for removing clots from the blood vessels
- B. citric acid
- C. blood cholesterol lowering statins
- D. ethanol

Answer: 3



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133. Which one of the following helps in absorption of phosphorus from soil by plants

or

Which one of the following microbes forms symbiotic association with plants and helps them in their nutrition

- A. Aspergillus
- B. Glomus
- C. Trichoderma
- D. Azotobacter

Answer: 2



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134. A patient brought to a hospital with myocardial infraction is normally immediately given

- A. Streptokinase
- B. Cyclosporin-A

C. Statins

D. Penicillin

Answer: 1



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135. The most abundant prokaryotes helpful to humans in making curd and in production of antibiotics are ones categorised as:

A. Archaeobacteria

B. Chemosynthetic autotrophs

C. Heterotrophic bacteria

D. Cyanobacteria

Answer: 3



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136. Which one of the microorganisms is used for production of citric acid in industries

- A. Clostridium
- B. Saccharomyces
- C. Aspergillus
- D. Pseudomonas

Answer: 3



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

- A. hydrogensulphide, methane, sulphur dioxide
- B. hydrogensulphide, nitrogen, methane
- C. methane, hydrogensulphide, Carbon dioxide
- D. methane, oxygen, hydrogensulphide

Answer: 3



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138. What gases are produced in anaerobic sludge digesters

- A. Hydrogen Sulphide and CO_2
- B. Methane and CO_2 only

C. Methane, Hydrogen Sulphide and CO_2

D. Methane, Hydrogen Sulphide and O_2

Answer: 3



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139. Match the following list of microbes and their important

(A) <i>Sacharomyces 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) (B) (C) (D)
(1) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

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

Answer: 1



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

A.

	Microbe	Product	Application
1	Monascus purpurus	Stains	Lowering of blood

B.

	Microbe	Product	Application
2	Streptococcus	Streptokinase	Removal of clot from

	Microbe	Product	Application
C.	3 Clostridium	Lipase	Removal of oil stains

D.

	Microbe	Product	Application
4	Trichoderma	Cyclosporin A	Immuno suppressive drug

Answer: 3

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141. Match Column -1 with Column-2 and select the correct option using the codes given below

Column - I	Column - II
1. Citric acid	(i) <i>Trichoderma</i>
2. Cyclosporin A	(ii) <i>Clostridium</i>
3. Statins	(iii) <i>Aspergillus</i>
4. Butyric acid	(iv) <i>Monascus</i>

A. 1 2 3 4
 (iii) (i) (ii) (iv)

- B. 1 2 3 4
 (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- C. 1 2 3 4
 (i) (iv) (ii) (iii)
- D. 1 2 3 4
 (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)

Answer: 2



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

- A. Tertiary treatment
- B. Secondary treatment
- C. Primary treatment
- D. Sludge treatment

Answer: 3



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

- A. *Acetobacter aceti* : Antibiotics
- B. *Methanobacterium* : Lactic acid
- C. *Penicillium notatum* : Acetic acid
- D. *Sacchromyces cerevisiae* : Ethanol

Answer: 4



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

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin B_{12}

C. Vitamin A

D. Vitamin D

Answer: 2



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