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**Chapter-2**

**Micro-Organisms - Friend and Foe**

Q1: The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is known as ...

(a) Budding

(b) Fusion

(c) Fermentation

(d) Fixation

Q2: What does our body produces to fight the invader when a disease-carrying microbe enters our body?

(a) Antigens

(b) Antibodies

(c) Pathogens

(d) Antibiotics

Q3: Who discovered Fermentation?

(a) Edward Jenner

(b) Alexander Fleming

(c) Louis Pasteur

(d) Selman Waksman

Q4: Which of the following is not a communicable disease?

(a) Cholera

(b) Chicken pox

(c) Tuberculosis

(d) Malaria

Q5: Chicken Pox is caused by

(a) Virus

(b) Bacteria

(c) Fungus

(d) Protozoa

Q6: The common chemicals generally used to check the growth of microorganisms are known as ...

(a) antibiotics

(b) Preservatives

(c) antigens

(d) pathogens

Q7: The microorganisms that cause diseases in human beings, plants and animals are called \_\_\_\_

(a) Carriers

(b) Spirogyra

(c) Pathogens

(d) Antibodies

Q8: Who discovered the vaccine for small pox?

(a) Louis Pasteur

(b) Alexander Fleming

(c) Joseph Lister

(d) Edward Jenner

Q9: Which of the following microorganism promotes the formation of curd?

(a) Lactobacillus

(b) Amoeba

(c) Spiral bacteria

(d) Spirogyra

Q10: Which of the following bacteria is involved in the fixation of nitrogen in leguminous plants?

(a) Rod-shaped bacteria

(b) Spiral bacteria

(c) Rhizobium

(d) Spherical bacteria

Answers:

1: (c) Fermentation

2: (b) Antibodies

3: (c) Louis Pasteur

4: (d) Malaria

5: (a) Virus

6: (b) Preservatives

7: (c) Pathogens

8: (d) Edward Jenner

9: (a) Lactobacillus

10: (c) Rhizobium

Q11: Microorganisms are too small that they can be seen with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: microscope

Q12: name four types of microorganisms.

Ans: bacteria, fungi, protozoa and some algae.

Q13: protozoa causes diseases named?

Ans: Dysentery and malaria

Q14: diseases which are caused by bacteria.

Ans: Typhoid and tuberculosis.

Q15: Bacteria are of spiral shape as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: rod- shaped.

Q16: Give example of viral diseases.

Ans: Common cold, influenza(flu) and coughs

Q17: name some single cellular and multicellular microorganisms.

Ans: Single cellular: bacteria, protozoa and some algae

Multicellular organisms: fungi and algae

Q18: give example of friendly microorganisms.

Ans: Lactobacillus bacteria, Rhizobium bacteria

Q19: give example of harmful microorganisms.

Ans: varicella zoster virus Xd

Q20: Alcohol is produced with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: fermentation

Q21: Tick the correct answer

Which of the following is an antibiotic?

Penicillin

Alcohol

Nitrate

None of these

Ans: Penicillin

Q22: Several diseases like tuberculosis, smallpox and hepatitis can be prevented by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Vaccination

Q23: give example of biological nitrogen fixers.

Ans: Some bacteria and blue green algae.

Q24: what are pathogens.

Ans: Disease causing microorganisms are called pathogens.

Q25: Name some communicable diseases.

Ans: Cholera, common cold, chicken pox, tuberculosis.

Q26: Female Anopheles mosquito carries the parasite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Malaria

Q27: Female\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mosquito acts as carrier of dengue virus.

Ans: Aedes

Q28: Why we should not let water remain in our neighbourhood?

Ans: Because all mosquitoes breed in water

Q29: Name the bacteria involved in nitrogen fixation and where does it lives?

Ans: Rhizobium bacteria. It lives in root nodules of leguminous plants

Q30: Can we see microorganisms with the naked eye? If not, how can we see them?

Ans: We can see microorganisms only with the help of microscope.

Q31: Alcohol is produced with the help of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Fermentation

Q32: Which of the following is prepared by the action of microorganism?

Manure

Fertilizer

Both of them

None of these

Ans: a. Manure

Q33: Give examples of preservatives.

Ans: Sodium benzoate and sodium meta-bi-sulphite