

Question: _____ was the first to grow bacteria on solid culture media to get pure culture.

Answer: Robert Koch

Question: _____ deals with the discovery of microbial enzymes and the chemical reactions they carry out.

Answer: Biochemistry

Question: The branch of Microbiology which studies the structures of microbial cells is called _____.

Answer: Microbial Cytology

Question: _____ are essential animal nutritional factors.

Answer: Vitamins

Question: Protists which have different forms at different stages of their life cycles are called _____.

Answer: Slime Moulds

Question: Protozoa are normally found in _____ habitat.

Answer: moist

Question: Protozoa exist in free living and _____ forms.

Answer: symbiotic

Question: _____ is a plant hormone is formed by the fungus.

Answer: Gibberellic acid

Question: The avoidance of infection and food spoilage by eliminating microorganisms from the surrounding is termed _____.

Answer: hygiene

Question: Microorganisms from the surroundings can be totally removed by _____ method.

Answer: Sterilization

Question: Microbes are used in biogas reactions to produce _____.

Answer: Methane

Answer: natural gas

Question: The bacteria _____ recover copper and uranium from their ores.

Answer: Thiobacillus feroxidans

Question: Biological warfare is otherwise known as _____ warfare.

Answer: Germ

Question:

An increase in the number of cells in a population of microorganisms is referred to as _____.

Answer: growth

Question: In microbes that have cell walls, the membrane shrinks away from the cell wall by a process called _____.

Answer: plasmolysis

Question: The use of incinerator is an example of _____ sterilization.

Answer: Dry heat

Question: <p style="text-align:justify">The killing, inhibition or removal of organisms that may be capable of causing disease is termed ____.

Answer: disinfection

Question: Bacteria are 0.5 to ____ μm in diameter.

Answer: 1.0

Question: Based on their source of nutritive energy, bacteria are classified as ____ and ____.

Answer: Phototrophs, Chemotrophs

Answer: Chemotrophs, Phototrophs

Question: Bacterial cell wall is made up of ____.

Answer: peptidoglycan

Question: Bacteria are classified based on differences in the ____ of cell wall

Answer: composition

Question: ____ act as protection against drying and bacteriophages

Answer: Capsules

Answer: Capsule

Question: Fungi comprise the molds, mushrooms and ____.

Answer: yeasts

Question: The vegetative structure of a fungus is called ____.

Answer: thallus

Question: ____ are the most numerous microorganisms on earth.

Answer: Viruses

Question: ____ can be used for detecting and isolating mutants.

Answer: replace planting

Question: <p style="text-align:justify">A ____ is a strain of any cell carrying a change in the nucleotide sequence.

Answer: mutant

Question: Paramecium moves rapidly by ____ beating of the cilia.

Answer: rhythmic

Question: Classification of Protozoa is by the use of ____.

Answer: general characteristics

Question: Phytomastigophora are divided into ____ groups.

Answer: two

Answer: 2

Question: The Rhodophycophyta are found in the ____ habitat.

Answer: aquatic

Question: The fungal cell is usually enclosed in a cell wall of ____.

Answer: chitin

Question: Yeasts reproduce sexually through ____.

Answer: spore formation

Question: In Fungi, hyphae with cross walls are called ____.

Answer: septate

Question: In Fungi, hyphae without cross walls are called ____.

Answer: coenocytic

Answer: aseptate

Question: Obligate anaerobic fungi are found in the ____.

Answer: rumen of cattle

Question: Asexual reproduction is also called ____ reproduction

Answer: somatic

Answer: vegetative

Question: The sex organelles of fungi are called ____.

Answer: gametangia

Question: ____ are important research tools in the study of fundamental Processes.

Answer: Fungi

Question: The most numerous microorganisms on earth are ____.

Answer: Viruses

Question: The smallest viruses are a little larger than ____.

Answer: ribosomes

Question: Virus particles can be counted indirectly by the ____ assay.

Answer: hemagglutination

Question: Nutrition in protozoa is _____,

Answer: heterotrophic

Question: _____ are used to degrade biological and industrial effluents.

Answer: Protozoa

Answer: Protozoans

Question: An open culture is also called a ____ culture.

Answer: continuous

Question: Two major types of continuous culture system commonly used are chemostats and ____.

Answer: turbidostats

Question: Microbial growth measurement helps to determine the growth rate and ____.

Answer: generation time

Question: The total number of microbial cells can be achieved by using ____ methods

Answer: direct count

Question: The amount of water available to microorganism is expressed in terms of the ____.

Answer: water activity

Answer: aw

Question: Moist heat sterilization involves the use of ____.

Answer: Autoclave

Question: Which of the following is not a characteristic of the mycobacterium?

Answer: they are either anaerobes or preferentially anaerobic

Question: Which of the following is not a feature of the Endospore form gram - positive bacteria?

Answer: they have a fermentative type of metabolism

Question: Which of the following bacteria is associated with plant roots, nitrogen fixation?

Answer: Azospirillum

Question: Which of the following is not a microbial taxonomic rank?

Answer: Number of children in a family

Question: The following processes result in variation in microorganisms except ____.

Answer: gene association

Question: The following are external structure of a bacterial cell wall except ____.

Answer: spores

Question: The following are physiological and metabolic characteristics used in classifying microorganisms except ____.

Answer: osmotic concentration

Question: Which of the following radiation types induces the formation of thymine dimers and strand breaks in DNA?

Answer: ultraviolet radiation

Question: Which of the following classes of microorganisms has growth optima around 20° C to 45° C?

Answer: Mesophiles

Question: Atmospheric nitrogen is directly useable by most organisms but has to be converted to stable organic form such as ____ and ____

Answer: Ammonium and Nitrate

Question: Which of the following statements is not correct about raw data?

Answer: it lacks heterogeneity

Question: The microscope used to observe living unstained cells and organisms as a result of change in the way they are illuminated is ____.

Answer: Dark field microscope

Question: The following are types of staining except ____.

Answer: Chemical fix staining

Question: A biological weapon may be used to ____ a person.

Answer: All of the options

Question: The following are types of microbial warfare agent except ____.

Answer: algae

Question: Microorganisms possess the following characteristics except ____.

Answer: reproduction by binary fusion

Question: shapes of bacterial cells except ____.

Answer: radial

Question: The following are flagella types except ____.

Answer: Limphotrichous

Question: The following are types of asexual spores in fungi except ____.

Answer: Chemydospores

Question: The following are methods of sexual reproduction in fungi except ____.

Answer: Genital copulation

Question: Molds and yeasts are used in the production of the following except ____.

Answer: soy-milk

Question: Molds and yeasts are important research tools in the study of the following fundamental processes except ____.

Answer: medicine

Question: Viruses differ from living cells in the following ways except ____.

Answer: they have both DNA and RNA in almost all virons

Question: The following are characteristic of viruses except ____.

Answer: they range in size from 20-400µm

Question: The following are types of capsid symmetry except ____.

Answer: isohedral

Question: The following are characteristic of algae except ____.

Answer: they are prokaryotic organisms

Question: ____ is not an economic product derived from algal cell wall.

Answer: Succinate

Question: The following are locomotory organelles in protozoa except ____.

Answer: Lenticels

Question: The following are means of reproduction in prokaryotes except ____.

Answer: binary fusion

Question: ____ is not a step of septation

Answer: linkage of the Z ring to the septum

Question: The following are phases of microorganisms' growth curve except ____.

Answer: Lap

Question: The following are methods of measuring total cell number of organisms except ____.

Answer: spectrophotometry

Question: The following are disadvantages of the viable counting methods except ____.

Answer: they are simple technique sensitive

Question: Prokaryotes that have growth optima between 80°C and 115°C are called ____.

Answer: Hyperthermophiles

Question: ____ is not a physical method used for sterilization.

Answer: high temperature

Question: Autoclaving uses ____ under pressure.

Answer: Steam

Question: The following are characteristics of an ideal disinfectant except ____.

Answer: it must have a high surface tension

Question: ___ are used as disinfectants in hospital and laboratories.

Answer: Phenolics

Question: ___ can both sterilize and disinfect. I. formaldehydes II. alcohols
III. glutaraldehydes

Answer: I and III

Question: ___ is not a method used in the classic approach to taxonomy.

Answer: Genetic

Question: ___ is not a characteristic used in the classic approach to determining microbial taxonomy and phylogeny

Answer: biochemical

Question: The following are the genera of the Spirochetes except ___.

Answer: Brucella

Question: Aerobic bacteria whose cell walls contain large amounts of lipids are called ___ bacteria

Answer: Coryne

Question: Gram-negative, non-phototrophic bacteria that obtain energy for CO₂ fixation from the oxidation of Ammonia are known as ___ bacteria.

Answer: Chemolithotrophic

Question: Divisions within Bergey Manual of Systematic Bacteriology is based on the following characteristics except ___.

Answer: cell size

Question: Volume ___ bacteria are made up of bacteria with unusual properties based on the Bergey Manual of Systematic Bacteriology.

Answer: 3

Question: ___ are the earliest and simplest group of fungi.

Answer: Chytridiomycetes

Question: ___ are tiny unicellular parasites of animals and plants.

Answer: Microsporidea

Question: Systematic classification of fungi is based on ___. I. sequence analyses of 18S r RNA II some protein coding genes. III. Characteristics of sexual spores.

Answer: I, II and III

Question: Single cells, filamentous algae with pale green or yellow green pigments are known as ___.

Answer: Xanthophycophyta