

FBQ1: Microbiology is the study of_____

Answer: Microorganisms

FBQ2: Microorganisms are organisms too small to be seen clearly by the_____eyes.

Answer: Unaided

FBQ3: Two fundamental different types of cells exist among microorganisms, they are prokaryotic and_____.

Answer: Eukaryotic

FBQ4: Based on cell type and mode of nutrition, there was an establishment of the_____kingdom system of classifying organisms.

Answer: Five

FBQ5: There are_____Domain's system of classification of organisms .

Answer: Three

FBQ6: Water _____microorganisms are found on the surface of fresh water and moist soils.

Answer: Mould

FBQ7: The advent of the_____permitted the studying of microorganisms

Answer: Microscope

FBQ8: Alcohols are widely used as disinfectants and_____

Answer: Antiseptics

FBQ9: Anthony Van Leenwenhoek lived in Deff, Holland from the year_____

Answer: 1632-1723

FBQ10: A halogen is any of the five elements in group_____of the periodic table.

Answer: V11A

FBQ11: Human insulin and human growth hormone are produced by genetically engineered_____

Answer: Bacteria

FBQ12: Citric acid is produced by microorganism called_____

Answer: Aspergillus niger

FBQ13: The spontaneous Generation Conflict states that living organism could develop from non-living_____.

Answer: Matter

FBQ14: Heavy metals such as mercury,silver,zinc,copper and arsenic are used as_____

Answer: Germicides

FBQ15: Pasteur postulated the_____theory of disease.

Answer: Germ

FBQ16: Edward Jenner used a_____procedure to protect individuals from smallpox.

Answer: Vaccination

FBQ17: Koch's discovery of solid culture media and_____culture concept supplied the most needed tools for the development of microbiology as a field of science.

Answer: Pure

FBQ18: _____is defined as the source of biological classification

Answer: Taxonomy

FBQ19: Sergei Winogradsky proposed the concept of_____

Answer: Chem-lithotrophy

FBQ20: George W.Beadle and Edward L.Tatum studied the relationship between genes and enzymes using the_____.mould

Answer: Bread

FBQ21: Era of molecular microbiology began in the year_____.

Answer: 1870

FBQ22: Analyses of genome and its activities will advance the field of_____and help to investigate biological problems

Answer: Bioinformatics

FBQ23: In microscopy, resolution is the ability of a lens to separate or distinguish between small_____that are close together.

Answer: Objects

FBQ24: Fixed, stained smears of microorganisms are frequently used for the observation of the_____characteristics of bacteria.

Answer: Morphological

FBQ25: Microbiologists name microorganisms by using binomial of_____

Answer: Linnaeus

FBQ26: In Escherichia coli, coli is known as_____ name

Answer: Species

FBQ27: Physiological and metabolic characteristics used in classification and identification are _____in number.

Answer: Sixteen

FBQ28: Treponema causes_____

Answer: Syphilis

FBQ29: Borrelia causes_____diseases.

Answer: Lyme

FBQ30: The wet mount or hanging drop technique permits examination of organization in a_____living condition.

Answer: Normal

FBQ31: _____is the process by which the internal and external structures of cells and microorganisms are preserved and fixed in position.

Answer: Fixation

FBQ32: _____staining is a type of staining procedure commonly used to identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Answer: Acid fast

FBQ33: Electron microscope uses a_____of electrons in place of light waves to produce the image..

Answer: Beam

FBQ34: Scanning electron microscope produces an image from electron released from_____on an object's surface.

Answer: Atoms

FBQ35: _____is the chemical transformation of organic compounds carried out by microorganisms and their enzymes..

Answer: Fermentation

FBQ36: _____causes whooping cough.

Answer: Bordetella

FBQ37: _____are pulmonary nocardiosis

Answer: Norcardia

FBQ38: _____bacteria recover copper and uranium from their ores.

Answer: Thiobacillus feroxidans

FBQ39: Chytridiomycetes or _____are the earliest and simplest group of fungi.

Answer: Chytrids

FBQ40: The Zygomycota are made of fungi called _____

Answer: Zygomycetes

FBQ41: _____are known as sac shaped reproductive structure called an ascus.

Answer: Ascomycota

FBQ42: Uredinomycetes are often considered as _____

Answer: Basidiomycetes

FBQ43: Red algae are also known as _____

Answer: Rhodophycophyta

FBQ44: Red algae contain chlorophyll _____

Answer: A

FBQ45: Yellow-green algae are also known as _____

Answer: Xanthophycophyta

FBQ46: Golden algae are also known as _____

Answer: Chrysophycophyta

FBQ47: The Brown algae are also known as _____

Answer: Phaeophycophyta

FBQ48: Bacillariophycophyta are also known as _____

Answer: Diatoms

FBQ49: Euglenophycophyta are also known as _____

Answer: Euglenoids

FBQ50: Cholera is caused by bacteria called _____.

Answer: Vibrio cholerae

MCQ1: _____is a kingdom in the classification of organism.

Answer: Monera

MCQ2: _____is an example of domain.

Answer: Archaea

MCQ3: Slime moulds are _____which have different form at different stages of their life cycles.

Answer: Protists

MCQ4: Microbiology established a closer relationship with other disciplines during the _____because of its association with genetics and biochemistry.

Answer: 1940s

MCQ5: Promising areas of microbiological research and their potential practical impacts in the future include HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis and _____.

Answer: SARS

MCQ6: _____is a type of staining.

Answer: Simple staining

MCQ7: Fungi absorbs nutrients from their_____.

Answer: Environment

MCQ8: Viruses are_____entities.

Answer: Acellular

MCQ9: Re-emerging human diseases include_____

Answer: SARS

MCQ10: Microscopes provide_____which enable us to see microorganisms and study their structure.

Answer: Magnification

MCQ11: Virions range in size from about_____in diameter.

Answer: 10 to 400um

MCQ12: Microscope resolution is the ability of a lens to separate or_____between small objects that are close together.

Answer: Distinguish

MCQ13: Wine is produced from fruits using yeast strains called_____.

Answer: *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

MCQ14: The first step in the life cycle of a virus is attached to a_____

Answer: Host

MCQ15: The steps involved in viral replication are_____in numbers.

Answer: Five

MCQ16: There are_____most widely used methods to isolate and purify viruses.

Answer: Four

MCQ17: _____is the avoidance of infection and food spoilage by eliminating microorganism from the surrounding..

Answer: Hygiene

MCQ18: Motile algae such as_____have flexible cell membrane called periplasts.

Answer: *Euglena*

MCQ19: Microbes are essential tools in_____.

Answer: Biotechnology

MCQ20: Algal cells are_____

Answer: Eukaryotic

MCQ21: Bacilli shaped bacteria are also known as_____shaped bacteria.

Answer: Rod

MCQ22: Example of pear-shaped bacterial cells is_____

Answer: *Pasteuri*

MCQ23: Asexual reproduction processes in algae include purely_____binary fission.

Answer: Vegetative

MCQ24: Flagella in a bacteria may be polar or_____

Answer: Lateral

MCQ25: Algae are of great and general interest to all_____

Answer: Biologists

MCQ26: Algae are primary producers in most_____food chains.

Answer: Aquatic

MCQ27: The shape of bacteria is governed by its rigid_____

Answer: Cell wall

MCQ28: Morphological structure of Streptococcus bacteria is arranged in_____

Answer: Chain

MCQ29: _____derive carbon from inorganic sources such as CO_2

Answer: Autotrophs

MCQ30: Two major types of continuous culture system commonly used are Turbidostats and_____.

Answer: Chemostats

MCQ31: Protozoa contractility is due to_____

Answer: Fibrils

MCQ32: Many protozoa form resistant_____at certain times of their life cycle.

Answer: Cysts

MCQ33: Antimicrobial bleach is the same as_____

Answer: Sodium hypochlorite

MCQ34: Pseudopodium is an organ for_____

Answer: Locomotion

MCQ35: In ciliates the_____is the actual opening through which food is ingested.

Answer: Cytostome

MCQ36: Protozoa_____and ingest their food sources.

Answer: Engulf

MCQ37: Nutrition in protozoa is_____

Answer: Heterotrophic

MCQ38: There are_____types of asexual reproduction.

Answer: Three

MCQ39: _____is a type of asexual reproduction.

Answer: Budding

MCQ40: Two adjacent_____in a DNA strand are covalently joined.

Answer: Thymine

MCQ41: Microbial growth is defined as an increase in the number of_____

Answer: Cells

MCQ42: Most prokaryotes reproduce by binary_____

Answer: Fission

MCQ43: A septum is formed at_____cell

Answer: Mid

MCQ44: Depth filter is made up of_____materials.

Answer: Fibrous

MCQ45: The bacterial growth curve has_____phases

Answer: Four

MCQ46: _____is an example of bacterial growth curve.

Answer: Lag phase

MCQ47: Exponential phase is the same as_____

Answer: Log phase

MCQ48: Listeria infection of brain and its membrane will damage_____.

Answer: Fetus

MCQ49: The growth rate "R" is the number of generations per_____

Answer: Hour

MCQ50: Zygomycota are nodes of fungi called_____.

Answer: Zygomycetes