

1. Father of Medical Microbiology is?
 - (A) Pasteur.
 - (B) Jenner.
 - (C) Koch.
 - (D) A.L. Hoek.

2. What best approximates the diameter of a DNA molecule?
 - (A) 2 nanometers.
 - (B) 1 micron.
 - (C) 10 Angstroms.
 - (D) 3 Angstroms.

3. Vaccination is an example of:
 - (A) Naturally acquired active immunity.
 - (B) Artificially acquired active immunity.
 - (C) Naturally acquired passive immunity.
 - (D) Artificially acquired passive immunity.

4. Retina contains the sensitive cells called:
 - (A) Rods and cones.
 - (B) Cones and cortex.
 - (C) Rods and pelvis.
 - (D) Cortex and fovea.

5. Some bacteria are considered pleomorphic. This means:
 - (A) They are shaped like bent rods.
 - (B) They have a corkscrew shape.
 - (C) They do not have just one shape.
 - (D) They are not either bacilli or cocci.

6. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of:
 - (A) Vitamin A.
 - (B) Vitamin B.
 - (C) Vitamin E.
 - (D) Vitamin K.

7. Rabies is transmitted by:
 - (A) Bugs.
 - (B) Flies.
 - (C) Infected mad dogs.
 - (D) Mosquitoes.

8. Which of the following is the most abundant immunoglobulin?
 - (A) IgM.
 - (B) IgG.
 - (C) IgA.
 - (D) IgE.

9. Type IV hypersensitivity is also called as:
(A) Antibody mediated hypersensitivity.
(B) IgE mediated hypersensitivity.
(C) Cell mediated hypersensitivity.
(D) IgG mediated hypersensitivity.
10. Tears contain:
(A) IgA.
(B) IgG.
(C) Lysozyme.
(D) All of above.
11. Which of the following disease is best diagnosed by serologic means?
(A) Pulmonary tuberculosis.
(B) Gonorrhoea.
(C) Actinomycosis.
(D) Q fever.
12. Which of the following shows a positive urease test?
(A) Proteus.
(B) Klebsiella.
(C) Both a and b.
(D) None of these.
13. Which of the following agent is used to prevent malaria?
(A) Mebendazole.
(B) Chloroquine.
(C) Inactivated vaccine.
(D) Zinc tablet.
14. Which of the following statements are true regarding polio vaccines:
(A) Salk and Sabin are polio vaccines.
(B) Sabin is live attenuated polio vaccine.
(C) Salk is an inactivated polio vaccine.
(D) All of these.
15. Primary lymphoid organs include:
(A) Thymus and spleen.
(B) Thymus and bone marrow.
(C) Thymus, bone marrow and spleen.
(D) Thymus, bone marrow, spleen and lymph nodes.
16. Radical shifts in pH can be prevented by incorporating:
(A) A buffer.
(B) An oxidizing agent.
(C) A reducing agent.
(D) Any of these.

17. Which of the following is the site of T cell maturation?
(A) Bone marrow.
(B) Thymus.
(C) Spleen.
(D) Appendix.
18. Which of the following is the sweetest sugar?
(A) Fructose.
(B) Maltose.
(C) Glucose.
(D) Sucrose.
19. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease?
(A) Type 1 diabetes mellitus.
(B) Type 2 diabetes mellitus.
(C) Haemophilia A.
(D) Sickle cell anemia.
20. Gram positive cells:
(A) Have thick, homogeneous cell walls.
(B) Have large amounts of teichoic acids.
(C) Don't have an outer membrane.
(D) All of the above are true.
21. Bleeding of gums is one of the symptoms of:
(A) Beri-beri.
(B) Scurvy.
(C) Sterility.
(D) Pellagra.
22. Tubercular granulomas are made up of:
(A) Damaged tissue cells and bacilli only.
(B) Fibrous and damaged tissue and bacilli only.
(C) Necrotic tissue and damaged tissue and bacilli only.
(D) Organized aggregates of immune cells that surround foci of infected tissues.
23. Stuart's transport medium is used for transport of specimen containing:
(A) Neisseria gonorrhoeae.
(B) Salmonella.
(C) Vibrio cholera.
(D) Shigella
24. The medium which allows the growth of more than one microorganisms of interest but with morphologically distinguishable colonies is known as:
(A) Selective medium.
(B) Enriched medium.
(C) Differential medium.
(D) None of these.

25. The isolation of the gonorrhoea - causing organisms, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, from a clinical specimen is facilitated by the use of media containing
- (A) Cellulose.
 - (B) Certain antibiotics.
 - (C) Succinate.
 - (D) None of these.
26. A vaccine can be:
- (A) An antigenic protein.
 - (B) Weakened pathogen.
 - (C) Live attenuated pathogen.
 - (D) All of those.
27. The transfer of tissue between genetically identical individuals (like twin) is called:
- (A) Autograft.
 - (B) Xenograft.
 - (C) Allograft.
 - (D) Syngeneic graft.
28. The Fc region of antibody:
- (A) Contains both heavy and light chains.
 - (B) Is required for antigen binding.
 - (C) Generally confers biological activity on the various molecules.
 - (D) Is not a requirement for placental transmission.
29. The 1st vaccine was developed by:
- (A) Louis Pasteur.
 - (B) Edward Jenner.
 - (C) Carl Landsteiner.
 - (D) Joseph Meister.
30. The process of weakening a pathogen is called.
- (A) Vaccination.
 - (B) Attenuation.
 - (C) Immunization.
 - (D) Virulence reduction.
31. Gram Staining was developed by:
- (A) French microbiologist Louis Pasteur.
 - (B) Dutch lens maker Leeuwenhoek.
 - (C) Danish physician Christian Gram.
 - (D) Dutch physician Christian Gram
32. The gram-negative organism is:
- (A) Actinomyces.
 - (B) Bacillus.
 - (C) Clostridium.
 - (D) None of these.

33. The 1st recombinant antigen vaccine approved for human use is:
(A) Hepatitis B vaccine.
(B) Hib vaccine.
(C) Var vaccine.
(D) DPT vaccine.
34. Which of the following organism has the smallest genome?
(A) H. Influenzae.
(B) M. genitalium.
(C) M. tuberculosis.
(D) None of these.
35. Adenosine triphosphate is a type of:
(A) Fatty acid.
(B) Amino acid.
(C) Nucleotide.
(D) Steroid.
36. Acyclovir, Valacyclovir are used in the treatment of:
(A) Chicken pox.
(B) Measles.
(C) Rubella.
(D) Q-Fever.
37. One example of synthetic therapeutic drug is:
(A) Sulphonamides.
(B) Penicillin.
(C) Bacitracin.
(D) Polymyxin.
38. Disease that effects many people at different countries is termed as -
(A) Sporadic.
(B) Pandemic.
(C) Epidemic.
(D) Endemic.
39. Kupffer cell present in the:
(A) Liver.
(B) Lung.
(C) Kidney.
(D) Bone.
40. Whooping Cough is caused by:
(A) Bordetella pertusis.
(B) Mycoplasma pneumonia.
(C) Streptococcus pyogenes.
(D) Rickettsia typhi.

41. Pili of bacteria is responsible for:
(A) Binet and Simon.
(B) Buoyancy.
(C) Transformation.
(D) Conjugation.
42. Sterilization by means of autoclave is based on:
(A) Steam under pressure.
(B) Dry heat.
(C) Radiation.
(D) Hot air.
43. Negative staining is used for the identification of:
(A) Flagella.
(B) Cell wall.
(C) Pili.
(D) Capsule.
44. Phenol-a disinfectant agent for the first time is invented by:
(A) Cristian Gram.
(B) Joseph Lister.
(C) Louis Pasteur.
(D) Charles Chamberland.
45. Heterocyst is found in:
(A) Blue green algae.
(B) Bacteria.
(C) Protozoa.
(D) Lichen.
46. Dipicolinic acid is a part of bacterial:
(A) Flagella.
(B) Slime layer.
(C) Capsule.
(D) Endospore.
47. An example of negative stain is:
(A) Eosin.
(B) Methylene blue.
(C) Sudan black.
(D) Lactophenol cotton blue.
48. Ethylene oxide is used to sterilized:
(A) Heat-stable products.
(B) Heat-sensitive products.
(C) Light sensitive products.
(D) Fragile products.

49. Name the protein responsible for initiation of sporulation:
- (A) Spo0A.
 - (B) SpoF.
 - (C) σ G.
 - (D) KinA.
50. Give an example of chemical specifically utilized for the culture of anaerobic bacteria:
- (A) Bile salt.
 - (B) Crystal violet.
 - (C) Peptone.
 - (D) Thioglycolate.
51. An example of basal media is:
- (A) Nutrient agar.
 - (B) MRS agar.
 - (C) EMB agar.
 - (D) McConkey agar.
52. Secondary metabolites produced in which phase of the bacterial growth cycle:
- (A) Long term stationary phase.
 - (B) Death phase.
 - (C) Lag phase.
 - (D) Stationary phase
53. What is the general mode of bacterial cell division?
- (A) Budding.
 - (B) Binary division.
 - (C) Conjugation.
 - (D) Fragmentation.
54. Fenton reaction is:
- (A) $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{OH}\cdot + \text{OH}^-$
 - (B) $\text{O}_2\cdot^- + \text{NO}\cdot \rightarrow \text{ONOO}^-$.
 - (C) $\text{FADH}_2 + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{FAD} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.
 - (D) $\text{O}_2\cdot^- + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{OH}^- + \text{OH}\cdot + \text{O}_2$.
55. Clinically illness of dengue is similar to:
- (A) Chikungunya.
 - (B) Yellow fever.
 - (C) Q fever.
 - (D) Pneumonia.
56. *Culex tritaeniorhynchus* is a causative agent of:
- (A) West Nile virus.
 - (B) Dengue.
 - (C) Norovirus.
 - (D) Japanese Encephalitis.

57. Vertical transmission is found in:
- (A) Hepatitis A.
 - (B) Hepatitis C.
 - (C) Hepatitis E.
 - (D) Hepatitis B.
58. Numbers of RNA fragment found in influenza is:
- (A) 8.
 - (B) 10.
 - (C) 6.
 - (D) 4.
59. Germ tube test is used to detect:
- (A) *Candida tropicalis*.
 - (B) *Candida krusei*.
 - (C) *Candida albicans*.
 - (D) *Candida stellata*.
60. Female anopheles mosquito bite human with which malarial parasite stage:
- (A) Ookinete stage.
 - (B) Schizont stage.
 - (C) Trophozoite stage.
 - (D) Sporozoite stage.
61. Mature nascent virion released in influenza infected cells is due to:
- (A) Hemagglutininase.
 - (B) Protease.
 - (C) Collagenase.
 - (D) Neuraminidase.
62. *Taenia soloium* is a causative agent of:
- (A) Leshmaniasis
 - (B) Cysticercosis.
 - (C) Amoebic dysentery.
 - (D) Babesiosis.
63. Reverse transcriptase is found in:
- (A) Hepatitis A.
 - (B) HTLV-1.
 - (C) RSV.
 - (D) Adenovirus.
64. 17D vaccine is used for:
- (A) Yellow fever.
 - (B) West Nile virus.
 - (C) Dengue virus.
 - (D) Poliovirus.

65. A-B toxin is not found in:
- (A) Diphtheria.
 - (B) Pertusis.
 - (C) Anthrax.
 - (D) Shigellosis.
66. The compound protect Helicobacter pylori in stomach is:
- (A) Potassium chloride.
 - (B) Magnesium hydroxide.
 - (C) N-acetylglucosamine.
 - (D) Ammonia.
67. Which one is belong to Streptococcus?
- (A) M-proteins.
 - (B) Protein Z.
 - (C) α -toxin.
 - (D) Leukocidins D.
68. An example of enrichment medium is:
- (A) EMB agar.
 - (B) Nutrient agar.
 - (C) McConkey agar.
 - (D) Robertson's Cooked medium.
69. Ludlam's medium is used for the isolation of:
- (A) Clostridium.
 - (B) Mycobacterium.
 - (C) Staphylococcus.
 - (D) Mycoplasma.
70. Todd-Hewitt broth is used for the isolation of:
- (A) Bordetella.
 - (B) Streptococcus.
 - (C) Haemophilus.
 - (D) Corynebacterium.
71. Which one is not a fungal isolating media?
- (A) Potato dextrose agar.
 - (B) Sabouraud agar.
 - (C) Rogosa agar.
 - (D) Czapek dox agar.
72. In which fungul disease, the pathogen is grow inside the macrophage during its pathogenesis:
- (A) Aspergillosis.
 - (B) Coccidioidomycosis.
 - (C) Cryptococcosis.
 - (D) Histoplasmosis.

73. Bat guano miners are usually affected with:
- (A) Candidiasis.
 - (B) Histoplasmosis.
 - (C) Vulvovaginitis.
 - (D) Endophthalmitis.
74. Smallest human parasite is:
- (A) *Trichinella spiralis*.
 - (B) *Ascaris lumbricoides*.
 - (C) *Necator americanus*.
 - (D) *Schistosoma mansoni*.
75. Schistosomiasis is caused by:
- (A) Flatworm.
 - (B) Ringworm.
 - (C) Pinworm.
 - (D) Hookworm.
76. What is use of density gradient centrifugation?
- (A) To purify viruses, ribosomes, membranes.
 - (B) To remove dirt.
 - (C) To remove fine particles.
 - (D) To remove large particles.
77. Total Magnification of a microscope is obtained by:
- (A) Magnifying power of the objective lens.
 - (B) Magnifying power of condenser lens.
 - (C) Magnifying power of eyepiece.
 - (D) Magnifying power of both the objective lens and eyepiece.
78. Which of the following statements does not apply to IgG?
- (A) Appears early in the primary immune response.
 - (B) Neutralizes bacterial toxins.
 - (C) Can fix complement.
 - (D) Crosses the human placenta.
79. In batch culture yield factor (Y) can varies according to:
- (A) Growth rate.
 - (B) pH.
 - (C) Temperature.
 - (D) All of these.
80. Techoic acid:
- (A) Found in the walls of Gram positive bacteria.
 - (B) Provide receptors for phages.
 - (C) Make up outer wall of Gram negative bacteria.
 - (D) Influence the permeability of the membrane.

81. Nagler reaction detects:
- (A) *Corynebacterium diphtheria*.
 - (B) *Clostridium tetani*.
 - (C) *Clostridium perfringens*.
 - (D) *Clostridium botulinum*.
82. Blood agar medium is:
- (A) Enrichment medium.
 - (B) Enriched medium.
 - (C) Selective medium.
 - (D) Differential medium.
83. HIV can be transmitted through:
- (A) Blood.
 - (B) Semen.
 - (C) Vaginal fluid.
 - (D) All of these.
84. β -pleated sheets are the examples of :
- (A) Primary structure.
 - (B) Secondary structure.
 - (C) Tertiary structure.
 - (D) Quaternary structure.
85. Antitoxin is used for _____ immunization.
- (A) Active.
 - (B) Passive.
 - (C) Both a and b.
 - (D) None of these.
86. Mycotoxins are produced by:
- (A) Bacteria.
 - (B) Fungi.
 - (C) Algae.
 - (D) Protozoans.
87. B Cells are activated by:
- (A) Complement.
 - (B) Antibody.
 - (C) Antigen.
 - (D) Interferon.

88. Which of the following is not a recognized cause of diarrhoea?
(A) Vibrio cholera.
(B) Escherichia coli.
(C) Clostridium perfringens.
(D) Enterococcus faecalis.
89. Monoclonal antibodies recognize a single:
(A) Antigen.
(B) Bacterium.
(C) Epitope.
(D) Virus.
90. Identify the obligate anaerobes:
(A) Salmonella.
(B) Vibrio cholera.
(C) Cl. tetani.
(D) Sarcinae.
91. The following are the RNA viruses, except:
(A) Reo viruses.
(B) Retro viruses.
(C) Bacteriophage Φ C.
(D) Dahila mosaic virus.
92. HPLC methods includes:
(A) Liquid / liquid (partition) chromatography.
(B) Liquid / solid (absorption) chromatography.
(C) Ion exchange and size exclusion chromatography.
(D) All of these.
93. The protein moiety of an enzyme is known as:
(A) Holo enzyme.
(B) Apo enzyme.
(C) Co enzyme.
(D) Enzyme.
94. B and T cells are produced by stem cells that are formed in:
(A) Bone marrow.
(B) The liver.
(C) The circulatory system.
(D) The spleen.
95. What is other name for zonal centrifugation?
(A) Isopycnic centrifugation.
(B) Gradient centrifugation.
(C) Density gradient centrifugation.
(D) Differential centrifugation.

96. Tinea capitis is:
(A) Ring worm of the foot.
(B) Ring worm of scalp.
(C) Ring worm of non-hairy skin of body.
(D) Both a and c.
97. Example for DNA viruses:
(A) Adeno virus.
(B) Hepatitis B virus.
(C) Papova virus.
(D) All of the above.
98. The initial complement component that is bound by complement-fixing antibodies is:
(A) C1q.
(B) C1s.
(C) C3b.
(D) C5a.
99. E. coli produce which type of toxins?
(A) Exotoxins.
(B) Endotoxins.
(C) Leucocidin.
(D) Both a and b.
100. Which of the following are acid fast structures?
(A) Mycobacteria.
(B) Bacterial spores.
(C) Nocardia.
(D) All of these.