

0.0000000 Microbial Cytology 0.0000000 Microbial Genetics 1.0000000 MCQ11 ----- is the study of microbial processes in the soil to promote plant growth Agricultural Microbiology 1.0000000 Medical Microbiology 0.0000000 **Industrial Microbiology** 0.0000000 Marine Microbiology 0.0000000 MCQ12 ----- microscope forms a dark image against a brighter background Light 0.0000000 Fluorescence 0.0000000 Bright field 1.0000000 Electron 0.0000000 MCQ13 -----Studies of the nutrients that microorganisms require for metabolism and growth and the products that they make from nutrients Mycology 0.0000000 Microbial Physiology

1.0000000

Microbial Genetics

0.0000000 Microbial Taxonomy

0.0000000 MCQ14

----- microscope converts slight differences in refractive index and cell density into easily detected variations in light intensity

Phase-Contrast Microscope

1.0000000 Light Microscope

0.0000000

Florescent Microscope

0.0000000 Dark field Microscope

0.0000000 MCQ15

----- microscope is used in studying eukaryotes

Florescent Microscope

0.0000000 Light Microscope

0.0000000

Phase-Contrast Microscope

1.0000000

Dark field Microscope

0.0000000

MCQ16

The study of microorganisms in their natural environment is called ----

Microbial physiology

0.0000000

Microbial cytology

0.0000000

Microbial Ecology

1.0000000

Exomicrobiology

0.0000000 MCQ17

The dark field microscope is used to ----- and organisms as a result of change in the way they are illuminated.

As ordinary microscope

0.0000000

Determine the shape of living cells

0.0000000

Detect endospores of bacterial

0.0000000

Observe living unstained cells

1.0000000

MCQ18

The microscope that exposes a specimen to ultraviolet, violet or blue light and forms an image of the object with resulting fluorescent light is -----

**Phase-Contrast Microscope** 

0.0000000

Light Microscope

0.0000000

Florescent Microscope

1.0000000

Dark field Microscope

0.0000000

MCQ19

The process where organisms are suspended in a liquid is called ----

Wet-mount or hanging drop technique

1.0000000

Wet-stained or hanging drop technique

0.0000000

Wet-stained or draping technique

0.0000000

Wet-mount or dropping technique

0.0000000

MCQ20

-----is useful in revealing many internal structures in larger eukaryotic microorganisms Phase-Contrast Microscope 0.0000000 Light Microscope 0.0000000 Dark field Microscope 1.0000000 Florescent Microscope 0.0000000 MCQ21 There are ---- general methods used for preparing specimens for light microscope examination 5 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 1.0000000 MCQ22 ----- is also used in the examination of unstained microorganisms suspended in fluids like wet mount and hanging drop preparation. Phase-Contrast Microscope 0.0000000 Light Microscope 0.0000000 Florescent Microscope 0.0000000

Dark field Microscope

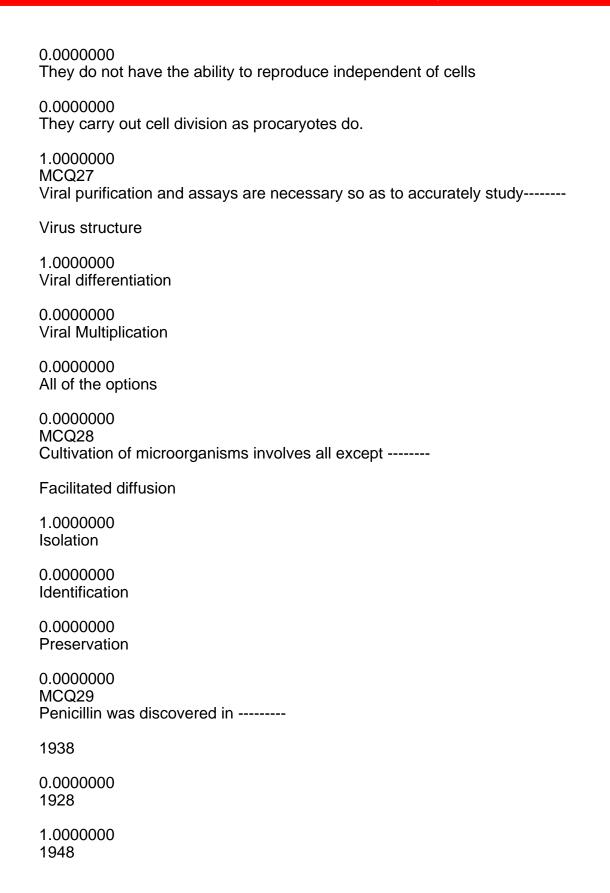
----- microscope is used to view living cells

1.0000000 MCQ23

Dark field Microscope 0.0000000 Light Microscope 0.0000000 Florescent Microscope 0.0000000 **Phase-Contrast Microscope** 1.0000000 MCQ24 The most commonly used fluorescence microscope is -----Ezofluorescence microscope 0.0000000 Epifluorescence microscope 1.0000000 Neofluorescence microscope 0.0000000 Exofluorescence microscope 0.0000000 MCQ25 Wet mount or hanging drop technique is a desirable method because of all except-----It reveals whether organisms are motile or not. 0.0000000 Some cell inclusion bodies are easily observed. 0.0000000 Spore formation and germination may also be observed in living cells 0.0000000 None of the options 1.0000000 MCQ26 Viruses differ from other living cells in these ways except They have simple acellular organisation

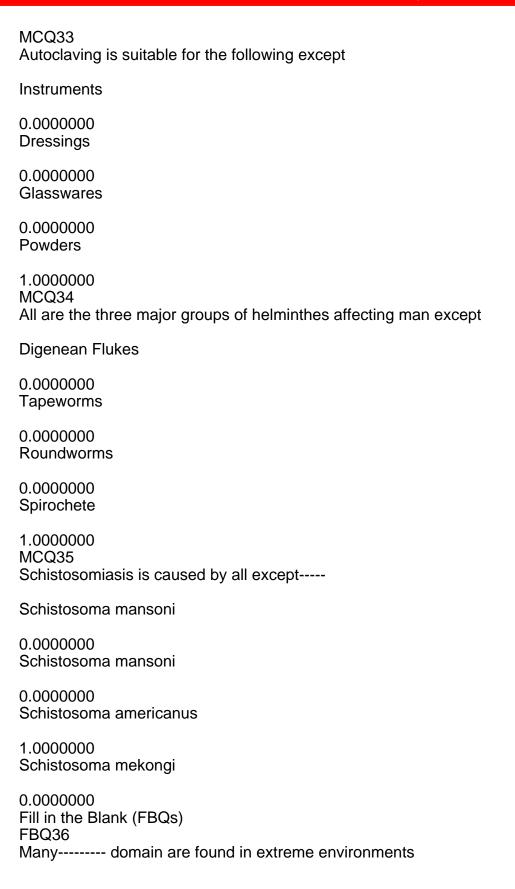
0.0000000

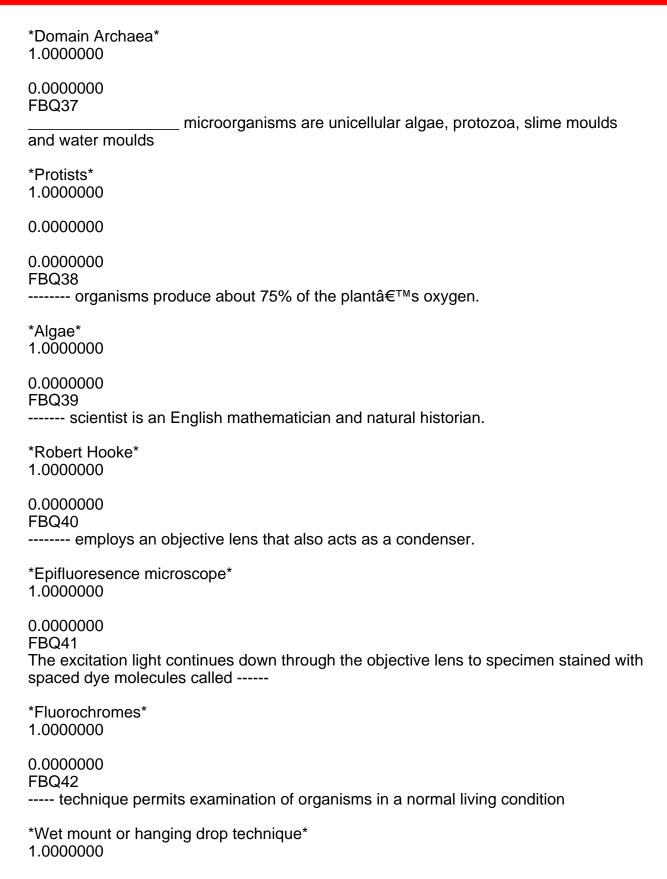
The presence of either DNA or RNA but not both

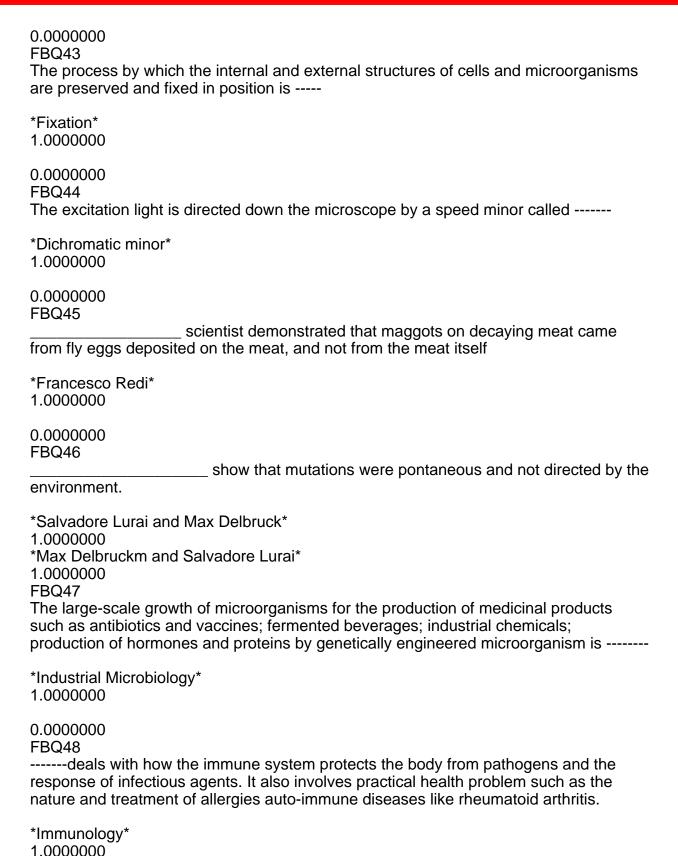


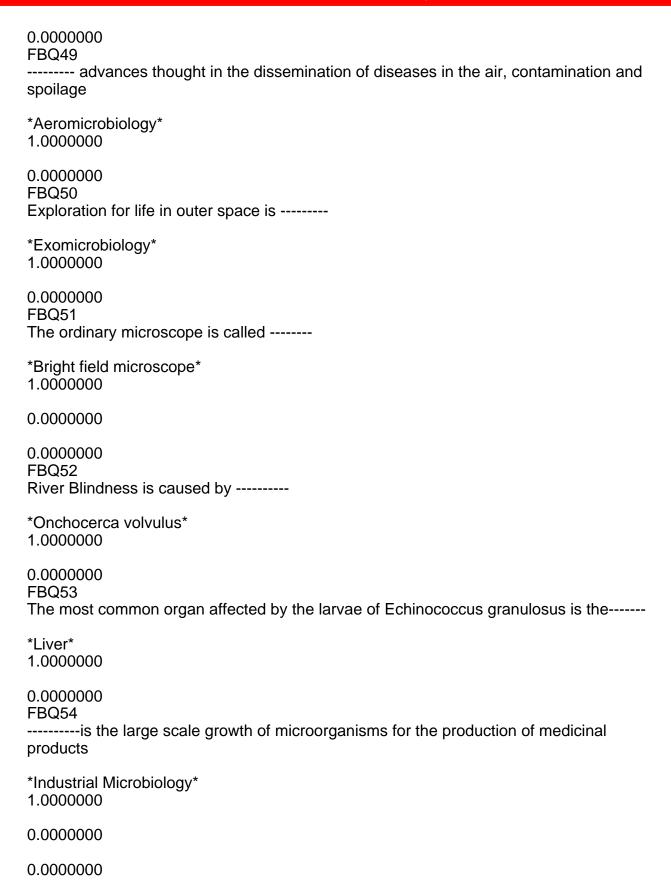
0.0000000 1958 0.0000000 MCQ30 Which of the following is not a major mode of action of antibacterials? Interference with cell wall synthesis 0.0000000 Inhibition of protein synthesis 0.0000000 Interference with nucleic acid synthesis 0.0000000 Formation of bacterial membrane structure 1.0000000 MCQ31 Which of the following is not a bacteriostatic antibiotic? Vancomycin 1.0000000 Chloramphenicol. 0.0000000 Sulphonamides 0.0000000 macrolides 0.0000000 MCQ32 Second generation cephalosporin include all except -----Cefoxitin, 0.0000000 Cephradine 1.0000000 Cefmetazole 0.0000000 Cefotetan

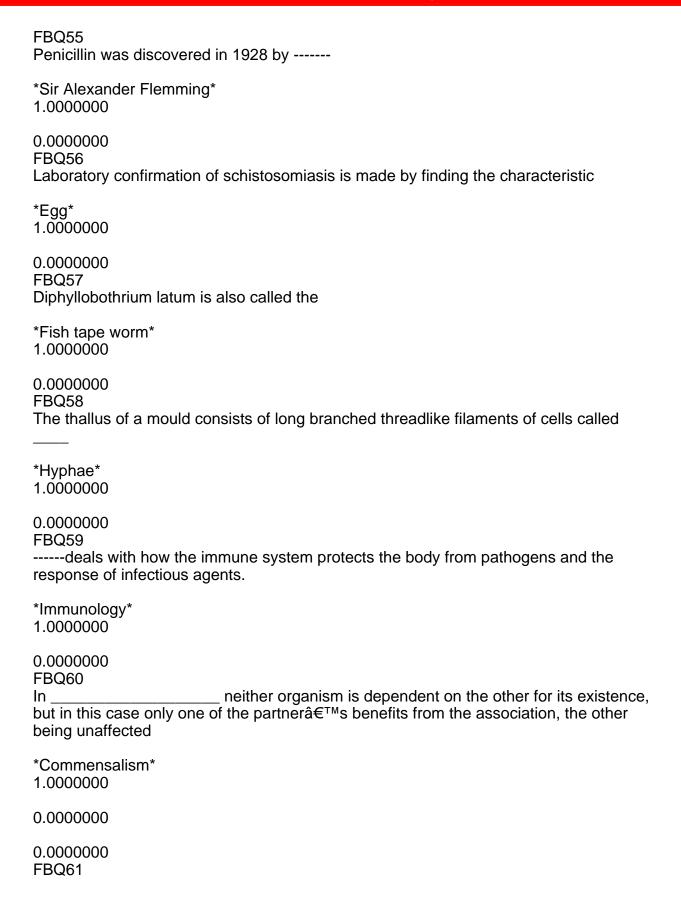
0.0000000











An association in which one of the associates live either partly or wholly at the expense of the other associate, the other partner not gaining anything from the association is termed-----

*Parasitism* 1.0000000
0.000000
0.0000000 FBQ62 S.haematobium eggs are shed in the of man
*Urine* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ63 Proper cooking of beef before eating could prevent infection due to
*T. saginata* 1.0000000  *T saginata* 0.0000000 FBQ64 The adult Enterobius vermicularis live predominantly in the
*Caecum* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ65 fixation preserves overall morphology but not structures within cells
*Heat* 1.0000000
0.000000
0.0000000 FBQ66fixatives penetrate cells and react with cellular components,
*Chemical* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ67staining procedures make visible the differences between bacterial cells or part of

a bacterial cell

\*Simple staining\* 1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ68

----- staining procedure ate commonly used to identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae

\*Acid fast staining\* 1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ69

----is the portion of a bacterial, all made up of the cytplasmic membrane and the cell material bounded by it

\*Protoplast\* 1.0000000

0.0000000

FBQ70

---- are single celled spores borne on a club shaped structure called a basidium

\*Basidiospore\* 1.0000000

0.0000000

0.0000000