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Microbiology MCQ Questions

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We have listed below the best **Microbiology MCQ Questions**, that checks your basic knowledge of Microbiology. This **Microbiology MCQ Test** contains 20 Multiple Choice Questions. You have to select the right answer to every question to check your final preparation of the Microbiology Exam/Interviews. apart from this, you can also download the **Microbiology MCQ PDF** from the given link between the Quiz.

Q1. Microbiology is the scientific study of

- A. Plants
- B. Humans
- C. Animals
- **D. Microorganism**

Q2. Microbiology encompasses numerous sub-disciplines including

- A. Virology & mycology
- B. Bacteriology & parasitology
- C. Protistology & immunology
- **D. All of the Above**

Q3. Which of these bacterial components is least likely to contain useful antigens?

- A. Flagella
- B. Capsule
- C. Cell wall
- **D. Ribosomes**

Q4. is used for phage display technique.

- A. ?6
- B. T7
- **C. M13**

- D. ?-phage

Q5. The association of endotoxin in gram-negative bacteria is due to the presence of

- A. Steroids
- B. Polypeptide
- C. Peptidoglycan
- **D. Lipopolysaccharides**

Q6. Who is father of ancient microbiology?

- A. Galileo
- B. Rasmus Lerdorf
- **C. Antoni van Leeuwenhoek**
- D. None of above

Q7. Which of the following is a gram-positive eubacterium in microbiology?

- A. Rhizobium
- B. Clostridium
- C. Actinomyces
- **D. Clostridium, Actinomyces**

Q8. Diarrhoea is not caused by

- A. Clostridium difficile
- B. Salmonella enteritidis
- C. Shigella dysenteriae
- **D. Streptococcus pyogenes**

Q9. The DNA molecule of microorganisms is made up of base pairs of

- A. Adenine-thymine
- B. Guanine-cytosine
- C. Adenine-cytosine
- **D. Guanine-cytosine and adenine-thymine**

Q10. What are the blood serum proteins produced by animals called?

- A. Toxins
- B. Enzymes
- C. Amino acids
- **D. Antibodies**

Q11. What are ribosomes composed of

- A. RNA
- B. DNA
- C. Proteins
- **D. Both Proteins & RNA**

Q12. Which among the following come under Gram-positive eubacteria?

- A. Rhizobium
- B. Clostridium
- C. Actinomyces
- **D. Both Clostridium & Actinomyces**

Q13. Resolving power of a microscope is a function of

- A. Refractive index
- B. Wavelength of light used
- C. Numerical aperture of lens system
- **D. Both Wavelength of light used & Numerical aperture of lens system**

Q14. What is the minimum distance for the eye to focus any object?

- A. 11 cm
- **B. 25 cm**
- C. 32 cm
- D. 42 cm

Q15. Which of the following are true for electron microscopy?

- A. Specimen should be thin and dry
- B. Image is obtained on a phosphorescent screen
- C. Electron beam must pass through evacuated chamber
- D. All of the Above

Q16. Which of the following is used as a solidifying agent for media?

- A. Agar
- B. Peptone
- C. Beef extract
- D. Yeast extract

Q17. Which of the following is a Complex media for fungal growth?

- A. Nutrient broth
- B. Luria-Bertani media
- C. Mac Conkey Agar media
- D. Potato Dextrose Agar(PDA) media

Q18. Ribosomes of prokaryotes have a sedimentation coefficient of?

- A. 80S
- B. 90S
- C. 70S
- D. 50S

Q19. What helps in the heat resistance of the endospore?

- A. Calcium
- B. Water
- C. Methylene
- D. Calcium-DPA complex

Q20. Which of the following is used in electron microscope?

- A. Light waves
- B. Electron beams
- C. Magnetic fields

- **D. Both Electron beams & Magnetic fields**

Q21. How Do Viruses Reproduce

- **A. They take over the living cells machinery**
- B. They slide in the cell on their own
- C. They can reproduce themselves
- D. They put themselves in our bloodstream first

Q22. Which Disease Is Caused By Bacteria?

- **A. Tuberculosis**
- B. Cancer
- C. Ringworm
- D. Sugar

Q23. How Large Are Viruses ?

- A. 100-150 nm
- B. 300-600nm
- **C. 20-200 nm**
- D. 10-100nm

Q24. What Is RFLP Used For?

- A. Detecting PCR products
- B. Amplify nucleic acids
- C. Used for Eastern blot
- **D. DNA fingerprinting**

Q25. What Types Of Cells Can Viruses Infect

- A. Only bacterial cells
- B. Only animal cells
- C. Only prokaryotic ones
- **D. all of them**

Q26. Gram Positive Bacteria

- A. E.coli
- **B. Lactobacillus sp.**
- C. Pseudomonas sp.
- D. All of the these

Q27. Why Is Taq Used In PCR?

- A. It is a specific DNA Primer
- **B. It is a heat stable polymerase**
- C. It is specific to the target probe
- D. It does not need a cofactor

Q28. Expand MMR

- **A. Measles Mumps Rubella**
- B. Malaria malaria rhehasus
- C. Monkey Month Resists
- D. Mango mangi red

Q29. What Is The Backbone Of DNA Made Of?

- A. Glucose and Nitrogen
- B. Deoxyribose and Nitrogen
- **C. Deoxyribose and Phosphate**
- D. Deoxyribose and Sulfate

Q30. Gram Staining Is An Example Of

- A. Acid fast staining
- B. Simple staining
- C. Negative staining
- **D. Differential staining**

Q31. The Bacterium That Is Most Commonly Used In Genetic Engineering Is

- **A. E.coli**
- B. Klebsiella
- C. Bacillus substilus
- D. Staphylococcus auerus

Q32. Microbiology Is The Study Of

- A. small animals
- **B. microscopic organisms**
- C. diseases
- D. health

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