

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The major locomotory structures in bacteria are	A. Flagella B. Pili C. Both a and b D. None of these
2	The bacteria which can grow either in the presence or absence of oxygen are called.	A. Aerobic bacteria B. Anaerobic bacteria C. Facultative bacteria D. Microaerophilic bacteria.
3	Peptidoglycans absent in.	A. Eubacteria B. Cyanobacteria C. Archaeobacteria D. Gram negative bacteria
4	Mesosomas are internal extensions of.	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Golgi complex D. Endoplasmic reticulum
5	Gram negative cell wall has	A. Only lipids B. Only protein C. More lipids and less protein D. Less lipids and more protein
6	Conjugating in bacteria is promoted by the structure.	A. Flagella B. Pili C. Cilia D. Spores
7	Which of the following is present in both gram-positive and gram-negative cell walls	A. An outer membrane B. Peptidoglycan C. Techoic acid D. Lipopolysaccharides
8	Pasteur's main achievements are the development of vaccines for diseases	A. Cholera, rabies only B. Anthrax, rabies only C. Anthrax, fowl cholera and rabies D. None of the above
9	Which of the following is a primary bacterial cell wall function	A. Transport B. Support C. Motility D. Adhesion
10	Rod shaped bacteria are called.	A. Cocci B. Bacilli C. Spirilla D. Vibrio
11	Which is an aerobic bacterium.	A. E coli B. Spirochete C. Campylobacter D. Pseudomonas
12	Mesosomes are internal extensions of the	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Chromatin body D. Capsule
13	Important vector in modern genetic engineering is.	A. Nucleoid B. Mesosome C. Plasmid D. Ribosome
14	These are smallest and without cell wall	A. E-Coli B. spirochete C. Mycoplasma D. Pseudomonas
15	The cell walls of most bacteria have a unique macromolecule called.	A. Techoic acid B. Lipoprotein C. Peptidoglycan D. Polysaccharide

16	A sequence of cocci is termed as.	A. Diplococcus B. saurian C. Streptococci D. Tetrad
17	Which one is present in all bacteria	A. Cell wall B. Mesosoma C. Ribosomes D. Plasmid
18	Cell wall is absent in	A. E -coli B. Mycoplasma C. Vibrio D. Sprocket
19	Conjugation is facilitated by	A. Capsule B. Pili C. Flagella D. Both pili and flagella
20	Which of the following is not found in all bacteria is	A. Cell membrane B. A nucleoid C. Flagella D. None of these
21	E-Coli is a example of	A. Aerobic Bacterium B. Anaerobic Bacterium C. Facultative bacteria D. Microaerophilic bacteria
22	Bacterial pathogenicity is due to.	A. Cell wall B. Capsule C. Slime D. Cell envelope
23	A cube of eight cocci is termed as.	A. Tetrad B. Sarcina C. diplococcus D. Streptococci
24	Which one of following class of bacteria has the smallest size	A. Bacillus subtilis B. Mycoplasma C. E-coli D. Straptococci
25	Bacteria without any flagella are called	A. Flagellate B. Atrichous C. Monotrichous D. Amphitrichous
26	Bacterial membrane differs from eukaryotic membrane in	A. Lacking protein B. Lacking lipids C. Lacking polysaccharides D. Lacking sterol i.e. cholesterol
27	One of the following has flagella rarely	A. Diplobacilli B. Spiral C. Cocci D. All of above
28	Greater pathogenicity to bacteria and protection against phagocytosis is provided by	A. Capsule B. Slime C. Cell wall D. Mesosomes
29	The interval of time until the completion of next division is known as.	A. Interphase B. Generation time C. Reproductive time D. Growth
30	Which one of the following is not found in bacteria.	A. Cell membrane B. Ribosome C. Nucleoid D. Capsule
31	If tuft of flagella is present only at one pole to bacteria then these are called as	A. Amphitrichous B. Lophotriches C. Peritrichous D. Monotrichoca
32	Which structure of bacteria help in DNA replication.	A. Plasmid B. Mesosomas C. cyst D. Nucleoid
33	Pili are made up of special protein called.	A. Pillin B. Flagellin C. Tubullin

		C. Flagellin D. Myosin
34	When flagella surround the whole cell, the condition is called	A. Peritrichous B. Atrichous C. Amphitrichous D. None of above
35	Photo synthetic prokaryotes lack.	A. Ribosomes B. Cytoplasm C. Chloroplasts D. Cell membrane
36	A bacteria with single polar flagellum is called.	A. Atrichous B. Monotrichous C. Amphitrichous D. Lophotrichous
37	The bacteria in which tuft of flagella is present each of two poles are called.	A. Atrichous B. Lophotrichous C. Peritrichous D. Amphitrichous
38	Germ theory of disease was formulated by	A. Antone Van Leeuwenhoek B. Pasteur C. Robert Koch D. none of above
39	When cocci occur in pairs, their arrangement.	A. Tetrad B. Diplococcus C. Streptococci D. Sarcina
40	Conjugation in bacteria is promoted by	A. Flagella B. Pili C. Cilia D. Gametes
41	Bacterial membrane also contain enzyme for	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Protein synthesis D. None of the above
42	Curved or comma shaped bacteria are called.	A. Vibrio B. spirillum C. Spirochetes D. Bacilli
43	Which one is microaerophilic bacterium	A. Campylobacter B. Spirochet C. Mycoplasma D. Vibrio comma
44	Cysts are dormant, thick, walled, desiccation resistant forms and develop during.	A. Late stage of cell growth B. Differentiation of vegetative cells C. Differentiation of reproductive cells D. During conjugation
45	Cell wall of Archaeobacteria does not contain.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. Peptidoglycan D. Cellulose
46	Plasmid is	A. Essential for bacterial growth and metabolism B. Drug resistant having disease and insect resistant gene C. Essential for bacterial growth only D. All of above
47	Cell wall of gram positive bacteria are stained	A. Pink B. Red C. Green D. Purple
48	Bacteria divide at exponential rate during	A. stationary phase B. Decline phase C. Log phase D. Lag phase
49	Spirochete is a bacterium.	A. Aerobic B. Anaerobic C. Facultative D. Microaerophilic
50	_____ is an anaerobic bacterium.	A. E Coli B. Pseudomonas C. Spirochete D. Campylobacteria

51	Pill are primarily involved in.	A. Parthenogeesis B. Vaccination C. Motility D. Conjugation
52	A sexual reproduction in bacteria occurs by	A. Conjugation B. Transduction C. Transformation D. Binary fission
53	Bacterial endospores function in	A. Reproduction B. Protein synthesis C. Survival D. Stronge