Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not found in all bacteria is	A. Cell membrane B. A nucleoid C. Flygella D. None of these
2	The major locomotory structures in bacteria are	A. Flagella B. Pili C. Both a and b D. None of these
3	Which of the following is a primary bacterial cell wall function	A. Transport B. Support C. Motility D. Adhesion
4	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
5	Mesosomes are internal extensions of the	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Chromatin body D. Capsule
6	Bacterial endospores function in	A. Reproduction B. Protein synthesis C. Survival D. Stronge
7	Germ theory of disease was formulated by	A. Antone Van Leeuwenhoek B. Pasteur C. Robert Koch D. none of above
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 one of following class of bacteria has the smallest size	A. Bacillus subtilis B. Mycoplasma C. E-coli D. Straptococci
10	Greater pathogenicity to bacteria and protection against phagocytosis is provided by	A. Capsule B. Slime C. Cell wall D. Mesosomes
11	One of the following has flagella rarely	A. Diplobacilli B. Spiral C. Cocci D. All of above
12	Gram negaive cell wall has	A. Only lipids B. Only protein C. More lipids and less protein D. Less lipids and more protein
13	When flagella surround the whole cell, the condition is called	A. Peritrichous B. Atrichous C. Amphitrichous D. None of above
14	Conjugation is facilitated by	A. Capsule B. Pili C. Flagella D. Both pili and flagella
15	Bacterial membrane differs from eukaryotic membrane in	A. Lacking protein B. Lacking lipids C. Lacking polysaccharides D. Lacking sterol i.e. cholesterol

16	Bacterial membrane also contain enzyme for	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Protein synthesis D. None of the above
17	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
18	Cell wall is absent in	A. E -coli B. Mycoplasma C. Vibrio D. Sprocket
19	A sequence of cocci is termed as.	A. Diplococcus B. saurian C. Streptococci D. Tetrad
20	A cube of eight cocci is termed as.	A. Tetrad B. Sarcina C. diplococcus D. Streptococci
21	Curved or comma shaped bacteria are called.	A. Vibrio B. spirillum C. Spirochetes D. Bacli
22	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
23	The bacteria in which tuft of flagella is present each of two poles are called.	A. Atrichous B. Lophotrichous C. Peritroichous D. Amphitrichous
24	A bacteria with single polar flagellumis called.	A. Atrichous B. Monotrichous C. Amphitrichous D. Lophotrichous
25	Pili are made up of special protein called.	A. Pillin B. Flagellin C. Tubullin D. Myosin
26	Bacterial pathogenicity is due to.	A. Cell wall B. Capsule C. Slime D. Cell envelope
27	Peptidoglycans absent in.	A. Eubacteria B. Cyanobacteria C. Archaeobacteria D. Gram negative bacteria
28	The cell walls of most bacteria have a unique macromolecule called.	A. Techois acid B. Lipoprotein C. Peptidoglycan D. Polysaccharide
29	Bacteria without any flagella are called	A. Flagellate B. Atrichous C. Monotrichous D. Amphitrichaus
30	Which one of the following is not found in bacteria.	A. Cell membrane B. Ribosome C. Nucleoid D. Capsule
31	Rod shaped bacteria are called.	A. Cocci B. Bacilli C. Spirilla D. Vibrio
32	Cell wall of Archaebacteria does not contain.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. Peptidoglycan D. Cellulose
		A. Nucleoid

33	Important vector is modern genetic engineering is.	B. Mesosome C. Plasmid D. Ribosome
34	Photo synthetic prokaryotes lack.	A. Ribosomes B. Cytoplasm C. Chloroplasts D. Cell membrane
35	These are smallest and without cell wall	A. E-Coli B. spirochete C. Mycoplasma D. Pseudomonas
36	When cocci occur in pairs, their arrangement.	A. Tetrad B. Diplococcus C. Streptococci D. Sarcina
37	Mesosomas are internal extensions of.	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Golgi complex D. Endoplasmic reticulum
38	Which one is present in all bacteria	A. Cell wall B. Mesosoma C. Ribosomes D. Plasmid
39	Cell wall of gram positive bacteria are stained	A. Pink B. Red C. Green D. Purple
40	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.
41	_____ is an anaerobic bacterium.	A. E Coli B. Pseudomonas C. Spirochete D. Campylobacteria
42	Which is an aerobic bacterium.	A. E coli B. Spirochete C. Campy lobacter D. Pseudomonas
43	Which one is microaerophilic bacterium	A. Campy lobacter B. Spirochet C. Mycoplasma D. Vibrio comma
44	Spirochete is a bacterium.	A. Aerobic B. Anaerobic C. Facultative D. Microaerophilic
45	E-Coli is a example of	A. Aerobic Bacterium B. Anaerobic Bacterium C. Facultative bacteria D. Microaerophilic bacteria
46	A sextual reproduction in bacteria occurs by	A. Conjugation B. Transduction C. Transformation D. Binary fission
47	Which structure of bacteria help in DNA replication.	A. Plasmid B. Mesosomas C. cyst D. Nucleoid
48	Bacteria divide at exponential rate during	A. stationary phase B. Decline phase C. Log phase D. Lag phase
49	Pill are primarily involved in.	A. Parthenogeesis B. Vaccination C. Motility D. Conjugation
50	Conjugating in bacteria is promoted by the structure.	A. Flagella B. Pill C. Cillia D. Spores

51	The interval of time until the completion of next division is known as.	A. Interphase B. Generation time C. Reproductive time D. Growth
52	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
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