

MICROORGANISMS : FRIEND AND FOE

<1M>

1. Microorganisms are found in

- (A) Air, water and soil. (B) Living and dead soil.
(C) Hot springs and ice-cold water. (D) All of the above.

2. Alexander Fleming is associated with-

- (A) Fermentation. (B) Antibiotic Penicillin.
(C) Tetanus disease. (D) Cork cells.

3. Fruit and fruit juices are often get spoiled due to fermentation. Microorganisms responsible for this are:

- (A) Viruses. (B) Protozoans. (C) Yeasts. (D) None of these.

4. Disease causing micro-organisms are:

- (A) Bacteria. (B) Viruses. (C) Fungi. (D) All of the above..

5. Micro-organisms are

- (A) Harmful. (B) Beneficial. (C) Both (a) and (b). (D) None of these.

6. Lactobacillus bacteria are responsible for the formation of:

- (A) cake. (B) curd. (C) bread. (D) pasteries.

7. Who discovered fermentation?

- (A) Alexander Fleming. (B) Edward Jenner. (C) Louis Pasteur. (D) Robert Koch.

8. High and low temperature

- (A) inhibits the growth of microorganism. (B) kills many microorganism.
(C) increase the growth of organism. (D) Both (a) and (b).

9. Pathogens can enter our body through

- (A) the air we breathe. (B) the water we drink.

(C) the food we eat. (D) All of the above.

10. The medicines which are made with the help of micro-organisms mainly fungi and bacteria and used to kill or stop the growth of the disease-causing micro-organisms are called as:

(A) Vaccines. (B) Antibiotics. (C) Antipyretic drugs. (D) None of the above.

11. Female *Aedes* mosquito acts as carrier of:

(A) dengue virus. (B) malaria parasite. (C) chicken pox virus. (D) polio virus.

12. The organism which are responsible for the conversion of sugar into alcohol is

(A) Viruses. (B) Bacteria. (C) Yeast. (D) Protozoa.

13. Penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline are the examples of

(A) Vaccines (B) Antibiotics (C) Antipyretic drugs (D) None of the above

14. Micro-organism can cause food poisoning through:

(A) the air we breathe. (B) the water we drink.
(C) the food we eat. (D) All of the above.

15. Microorganisms are

(A) too small (B) too big
(C) can be visible through naked eyes (D) All of the above

16. The chemicals generally used to check the growth of microorganisms are called as:

(A) pasteurizers. (B) preservatives. (C) cleaners. (D) fertilizers.

17. How much percentage of nitrogen gas are present in our atmosphere?

(A) 84%. (B) 91%. (C) 68%. (D) 78%.

18. The programme in which pulse drops are given to the children is named as:

(A) Save Polio Programme. (B) Help Polio Programme.
(C) Pulse Polio Programme. (D) Check Polio Programme.

19. Microorganisms may be:

- (A) unicellular. (B) multicellular.
(C) Both (a) and (b). (D) None of the above.

20. Dysentery and malaria caused by:

- (A) Virus. (B) Bacteria. (C) Yeast. (D) Protozoa.

21. Microorganism that shows the characteristic of both living and non-living is:

- (A) Virus. (B) Bacteria. (C) Algae. (D) Fungi.

22. Protozoans are very common and some of them cause serious diseases in human-beings such as:

- (A) Malaria. (B) Tuberculosis. (C) None. (D) Both (a) & (b).

23. Bite of female anopheles mosquito is harmful for human-beings, because

- (A) it causes sleeping sickness. (B) it acts as a carrier of malaria causing parasite.
(C) it causes itching all over the body. (D) all of the above.

24. In vaccine microorganisms are used as:

- (A) Live. (B) Dead. (C) Weakened. (D) Both (b) and (c).

25. Small pox vaccine is discovered by:

- (A) Alexander Fleming. (B) Edward Jenner. (C) Louis Pasteur. (D) Robert Koch.

26. The bacteria responsible for the Anthrax disease:

- (A) E.coli. (B) Lactobacillus. (C) Bacillus anthracis. (D) Salmonella.

27. The bacterium *Bacillus anthracis* discovered by

- (A) Alexander Fleming. (B) Edward Jenner. (C) Louis Pasteur. (D) Robert Koch.

28. Sugar acts as preservative because it:

- (A) increases the moisture content. (B) reduce the moisture content.
(C) kills the microorganism. (D) None of the above.

29. Milk is said to be pasteurized when it heated at

- (A) At 90° for 30 - 40 seconds (B) At 70° for 15 - 30 seconds
(C) At 80° for 30 - 40 seconds (D) At 50° for 15 - 30 seconds

30. Nitrogen fixation is necessary because

- (A) plants and animals are not be able to take atmospheric nitrogen directly.
(B) plants and animals are able to take atmospheric nitrogen directly.
(C) All of the above.
(D) None of the above.

31. Microorganisms play role in:

- (A) increasing soil fertility. (B) cleaning the environment.
(C) in fermentation. (D) all of the above.

32. Yeast are widely used for making:

- (A) curd. (B) bread. (C) cake. (D) Both (b) & (c)

33. Which of the following disease is not considered as communicable disease.

- (A) Cholera. (B) Tuberculosis. (C) Chicken pox. (D) Cancer.

34. Which of the following organisms helps in nitrogen fixation.

- (A) Bacteria. (B) Blue green algae. (C) Virus. (D) Both (a) and (b).

35. Which of the following plant disease is caused by the bacteria.

- (A) Citrus canker. (B) Rust of wheat.
(C) Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi (okra). (D) None of the above.

36. Which of the following plant disease is caused by the fungi.

- (A) Citrus canker. (B) Rust of wheat.
(C) Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi (okra). (D) None of the above.

37. Which of the following plant disease is caused by the virus.

- (A) Citrus canker. (B) Rust of wheat.
(C) Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi (okra). (D) None of the above.

38. Foot and mouth disease of cattle is caused by:
(A) Virus. (B) Bacteria. (C) Yeast. (D) Protozoa.
39. Microorganisms decompose the plants, animal waste and converted them into:
(A) new organism. (B) manure. (C) medicine. (D) None of the above.
40. Hepatitis-B can be caused by
(A) virus. (B) bacteria. (C) yeast. (D) protozoa.
41. Who discovered the fermentation?
42. What do you understand by microorganisms?
43. Mention two important uses of fungi.
44. In which form microorganisms are used in vaccine?
45. Who discovered the vaccine for small pox?
46. Which bacteria is responsible for Anthrax disease?
47. Can we find a place without microbes in nature?
48. Which microorganism is used in the production of alcohol?
49. Name any two food items that are prepared using yeast.
50. Name any three habitats of microorganisms.
51. Name the bacteria which involved in the fixation of nitrogen in leguminous plants?
52. Name the bacteria which is responsible for the formation of curd?
53. Microorganisms can be seen with the help of a _____
54. Blue green algae fix _____ directly from air to enhance fertility of soil.
55. Alcohol is produced with the help of _____
56. Cholera is caused by _____
57. Yeast is used in the production of
(i) sugar (ii) alcohol (iii) hydrochloric acid (iv) oxygen
58. The following is an antibiotic _____

(1) Sodium bicarbonate (ti) Streptomycin (ill) Alcohol (tv) Yeast

59. Carrier of malaria-causing protozoan is

(1) Female *Anopheles* mosquito (li) cockroach
(Hi) housefly (iv) butterfly

60. The most common carrier of communicable diseases is

(i) ant (11) housefly (iii) dragonfly (iv) spider

(d) 61. The bread or *idli* dough rises because of

(i) heat (ii) grinding (iii) growth of yeast cells (iv) kneading

62. The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is called

(i) nitrogen fixation (ii) moulding (ill) fermentation (iv) infection

<2M>

63. Explain how does blue-green algae help in increasing the fertility of soil.<

64. Name the insects, which carry the parasite of malaria and dengue?

65. What is to be called as preservatives?

66. Define pasteurization?

67. Why generally dry fruits and even vegetables are sold in sealed air tight packets?

68. What are the causes of food poisoning?

69. What do you mean by fermentation?

70. What are communicable diseases? Name some of them.

71. What are the major groups of microorganisms?<

72. Name the microorganisms which can fix atmospheric nitrogen In the soil

73. Write 10 Items on the usefulness of microorganisms in our lives.

74. Write a short paragraph on the harms caused by microorganisms.

75. What are antibiotics? What precautions must be taken while taking antibiotics?

<3M>

76. Mention the causative organism and mode of transmission of these organisms in the following diseases.

(i) Tuberculosis

(ii) Polio

(iii) Malaria

(iv) Typhoid

(v) Hepatitis B

(vi) Chicken Pox.

77. Explain Antibiotics in brief with the help of examples.

78. What is nitrogen fixation. Which organisms are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen.

79. Draw a diagram of

(i) Amoeba

(ii) Paramecium

80. What are pathogens? How can they enter in our body?

81. Describe the role of sugar, oil and vinegar in preservation of food?

82. What are the affects caused by disease causing microorganisms? How are they controlled and name some plant diseases with their causative organism.

83. How can High and low temperature affects the growth of microorganisms? <

>5M>

84. Describe the useful and harmful effects of microorganisms?

85. State some beneficial effects of bacteria.

86. What do you understand by vaccine? Explain in detail?

87. Draw a well labeled diagram of nitrogen cycle?