

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Antibiotics that occur naturally as substances from the mould <i>Cephalosporium</i> are called <input type="text"/> .	Cephalosporins	Cephalosporins				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that obtain energy from oxidation of chemical compounds are called <input type="text"/> .	Chemotrophs	Chemotrophs				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that use light energy are called <input type="text"/> .	Phototrophs	Phototrophs				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that use organic molecules as their source of carbon are called <input type="text"/> .	Heterotrophs	Heterotrophs				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms that use CO ₂ as their primary source of carbon are called <input type="text"/> .	Autotrophs	Autotrophs				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viruses can exist in two phases; <input type="text"/> and intracellular.	Extracellular	Extracellular				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	They are genetic elements that only reproduce when present within living cells called <input type="text"/> cells.	Host	Host				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The female sex organelle of fungi is called the <input type="text"/> .	Oogonium	Oogonium				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some yeasts are facultatively anaerobic and can obtain their energy by <input type="text"/> .	Fermentation	Fermentation				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The male sex organelle of fungi is called the <input type="text"/> .	Antheridium	Antheridium				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sex organelles of fungi if present are called <input type="text"/> .	Gametangia	Gametangia				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Yeast reproduces asexually by _____.	Budding	Budding				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some fungi are _____ inhabiting and infecting living hosts either plants or animals.	Parasitic	Parasitic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some fungi are _____ living primarily in fresh water.	Aquatic	Aquatic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fungi generally reproduce both _____ and asexually.	Sexually	Sexually				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fungi have no _____.	Chlorophyll	Chlorophyll				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fungi are _____ spore bearing organisms.	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria are _____ single celled organisms that lack membrane-bound organelles.	Prokaryotic	Prokaryotic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Strict _____ cannot tolerate oxygen.	Anaerobes	Anerobe				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Based on the source of carbon which is the major source of nutrient for all cells bacteria can be classified as heterotrophs and _____.	Autotrophs	Autotroph				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria that obtain their energy by oxidizing inorganic or organic – chemical compounds are called _____.	Chemotrphs	Chemotroph				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria that use light energy as their energy sources are called _____.	Phototrophs	Phototroph				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ is metabolically dormant form which under appropriate condition can germinate to form a vegetative cell.	Spore	Spore				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The DNA is circular and bears the _____ of the cell.	Genes	Gene				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The cell material is bounded by the cytoplasmic _____.	Membrane	Membrane				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> provides structural rigidity and forms barrier against the outside environment.	Cell wall	Cell wall				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Capsules are usually <input type="text"/> for identification.	Antigenic	Antigenic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viscous substance forming a covering layer or envelope around the cell wall of some bacteria is called <input type="text"/> .	Capsule	Capsule				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pili are also called <input type="text"/> .	Fimbriae	Fimbriae				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lophotrichous is a <input type="text"/> of polar flagella.	Cluster	Cluster				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hair like, helical appendages that protrude through the cell wall is called <input type="text"/> .	Flagellum	Flagellum				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Helical, flexible, coiled arrangements of micro-organisms are called <input type="text"/> .	Spirochaettes	Spirochaettes				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Staphylococci in <input type="text"/> clusters like a bunch of grapes.	Irregular	Irregular				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Bacteria have high surface <input type="text"/> ratio which results in a high growth and metabolism rate.	Area/volume	Area/volume				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Biological warfare is also known as <input type="text"/> warfare.	Germ	Bio				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cholera caused by a bacteria <input type="text"/> .	Vibrio cholera	V. cholera				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Malaria caused by four species of the Protozoa called <input type="text"/> .	Plasmodium	Plasmodium				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms can be used to clean up pollution created by human activities in a process called <input type="text"/> .	Bioremediation	Bioremediation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lactic acid is produced by different lactic acid bacteria for example, <input type="text"/> delbrueckii.	Lactobacillus	Lactobacillus				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> acid produced by <i>Aspergillus niger</i> .	Citric	Citric				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gluconic acid can be produced by several <input type="text"/> including <i>Penicillium</i> and <i>Aspergillus</i> species.	Fungi	Fungi				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is produced by various species of <i>Clostridium</i> and <i>Ashbya gossypii</i> .	Riboflavin	Riboflavin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<i>Streptomyces</i> , <i>Pseudomonas denitrificans</i> and <i>Propionibacterium shermanii</i> can produce vitamin <input type="text"/> .	B12	B12				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vaccines are produced using microorganisms with the <input type="text"/> properties to elicit a primary immune response.	Antigenic	Antigenic				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Steroids regulate various aspects of human metabolisms and are produced by organisms such as <input type="text"/> .	<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i>	<i>Rhizopus nigricans</i>				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microbially produced substances or substances synthetically derived from natural sources that inhibit or kill microorganisms are <input type="text"/> .	Antibiotics	Antibiotics				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms used as direct source of food known as <input type="text"/> cell protein.	Single	Single				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Wine fermented from fruits uses <input type="text"/> strains <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> .	Yeast	Yeast				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Microorganisms are used to produce alcoholic beverages such as beer by conversion of <input type="text"/> to alcohol and carbon dioxide.	Sugar	Sugar				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fermentation products include <input type="text"/> and lactic acid.	Ethanol	Ethanol				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Electron microscopes use a beam of electrons to <input type="text"/> and create magnified images of specimens.	Illuminate	Illuminate				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acid-alcohol will remove the red stain from bacteria such as _____.	Escherichia coli	Escherichia coli				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Acid-alcohol is used as a _____ acid fast staining procedure.	Decolouriser	Decolouriser				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acid fast staining procedure uses the red stain and carbol fuchsin as _____ stain.	Primary	Primary				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pathogen responsible for leprosy is _____.	Mycobacterium leprae	Mycobacterium leprae				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pathogen responsible for tuberculosis is _____.	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A differential staining procedure commonly used to identify Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae is called _____ staining.	Acid fast	Acid fast				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gram _____ bacteria retain the crystal violet and appear deep violet in colour.	Positive	Positive				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The staining procedure that usually involves more than one dye to make visible the differences between bacterial cells or part of a bacterial cell is called _____ staining.	Differential	Differential				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Basic dyes such as crystal violet, methylene blue, and carbolfuchsin are used in _____ staining.	Simple	Simple				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The specie of hookworm capable of causing intestinal infection in human being is _____.	Haemonchus contortus	Necator americanus	Nippostrongylus brasiliensis	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Roundworm infections of the _____ constitute the largest group of helminthic diseases in humans.	Eyes	Soft tissues	Intestines	Lymphaotics	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nematode infections in humans include all but _____.	Amoebiasis	Trichuriasis	Ascariasis	Enterobiasis	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nematodes are usually _____.	Bisexual	Asexual	Nonsexual	Sterile	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sub-stage _____ focuses a core of light on the slide.	Condenser	Base	Stand	Mirror	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is positioned about halfway up the arm and hold microscope slides by slide.	Stand	Base	Arm	Stage	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fine and coarse adjustment knobs are located on the _____.	Stand	Base	Arm	Stage	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The light source of a microscope is either a _____ or an electric illuminator.	Stand	Base	Arm	Mirror	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A light source of a microscope is located at the _____.	Stand	Base	Arm	Stage	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The microscope consists of a sturdy metal body or _____.	Stand	Base	Arm	Stage	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The magnified image formed by the _____ lens of a microscope.	Plain	Reflective	Objective	Subjective	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Traditional microscopes are _____ microscopes.	Simple	Compound	Complex	Complicated	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Modern microscopes are _____ microscopes.	Simple	Compound	Complex	Complicated	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ordinary microscope forms a dark image against a _____ background.	Darker	Brighter	Undifferentiated	Contrast	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The ordinary microscope is called a _____ microscope.	Dark field	Bright field	Phase contrast	Electron	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most commonly used fluorescence microscope light is _____ microscope.	Dark field	Bright field	Phase contrast	Epifluorescent	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ microscope exposes a specimen to ultraviolet, violet or blue light.	Dark field	Bright field	Phase contrast	Fluorescent	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ microscope is very useful for studying microbial motility.	Dark field	Bright field	Phase contrast	Fluorescent	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ microscope is useful in revealing many internal structures in larger eukaryotic microorganisms.	Dark field	Bright field	Phase contrast	Electron	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of prospect for deposits of coal, oil and gas and recovery of minerals from low-grade ores is _____ Microbiology	Medical	Agricultural	Industrial	Geochemical	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Exomicrobiology deals with exploration for life in _____.	Outerspace	Ocean	Atmosphere	Rivers	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dissemination of diseases in the air, contamination and spoilage is _____ microbiology.	Aero	Medical	Public health	Immunology	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Food and _____ microbiology deals with the methods of preventing microbial spoilage of food and the transmission of food-borne diseases.	Medical	Agricultural	Dairy	Public health	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of practical health problem such as the nature and treatment of allergies auto-immune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis is _____.	Immunology	Agricultural	Marine	Medical	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The identification and the control of the spread of communicable diseases is _____ microbiology.	Medical	Agricultural	Public health	Marine	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Aquatic and _____ microbiology deals with microbial processes in lakes, rivers, and the oceans.	Medical	Agricultural	Industrial	Marine	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The production of hormones and proteins by genetically engineered microorganism is in the field of _____ microbiology.	Medical	Agricultural	Industrial	Marine	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of microbial processes in the soil to promote plant growth is _____ Microbiology.	Medical	Agricultural	Industrial	Marine	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of the causative agents of diseases, diagnostic procedures for identification of the causative agents and preventive measures is _____ Microbiology.	Medical	Agricultural	Industrial	Marine	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The discovery of microbial enzymes and the chemical reactions they carry out is _____.	Ecology	Biochemistry	Cytology	Physiology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microbial _____ is the study of the classification of microorganisms or the grouping of microorganisms.	Ecology	Taxonomy	Cytology	Physiology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microbial _____ is the study of microorganisms in their natural environment.	Ecology	Biochemistry	Cytology	Physiology	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microbial _____ studies of the nutrients that microorganisms require for metabolism and growth and the products that they make from nutrients.	Ecology	Biochemistry	Cytology	Physiology	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microbial _____ studies the structures of microbial cells.	Ecology	Biochemistry	Cytology	Physiology	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A branch of protozoology called _____ deals exclusively with the parasite or disease producing organisms.	Bacteriology	Mycology	Parasitology	Algology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Protozoology is the study of _____.	Bacteria	Fungi	Protozoa	Algae	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Algology is the study of _____.	Bacteria	Fungi	Viruses	Algae	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mycology is the study of _____.	Bacteria	Fungi	Viruses	Algae	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study of bacteria is _____.	Algology	Mycology	Bacteriology	Virology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Edward Jenner used a vaccination procedure to protect individuals from _____.	Small pox	Chicken pox	Wild pox	Polio	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An effective sterilization method which involve holding juices and milk at 62.8OC (145OF) for 30 minutes known as _____.	Disinfection	Pasteurization	Autoclaving	Steaming	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was the first to grow bacteria on solid culture media to get pure culture.	Robert Hooke	Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek	Louis Jablot's	Robert Koch	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The relationship between Bacillus anthracis and the disease it causes, anthrax was established by _____.	Robert Hooke	Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek	Louis Jablot's	Robert Koch	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is known as the father of bacteriology.	Robert Hooke	Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek	Louis Jablot's	Robert Koch	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An English mathematician and natural historian that first to make a known description of microorganisms is _____.	Robert Hooke	Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek	Louis Jablot's	Robert Koch	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Protozoa are unicellular, eukaryotic organisms that are usually _____.	Motile	Nonmotile	Amobile	Immobile	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary producers in food chains in aquatic habitat are _____.	Bacteria	Algae	Protozoa	Metazoa	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Algae produce about _____ of the plant's oxygen.	100%	75%	50%	20%	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Algae are simple organisms, mostly _____.	Cellular	Unicellular	Multicellular	Acellular	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major groups of microorganism in domain Eucarya are protists and _____.	Bacteria	Viruses	Protozoa	Fungi	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Domain Archaea was formerly known as _____.	Archaeobacteria	Eucarya	All of the above	None of the above	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Prokaryotic cells are single celled organisms which lack _____ bound nucleus and organelles.	Membrane	Chloroplast	Protoplast	Cytoplasm	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on cell type and mode of nutrition, there are _____ kingdom system of classifying organisms.	Two	Three	Four	Five	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ cells possess a membrane-bound nucleus and organelles.	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Polykaryotic	Nanokaryotic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ microorganisms are visible without magnification.	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Polykaryotic	Nanokaryotic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Organisms having more than one cell are called _____.	Cellular	Unicellular	Multicellular	Acellular	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In _____ organisms all the life processes are performed by a single cell.	Cellular	Unicellular	Multicellular	Acellular	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ is the fundamental unit of life.	Cell	Muscle	Heart	Brain	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Microorganism entities at the borderline of life that are called _____.	Bacteria	Viruses	Protozoa	Metazoa	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Escherichia coli that are found in the _____ alimentary canal are harmless.	Lower	Higher	Intermediate	Proximal	A	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[Next](#)