

## Microorganisms: Friend and Foe

Question 1.

The host for malaria causing protozoan is:

- (a) anapheles mosquito
- (b) the cow
- (c) the earthworm
- (d) the tapeworm

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) anapheles mosquito

Anopheles mosquito is the host for malaria causing protozoan

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Question 2.

The bread or dosa dough rises because of the action of:

- (a) heat
- (b) grinding
- (c) growth of yeast cells
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) growth of yeast cells

Due to growth of yeast cells, the breads or dosa dough rises

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Question 3.

Malaria is spread by:

- (a) plasmodium
- (b) female anapheles mosquito
- (c) male anapheles mosquito
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) female anapheles mosquito

Malaria is spread by female anapheles mosquito.

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Question 4.

Protozoan shaped like a slipper is:

- (a) amoeba
- (b) paramecium
- (c) euglena
- (d) entamoeba

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) paramecium

Potamoan shaped like a slipper is paramecium.

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Question 5.

The bacterium that turns milk into curd is:

- (a) lactobacillus
- (b) acetobacter
- (c) rhizobium
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) lactobacillus

Lactobacillus turns milk into curd.

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Question 6.

The bacteria was first observed by:

- (a) Louis Pasteur
- (b) Antony Von Leuwen Hook
- (c) Robert Hooke
- (d) Robert Koch

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) Antony Von Leuwen Hook

The bacteria was first observed by Antony Von Leuwen Hook.

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Question 7.

Virus reproduce:

- (a) only outside the cells of the host organisms
- (b) only inside the cells of the host organisms
- (c) both inside and outside the cells of the host organisms
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) only inside the cells of the host organisms

Virus reproduce only inside the cells of the host organisms.

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Question 8.

Which of the following lives alone:

- (a) amoeba
- (b) fungi
- (c) bacteria
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) amoeba

Amoeba lives alone whereas fungi and bacteria live in colonies.

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Question 9.

The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is known as:

- (a) pasteurisation
- (b) fermentation
- (c) decomposition
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) fermentation

Fermentation is the process of conversion of sugar into alcohol.

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Question 10.

In Pasteurisation the milk is heated to about:

- (a) 100°C
- (b) 50°C
- (c) 70°C
- (d) 110°C

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) 70°C

In pasteurisation the milk is heated to about 70°C for 15 to 30 seconds and then suddenly chilled and stored.

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Question 12.

The bacterium living in the root nodules of leguminous plants is:

- (a) lactobacillus
- (b) acetobactor
- (c) rhizobium
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) rhizobium

The bacterium living in the root nodules of leguminous plants is Rhizobium.

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Question 13.

Atmospheric nitrogen is used for the synthesis of:

- (a) plant proteins
- (b) animal proteins
- (c) plant carbohydrates
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) plant proteins

Atmospheric nitrogen is used for the synthesis of plant proteins

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Question 14.

The percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere:

- (a) increases during day time
- (b) decreases during day time
- (c) remains more or less constant
- (d) can't say

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) remains more or less constant

The percentage of nitrogen in the atmosphere remains more or less constant.

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Question 15.

Which of the following is a preservative:

- (a) sodium benzoate
- (b) common salt
- (c) vinegar
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) all of these

Sodium benzoate, common salt and vinegar are all preservatives.

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Question 16.

Hepatitis-A is transmitted through:

- (a) water
- (b) air
- (c) food
- (d) contact

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) water

Hepatitis-A is transmitted through water.

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Question 17.

Communicable diseases are spread from an infected person to a healthy person through:

- (a) air
- (b) water
- (c) food
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) water

Communicable diseases are spread from an infected person to a healthy person through air, water, food and physical contact.

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Question 18.

A group of micro organisms that have the characters of both living and non-living are:

- (a) bacteria
- (b) protozoa
- (c) virus
- (d) fungi

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) virus

Virus have the characters of both living and non-living.

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Question 19.

is the process by which alcohol and  $\text{CO}_2$  are produced by yeast cells.

- (a) respiration
- (b) digestion
- (c) evaporation
- (d) fermentation

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) respiration

Respiration is the process by which alcohol and  $\text{CO}_2$  are produced by yeast cells.

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Question 20.

Cause of malaria is:

- (a) fungi
- (b) bacteria
- (c) protozoa
- (d) virus

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) protozoa

Protozoa called plasmodium is the cause of malaria.

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Question 21.

The algae commonly used as fertilisers are called:

- (a) chlorellin
- (b) blue-green algae
- (c) spirogyra
- (d) none of these

▼ Answer

(b) blue-green algae

Blue-green algae are used as fertilisers because they can fix atmospheric nitrogen to usable compounds which help in crop growth and improves the water holding capacity of soil.

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Question 22.

Which of the following drug is an antibiotic?

- (a) alcohol
- (c) streptomycin
- (b) insulin
- (d) none of these

▼ Answer

(c) streptomycin

Streptomycin drug is an antibiotic

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Question 23.

Leprosy is caused by:

- (a) bacteria
- (c) virus
- (b) protozoa
- (d) fungi

▼ Answer

(a) bacteria

Bacteria causes leprosy.

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Question 24.

The cause of whooping cough is

- (a) bacteria
- (c) virus
- (b) fungi
- (d) algae

▼ Answer

(a) bacteria

Bacteria is cause of whooping cough.

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Question 25.

Virus is.

- (a) non-living
- (c) living as well as non-living

- (b) living
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) living as well as non-living  
Virus is living as well as non-living.

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Question 26.

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by:

- (a) bacterium
- (b) protozoan
- (c) virus
- (d) malnutrition

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) bacterium  
Tuberculosis is caused by bacterium.

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Question 27.

BCG vaccine is used to curb:

- (a) cholera
- (b) tuberculosis
- (c) polio
- (d) typhoid

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) tuberculosis  
BCG vaccine is used to curb tuberculosis.

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Question 28.

Cholera is due to:

- (a) virus
- (b) fungus
- (c) protozoan
- (d) bacterium

▼ [Answer](#)

(d) bacterium  
Bacterium causes cholera.

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Question 29.

Which of the following is air-borne disease:

- (a) typhoid
- (b) tuberculosis

- (c) cholera
- (d) polio

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) cholera  
Tuberculosis is an air-borne disease.

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Question 30.  
Breathing in polluted air causes:  
(a) kidney trouble  
(b) heart problem  
(c) respiratory diseases  
(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(c) respiratory diseases  
Breathing in polluted air causes respiratory diseases.

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Question 31.  
Yeast helps in the production of:  
(a) sugar  
(b) alcohol  
(c) oxygen  
(d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

(b) alcohol  
Yeast helps in the production of alcohol.

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[Match the Column-A with Column-B:](#)

Question 1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Dysentery	(i) Bacteria
(b) Chicken pox	(ii) Protozoa
(c) Tuberculosis	(iii) Fungi
(d) Athlete's foot	(iv) Virus

▼ [Answer](#)

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Dysentery	(ii) Protozoa
(b) Chicken pox	(iv) Virus



(c) Tuberculosis	(i) Bacteria
(d) Athlete's foot	(iii) Fungi

Question 2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Citrus canker	(i) Virus
(b) Rust of wheat	(ii) Bacteria
(c) Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi	(iii) Fungi

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Citrus canker	(ii) Bacteria
(b) Rust of wheat	(iii) Fungi
(c) Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi	(i) Virus

Question 3.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Yeast	(i) produces antibiotics
(b) Blue green algae	(ii) making of cheese
(c) Fungi	(iii) production of alcohol
(d) Bacteria	(iv) increases soil fertility

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Yeast	(iii) production of alcohol
(b) Blue green algae	(iv) increases soil fertility
(c) Fungi	(i) produces antibiotics
(d) Bacteria	(ii) making of cheese

State whether the following statements are True or False:

Question 1.

Viruses reproduce only inside the cells of the host organism.

▼ Answer

True

Question 2.

Typhoid is caused by protozoa.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 3.

Polio is caused by viruses.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 4.

All the micro organisms can be seen with the unaided eye.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 5.

Vegetable peels, remains of animals are organic wastes.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 2.

Bacterium Rhizobium promotes the formation of curd.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 3.

The process of conversion of sugar into alcohol is known as fermentation.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 4.

Cholera, common cold, chicken pox are communicable diseases.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 5.

Some of the micro organisms growing on our food causes food poisoning.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 6.

All micro organisms are unicellular.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 7.

Sodium bicarbonate is an antibiotic.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 8.

Carrier of malaria-causing protozoan is housefly.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 9.

The bread or idle dough rises because of growth of yeast cells.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Question 10.

Yeast is used in the production of hydrochloric acid.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

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Question 11.

Jams, jellies and squashes are preserved by sugar.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

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Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.

Our atmosphere has ..... nitrogen gas.

▼ [Answer](#)

78%

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Question 2.

Micro organisms are organisms that cannot be seen by ..... eye.

▼ [Answer](#)

unaided

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Question 3.

..... discovered penicillium.

▼ [Answer](#)

Dr. Alexender Fleming

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Question 4.

When a disease-carrying microbe enters our body, the body produces ..... to fight the invader.

▼ [Answer](#)

antibodies

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Question 5.

Medicines called ..... kill or stop the growth of the disease causing micro organisms.

▼ [Answer](#)

antibiotics

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Question 6.

..... is mode of transmission of disease citrus canker.

▼ [Answer](#)

Air

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Question 7.

..... is used to preserve meat and fish.

▼ [Answer](#)

Common salt

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Question 8.

Microbial diseases that can spread from an infected person to a healthy person through air, water or physical contact are called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

communicable diseases

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Question 9.

..... mosquito acts as carries of dengue virus.

▼ [Answer](#)

Female Aedes

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Question 10.

Disease causing micro organisms are called .....

▼ [Answer](#)

pathogens

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Question 11.

Penicillium is an example of .....

▼ [Answer](#)

fungi

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Question 12.

..... promotes the formation of curd.

▼ [Answer](#)

Lactobacillus

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Question 13.

..... discovered the vaccine for small pox.

▼ [Answer](#)

Edward Jenner

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Question 14.

AIDS is caused by virus called ..... virus.

▼ [Answer](#)

HIV

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Question 15.

Blue green tilgae fix ..... directly from air to enhance fertility of soil.

▼ [Answer](#)

nitrogen

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Question 16.

Micro-oganisrn decompose the organic waste and dead plants and animals into ..... substances and clean up the environment.

▼ [Answer](#)

simple

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Question 17.

Micro-organism can be seen with the help of a .....

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

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Microscope

Question 18.

Microbes are of five kinds (a) ..... (b) ..... (c) ..... (d) .....  
(e) .....

▼ [Answer](#)

(a) Bacteria

(b) Alage

(c) Fungi

(d) Protozoa

(e) Viruses

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Question 19.

Pasteurisation prevents the growth of ..... in milk.

▼ [Answer](#)

microbes

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Question 20.

Mode of transmission of disease 'Yellow vein mosaic of bhindi is .....

▼ [Answer](#)

insect

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