

MICROORGANISM

QUESTION BANK

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Bacteria, fungi, protozoa and _____ are the major four groups in which microorganisms are classified.
2. Two microorganisms which live in symbiotic association in lichens are _____ and _____.
3. We use a _____ to see the microorganisms.
4. _____ are considered different from other microorganisms because they can multiply only by entering the host organisms.
5. The gas released during the preparation of bread is _____.
6. The disease caused by a protozoan and spread by an insect is _____.
7. _____ are curved-shaped bacteria.
8. Saprophytes and _____ are the two main categories of fungi.
9. _____ are the threads of the multicellular fungi.
10. Yeast is a _____ fungus.
11. Protozoa are _____ in nature.
12. Flu, cough and cold are caused by _____.
13. The first antibiotic discovered was _____.
14. _____ are the microorganisms that help in the process of decomposition.
15. The process of formation of curd from milk is known as the _____ of milk.

ANSWER:

1. algae
2. algae, fungus
3. microscope
4. Viruses
5. carbon dioxide
6. malaria
7. Vibrio
8. parasites
9. Hyphae
10. unicellular
11. heterotrophic
12. viruses
13. penicillin
14. Decomposers
15. Curdling

II. STATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.

1. Microbiology is the science of study of microbes.
2. All the microorganisms are harmful.
3. An instrument called microscope is required to see the microorganisms.
4. Bacteria have an organised nucleus.
5. Microorganisms are found in large number around us.
6. Viruses are the most useful microbes.
7. Anabaena is listed in the category of algae.
8. Algae tend to develop on wet surfaces.
9. Amoebic dysentery is caused by algae.
10. A fungi is used in the production of alcohol.
11. Jellies, jams and squashes are preserved by adding vinegar to them.
12. Salt is used as a food preservative.
13. Oxygen alone constitutes 78% of air.

ANSWER:

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. False

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. Yeast is used in the production of

- (i) sugar
- (ii) alcohol
- (iii) hydrochloric acid
- (iv) oxygen

Answer:

- (ii) alcohol

2. The following is an antibiotic:

- (i) sodium bicarbonate
- (ii) streptomycin
- (iii) alcohol

(iv) yeast

Answer:

(ii) streptomycin

3. Carrier of malaria-causing protozoan is:

(i) female Anopheles mosquito

(ii) cockroach

(iii) housefly

(iv) butterfly

Answer:

(i) female Anopheles mosquito

4. The most common carrier of communicable diseases is

(i) ant

(ii) housefly

(iii) dragonfly

(iv) spider

Answer:

(ii) housefly

5. The bread or idli dough rises because of:

(i) heat

(ii) grinding

(iii) growth of yeast cells

(iv) kneading

Answer:

(iii) growth of yeast cells

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

(i) nitrogen fixation

(ii) moulding

(iii) fermentation

(iv) infection

Answer:

(iii) fermentation

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Can microorganisms be seen with the naked eye? If not, how can they be seen?

Answer:

The microorganisms cannot be seen with our naked eyes because they are very small in size. Some of these, such as fungus growing on bread, can be seen with a magnifying glass. Others cannot be seen without the help of a microscope.

2. What are the major groups of microorganisms?

Answer:

Microorganisms are classified on the basis of their size into four major groups. These groups are:

- (a) Bacteria
- (b) Fungi
- (c) Protozoa
- (d) Some algae

3. Name the microorganisms which can fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil.

Answer:

Rhizobium, Clostridium and Azotobacter.

4. What do you mean by food spoilage?

Answer:

The process in which food is deteriorated to such extent that it does not remain fit for human consumption is known as food spoilage

5. Define communicable diseases. Give some examples.

Answer:

Communicable diseases are microbial diseases that can spread from an infected person to a healthy person through air, water, or other physical contacts; e.g., cholera, chicken pox, tuberculosis, common cold, etc.

6. Classify bacteria on the basis of their shapes.

Answer:

On the basis of their shapes, bacteria are classified into four categories:

- rod-shaped bacteria (bacilli)
- spherical-shaped bacteria (cocci)
- curved-shaped bacteria (vibrios)
- spiral-shaped bacteria (spirilla)

7. Give two examples of each of the following types of microorganisms:

- (a) Algae
- (b) Fungi
- (c) Protozoa

Answer:

- (a) Algae – Spirogyra, Chlamydomonas
- (b) Fungi – Aspergillus, yeast
- (c) Protozoa – Paramecium, Amoeba

8. What are antibodies?

Answer:

Whenever any harmful disease-causing microorganism enters the human body, the body produces substances to fight with the entered microbe. These substances are called antibodies.