

REV-01
BMLT/01/05

2024/07

**BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER
MICROBIOLOGY II**

**SET
A**

**BMLT – 204 [SPECIAL REPEAT]
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Lophotrichous flagellum arrangement Seen in
 - Alcaligenes faecalis
 - Spirilla
 - Vibrio
 - Salmonella
- Which of the following bacteria is cell wall deficient?
 - Salmonella
 - E coli
 - Mycoplasma
 - Staphylococcus aureus
- Clinical or subclinical infections lead to
 - Active natural immunity
 - Active artificial immunity
 - Passive natural immunity
 - Passive artificial immunity
- Vaccination induces:
 - Active natural immunity
 - Active artificial immunity
 - Passive natural immunity
 - Passive artificial immunity
- "Person with G-6-PD are less susceptible to P falciparum" this condition seen in
 - Species immunity
 - Acquired immunity
 - Racial immunity
 - Individual immunity
- Which of following mouth enzyme inhibit microorganism
 - Amylase
 - Lipase
 - Catalase
 - Pepsin
- Staphylococcus cell wall contains
 - Thin peptidoglycan layer
 - Thick peptidoglycan layer
 - Both a & b
 - It contains mycolic acid
- Detection of bacterial capsule is done by
 - Indian ink stain
 - Negrosine dye
 - Both a & b
 - AFB stain
- Clinical manifestation is not present in
 - Cross infection
 - Subclinical infection
 - Latent infection
 - Atypical infection

10. Paradoxical infection means
- a. A person acquire pathogen
 - b. One harbor the pathogen without harming
 - c. One who harbor pathogen
 - d. A carrier who acquire the pathogen from another
11. Zoonotic disease cause by
- a. Mosquito
 - b. Insect
 - c. Fungal
 - d. All of the above
12. Separation of a single colony is
- a. Pure-culturing
 - b. Isolation
 - c. Separation
 - d. Both a and b
13. The principle involved in the streak plate method is
- a. Separation
 - b. Streaking
 - c. Isolation
 - d. Dilution
14. How is diphtheria spread from person to person?
- a. Through contaminated food
 - b. Through direct contact with an infected person's skin
 - c. Through respiratory droplets
 - d. Through contaminated water
15. Metachromatic granules of *Corynebacterium diphtheria* can be stained by all except
- a. Neisser's stain
 - b. Albert's stain
 - c. Ziehl-Neelsen stain
 - d. Ponder's stain
16. Best culture mediam for *Corynebacterium diphtheria*?
- a. L-J media
 - b. MacConkey agar
 - c. Loefflers serum slope
 - d. Sabaroud dextrose agar
17. Can syringes be recycled?
- a. No
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. Only the plastic
 - d. None of the above
18. Autoclaving and microwaving are done for which of the following types of medical waste
- a. human anatomical waste
 - b. recyclable contaminated waste
 - c. cytotoxic drugs
 - d. microbiological waste
19. What does PPE stand for?
- a. Protective Preventative Equipment
 - b. Personal Preventative Equipment
 - c. Personal Protective Equipment
 - d. People's Protective Equipment
20. Which of the following is not a Biomedical waste?
- a. Animal waste
 - b. Microbiological waste
 - c. Chemical waste
 - d. Domestic waste

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define Innate and acquired immunity in details. 10

2. a. Define antigen. Draw the structure of immunoglobulin. 6+4=10
b. Write short notes on different arrangement of flagella.

3. a. Define spore. Draw a diagram of spore. 4+6=10
b. Write the process of sporulation.

4. a. Write short note on types of infection. 5+5=10
b. Explain mode of transmission.

5. a. What are the characteristic of normal flora? What is resident and transient flora. 6+4=10
b. Explain the normal flora of intestine.

6. a. Explain the bacterial cultural methods. 6+4=10
b. Write a notes on colony morphology of bacteria.

7. a. Explain the morphology, cultural characteristic and laboratory diagnosis of Staphylococcus. 7+3=10
b. Write briefly about biomedical waste.

8. Explain the morphology, cultural characteristic, pathogenesis and laboratory diagnosis of Streptococcus 10

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