B. PHARM. THIRD SEMESTER PHARMACEUTICAL MICROBIOLOGY BP303T [REPEAT]

SET

JUSE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PARTI

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 75

Time: 30 min.

Choose the correct answer from the following:

Marks: 20

1×20=20

- 1. The IMViC tests consist of the following:
 - a. Indole, methyl red, casein & Voges Proskauer
 - b. Indole, gelatin, casein & Voges Proskauer
 - c. Indole, methyl red, Voges Proskauer & citrate
 - d. Indole, starch, gelatin&VogesProskauer
- 2. Which statement is true about capsomers?
 - a. They are individual units of the capsid
- b. They are viral proteins for replication
- c. They are units of nucleic acid viruses
- d. All of the above

- 3. Efficiency of HEPA filter is
 - a. 98.97c. 99.97

- b. 90.97
- d. 88.87
- 4. A preservative is an antimicrobial substance that should
 - a. Not cause irritation
- b. Be non-toxic

c. Stable

- d. All of the above
- 5. Physico-chemical spoilage includes
 - a. Viable growth

b. Change in color of the formulation

c. Gas production

- d. All
- 6. If D value is less, the sterilization method is
 - a. Less effective

b. More effective

c. No effect

- d. None of the above
- 7. The type of clean area as per WHO
 - a. Grade A, B, C& D

b. Grade A, B, E& D

c. Grade A, F, C & D

- d. Grade A, Z, C & D
- 8. The term 'fungi' was coined by
 - a. Louis Pasteur

b. Robert Koch

c. Gaspard Bauhin

- d. Jean Bauhin
- 9. is known as the father of Microbiology
 - a. Richard Petri

b. Ferdinand Cohn

c. Robert Koch

d. Anton-van-Leuwenhoek

to phenol under identical conditions is a. Phenol ratio method c. Phenol gradient method d. Phenol dilution method 11. Acid fast staining is also known as a. Negative staining c. Ziehl-Neelsen staining d. Both B & C 12. Hot air oven is an example of a. Moist heat c. Both a & b d. None of the above	
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a. Moist heat b. Dry heat c. Both a & b d. None of the above	
c. Both a & b d. None of the above	
13. Which of the following is used in electron microscope	
a. Electron beams b. Magnetic field	
c. Light beams d. Electron beams & Magnet	ic field
14. One of the major causes for food spoilage are	
a. Lack of oxygen b. Reaction with carbon diox	cide
c. Stored at a very low temperature d. Gain and loss of moisture	
15. Which of the following are true about peplomers	
a. It is an individual unit of capsids	
b. It is a spike-like projection on the enveloped viruses	
c. It is a projection on the viral membrane	
d. It is a spike-like projection on the capsids	
16. Tube assay method is also known as	
a. Glass assay method b. Turbidity method	
c. Both a & b d. None of the above	
17. Identify the wrong statement regarding construction of aseptic area	
 a. Double sided doors with interlock b. Smooth easily cleanable f 	
c. Lights fitted in the ceiling d. Many open windows for	good
ventilation	
18. Exponential phase is also known as	
a. Stationary Phase b. Log Phase	
c. Lag Phase d. Decline phase	
19. Viruses can be cultivated in	
a. Lab media b. Living Cells	
c. Broth d. None of the above	
20. HEPA stands for	
a. High Efficiency Particulate Air b. High Effective Particular	Air
c. Hypo Effective Particulate Air d. None of the above	
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PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 30 min. Marks: 35 [Answer any seven (7) questions] Describe the factors influencing the effectiveness of disinfectants. 5 1. Define microbial contamination and explain its sources in 1+4=5 2. pharmaceutical products. 1+4=5 What is microbial growth curve? Explain its different phases in 3. bacterial growth. 5 Explain the Gram's staining technique and its significance in bacterial identification. 5 Discuss the design considerations for aseptic areas. What is the IMViC test? Write a note on any two tests. 1+4=5 6. Classify fungi based on spore formation and describe each type 5 with examples. 5 Write a note on the evaluation of efficiency of sterilization methods. 5 List and describe the raw materials used for culture media preparation.

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PART-C: Long type questions

[Answer any two (2) questions]

1. Write a note on the reproduction/replication of viruses.

2. Enlist the different types of sterilization methods used in both Physical and Chemical sterilization. Explain any two physical and two chemical method of sterilization.

3. Write a note on any two microscopes used in the microbiology lab 5+5=10 with well labelled diagrams.

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