

**WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP OF TECH. ASST. (LAB)**

Microbiology

1. What is the holding temperature in inspissation?  
A. 100° C                      B. 85° C                      C. 72° C                      D. 63° C
2. Which of the following is not sterilized using autoclave?  
A. Loeffler serum slope  
B. Deoxycholate citrate agar  
C. Kligler iron agar  
D. Selenite-F- broth
3. What concentration of phenol is used for effective mycobactericidal action?  
A. 2 %                      B. 5 %                      C. 10 %                      D. 70 %
4. The minimum percentage of agar used to inhibit swarming of Proteus is  
A. 2%                      B. 4%                      C. 6%                      D. 8%
5. Which of the following medium doesn't contain bile salts?  
A. Mac Conkey agar                      C. XLD agar  
B. TCBS agar                      D. CLED agar
6. Which among the following is an enrichment media for Salmonella?  
A. Selenite F broth  
B. Alkaline peptone water  
C. Thioglycollate broth  
D. Xylose lysine deoxycholate agar
7. Which among the following uses citrate as a sole source of carbon?  
A. Escherichia coli  
B. Salmonella Paratyphi A  
C. Shigella flexneri  
D. Acinetobacter baumannii
8. Intermittent heating is not used for isolation while processing which among the following specimens?  
A. Pus                      B. Stool                      C. Urine                      D. Sputum
9. Stab culture is the method of inoculation for which among the following?  
A. Antibiotic susceptibility testing                      C. Gelatin liquefaction  
B. Urease test                      D. Pour plate method
10. Which of the following method is ideal for stocking strains of Streptococcus pneumoniae?  
A. Lawn culture in chocolate agar  
B. Stab culture in blood agar slope  
C. Thioglycollate broth in refrigeration  
D. Lyophilisation
11. Which among the following is a method to demonstrate capsule?  
A. Schaeffer- Fulton staining                      C. Negative staining  
B. Ryu staining                      D. Congo-red staining
12. Which of the following is not used in performing Voges-Proskauer (VP) test?  
A.  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine                      C. Potassium hydroxide  
B.  $\alpha$ -naphthol                      D. Glucose-phosphate broth

Key

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13. Prozone phenomenon is due to  
A. Antigen excess  
B. Antibody excess  
C. Complement excess  
D. Antigen depletion
14. RPR stands for ----  
A. Rapid Plasma Reagent  
B. Rapid Plasmid Reagent  
C. Rapid Plasma Reagin  
D. Reverse Plasma Reagin
15. 'Standard agglutination test' is used to identify disease caused by which among the following organism?  
A. Brucella abortus  
B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae  
C. Salmonella enterica  
D. Chlamydia pneumoniae
16. Which among the following is not seen in a gram-negative cell wall?  
A. Outer membrane  
B. Muramic acid  
C. Teichoic acid  
D. Lipopolysaccharide
17. What is the cut-off zone diameter for cefoxitin to detect Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)?  
A. 18 mm  
B. 20 mm  
C. 22 mm  
D. 24 mm
18. Which among the following bacteria is non-motile?  
A. Enterobacter cloacae  
B. Enterococcus gallinarum  
C. Acinetobacter baumannii  
D. Salmonella Paratyphi A
19. What is false about Pseudomonas aeruginosa?  
A. It is oxidase-positive  
B. It ferments glucose  
C. It is an obligate aerobe  
D. It utilizes citrate as sole source of carbon
20. CD4 count estimation is done for infection caused by which of the following virus?  
A. Hepatitis B  
B. Herpes simplex virus  
C. Human immunodeficiency virus  
D. Hepatitis C
21. Which one of the following is a continuous cell line?  
A. WI-38  
B. HL-8  
C. Human amnion cell culture  
D. Hep-2
22. Which of the following organism is not an indicator of faecal contamination of water?  
A. Escherichia coli  
B. Enterococcus faecalis  
C. Pseudomonas aeruginosa  
D. Clostridium perfringens
23. The pH of Sabouraud's dextrose agar for cultivation of fungus is  
A. 4.4  
B. 5.4  
C. 6.4  
D. 8.4
24. The protective titer cut-off for anti-HBs antibody level is  
A. 10 mIU/ml  
B. 50 mIU/ml  
C. 100 mIU/ml  
D. 1000 mIU/ml



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25. Which of the following should not be discarded in a yellow-colored waste disposal bag?
- A. Blood-soiled cotton swab
  - B. Blood agar culture plate with growth.
  - C. Blood-soiled gloves
  - D. Urine sample
26. The VDRL test uses the following antigen:
- A. Treponema pallidum specific antigen
  - B. Reagin
  - C. Cardiolipin
  - D. Fluorescent antigen
27. Procalcitonin is:
- A. Raised in non-inflammatory conditions
  - B. A precursor of calcitonin
  - C. A hormone that helps Calcium uptake
  - D. Decreased in sepsis
28. Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis is caused by
- A. Naegleria fowleri
  - B. Entamoeba histolytica
  - C. Iodamoeba butschlii
  - D. Acanthamoeba castellanii
29. Iodine staining for amoebae stains the:
- A. Ingested RBCs
  - B. Nucleus and karyosome
  - C. Chromatoid bars
  - D. Ectoplasm and endoplasm
30. Zika virus is a :
- A. Enterovirus
  - B. Flavivirus
  - C. Picorna virus
  - D. Virus causing encephalitis
31. Live attenuated vaccines are available against the following viruses, EXCEPT
- A. Rubella virus
  - B. Yellow fever virus
  - C. Varicella zoster virus
  - D. Hepatitis B virus
32. The following markers are usually present in a hepatitis B carrier with chronic active hepatitis, EXCEPT:
- A. HBeAg
  - B. Anti-HBcIgM
  - C. HBV DNA
  - D. HBsAg

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33. Which of the following is a diploid cell culture:
- A. HeLa
  - B. WI-38
  - C. Vero
  - D. Hep2
34. Yeast is unlike bacteria in being:
- A. Unicellular
  - B. Multicellular
  - C. Prokaryotic
  - D. Eukaryotic
35. Which group of dermatophytes is known for its prominent macroconidia:
- A. *Epidermophyton floccosum*
  - B. *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*
  - C. *Microsporum canis*
  - D. Deuteromycetes
36. Following is associated with unpasteurised dairy products:
- A. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
  - B. *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
  - C. *Brucella abortus*
  - D. *Pasteurella multocida*
37. HHV-6 is associated with
- A. Roseola Infantum
  - B. Kaposi's Sarcoma
  - C. Infectious Mononucleosis-like illness
  - D. Oral leukoplakia
38. Which of the following is not an acute phase protein:
- A. Serum amyloid P component
  - B. Chondroitin sulfate
  - C. C-reactive protein
  - D. Mannose-binding Protein
39. Chlorine is used as disinfectant for all the following, EXCEPT:
- A. Drinking water
  - B. Blood spills
  - C. Swimming pool
  - D. Bronchoscopes
40. The hot air oven was introduced for sterilization by: -
- A. Pasteur
  - B. Lister
  - C. Koch
  - D. Loeffler
41. The third generation Cephalosporins with improved activity against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is: -
- A. Cefoperazone
  - B. Ceftriaxone
  - C. Cefotaxime
  - D. Ceftazidime

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42. What is the O antigen of Enterobacteriaceae?
- A. A channel controlling substance taken into the organism.
  - B. A flagellar protein
  - C. A peptidoglycan matrix important for cellular rigidity
  - D. Cell wall lipopolysaccharide
43. Identification of Hemophilus influenzae depends on :
- A. Beta-hemolysis
  - B. Catalase positive
  - C. Requires X and V factors
  - D. Strict aerobe
44. The Human Immunodeficiency virus binds to:
- A. CD4
  - B. CD19
  - C. CD8
  - D. CD25
45. The ELISA test detects antibody/antigen based on:
- A. Colour change in antigen
  - B. Colour change in substrate
  - C. Colour change in antibody
  - D. Colour change in conjugate
46. The serum TPHA:
- A. is a test to monitor treatment of syphilis
  - B. is a test that confirms syphilis
  - C. is based on Reagin
  - D. becomes negative in the second stage of syphilis
47. Aspergillus and Mucor cause fungal infection that is:
- A. Superficial
  - B. Subcutaneous
  - C. Opportunistic
  - D. Systemic
48. The microscope used to see leptospira is:
- A. Electron microscope
  - B. Dark field Microscope
  - C. Light microscope
  - D. Hand lens
49. Candida albicans is:
- A. A mold fungus
  - B. Oval, budding yeast, germ tube positive
  - C. Oval budding yeast, hair perforation positive
  - D. Oval, budding yeast, India Ink positive for capsule.
50. RT-PCR is used for:
- A. Detecting the viral load in HIV
  - B. Detecting CD4 cell levels
  - C. Detecting virus in peripheral blood cells
  - D. Detecting antibodies to the virus



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**ANSWER KEY**

1	B	21	D	41	D
2	D	22	C	42	D
3	B	23	B	43	C
4	C	24	A	44	A
5	D	25	C	45	B
6	A	26	B	46	B
7	A	27	B	47	C
8	C	28	A	48	B
9	C	29	C	49	B
10	D	30	B	50	A
11	C	31	D		
12	A	32	B		
13	B	33	B		
14	C	34	D		
15	A	35	A		
16	C	36	C		
17	C	37	A		
18	C	38	B		
19	B	39	D		
20	C	40	A		

*Key*