

S. Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2021
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : **Friday**
Date : **11-06-2021**

Time : **10:00AM TO 1:00 P.M**
Max. Marks : 75

S-2021-990

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

SECTION – I

- Q.1** Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: (10)
- a) Passive Immunity definition
 - b) Giardiasis
 - c) Selective Media
 - d) Cold Chain Components
 - e) Role of Nurse in Infections Control in Hospital
 - f) Advantages of Solid Media
 - g) Type I Hypersensitivity reaction
- Q.2** Short Answer Questions on **ANY FOUR** of the following: (16)
- a) Methods for Sterilization of Operation theatre
 - b) Immunoglobulin
 - c) Polio vaccine
 - d) Classification of micro-organisms
 - e) Acid and Base
 - f) Laboratory diagnosis of Typhoid Fever
- Q.3** Long Answer Questions on **ANY ONE** of the following: (12)
- a) Classify Staphylococci. Describe morphology, explain the cultural characteristics and laboratory diagnosis of Staphylococcus Aureus.
 - b) Define Immunity. Write a note on MMR vaccine.

SECTION – II

- Q.4** Write short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: (10)
- a) Definition of Rickettsia
 - b) Uses of Lowenstein –Jensen medium
 - c) Diseases caused by streptococci.
 - d) Laboratory diagnosis of Hepatitis
 - e) List of tests performed on stool samples.
 - f) Enumerate the various types of microbes.
 - g) List of disinfectant solutions used in hospitals.
- Q.5** Short Answer Questions on **ANY FOUR** of the following: (16)
- a) Collection and transport of specimens.
 - b) Contribution of Robert Koch
 - c) Differentiate between Exotoxin and Endotoxin
 - d) ELISA test
 - e) Types of Antigen –Antibody reactions
 - f) BCG vaccine
- Q.6** Long Answer Questions on **ANY ONE** of the following: (11)
- a) Explain the causes, diagnosis and treatment of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
 - b) Describe the morphology, cultural characteristics and laboratory diagnosis of Vibrio Cholera.

Day : Monday
Date : 07-12-2020

S-2020-990

Time 9:00AM TO 12:00 NOON.
Max.Marks:75

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answer to both the section should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION-I

Q.1 Write a short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(2X5)=10**

- a) General characteristics of Viruses
- b) Conjunctivitis
- c) Types of Microbiology
- d) Define Endoscope
- e) Define Parasite with example
- f) Enlist the significance and symptoms of Hypersensitivity
- g) State any one difference between a Virion and Virus

Q.2 Write a short answers on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(4X4)=16**

- a) Types of Antibody reactions
- b) Importance of Microbiology in Nursing
- c) Describe the pathogenicity of Staphylococcus Aureus
- d) Principle, types and procedure of Autoclave
- e) Enumerate the purpose and risk of Blood Culture
- f) Importance and Elements of Cold Chain

Q.3 Long answer question **ANY ONE** of the following: **(12X1)=12**

- a) Explain the various disease caused by Opportunistic Fungi
- b) Write the different methods of Sterilization highlighting their principle involved.

SECTION-II

Q.4 Write a short notes on **ANY FIVE** of the following: **(2X5)=10**

- a) Define Continuous Culture
- b) Koch's Postulates
- c) Enlist Various types of microbes
- d) Define Bacterial Growth
- e) Functions of Mitochondria
- f) Functions of Immunoglobulin M

Q.5 Write a short answers on **ANY FOUR** of the following: **(4X4)=16**

- a) Explain Bacterial Cell Wall with a neat labelled diagram
- b) Distinguish between Antiseptics and Disinfectants
- c) Enumerate methods of food preservation
- d) Differentiate Active and Passive immunity
- e) Role of Microbiologist in Infection Control Team
- f) Enlist various causes of hemorrhagic fever and types of Laboratory investigations

Q.6 Long answer question **ANY ONE** of the following: **(1X11)=11**

- a) Explain the principle, construction and application of Bright Field Microscope.
- b) Write a note on Standard Safety Precautions and Role of Nurse in controlling and preventing infections in the hospital.

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : SUMMER - 2018
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **17/04/2018**

S-2018-3862

Time : —
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) Put a ☒ tick mark in the appropriate box below the question number once only.
 - 3) Use blue / black ball point pen only.
 - 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
 - 5) Section – I should be completed within **15** minutes.
 - 6) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or put on the cross once marked.
-

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisor's Signature. _____

Examiner's Signature. _____

SECTION – I
M.C.Qs

- 1) _____ is the site of photosynthesis.
 - a) ☐ Ribosome
 - b) ☐ Cell wall
 - c) ☐ Cell membrane
 - d) ☐ Perispasmic space
- 2) Serum and body fluids are sterilized by _____.
 - a) ☐ Autoclaving
 - b) ☐ HgCl₂
 - c) ☐ Filtration
 - d) ☐ Using hot air oven
- 3) Following are cestodes EXCEPT
 - a) ☐ A. Duodenale
 - b) ☐ T. Solium
 - c) ☐ T. Saginata
 - d) ☐ D. Latum
- 4) An example of selective medium is _____.
 - a) ☐ Nutrient agar
 - b) ☐ Chocolate agar
 - c) ☐ Blood agar
 - d) ☐ TCBS medium

P.T.O.

- 5) Hepatitis B is not transmitted by _____.
a) ☐ Blood transfusion
b) ☐ Feco-oral route
c) ☐ Congenital transmission
d) ☐ Sexual contact
- 6) Coomb's test is _____.
a) ☐ Antiglobulin test
b) ☐ Complement fixation test
c) ☐ Agglutination test
d) ☐ Neutralization test
- 7) Glass wares are best sterilized by _____.
a) ☐ Autoclave
b) ☐ Radiation
c) ☐ Dry heat
d) ☐ Chemicals
- 8) Following decolourizer can be used in Gram staining EXCEPT:
a) ☐ Ethanol
b) ☐ Acetone
c) ☐ Aniline
d) ☐ Sulphuric acid
- 9) About 40% of hospital acquired infections occur in the _____.
a) ☐ Urinary tract
b) ☐ Respiratory tract
c) ☐ Gastrointestinal tract
d) ☐ Wounds / burns
- 10) Spherical Bacteria present in chains are called _____.
a) ☐ Streptococci
b) ☐ Staphylococci
c) ☐ Streptobacilli
d) ☐ Sarcinae

...3...

- 11) Widal test for typhoid is a type of _____.
- a) ☐ Direct agglutination test
 - b) ☐ Haemagglutination test
 - c) ☐ Latex agglutination test
 - d) ☐ Co-agglutination test
- 12) Which immunoglobulin is found in blood serum, body fluids (saliva, mucous, colostrums, bile and tears) and cannot pass through placenta?
- a) ☐ IgG
 - b) ☐ IgM
 - c) ☐ IgA
 - d) ☐ IgE
- 13) Fungi belong to which of the following categories?
- a) ☐ Autotrophs
 - b) ☐ Chemoautotrophs
 - c) ☐ Chemoorganotrophs
 - d) ☐ Phagotrophs
- 14) Which of the following is a subcutaneous mycosis?
- a) ☐ Ringworm on scalp (Microsporum)
 - b) ☐ Favus on scalp (Trichophyton)
 - c) ☐ Athlete's foot (Epidermophyton)
 - d) ☐ Sporotrichosis of arms, hands (Sporothrix)
- 15) Amoebic dysentery is caused by _____.
- a) ☐ Amoeba proteus
 - b) ☐ Entamoeba histolytica
 - c) ☐ Balantidium coli
 - d) ☐ Giardia lamblia

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S.Y. B.Sc Nursing (2007 Course): SUMMER-2018

SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : **Tuesday**
Date : **17/04/2018**

Time : **10:00 AM TO 1:00 P.M.**
Max. Marks : 60

S-2018-3862

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION – II

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Contributions of Louis Pasteur
- b) Determinants of Virulence
- c) Collection and transport of specimens
- d) Autoclave
- e) Gram's stain
- f) Bacterial growth curve

Q.3 Describe the various characteristics of bacteria on which their classification is based. Give example in each case. [14]

OR

Write a note on standard safety precaution and role of a nurse in controlling and preventing hospital infections.

SECTION – III

Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Types of immunity
- b) Widal test
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of cholera
- d) Morphology and General character of mycoplasmas
- e) Pathogenicity of Pseudomonas Aeruginosa
- f) General properties of viruses

Q.5 Write down pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of malaria parasite. [14]

OR

Classify staphylococci. Describe morphology, cultural characteristics, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of staphylococcus aureus.

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SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2011
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11-10-2011

Time : -
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No: _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner: _____

SECTION - I

Q.1 M.C.Qs:

- 1) Lowen-stein Jenson medium is an example of
 - a) Enriched medium ☐
 - b) Enrichment medium ☐
 - c) Selective medium ☐
 - d) Transport medium ☐
- 2) Transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another by bacteriophage is known as
 - a) Transformation ☐
 - b) Transduction ☐
 - c) Sexduction ☐
 - d) Conjugation ☐
- 3) Temperature of autoclave is
 - a) Below 100°C ☐
 - b) 100°C ☐
 - c) 121°C ☐
 - d) 160°C ☐
- 4) Widal test is a
 - a) Slide flocculation test ☐
 - b) Tube agglutination test ☐
 - c) Precipitation test ☐
 - d) Complement fixation test ☐

- 5) Immunoglobulin transported through placenta is
- a) IgG
 - b) IgA
 - c) IgM
 - d) IgD
- 6) Standard test for syphilis are
- a) Kahn, VDRL and TPI
 - b) Kahn, VDRL and TPA
 - c) Kahn, VDRL and Wasserman
 - d) VDRL, RPCF and Wasserman
- 7) Weil's disease is caused by
- a) *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*
 - b) *L. canicola*
 - c) *L. Pomona*
 - d) *L. hebdomadis*
- 8) For *E. coli*, IMVIC reaction is
- a) +++--
 - b) --++
 - c) -+-+
 - d) +-+-
- 9) The commonest type of clinical diphtheria is
- a) Faucial
 - b) Laryngeal
 - c) Nasal
 - d) Conjunctival
- 10) Plague is transmitted to man by bite of
- a) Mosquitoes
 - b) Ticks
 - c) Rat fleas
 - d) Mites
- 11) Negri bodies are seen in infection with
- a) Yellow fever virus
 - b) Herpes simplex virus
 - c) Rabies virus
 - d) cytomegalovirus

12) Nonspecific test for diagnosis of HIV infection is

- a) T-lymphocyte subset assay
- b) p 24 antigen detection
- c) ELISA
- d) PCR

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13) Definitive test for plasmodium vivax is

- a) Female anopheles mosquito
- b) Culex mosquito
- c) Man
- d) Male anopheles mosquito

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14) All are examples of acid fast bacteria except

- a) Shigella dysentery
- b) My. tuberculosis
- c) My. Leprae
- d) Nocardia sp

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15) Confirmatory test for diagnosis of C. albicans is

- a) Chlamydospore formation on corn meal agar
- b) Black colonies on niger seed agar
- c) Budding yeast cells on Grams' stain
- d) Urease test

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SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2011
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11-10-2011

Time : 9:00 AM TO 12:00 NOON.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in the **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - II

- Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]
- a) Bacterial cell wall
 - b) Chemical disinfectants
 - c) Enriched media
 - d) Laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
 - e) Biomedical waste disposal
 - f) Type I hypersensitivity reaction

- Q.3 Enumerate organisms causing Pyrexia of unknown origin. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, cultural characteristics and pathogenicity of *C. diphtheriae*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria.

SECTION - III

- Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]
- a) Laboratory diagnosis of candidiasis
 - b) Opportunistic mycosis
 - c) Rabies vaccine
 - d) Laboratory diagnosis of hepatitis B infection
 - e) Morphology of *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - f) Pathogenicity of *A. duodenale*

- Q.5 Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of filariasis. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ent. histolytica*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery.

SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): APRIL / MAY 2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 23-04-2012

Time :
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No: _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner: _____

SECTION - I

Q.1 M.C.Qs:

- 1) An example of enriched medium is

a) Nutrient sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Blood sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Nutrient broth	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Selenite F broth	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 2) A special component of cell wall of Gram positive bacteria is

a) Teichoic acid	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Lipoprotein	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Polysaccharide	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Lipopolysaccharide	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 3) Oils and powders are sterilized by

a) Hot air oven	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Tyndallisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Inspissation	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Autoclave	<input type="checkbox"/>
- 4) Immunoglobulin secreted by seromucous glands is

a) IgM	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) IgA	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) IgG	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) IgE	<input type="checkbox"/>

P.T.O.

- 5) Example of Type III hypersensitivity is
- a) Anaphylaxis
 - b) Serum sickness
 - c) Atopy
 - d) Contact dermatitis
- 6) Traveller's diarrhoea is caused by
- a) Enteropathogenic E.coli
 - b) Enterotoxigenic E.coli
 - c) Enteroinvasive E.coli
 - d) Enterohaemorrhagic E.coli
- 7) The most common method for concentration of sputum used in laboratories is
- a) Hark's flocculation method
 - b) Jungmann's method
 - c) Petroff's method
 - d) Trisodium phosphate method
- 8) The selective medium for *P. aeruginosa* is
- a) Cetrimide agar
 - b) XLD agar
 - c) Bile salt agar
 - d) Wilson Blair medium
- 9) Fluorescent treponemal antibody test uses
- a) Live *T. pallidum*
 - b) Killed *T. pallidum*
 - c) Extract of *T. pallidum*
 - d) Reiter's protein antigen
- 10) Significant bacteriuria is defined as
- a) 100 bacteria / ml of urine
 - b) 1000 bacteria / ml of urine
 - c) 10,000 bacteria / ml of urine
 - d) 100,000 bacteria / ml of urine
- 11) Vaccine used nowadays as prophylaxis against rabies is
- a) Semple
 - b) BPL
 - c) Flury
 - d) HDCS

- 12) Australia antigen is the .
- a) HBc Ag ☐
 - b) HBe Ag ☐
 - c) HBs Ag ☐
 - d) Dane particle ☐
- 13) Relapses seen in plasmodium vivax malaria are due to
- a) Pre-erythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - b) Erythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - c) Exoerythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - d) Gametogony ☐
- 14) All are examples of Gram positive bacteria except
- a) Staphylococcus aureus ☐
 - b) Bacillus anthracis ☐
 - c) Streptococcus pneumoniae ☐
 - d) Salmonella typhi ☐
- 15) Candida is
- a) An yeast ☐
 - b) An yeast-like fungi ☐
 - c) A filamentous fungi ☐
 - d) A dimorphic fungi ☐

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SHARAYU – II (2007 COURSE): APRIL / MAY - 2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 23-04-2012

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in the **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION – II

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Hot air oven
- b) Bacterial flagella
- c) Differential media
- d) Coagulase test
- e) Antibiotic sensitivity testing method
- f) Nagler's test

Q.3 Enumerate organisms causing sexually transmitted diseases. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, cultural characteristics and pathogenicity of *V. cholerae*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of cholera.

SECTION – III

Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Histoplasmosis
- b) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection
- d) Cultivation of viruses
- e) Agglutination reactions
- f) Laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery

Q.5 Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ancylostoma duodenale*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of hookworm infection. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Plasmodium vivax*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of malaria.

SHARAYU- II (2007 COURSE): Oct - Nov - 2012
SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Thursday
Date: 18-10-2012

Time: —
Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** ball point pen only.
- 4) Section-I should be completed within **20** minutes.
- 5) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
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MCQ:

Q.1 _____ is an example of Disinfectant.

- a) ☐ Phenol
- b) ☐ HgCl_2
- c) ☐ Acids
- d) ☐ All of the above

Q.2 _____ is the site of protein synthesis

- a) ☐ Ribosome
- b) ☐ Cell wall
- c) ☐ Cell membrane
- d) ☐ Periplasmic space

Q.3 Temperature and time relationship used in Autoclaving is

- a) ☐ 121°C for 15 min
- b) ☐ 101°C for 12 min
- c) ☐ 130°C for 20 min
- d) ☐ 115°C for 21 min

Q.4 Serum and body fluids are sterilized by using

- a) ☐ Autoclaving
- b) ☐ HgCl_2
- c) ☐ Filtration
- d) ☐ using Hot air oven

Q.5 _____ is an example of antibiotic acting on 50-s ribosome

- a) ☐ streptomycin
- b) ☐ Chloramphenicol
- c) ☐ Penicillin
- d) ☐ Rifampicin

Q.6 _____ is an example of rod shaped bacteria

- a) ☐ *Staphylococcus aureus*
- b) ☐ *Bacillus subtilis*
- c) ☐ *Micrococcus luteus*
- d) ☐ *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Q.7 _____ is an example of spirochete

- a) ☐ *Borrelia*
- b) ☐ *Salmonella*
- c) ☐ *Shigella*
- d) ☐ *Rickettsia*

Q.8 _____ are cell wall less bacteria.

- a) ☐ *E. coli*
- b) ☐ *Staphylococcus aureus*
- c) ☐ *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- d) ☐ *Proteus vulgaris*

Q.9 Typhoid fever is caused by _____

- a) ☐ *Salmonella*
- b) ☐ *Shigella*
- c) ☐ *Rickettsia*
- d) ☐ Yeasts

Q.10 Cryptococcosis is caused by _____

- a) ☐ yeast
- b) ☐ Molds
- c) ☐ Virus

Q.11 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* produces _____ pigment on king's 'B' medium.

- a) ☐ Red
- b) ☐ Pink
- c) ☐ Yellow
- d) ☐ Blue

Q.12 *Salmonella typhi* produces _____ colonies on Wilson and Blair's medium.

- a) ☐ Black
- b) ☐ Green
- c) ☐ Yellow
- d) ☐ Pink

Q.13 Wasserman test is used in diagnosis of

- a) ☐ Typhoid
- b) ☐ T. B.
- c) ☐ Syphilis
- d) ☐ Gonorrhoea

Q.14 Skin test used in diagnosis of T. B. is an example of

- a) ☐ Atopic allergy
- b) ☐ Delayed allergy
- c) ☐ Serum Sickness
- d) ☐ Anaphylaxis

Q.15 TAB vaccine is used in the prophylaxis of _____ disease

- a) ☐ Cholera
- b) ☐ T. B.
- c) ☐ Typhoid
- d) ☐ Tetanus

SHARAYU-II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Thursday
Date : 18-10-2012

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.
- 3) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Structure of yeast cell
- b) Sabouraud's agar and its uses
- c) Nagler reaction.
- d) Streak plate method of isolation of bacteria
- e) Acid fast staining
- f) Transport media

Q.3 Attempt any **ONE** of the following: (14)

- a) Describe morphology and pathogenicity of *Candida albicans* with its diagnosis.

OR

- b) Describe anatomical structure of bacteria with help of labeled diagram.

SECTION-III

Q.4 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Methods of transmission of HIV
- b) Rabies vaccine
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of filariasis
- d) Antibiotics acting on protein synthesis and their mechanism of action.
- e) Nosocomial infections
- f) Chlamydia.

Q.5 Attempt any **ONE** of the following: (14)

- a) What is malaria? Describe morphology, life cycle and diagnosis of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria.

OR

- b) What is immunity? Describe classification of immunity and add a note on acquired immunity.

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Friday
Date: 06/10/2017

W-2017-3736

Time:
Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a ✓ mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/ she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner _____

Q.1 M.C.Qs.

SECTION-I

- 1) Palisade arrangement of cells is present in.
 - a) M. Leprae ☐
 - b) S. aureus ☐
 - c) C. diphtheria ☐
 - d) M. gonorrhea ☐
- 2) The back bone of cell wall in prokaryotes is:
 - a) Lipopolysaccharide ☐
 - b) Murein ☐
 - c) Polypeptide ☐
 - d) Protein ☐
- 3) A relationship in which both organism (parasite and host) are benefited is.
 - a) Antagonism ☐
 - b) Parasitism ☐
 - c) Synergism ☐
 - d) Mutualism ☐
- 4) T. trichiura is commonly known as:
 - a) Hook worm ☐
 - b) Tapeworm ☐
 - c) Whipworm ☐
 - d) Silkworm ☐

P. T. O.

- 5) Blisters are caused by which of the following parasite
- a) Guinea worm
 - b) Tapeworm
 - c) Hookworm
 - d) Round worm
- 6) Fungi belong to which of the following categories.
- a) Autotrophs
 - b) Chemoorganotrophs
 - c) Chemoautotrophs
 - d) Phagotrophs
- 7) Mycotic mycetoma is also known as:
- a) Deformed foot disease
 - b) Madura foot
 - c) Foot abscess
 - d) Histoplasmosis
- 8) Live attenuated vaccine (OPV) for rabies is also called:
- a) Salk vaccine
 - b) Salk and Sabin vaccine
 - c) Sabin vaccine
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Polio is an:
- a) Echo virus
 - b) Enterovirus
 - c) Flavivirus
 - d) Arbovirus
- 10) Koplik's spots are present in which infection:
- a) Smallpox
 - b) Measles
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Rabies

- 11) Pox virus are grown on which site of chick embryo
- a) Amniotic cavity ☐
 - b) CAM ☐
 - c) Yolk sac ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
- 12) Which of the bacteria are flame shaped
- a) Gonococcus ☐
 - b) Pneumococcus ☐
 - c) Meningococcus ☐
 - d) Staphylococcus ☐
- 13) Stuart's transport medium is used to transport which of the following bacteria?
- a) C. Diphtheria ☐
 - b) V. Cholerae ☐
 - c) N. gonorrhoea ☐
 - d) E.coli ☐
- 14) WIDAL test is used for diagnosis of
- a) Anthrax ☐
 - b) Gonorrhoea ☐
 - c) Leprosy ☐
 - d) Typhoid ☐
- 15) Immunoglobulin present on surface of B-Lymphocytes is:
- a) IgA ☐
 - b) IgE ☐
 - c) IgD ☐
 - d) IgM ☐

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Friday
Date: 06/10/2017

W-2017-3736

Time 3:00 A.M. To 12:00 No
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Categories of Bio Medical waste in India
- b) Nagler Reaction
- c) Bacterial endospore
- d) Hot air oven
- e) Standard test for syphilis
- f) Morphology of tape worm

Q.3 Describe Morphology and lab diagnosis of corynebacterium diphtheria. (14)

OR

Write the etiology of STD's. Describe the pathogenesis, lab diagnosis and prevention of gonococcal infection.

SECTION-III

Q.4 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Lab diagnosis of HIV
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- c) Morphology of ascaris lumbricoides
- d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- e) Ziehl- Neelsen stain
- f) Staphylococcal food poisoning

Q.5 Describe the morphology, life cycle, and lab diagnosis of entamoeba histolytica. (14)

OR

Write briefly about poliomyelitis and discuss its prophylaxis.

SHARAYU- II (2007 COURSE): SUMMER – 2017
SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a \checkmark mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/ she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner _____

Q.1

SECTION-I

- 1) Surface appendage of bacteria meant for cell-cell attachment during conjugation is:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Pili | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Flagella | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Spinae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Cilia | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 2) Bacterial chromosome is:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Single stranded and circular | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Double stranded and circular | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Single stranded and linear | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Double stranded and circular | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 3) Which of the following is human RNA virus?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Parvovirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Picornavirus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Papovavirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Poxvirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 4) Most common fungal infection in immunocompetent individuals is:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Histoplasmosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Aspergillosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Candidiasis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Cryptococcosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |

P. T. O.

- 5) Which of the following is an enrichment medium?
- a) Alkaline peptone water ☒
 - b) Loeffler serum slope ☐
 - c) Deoxycholate citrate agar ☐
 - d) MacConkey's agar ☐
- 6) In 'C' reactive protein the letter C stands for
- a) Cellular ☐
 - b) Cytoplasmic ☐
 - c) Concanavalin A ☐
 - d) Capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcus ☒
- 7) Which of the following is FALSE about streptococcus.
- a) Cell division occurs along a single axis ☐
 - b) Part of normal flora in human beings ☐
 - c) Causes localized infections which do not spread along tissue planes ☒
 - d) Daughter cells after cell division form a string ☐
- 8) Some bacteria are considered pleomorphic. This means
- a) They are shaped like bent rods ☐
 - b) They have round shape ☐
 - c) They do not have just one shape ☒
 - d) They are not either bacilli or cocci ☐
- 9) Fimbriae
- a) Attach bacteria to various surfaces ☒
 - b) Cause bacteria move through fluids ☐
 - c) Sense changes in nutrient concentration ☐
 - d) Are pathways for the secretion of exoenzymes ☐
- 10) Each of the following organisms is an important cause of urinary tract infection EXCEPT.
- a) Klebsiella pneumonia ☐
 - b) Escherichia coli ☐
 - c) Bacteriodes fragilis ☒
 - d) Proteus mirabilis ☐

11) Cerebral malaria is caused by

- a) *Plasmodium vivax*
- b) *P. Ovale*
- c) *P. falciparum*
- d) *P. malaria*

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12) The first phase of growth curve is

- a) Log phase
- b) Lag phase
- c) Lack phase
- d) Y phase

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13) Which of the following is called serum hepatitis?

- a) HCV
- b) HAV
- c) HBV
- d) HIV

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14) First line of body defense is

- a) Unbroken skin
- b) Antibody molecules
- c) Antigen molecules
- d) Phagocytic cells

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15) ELISA test is used for the identification of

- a) Jaundice
- b) AIDS
- c) Cancer
- d) Diabetes

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SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2011
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11-10-2011

Time : -
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No: _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner: _____

SECTION - I

Q.1 M.C.Qs:

- 1) Lowen-stein Jenson medium is an example of
 - a) Enriched medium ☐
 - b) Enrichment medium ☐
 - c) Selective medium ☐
 - d) Transport medium ☐
- 2) Transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another by bacteriophage is known as
 - a) Transformation ☐
 - b) Transduction ☐
 - c) Sexduction ☐
 - d) Conjugation ☐
- 3) Temperature of autoclave is
 - a) Below 100°C ☐
 - b) 100°C ☐
 - c) 121°C ☐
 - d) 160°C ☐
- 4) Widal test is a
 - a) Slide flocculation test ☐
 - b) Tube agglutination test ☐
 - c) Precipitation test ☐
 - d) Complement fixation test ☐

- 5) Immunoglobulin transported through placenta is
- a) IgG
 - b) IgA
 - c) IgM
 - d) IgD
- 6) Standard test for syphilis are
- a) Kahn, VDRL and TPI
 - b) Kahn, VDRL and TPA
 - c) Kahn, VDRL and Wasserman
 - d) VDRL, RPCF and Wasserman
- 7) Weil's disease is caused by
- a) *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*
 - b) *L. canicola*
 - c) *L. Pomona*
 - d) *L. hebdomadis*
- 8) For *E. coli*, IMVIC reaction is
- a) +++--
 - b) --++
 - c) -+-+
 - d) +-+-
- 9) The commonest type of clinical diphtheria is
- a) Faucial
 - b) Laryngeal
 - c) Nasal
 - d) Conjunctival
- 10) Plague is transmitted to man by bite of
- a) Mosquitoes
 - b) Ticks
 - c) Rat fleas
 - d) Mites
- 11) Negri bodies are seen in infection with
- a) Yellow fever virus
 - b) Herpes simplex virus
 - c) Rabies virus
 - d) cytomegalovirus

12) Nonspecific test for diagnosis of HIV infection is

- a) T-lymphocyte subset assay
- b) p 24 antigen detection
- c) ELISA
- d) PCR

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13) Definitive test for plasmodium vivax is

- a) Female anopheles mosquito
- b) Culex mosquito
- c) Man
- d) Male anopheles mosquito

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14) All are examples of acid fast bacteria except

- a) Shigella dysentery
- b) My. tuberculosis
- c) My. Leprae
- d) Nocardia sp

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15) Confirmatory test for diagnosis of C. albicans is

- a) Chlamydospore formation on corn meal agar
- b) Black colonies on niger seed agar
- c) Budding yeast cells on Grams' stain
- d) Urease test

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SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2011
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Tuesday
Date : 11-10-2011

Time : 9:00 AM TO 12:00 NOON.
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in the **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION - II

- Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]
- a) Bacterial cell wall
 - b) Chemical disinfectants
 - c) Enriched media
 - d) Laboratory diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis
 - e) Biomedical waste disposal
 - f) Type I hypersensitivity reaction

- Q.3 Enumerate organisms causing Pyrexia of unknown origin. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, cultural characteristics and pathogenicity of *C. diphtheriae*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria.

SECTION - III

- Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]
- a) Laboratory diagnosis of candidiasis
 - b) Opportunistic mycosis
 - c) Rabies vaccine
 - d) Laboratory diagnosis of hepatitis B infection
 - e) Morphology of *Ascaris lumbricoides*
 - f) Pathogenicity of *A. duodenale*

- Q.5 Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Wuchereria bancrofti*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of filariasis. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ent. histolytica*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery.

SHARAYU - II (2007 COURSE): APRIL / MAY 2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 23-04-2012

Time :
Max. Marks : 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use blue or black pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No: _____

Total Marks Obtained: _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner: _____

SECTION - I

Q.1 M.C.Qs:

- 1) An example of enriched medium is
a) Nutrient sugar ☐
b) Blood sugar ☐
c) Nutrient broth ☐
d) Selenite F broth ☐
- 2) A special component of cell wall of Gram positive bacteria is
a) Teichoic acid ☐
b) Lipoprotein ☐
c) Polysaccharide ☐
d) Lipopolysaccharide ☐
- 3) Oils and powders are sterilized by
a) Hot air oven ☐
b) Tyndallisation ☐
c) Inspissation ☐
d) Autoclave ☐
- 4) Immunoglobulin secreted by seromucous glands is
a) IgM ☐
b) IgA ☐
c) IgG ☐
d) IgE ☐

P.T.O.

- 5) Example of Type III hypersensitivity is
- a) Anaphylaxis
 - b) Serum sickness
 - c) Atopy
 - d) Contact dermatitis
- 6) Traveller's diarrhoea is caused by
- a) Enteropathogenic E.coli
 - b) Enterotoxigenic E.coli
 - c) Enteroinvasive E.coli
 - d) Enterohaemorrhagic E.coli
- 7) The most common method for concentration of sputum used in laboratories is
- a) Hark's flocculation method
 - b) Jungmann's method
 - c) Petroff's method
 - d) Trisodium phosphate method
- 8) The selective medium for *P. aeruginosa* is
- a) Cefrimide agar
 - b) XLD agar
 - c) Bile salt agar
 - d) Wilson Blair medium
- 9) Fluorescent treponemal antibody test uses
- a) Live *T. pallidum*
 - b) Killed *T. pallidum*
 - c) Extract of *T. pallidum*
 - d) Reiter's protein antigen
- 10) Significant bacteriuria is defined as
- a) 100 bacteria / ml of urine
 - b) 1000 bacteria / ml of urine
 - c) 10,000 bacteria / ml of urine
 - d) 100,000 bacteria / ml of urine
- 11) Vaccine used nowadays as prophylaxis against rabies is
- a) Semple
 - b) BPL
 - c) Flury
 - d) HDCS

- 12) Australia antigen is the .
- a) HBc Ag ☐
 - b) HBe Ag ☐
 - c) HBs Ag ☐
 - d) Dane particle ☐
- 13) Relapses seen in plasmodium vivax malaria are due to
- a) Pre-erythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - b) Erythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - c) Exoerythrocytic schizogony ☐
 - d) Gametogony ☐
- 14) All are examples of Gram positive bacteria except
- a) Staphylococcus aureus ☐
 - b) Bacillus anthracis ☐
 - c) Streptococcus pneumoniae ☐
 - d) Salmonella typhi ☐
- 15) Candida is
- a) An yeast ☐
 - b) An yeast-like fungi ☐
 - c) A filamentous fungi ☐
 - d) A dimorphic fungi ☐

* * * *

SHARAYU – II (2007 COURSE): APRIL / MAY - 2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Monday
Date : 23-04-2012

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in the **SEPARATE** answer books.

SECTION – II

Q.2 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Hot air oven
- b) Bacterial flagella
- c) Differential media
- d) Coagulase test
- e) Antibiotic sensitivity testing method
- f) Nagler's test

Q.3 Enumerate organisms causing sexually transmitted diseases. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, cultural characteristics and pathogenicity of *V. cholerae*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of cholera.

SECTION – III

Q.4 Write short notes on **ANY FOUR** of the following: [16]

- a) Histoplasmosis
- b) *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection
- d) Cultivation of viruses
- e) Agglutination reactions
- f) Laboratory diagnosis of amoebic dysentery

Q.5 Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Ancylostoma duodenale*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of hookworm infection. [14]

OR

Describe morphology, life cycle and pathogenicity of *Plasmodium vivax*. Describe the laboratory diagnosis of malaria.

SHARAYU- II (2007 COURSE): Oct - Nov - 2012
SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Thursday
Date: 18-10-2012

Time: —
Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a tick mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** ball point pen only.
- 4) Section-I should be completed within **20** minutes.
- 5) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 6) Students will not allotted marks if he or she overwrites, strikes or put on the cross once marked.

MCQ:

Q.1 _____ is an example of Disinfectant.

- a) ☐ Phenol
- b) ☐ HgCl_2
- c) ☐ Acids
- d) ☐ All of the above

Q.2 _____ is the site of protein synthesis

- a) ☐ Ribosome
- b) ☐ Cell wall
- c) ☐ Cell membrane
- d) ☐ Periplasmic space

Q.3 Temperature and time relationship used in Autoclaving is

- a) ☐ 121°C for 15 min
- b) ☐ 101°C for 12 min
- c) ☐ 130°C for 20 min
- d) ☐ 115°C for 21 min

Q.4 Serum and body fluids are sterilized by using

- a) ☐ Autoclaving
- b) ☐ HgCl_2
- c) ☐ Filtration
- d) ☐ using Hot air oven

Q.5 _____ is an example of antibiotic acting on 50-s ribosome

- a) ☐ streptomycin
- b) ☐ Chloramphenicol
- c) ☐ Penicillin
- d) ☐ Rifampicin

Q.6 _____ is an example of rod shaped bacteria

- a) ☐ *Staphylococcus aureus*
- b) ☐ *Bacillus subtilis*
- c) ☐ *Micrococcus luteus*
- d) ☐ *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Q.7 _____ is an example of spirochete

- a) ☐ *Borrelia*
- b) ☐ *Salmonella*
- c) ☐ *Shigella*
- d) ☐ *Rickettsia*

Q.8 _____ are cell wall less bacteria.

- a) ☐ *E. coli*
- b) ☐ *Staphylococcus aureus*
- c) ☐ *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*
- d) ☐ *Proteus vulgaris*

Q.9 Typhoid fever is caused by _____

- a) ☐ *Salmonella*
- b) ☐ *Shigella*
- c) ☐ *Rickettsia*
- d) ☐ Yeasts

Q.10 Cryptococcosis is caused by _____

- a) ☐ yeast
- b) ☐ Molds
- c) ☐ Virus

Q.11 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* produces _____ pigment on king's 'B' medium.

- a) ☐ Red
- b) ☐ Pink
- c) ☐ Yellow
- d) ☐ Blue

Q.12 *Salmonella typhi* produces _____ colonies on Wilson and Blair's medium.

- a) ☐ Black
- b) ☐ Green
- c) ☐ Yellow
- d) ☐ Pink

Q.13 Wasserman test is used in diagnosis of

- a) ☐ Typhoid
- b) ☐ T. B.
- c) ☐ Syphilis
- d) ☐ Gonorrhoea

Q.14 Skin test used in diagnosis of T. B. is an example of

- a) ☐ Atopic allergy
- b) ☐ Delayed allergy
- c) ☐ Serum Sickness
- d) ☐ Anaphylaxis

Q.15 TAB vaccine is used in the prophylaxis of _____ disease

- a) ☐ Cholera
- b) ☐ T. B.
- c) ☐ Typhoid
- d) ☐ Tetanus

SHARAYU-II (2007 COURSE): Oct-Nov-2012
SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY

Day : Thursday
Date : 18-10-2012

Time : 9:00 A.M. To 12:00 Noon
Max. Marks : 60.

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer books.
- 3) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Structure of yeast cell
- b) Sabouraud's agar and its uses
- c) Nagler reaction.
- d) Streak plate method of isolation of bacteria
- e) Acid fast staining
- f) Transport media

Q.3 Attempt any **ONE** of the following: (14)

- a) Describe morphology and pathogenicity of *Candida albicans* with its diagnosis.

OR

- b) Describe anatomical structure of bacteria with help of labeled diagram.

SECTION-III

Q.4 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Methods of transmission of HIV
- b) Rabies vaccine
- c) Laboratory diagnosis of filariasis
- d) Antibiotics acting on protein synthesis and their mechanism of action.
- e) Nosocomial infections
- f) Chlamydia.

Q.5 Attempt any **ONE** of the following: (14)

- a) What is malaria? Describe morphology, life cycle and diagnosis of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria.

OR

- b) What is immunity? Describe classification of immunity and add a note on acquired immunity.

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Friday
Date: 06/10/2017

W-2017-3736

Time:
Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a ✓ mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/ she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner _____

Q.1 M.C.Qs.

SECTION-I

- 1) Palisade arrangement of cells is present in.
 - a) M. Leprae ☐
 - b) S. aureus ☐
 - c) C. diphtheria ☐
 - d) M. gonorrhea ☐
- 2) The back bone of cell wall in prokaryotes is:
 - a) Lipopolysaccharide ☐
 - b) Murein ☐
 - c) Polypeptide ☐
 - d) Protein ☐
- 3) A relationship in which both organism (parasite and host) are benefited is.
 - a) Antagonism ☐
 - b) Parasitism ☐
 - c) Synergism ☐
 - d) Mutualism ☐
- 4) T. trichiura is commonly known as:
 - a) Hook worm ☐
 - b) Tapeworm ☐
 - c) Whipworm ☐
 - d) Silkworm ☐

P. T. O.

- 5) Blisters are caused by which of the following parasite
- a) Guinea worm
 - b) Tapeworm
 - c) Hookworm
 - d) Round worm
- 6) Fungi belong to which of the following categories.
- a) Autotrophs
 - b) Chemoorganotrophs
 - c) Chemoautotrophs
 - d) Phagotrophs
- 7) Mycotic mycetoma is also known as:
- a) Deformed foot disease
 - b) Madura foot
 - c) Foot abscess
 - d) Histoplasmosis
- 8) Live attenuated vaccine (OPV) for rabies is also called:
- a) Salk vaccine
 - b) Salk and Sabin vaccine
 - c) Sabin vaccine
 - d) None of the above
- 9) Polio is an:
- a) Echo virus
 - b) Enterovirus
 - c) Flavivirus
 - d) Arbovirus
- 10) Koplik's spots are present in which infection:
- a) Smallpox
 - b) Measles
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Rabies

- 11) Pox virus are grown on which site of chick embryo
- a) Amniotic cavity ☐
 - b) CAM ☐
 - c) Yolk sac ☐
 - d) None of the above ☐
- 12) Which of the bacteria are flame shaped
- a) Gonococcus ☐
 - b) Pneumococcus ☐
 - c) Meningococcus ☐
 - d) Staphylococcus ☐
- 13) Stuart's transport medium is used to transport which of the following bacteria?
- a) C. Diphtheria ☐
 - b) V. Cholerae ☐
 - c) N. gonorrhoea ☐
 - d) E.coli ☐
- 14) WIDAL test is used for diagnosis of
- a) Anthrax ☐
 - b) Gonorrhoea ☐
 - c) Leprosy ☐
 - d) Typhoid ☐
- 15) Immunoglobulin present on surface of B-Lymphocytes is:
- a) IgA ☐
 - b) IgE ☐
 - c) IgD ☐
 - d) IgM ☐

S.Y. B.SC. (NURSING) (2007 COURSE) : WINTER - 2017

SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: Friday
Date: 06/10/2017

W-2017-3736

Time 3:00 A.M. To 12:00 No
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Answers to both the sections should be written in **SEPARATE** answer book.

SECTION-II

Q.2 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Categories of Bio Medical waste in India
- b) Nagler Reaction
- c) Bacterial endospore
- d) Hot air oven
- e) Standard test for syphilis
- f) Morphology of tape worm

Q.3 Describe Morphology and lab diagnosis of corynebacterium diphtheria. (14)

OR

Write the etiology of STD's. Describe the pathogenesis, lab diagnosis and prevention of gonococcal infection.

SECTION-III

Q.4 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following: (16)

- a) Lab diagnosis of HIV
- b) Type II hypersensitivity reaction
- c) Morphology of ascaris lumbricoides
- d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- e) Ziehl- Neelsen stain
- f) Staphylococcal food poisoning

Q.5 Describe the morphology, life cycle, and lab diagnosis of entamoeba histolytica. (14)

OR

Write briefly about poliomyelitis and discuss its prophylaxis.

SHARAYU- II (2007 COURSE): SUMMER – 2017
SUBJECT: MICROBIOLOGY

Day: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Max. Marks: 15

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Put a \checkmark mark in the appropriate box.
- 3) Use **BLUE/ BLACK** pen only.
- 4) Each question carries **ONE** mark.
- 5) Students will not be allotted marks if he/ she overwrites, strikes or puts white ink on the cross marks.

Seat No. _____

Total Marks Obtained. _____

Jr. Supervisors Signature: _____

Signature of Examiner _____

Q.1

SECTION-I

- 1) Surface appendage of bacteria meant for cell-cell attachment during conjugation is:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Pili | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Flagella | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Spinae | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Cilia | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 2) Bacterial chromosome is:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Single stranded and circular | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Double stranded and circular | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Single stranded and linear | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Double stranded and circular | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 3) Which of the following is human RNA virus?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Parvovirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Picornavirus | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Papovavirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Poxvirus | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 4) Most common fungal infection in immunocompetent individuals is:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Histoplasmosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Aspergillosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Candidiasis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Cryptococcosis | <input type="checkbox"/> |

P. T. O.

- 5) Which of the following is an enrichment medium?
- a) Alkaline peptone water ☒
 - b) Loeffler serum slope ☐
 - c) Deoxycholate citrate agar ☐
 - d) MacConkey's agar ☐
- 6) In 'C' reactive protein the letter C stands for
- a) Cellular ☐
 - b) Cytoplasmic ☐
 - c) Concanavalin A ☐
 - d) Capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcus ☒
- 7) Which of the following is FALSE about streptococcus.
- a) Cell division occurs along a single axis ☐
 - b) Part of normal flora in human beings ☐
 - c) Causes localized infections which do not spread along tissue planes ☒
 - d) Daughter cells after cell division form a string ☐
- 8) Some bacteria are considered pleomorphic. This means
- a) They are shaped like bent rods ☐
 - b) They have round shape ☐
 - c) They do not have just one shape ☒
 - d) They are not either bacilli or cocci ☐
- 9) Fimbriae
- a) Attach bacteria to various surfaces ☒
 - b) Cause bacteria move through fluids ☐
 - c) Sense changes in nutrient concentration ☐
 - d) Are pathways for the secretion of exoenzymes ☐
- 10) Each of the following organisms is an important cause of urinary tract infection EXCEPT.
- a) Klebsiella pneumonia ☐
 - b) Escherichia coli ☐
 - c) Bacteriodes fragilis ☒
 - d) Proteus mirabilis ☐

11) Cerebral malaria is caused by

- a) *Plasmodium vivax*
- b) *P. Ovale*
- c) *P. falciparum*
- d) *P. malaria*

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12) The first phase of growth curve is

- a) Log phase
- b) Lag phase
- c) Lack phase
- d) Y phase

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13) Which of the following is called serum hepatitis?

- a) HCV
- b) HAV
- c) HBV
- d) HIV

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14) First line of body defense is

- a) Unbroken skin
- b) Antibody molecules
- c) Antigen molecules
- d) Phagocytic cells

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15) ELISA test is used for the identification of

- a) Jaundice
- b) AIDS
- c) Cancer
- d) Diabetes

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* * * *

