# BT102 Current MCQs and Questions

1- The mode of action of chemicals to control micro-organism is the _____. **Phenol and phenolics**

2- Sight of entry through which micro-organism gain access to the body-_____ **Mucosal membrane**

3- Not true for virosoids_____. **dsDNA**

4- Fungi get CO2 from_____ **ORGANIC MATTER**

5- Prokaryotes are devided by_____ **MITOSIS**

## Q- Mechanism or stages of viral replications. 5 Marks

Ans;
Viral multiplication goes through various stages in the cell. These include

1. **viral attachment,**
2. **entry into the cell by pinocytosis or fusion with the plasma membrane,**
3. **uncoating of the virus,**
4. biosynthesis of capsids and nucleic acids,
5. **maturation (assembly of the virus) and final release of the virus from the cell.**

- **Attachment of the Virus:** Receptors are located on the plasma membrane of animal cells with which the virus makes an initial contact. These complementary sites are located on the envelope in enveloped viruses and on the capsids on naked viruses.
- **Entry into the Cells:** Many viruses enter into the cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis. Fusion is another process of entry seen in enveloped viruses in which the viral envelope fuses with the plasma membrane of the cells ultimately releasing the encapsidated virus into the cells.
- **Uncoating of the Virus:** Uncoating is basically removal of the viral capsid and releasing the nucleic acid into the cell. More or less, host cellular enzymes break the capsid freeing the viral nucleic acids.
- **Biosynthesis of DNA Viruses:** DNA-containing viruses replicate their DNA in the nucleus of the host cell by using viral enzymes, and they synthesize their capsid and other proteins in the cytoplasm by using host cell enzymes. Then the proteins migrate into the nucleus & joined with the newly synthesized DNA to form virions.

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**Biosynthesis of RNA Viruses:** RNA viruses multiply in the host cell's cytoplasm.

- **Maturation and Release:** Capsomeres assemble into capsids packed with the nucleic acids ready to be released out of the cell. The viruses that are naked are released by bursting the cells while enveloped viruses encloses the capsid before it is released off the cell. In this type of release, the cell does not get killed or lysed.

## Q-3; Incidence and prevalence of disease

**Ppts ANs**

**Incidence:** # of new cases in a given time period in a population

**Prevalence:** New + existing cases

**Net ANS**

***Incidence***

**Incidence is the rate of new (or newly diagnosed) cases of the disease. It is generally reported as the number of new cases occurring within a period of time (e.g., per month, per year)**

***Prevalence***

**Prevalence is the actual number of cases alive, with the disease either during a period of time (period prevalence) or at a particular date in time (point prevalence).**

## Q-4 ; How micro-organism damage your body?

Ans; Microorganisms can enter our body through nose , mouth and ears are the sites open and the rest of the body is protected by the skin or during the injury to skin they can enter in humans body. And cause different diseases. Like streptoccous neumonia can cause neumonia in humans. Or they can disrubed the mucosal membranes and enter in human body

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## Other short repeating Questions (2marks)

1- Industrial microbiology
2- Phosphorylation
3- L-form bacteria
4- Flagella and functions
5- Function of lysozyme
6- Florochromes
7- Endospore
8- Refrective index
9- Advantages of solid media
10- Two types of techoic acid
11- Two methods of viable counting
12- Micro-aerophiles
13- Plasmogamy,karyogamy and meiosis

( 3Marks and 5 marks )

14- Horizontal and vertical gene transfer
15- Virus ,virion , viroids
16- Economic benefits of fungi
17- Transformation, conjugation .transduction
18- Epidemiology and its types
19- How disease transmitted
20- Microbial identification methods
21- Classification of algae

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