



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No.

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____ 25

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-I**SECTION – A (Marks 10)****Time allowed: 10 Minutes**

NOTE: Section–A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 10 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Which of the following techniques is best to stain Acid Fast Bacilli (AFB)?
A. Gram's staining B. Giemsa staining
C. Z. N. staining D. Albert staining
- (ii) Which of the following virus is the causative agent of Gastroenteritis?
A. Herpes virus B. Mumps virus
C. Retrovirus D. Rotavirus
- (iii) Which of the following tests is used to identify Neisseria?
A. Nitrate reduction test B. Oxidase test
C. Catalase test D. Urease test
- (iv) Which of the following terms is **TRUE** for arthropod-borne viruses?
A. Polio virus B. Myxovirus
C. Arbovirus D. Influenza virus
- (v) Which of the following infections is caused by Staphylococcus aureus?
A. Typhoid fever B. Abscesses, boils and impetigo
C. Scarlet fever D. Ear infection
- (vi) Which of the following statements is **TRUE** for ring-worm infection?
A. Viral disease B. Mycoses or Microsporum sp.
C. Leprosy D. Bubonic plague
- (vii) Which of the following media is used to isolate Mycobacterium tuberculosis?
A. Chocolate agar B. Lowenstein Jensen acid medium
C. Cooked meat medium D. Litmus milk medium
- (viii) Which of the following bacteria are resistant to locally available penicillin?
A. Escherichia coli B. Shigella flexneri spp
C. Salmonella typhi D. Staphylococcus aureus strain
- (ix) Which of the following serological tests is used to identify Shigella and Salmonella colonies?
A. Indirect haemagglutination B. IFAT
C. Microbial slide agglutination D. None of these
- (x) Which of the following infections is caused by Streptococcus pneumonia?
A. Septicemia B. Bronchitis
C. Tonsillitis D. Pharyngitis

For Examiner's use only:**Total Marks:****10****Marks Obtained:**



MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-I

26

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

NOTE: Answer any thirteen parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

Q. 2 Attempt any THIRTEEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (13 x 2 = 26)

- (i) What is Clinical Microbiology?
- (ii) Name any four bacterial diseases.
- (iii) What is Catalase test?
- (iv) What are Symbionts?
- (v) What does ELISA stand for?
- (vi) What is the difference between Simple and Compound Microscopes?
- (vii) What is Condenser? Write its use in Microscope.
- (viii) What is PCR?
- (ix) What are the Bipolar flagella?
- (x) Write down four types of Gram positive bacteria.
- (xi) Write the stages of Syphilis.
- (xii) Classify Immunoglobulin.
- (xiii) Define Sterilization.
- (xiv) What are the Pneumococcus diseases?
- (xv) Name Sporogenic bacteria.
- (xvi) What do you mean by DHF and DSS?
- (xvii) What is Rocky mountain spotted fever?

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 7 = 14)

Q. 3 Describe the different methods of Sterilization.

Q. 4 Describe the various steps and precautions in collection and transportation of Virological specimens to laboratory.

Q. 5 Discuss the morphology, laboratory diagnosis and pathogenicity of *Corynebacterium diphtheria*.