

**\*PLB 108 QUESTIONS\***

From the office of NAAS librarian

ASEKHAME WINNER, EKUNDAYO

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE.

As humans, we have the ability

To do anything and understand anything

Just believe in yourself

1) The word virus came from the Latin language which means -----

A.Virum B.Aqueous C.Poison D.None of the above.

2) Virus was discovered by ----- in the year -----

A.Vimetry Vanessa /1891

B.Vimidry Ivanosky/1892

C.Vimetry Ivanosky/1892

D.Atonne von Lavoisier /1891

3) Bawden definition of virus was published in the year -----

A.1940 B.1941 C.1942 D.1943

4) Bawden defined virus as a/an -----

A.Obligatory parasitic animal whose size is more than 200um

B.Obligatory autotrophic organism whose size is equal to 200um

C.Obligatory parasitic organism whose size is less than 200um

D.Obligatory parasitic organism whose size is 250um.

5) Virus as a small infectious agent that can only replicate inside the living cells of an organism, this definition was given by ----- in the year -----

A.Konin et al/2006

B.Konin voiser/1953

C.Loria/2006

D.Konin et al/2005.

6) Loria 1953 defined virus as -----

A.a sub- microscopic organism capable of being introduced into living cells and reproducing inside such cells only.

B.a sub-macroscopic entity capable of being introduced into living cells and reproducing inside such cells only.

C.a obligatory parasitic organism whose size is less than 200um.

D.a small infectious agent that can only replicate inside the cells of a living organism.

7) The study of viruses is known as -----

A.Cytology

B.Biology

C.Micro-biology

D.Virology

8) Which of the following are characteristics of a virus -----

I they are obligatory intercellular organism.

II they are the most primitive and smallest organism yet known to science.

III they can infect all kind of organism from animal to plant and to bacteria.

IV they own their metabolism.

A.I,II,III B.III,II,IV C.I,IV,III D. all of the above.

9) Viruses were said to have originated from -----

A.plastics

B.plasmics

C.plasmids

D.plasmoids.

10)Viruses are considered to be a life form because -----

A.they contain genetic material only

B.they contain genetic material or reproduce.

C.they contain genetic material, reproduce and evolved from natural selection.

D.none of the above.

11) A complete virus particle is known as -----

A.virology

B.virum

C.virium

D.virus structure.

12) a complete virus particle consists of ----

A.nucleic acid

B.nucleic base

C.pyrimidine

D.cell wall.

13) The nucleic acid is surrounded by a protective coat of protein called -----

A. Capsule

B.Capsid

C.Caprium

D.Capricorm

14) The capsid is covered by an envelope called -----

A.capsid envelope

B.vericarp

C.capicarp

D.viral envelope.

15) plasmids are said to be -----

A.pieces of RNA that can move between cells.

B.pieces of DNA that can move between cells

C.pieces of RNA that can't move between cells.

D.pieces of DNA that can't move between cells.

16) An acidic substance containing pentose,phosphorus,purine,and pyrimidine bases is called -----

-

A.nucleic acid

B.virus acid

C.acidic substance

D.aqua fortis.

17) A virus has either ----- or -----

A.DNA or NA

B.RNA or NA

C.DNA or RNA

D.none of the above.

18) The two types of DNA virus are ----- &-----

A.DS-DNA virus & SS DNA virus

B.SS -DNA virus & AS-DNA virus.

C.DNA virus & RNA virus.

D. all of the above.

19) Capsids are made up of small units called -----

A.capsome

B.capsomere

C.capsoma

D.none of the option is correct.

20) The Capsids has 3 main shapes namely -----

A.helical,polygonal,binal.

B.helical,polyhedral,dinal

C. helical, polyhedral,binal.

D.incorrect options.

21) Fitting together as a spiral to form a rod shaped structure is a feature of ----- capsid.

A.helical

B.polyhedral

C.dinal

D.binal.

22) ----- capsid are arranged in equilateral triangles and fit together to form a structure resembling -----

A.helical/pyramid

B.binal/geographic dome.

C.polyhedral/geodesic dome

D.polygonal/dome.

23)----- is known as a combination capsid

A.helical

B.binal

C.dinal

D.polygonal

24) Binal Capsids are known for their -----

A.dual symmetry

B.radial symmetry

C.uni symmetry

D.none of the above.

25) ----- is regarded as an outer lipid bi-layer

A.viral envelope

B.viral cup

C.virology

D.viral encloement.

26) ----- in the year ----- classified virus based on its properties.

A.Lwoof et al /1962

B.Lwoof von al/1963

C.Konin et al/1964

D.Lwoof et al/1965.

27) Do you know that ;you are a genius in the making-----

A.true

B.false

28) Harpes virus is an example of ----- DNA virus.

A.ds

B.ss

C.sss

D.none of the above.

29) caliphate virus is a typical example of ----- virus.

A.ds DNA virus

B.ss DNA virus

C.ss RNA virus

D.ds RNA virus.

30) A typical example of a DS RNA virus is/are -----

A.rhabio virus

B.reo virus

C.influenza virus

D.coliphate virus.

31) Tobacco mosaic is an example of ----- virus

A. ds RNA virus

B.ss RNA+ virus



C.ss RNA- virus

D.none of the above.

32) ----- is an example of a SS RNA- virus.

A.rhabio virus

B.coliphate virus

C.influenza virus

D.all of the above.

33. ----- is an example of a helical capsid.

A.gacteriophate

B.tobacco mosaic virus

C.none of the option is correct.

D.all of the above.

34) polio virus is an example of ----- shape of capsid .

A.helical

B.polyhedral

C.binal

D.polygonal.

35) ----- is the spectrum of organism in a particular virus infects.

- A. host
- B. host range
- C. arrangement of virus
- D. none of the above.

36) Host range is determined by which of the following -----

- A. by the presence of appropriate receptors on the host cell surface.
- B. by the absence of appropriate receptors on the host cell surface.
- C. by the presence of inappropriate receptors on the host cells surface.
- D. all of the above.

37) myco-viruses is also known as -----

- A. fungi
- B. bacteria
- C. plant
- D. animal.

38) viruses sizes ranges from ----- & -----

- A. 0.5 um to 500um
- B. 0.6um to 600um
- C. 1um to 100um
- D. none of the above .

39) The largest virus contains ----- number of genes

A.77

B.80

C.55

D.68

40) The smallest virus contains ----- number of genes

A. 3

B.4

C.5

D.6

41) T4 virus is a ----- virus.

A.large

B. Small

C.medium

D.extra large

42) Example of small viruses are ----- & -----

A.Qb & ms<sup>2</sup>

B.Q & ms

C.influenza virus

D.all of the above

43) ----- is the site of viral synthesis

A.nucleus or cytoplasm

B.mitochondria or golgi apparatus

C.nucleus or cytosol

D.cytoplasm or cell membrane.

44) ----- is an example of virus that synthesize in the nucleus.

A.influenza virus

B.para- influenza virus

C.a&b

D.none of the above.

45) ----- is an example of virus that synthesize in the cytoplasm.

A.influenza virus

B.para -influenza virus

C.A&B

D.none of the above.

46) The following are examples of enveloped virus except -----

A.Influenza virus

- B.pox virus
- C.harpes virus
- D.coliphage Fd

48) plant and animal viruses are transmitted by all of the following except

-----

- A.fungi & bacteria
- B.fungi & nematodes
- C.insect virus
- D.through blood and saliva of vertebrate animals.

49) Viruses were initially named according to which of the following -----.

- A.host range & size
- B.host range & organ system
- C.host range & organs.
- D. host range & shape.

50) ICTV is an acronym for -----

- A . International committee on taxonomy of viruses.
- B.International committee on transpiration of viruses.
- C.Intranational committee on taxonomy of viruses.
- D.all of the above.

PLB 108 ANSWER

1)C

2)C

3)D

4)C

5)A

6)A

7)D

8)A

9)D

10)C

11)C

12)A

13)B

14)D

15)B

16)A

17)C

18)A

19)B

20)C

21)A

22)C

23)B

24)A

25)A

26)A

27) BONUS

28)A

29)B

30)B

31)B

32)A

33)B

34)B

35)B

36)A

37)A

38)A

39)A

40)A

41)A

42)A

43)A

44)A

45)B

46)D

47)Bonus

48)A

49)B

50)A.

Number 2 answer was corrected ,typographical error.

By

©2017

\*Written\*

\*Compiled\*

\*Edited\*

BY

\*ALBERT EINSTEIN JR\*

All the best, please try to get the next topic and next course

Lordrexico,

Rex of agriculture

NAAS librarian