Stamford University Bangladesh

Sample Question for Admission Written Test

B. Sc. (Hons.) in Microbiology



Full Marks: 70

Time: 90 minutes

Name of Candidate:	
Admission Test Roll No:	
Date:	
	Invigilator's Signature
Marks Obtain	ed:
Section A:	Section B:
Total Marks (Section: A+B+C)	Section C:
Answer Script Checked By	Answer Script Checked By

Section - A (English) PART I: PARAGRAPH Question 1

Time: 40 minutes

Marks: = **10**

Write a paragraph on the following topic (Limit 120 words).

Environment Pollution: the Major Causes

PART II: GRAMMAR

Questions 2-11 Marks: $10 \times 1 = 10$

	Tick (()	on	the	correct	answer.
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2.	I'll be ready to leave	_ about twenty minutes.
	a. in	b. for
	c. about	d. at
3.	The child responded to h	is mother's demands throwing a tantrum.
	a. with	b. by
	c. from	d. for
4.	My fingers were injured	so my sister had to write the note me.
	a. with	b. to
	c. for	d. in
5.	is used to indicate p	ossession.
	a. A quotation	b. An apostrophe
	c. A comma	d. A hyphen
6.	is used at the end of	f a sentence or remark to express strong emotion
	a. An exclamation mark	b. A question mark
	c. A quotation mark	d. An apostrophe
7.	The princess down a	nd slept for twenty years.
	a. lain	b. lay
	c. lai	d. lied
8.	They love English weath	er,?
	a. aren't they	b. isn't they
	c. don't they	d. are they
9.	Coal is still in Brita	in.
	a. manufactured	b. grown
	c. built	d. mined
10.	I can sell you some bana	-
	a. a few	b. little
	c. few	d. a little
11.	Are you shopping for	health club to join so you can get in shape?
	a. a	b. an
	c. the	d. no article

PART III: READING COMPREHENSION

Question 12-21 Marks: $10 \times 1 = 10$

Read the following passage and tick ($\sqrt{ }$) the best answer.

Helicopters are very different from airplanes. They can do three things that airplanes cannot do. First, when airplanes move upward, they must also move forward, but helicopters can move straight up without moving ahead. Second, helicopters can fly backward, which airplanes cannot do. Third, helicopters can use their rotors to *hover* in the air (stay in one place) which is impossible for planes.

Because helicopters can *perform* actions that airplanes cannot, they are used for different tasks. Since helicopters can take off without moving forward, they do not need a runway for takeoff. They are used in *congested* areas where there is no room for airplanes or in *isolated* areas which do not have airports. Because they can hover, they are used on firefighting missions to drop water on fires. They are used in logging operations to lift trees out of forests. Helicopters are used as air ambulances to airlift patients out of situations which are difficult to reach by *conventional* ambulances. The police use helicopters to follow suspects on the ground or to search for cars on the ground. Of course, helicopters have military uses because of their design and capabilities.

12. Helicopters are able to-

- a. move straight up.
- c. hover.

- b. fly backward.ak
- d. All of the above

13. When airplanes move upward-

- a. They must move forward.
- c. They must move backwards.
- b. They must move sideways.
- d. Both A and B are correct.

14. Helicopters are used in firefighting because-

- a. They can reach difficult spots.
- c. Their rotors can put out the fire.
- b. They can hover above the fire.
- d. Both A and B are correct.

15. How are helicopters used as ambulances?

- a. They chase suspects on the ground.
- c. They can drop water on fires.
- b. They airlift people out of accidents.
- d. They lift trees out of forests.

16. Why don't helicopters need runways?

- a. They can take off without moving forward.
- c. They can fly backward.

- b. They can hover in the air.
- d. They are small.

17. Hover means-

- a. stay in one place in the air.
- c. go backwards in the air.

- b. move straight up in the air.
- d. fly sideways.

18. The best synonym for perform is-

a. fly.b. do.c. lift.d. can.

19. If an area is congested it is-

a. crowded.b. popular.c. cut off.d. in the city.

20. If an area is isolated it is-

a. crowded.b. popular.c. cut off.d. in the city.

21. Conventional means-

a. for a large group of people. b. created for the first time.

c. for emergency use. d. regular.

Section – B (Biology)

Question 1-20 Marks: $20 \times 1 = 20$ Tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) on the correct answer. 1. Which organelle does the Krebs cycle occur in? a. Nucleus b. Mitochondria c. Ribosome d. Golgi body 2. Which one is the bastfibre? a. Jute fibre b. Cotton d. Coir c. Silk cotton 3. Who is regarded as the Father of Biology? a. Galileo Galilei b. Charles Darwin c. Aristotle d. Robert Hooke 4. Full form of DNA isa. Deoxyribonucleic acid b. Nucleic acid c. Ribonucleic acid d. None 5. ICBN meansa. International Code of Biological Nomenclature b. International Code of Botanical Nomenclature c. International Case for Botanical Nomenclature d. International Codon of Botanical Name 6. Ribosome is a site fora. Photosynthesis b. Protein synthesis c. Fat synthesis d. Respiration 7. i. Plant convert energy from sunlight in food stored as carbohydrates ii. Plants have chlorophyll iii. Plant cells do not have cell walls Among the following statements which is/are correct? b. i. ii a. i d. None c. i, ii, iii 8. Life span of red blood cella. 500 days b. 200 days c. 80 days d. 120 days 9. Jute genome sequencing discovered by-

b. MaqsudulAlamd. SenjutiSaha

a. Mobarak Ahmad Kha

c. MaqsudulKarim

10. Which of the following is a characteristic of a virus?	
a. Viruses can live only in a living cellc. Viruses have only a protein coat and genetic material	b. Viruses are acellulard. All
• 1	u. Ali
11. The scientific name of human beings is-	
a. Homo sapiens	b. Labiorohita
c. Tanualosailisha	d. None
12. Which are present in the epidermis of a Hydra?	
a. Nerve cell	b. Germ cell
c. Both	d. None
13. Human blood pressure normal range-	
a. 120/80 mmHg	b. 200/100 mmHg
c. 200/80mmHg	d. 100/60mmHg
14. Which part of the body maintains the body balance?	
a. Cerebrum	b. Heart
c. Kidney	d. Lungs
15. Nucleus is absent in-	
a. WBC	b. Platelets
c. Leukocytes	d. RBC
16. The blood is filtered in-	
a. Lungs	b. Heart
c. Kidney	d. Stomach
17. Which are the characteristic of the phylum Chordata?	
a. Dorsal hollow nerve cord	b. Notochord
c. Gill slits	d. All
18. Functional unit of lungs is called-	
a. Trachea	b. Pleura
c. Lobule	d. Alveoli
19. The structural and functional unit of body is—	
a. Kidney	b. Cell
c. Tissue	d. All
20. DPT Vaccine is applied for-	
a. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus	b. Diphtheria, Polio, Tuberculosis
c. Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus	d. None

Section – C (Chemistry)

Question 1-20 Marks: $20 \times 1 = 20$

Tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) on the correct answer.

1. The nucleus of the atom consists of -

a. Protons and neutrons b. Protons and electrons

c. Neutrons and electrons d. Protons, neutrons and electrons

2. Oxidation is a chemical reaction involving the -

a. Gain of neutron b. Loss of neutron

c. Loss of electron d. None

3. Which of the following is a homogeneous mixture?

a. Mixture of soil and water b. Sugar solution

c. Mixture of sugar, salt and sand d. Iodized table salt

4. Chemical formula of benzene-

a. C₆H₆ b. H₂0

 $c. N_2$ d. None

5. Which gas is responsible for the unpleasant smell of rotten eggs?

a. Sulfur dioxide b. Hydrogen

c. Oxygen d. None

6. Which of the following is a noble gas?

a. Nitrogen b. Hydrogen

c. Helium d. Chlorine

7. Which atomic particle has positive charge?

a. Protonb. Neutronc. Photond. Electron

. Filotoli u. Electro

8. Which gas is commonly known as laughing gas?

a. Nitrogen b. Oxygen

c. Nitrous oxide d. Carbon dioxide

9. What is the pH of a neutral solution?

a. 7 b. 14

c. 0 d. 1

10. Which of the following is an acid?

a. Water b. HCl

c. Both d. None

11. Boiling point of water-				
a. All types of solids	b. No type of solid			
c. Amorphous solids	d. Crystalline solids			
12. What makes a solution?				
a. 100°C	b. 700°C			
c. 800°C	d. 900°C			
13. What is the atomic number of Oxygen?				
a. 6	b. 7			
c. 8	d. 9			
14. Radioactive rays are of-				
a. 2 types	b. 3 types			
c. 4 types	d. 5 types			
15. Which of the following compounds is not electro conductive in water solution?				
a. NaCl	b. CaCl ₂			
c. HCl	d. C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ (Glucose)			
16. What kind of compound is Calcium oxide?				
a. Covalent	b. Ionic			
c. Metallic	d. Polar			
17. Which of the followings has the highest rate of diffusion?				
a. CO_2	b. NH ₃			
c. HCl	d. H ₂ SO ₄			
18. The oxidation number of Cr in Cr(CO) ₆ is-				
a. 0	b. +2			
c2	d. +6			
19. The vertical columns in the periodic table are termed as-				
a. Periods	b. Groups			
c. Series	d. None of these			
20. The most electronegative element in the periodic table is-				
a. Nitrogen	b. Oxygen			
c. Chlorine	d. Fluorine			

=======GOOD LUCK=============