

Question N1 Never remove chemicals, specimens, or other equipment from the laboratory.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N2 Long hair must be secured to the back of your head.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N3 Long hair, hanging jewelry, and loose clothing can be dangerous in a lab.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N4 Regarding Louis Pasteur's experiments with the S-neck flask, which of the following statements is TRUE?

Answer:

Air exchange was involved.

A food source was provided.

The possibility of contamination was removed.

All preexisting microorganisms were killed.

Point: 0.5

Question N5 How many levels of BSL exists?

Answer:

4

Point: 0.35

Question N6 Disinfect your work area (bench top)

Answer:

at the beginning and end of lab

Point: 0.35

Question N7 What are normal microbiota (normal flora) ?

Answer:

Microbes that live on and in human body and that don't normally cause harm

Point: 0.35

Question N8 Which of following bacteria has been extensively used for insect pest control (by producing toxic protein crystals) ?

Answer:

Bacillus thuringiensis;

Point: 0.35

Question N9 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is caused by

Answer:

Prion;

Point: 0.35

Question N10 The flagella is a structure which allows substances in and out of the bacteria.

Answer:

4- False

Point: 0

Question N11 A plasmid is contained within the bacterial chromosome.

Answer:

4- False

Point: 0

Question N12 The space between the cytoplasmic membrane and the outer membrane is called the periplasm.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N13 Which of the following is(are) (a) magnifying lens(es)?

Answer:

objective

ocular

Point: 0.5

Question N17 The ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum to its velocity in a specified medium is

Answer:

refractive index

Point: 0.35

Question N19 Blood agar is unable to cultivate the fastidious microorganisms

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N20 Serial dilution is~nbsp;a process through which the concentration of an organism, bacteria in this example, is systematically reduced through successive resuspension in fixed volumes of liquid diluent.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N21 Mixed Cultures are suitable for the study of their cultural, morphological and biochemical properties.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N22 Which statement is TRUE about temperature and bacterial growth?

Answer:

~~all of these are true~~

Bacteria grow between a bacterial range

Maximum growth occurs at the optimum temperature

Point: 0

Question N23 A plate count method in which inoculum is spread over the surface of a solid culture medium

Answer:

spread plate method

Point: 0.35

Question N24 Is the pictured graph growth, decay, or linear or none?

Answer:

~~Decay~~ Growth

Point: 0

Question N25 Bacteria reproduce this way.

Answer:

binary fission

Point: 0.35

Question N26 During the Lag Phase, bacteria are

Answer:

~~Doubling the number of cells every generation.~~

Metabolically active but not dividing.

Point: 0

Question N27 During the stationary phase, bacteria are

Answer:

~~Doubling in number every generation.~~

Reproducing at the same time as they are dying

Point: 0

Question N28 What is the range that represents a psychrophile?

Answer:

cold

Point: 0.35

Question N29 Desiccation, filtration, high pressure, radiation are examples of dry heat.

Answer:

0-True

Point: 0

Question N30 Disinfectants: chemical agents applied to inanimate objects. More harsh. Some may destroy endospores (sterilants or sporocides) (ex – ethylene oxide)

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N31 Which of the following methods of physical control non-specifically alters proteins and nucleic acids?

Answer:

~~Gamma radiation~~~~Electron beam radiation~~

Non-ionizing radiation

Ultraviolet radiation

Point: 0

Question N33 Which of the following concentration of ethanol is the most effective?

Answer:

70%

Point: 0.35

Question N35 HEPA filtration removes particles _____ and larger.

Answer:

~~0.2-um~~ 0.3um

Point: 0

Question N36 _____ kills vegetative bacteria, but not spores.

Answer:

Boiling

Point: 0.35

Question N37 The majority of bacterial species on Earth have not been successfully cultivated.

Answer:

☐ True

Point: 0

Question N38 Currently, no members of Archaea have been linked to human disease.

Answer:

☐ True

Point: 0

Question N39 The plasmid-mediated properties is/are

Answer:

fermentation of lactose

production of enterotoxin

resistance to antibiotics

Point: 0.5

Question N40 Which of the following is NOT a product of transcription?

Answer:

a new strand of DNA

Point: 0.35

Question N42 Genetic change in bacteria can be brought about by

Answer:

All of the answers are correct.

Point: 0.35

Question N43 Conjugation differs from reproduction because conjugation

Answer:

transfers DNA horizontally, to cells in the same generation.

Point: 0.35

Question N44 An enzyme that copies DNA to make a molecule of RNA is

Answer:

RNA polymerase.

Point: 0.35

Question N45 In general, the LD50 for exotoxins is much greater than the LD50 for endotoxins.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N46 Biofilms provide pathogens with an adhesion mechanism and aid in resistance to antimicrobial agents.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N47 The M protein enhances the virulence of Streptococcus by preventing phagocytosis.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N48 Emergence of infectious diseases can be attributed to which of the following

Answer:

antibiotic resistance.

climatic changes.

New strains of previously known agents

ease of travel.

Point: 0.5

Question N49 All of the following contribute to a pathogen's invasiveness EXCEPT

Answer:

Choose any except these (capsules, coagulases and cell wall components)

Point: 0

Question N50 Which of the following statements is FALSE?

Answer:

Kinase- hydrolyzes collagen

Point: 0.35

Question N51 Which of the following statements about exotoxins is generally FALSE?

Answer:

They are resistant to heat.

Point: 0.35

Question N52 Endotoxins are

Answer:

~~associated with gram-positive bacteria.~~

Are part of the gram-negative cell wall

Point: 0

Question N53 Which of the following is NOT a membrane-disrupting toxin?

Answer:

A-B toxin

Point: 0.35

Question N54 The mode of action of chloramphenicol is to inhibit protein synthesis.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N55 The majority of available antimicrobial agents are effective against protozoa.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N56 Antifungal drugs do not affect eukaryotic cells

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N57 Which of the following does NOT affect eukaryotic cells?

Answer:

Ethambutol

Semi-synthetic penicillin

Point: 0.5

Question N58 In what way are semisynthetic penicillins and natural penicillins alike?

Answer:

~~Both are resistant to penicillinase.~~

Both are based on β -lactum

Point: 0

Question N59 Which of the following antibiotics is NOT bactericidal?

Answer:

~~Aminoglycosides~~

polyenes

Point: 0.35

Question N60 Which one of the following does NOT belong with the others?

Answer:

streptomycin

Point: 0.35

Question N61 The antibiotic tetracycline binds to the 30S subunit of the ribosome, as shown in Figure 1. The effect is to

Answer:

interfere with the attachment of the tRNA to mRNA-ribosome complex.

Point: 0.35

Question N62 The antibiotic cycloheximide binds to the 60S subunit of the ribosome, as shown in Figure 2. The effect is to

Answer:

prevent polypeptide elongation in eukaryotes.

Point: 0.35

Question N63 You can use mouse inoculation to detect tetanus in animals.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N64 Botulinum toxin works by preventing release of acetylcholine by synaptic vesicles.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N65 Which of the following is predominantly proteolytic?

Answer:

~~C. speticum~~

C. hitolyticum

C. sporogenes

Point: 0

Question N66 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized person with a deep contaminated wound is

Answer:

tetanus immune globulin.

Point: 0.35

Question N67 Which of the following is NOT a recognized form of anthrax?

Answer:

Septic

Point: 0.35

Question N68 The tetanus vaccine is a(n)

Answer:

toxoid.

Point: 0.35

Question N69 All of the following organisms causing meningitis are transmitted via the respiratory route EXCEPT

Answer:

Listeria monocytogenes.

Point: 0.35

Question N70 The symptoms of tetanus are due to

Answer:

toxin tetanospasmin.

Point: 0.35

Question N71 A mannitol salt agar is designed for the isolation of Streptococcus spp.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N72 ~nbsp;facultative anaerobes, ferments manitol, catalase positive, cluster of spherically shaped cell, high salt tolerance, is-~nbsp; S.epidermidis

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N73 Bacitracin test is used for presumptive identification of group A streptococci

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N74 The bacteria involved in the production of dental caries is/are

Answer:

All of these

S. mutans

S.sanguis

☒ Streptococcus mutans ☒ Lactobacillus species (from chatgpt)

Point: 0

Question N75 Which organism produces a toxin that causes scalded skin syndrome?

Answer:

Staphylococcus aureus

Point: 0.35

Question N76 Among groups of streptococci which group causes the most severe infections?

Answer:

Group A with beta hemolytic

Point: 0.35

Question N77 The exfoliative toxin of *Staphylococcus aureus* is responsible for

Answer:

scalded skin syndrome.

Point: 0.35

Question N78 All of the following are normal microbiota of the skin EXCEPT

Answer:

Staphylococcus. *Streptococcus*

Point: 0

Question N79 Which of the following are characteristic of the Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci

Answer:

all of these is characteristic.

Point: 0.35

Question N80 The urease test is used to differentiate *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus vulgaris*;

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N81 In the Triple Sugar-Iron Agar Test yellow butt and red slant indicates no fermentation of glucose, fermentation lactose or sucrose

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N82 Which of the following property(ies), shown by the organisms belong(s) to the family Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer:

They are catalase-positive

They are oxidase-negative

They ferment glucose

Point: 0.5

Question N83 **exotoxins are produced by all of the following gastro-intestinal pathogens EXCEPT**

Answer:

~~Clostridium perfringens~~

Shigella dysenteriae

Point: 0

Question N84 **Poultry products are a likely source of infection by**

Answer:

~~Clostridium perfringens.~~

Salmonella enterica

Point: 0

Question N85 **Cystitis is most often caused by**

Answer:

Escherichia coli.

Point: 0.35

Question N86 **Which of the following applies to typhoid fever?**

Answer: **Causative microorganism multiplies inpatient phagocytes**

Point: 0.35

Question N87 **Bacterial intoxications differ from bacterial infections of the digestive system in that intoxications**

Answer:

Have shorter incubation times

Point: 0.35

Question N88 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* can infect plants as well as humans?

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N89 *P. aeruginosa* is motile by single polar flagella

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N90 Which of the following are characteristics of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*?

Answer:

rod-shaped.

growth in moist environments.

production of pyocyanin.

resistance to many types of disinfectants and antibiotics

Point: 0.5

Question N91 Which of the following toxin resembles cholera toxin?

Answer:

Liabile toxin of *E. coli*

Point: 0.35

Question N92 The stool of a cholera patient resembles -

Answer:

Rice water

Point: 0.35

Question N93 People at risk of developing cholera include~nbsp;

Answer:

Immunocompromised people~nbsp;

Point: 0.35

Question N94 What percentage of people die from severe, untreated cholera?

Answer:

50%

Point: 0.35

Question N95 What is the incubation period for cholera?

Answer:

A few hours to five days

Point: 0.35

Question N96 Massive human-to-human transmission of plague is usually result of unsanitary conditions

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N97 One of the characteristic symptoms of brucellosis is rise of a temperature up to 40°C each evening

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N98 Select from all the options below that are commonly used as preventive measures to control the plague.

Answer:

Patients diagnosed should be isolated

The specimens should be handled in the biological safety cabinet

The control of rodents should be done by finding its habitat and destructing it

Prophylactic antibiotic therapy should be given to individuals who have been exposed to the person who is diagnosed with plague

Point: 0.5

Question N99 Haemophilus are:

Answer:

Cocobacilli (with capsule)

Haemophilus are gram-negative, pleomorphic coccobacilli that require special growth factors (X and V) and are facultative anaerobes.

Point: 0

Question N100 Which of the following is NOT the virulence factors responsible for the pathogenicity of Bordetella pertussis, a gram-negative coccobacillus that causes “whooping cough”?

Answer:

An Endotoxin

Point: 0.35

Question N101 Which of the following bacteria is responsible for “Malta fever” in humans which is caused primarily by contact with animals or animal products?

Answer:

Brucella spp

Point: 0.35

Question N102 All of the following are the symptoms caused by the pathogenic Brucella spp, EXCEPT

Answer: Lesions on eyelids

Point: 0.35

Question N103 Only companies and organisations in specific sectors are required to undertake Legionella risk assessments.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N104 Anyone in charge of premises can be held liable for not undertaking a Legionella risk assessment.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N105 You are assessing your newly admitted patients who are all presenting with atypical signs and symptoms of a possible lung infection. The physician suspects tuberculosis. So, therefore, the patients are being monitored and tested for the disease. Select all the risk factors below that increases a patient's risk for developing tuberculosis:*

Answer:

Long-term care resident

HIV

Inmate

IV drug

Point: 0.5

Question N106 The bacteria which is microaerophilic on primary isolation, is

Answer:

Mycobacterium bovis

Point: 0.35

Question N107 Which of the following bacteria is sensitive to pyrazinamide?

Answer:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Point: 0.35

Question N108 A positive Mantoux test indicates an area of induration of

Answer:

10 mm or more in diameter

Point: 0.35

Question N109 Which of the following diagnostics tests is intended for latent tuberculosis infection?

Answer:

Interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA)

Point: 0.35

Question N110 Which of the following diagnostics tests can be used to diagnose drug resistant tuberculosis?

Answer:

~~Sputum smear microscopy~~

Liquid culture

Point: 0.35

Question N111 Rickettsia Organisms are short, nonmotile, Gram positive rods.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N112 C. trachomatis~nbsp;exists in two forms, an extracellular infectious elementary body (EB) and an intracellular non-infectious reticulate body (RB)

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N113 If untreated, Chlamydia can cause serious problems. What problems can it cause in women?

Answer:

Pelvic inflammatory disease

Infertility

Chronic pelvic pain

Point: 0.5

Question N114 Which sexually transmitted disease is caused by a spirochete?

Answer:

syphilis

Point: 0.35

Question N115 The motility of Leptospire are

Answer:

Rapid and rotational

Point: 0.35

Question N116 Borrelia is made up of several species of spirochetes, similar in morphology but different in pathogenic properties. Borrelia recurrentis causes

Answer:

Relapsing fever

Point: 0.35

Question N117 Borrelia can be stained and seen under the _____ microscope.

Answer:

Brightfield

Point: 0.35

Question N118 Borreliae are susceptible to many antibiotic but _____ is drug of choice.

Answer: Tetracycline

Point: 0.35

Question N1 Keep hands and other objects away from your face, nose, eyes, ears, and mouth. The application of cosmetics in the laboratory is prohibited.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N2 Laboratory coats used in microbiological lab can be worn outside the laboratory.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N3 Pipets are used to measure and dispense small amounts of liquids. You should draw the liquid into the pipet using your mouth.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N4 The classification system based on the cellular organization of organisms determines three domains consisting of:

Answer:

Bacteria

Eukarya.

Archaea.

Point: 0.5

Question N8 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?

Answer:

Viruses are not composed of cells

Point: 0

Question N9 Who used first time the scrapings from the cowpox blisters to prevent smallpox in humans?

Answer: Edward Jenner

Point: 0.35

Question N10 Size of bacteria is best measured in nanometers.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N11 The limit of resolution of the Transmission Electron Microscope is approximately 10,0 nm.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N12 The darkfield microscope is best used for observing the surfaces of bacterial cells and viruses.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N13 Which of the following staining procedures use(s) heat to drive the stain in?

Answer:

acid-fast stain

Endospore stain

Point: 0.5

Question N14 The Gram stain differentiates between bacteria based on the composition of their

Answer:

Cell wall

Point: 0.35

Question N15 Working distance is the:

Answer: Distance between the bottom of the objective lens and the specimen

Point: 0.35

Question N16 The scanning, low, and high power objectives are mounted on the:

Answer:

Revolving nosepiece

Point: 0.35

Question N18 Which of the following stains is used for visualizing Mycobacterium?

Answer:

Acid Fast

Point: 0.35

Question N19 Trypticase soy broth or TSB is a liquid media

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N20 A Culture Medium containing a solidifying agent is called Broth Medium

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N21 The microbiological medium exact chemical composition of which is unknown is Complex medium

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N22 Generation time is

Answer:

time required for the population to double

obtained by expression t/n , where t = time interval, n = number of generation

Point: 0.5

Question N23 Generation time of Escherichia coli is

Answer:

20 minutes

Point: 0.35

Question N24 Organisms that require oxygen to live

Answer:

Obligate aerobes

Point: 0.35

Question N25 If 15 colonies are on the plate of 1/1000 dilution per ml, then what would be the number of cells per ml in the initial sample?

Answer: 15000

Point: 0.35

Question N26 Depending on Oxygen requirement the jar in the figure is used to grow what type of bacteria?

Answer:

Obligate anaerobes

Point: 0.35

Question N27 A toxic anion (O_2^-) with an unpaired electron is

Answer:

Superoxide radicals

Point: 0.35

Question N28 Essential organic compounds an organism is unable to synthesize

Answer:

Organic growth factors

Point: 0.35

Question N29 DISINFECTION - using physical or chemical agents to destroy microbes or their products, on inert objects or nonliving materials.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N30 Chemical agents used to destroy or inhibit pathogenic microbes on living tissue are antiseptics.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N31 Which methods achieve sterility?

Answer:

autoclaving,

radiation

filtration

incineration

Point: 0.5

Question N32 Which of the following peroxygens is widely used as a household disinfectant, is inexpensive, and breaks down into water and oxygen gas?

Answer:

hydrogen peroxide

Point: 0.35

Question N33 What type of group of chemicals that are used for disinfection bleach is in?

Answer:

Halogens

Point: 0.35

Question N34 _____ is the suffix that indicates a chemical or process inhibiting the growth of bacteria.

Answer:

-stat

Point: 0.35

Question N36 A pore size of _____ is often used for sterilization during filtration.

Answer: 0.05 - 0.45 μm

Point: 0.35

Question N37 Rickettsias differ from chlamydias in that rickettsias are intracellular parasites.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N38 All gram-positive bacteria are classified as proteobacteria.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N39 The nonsense codon(s) is/are

Answer:

UGA

UAA

UAG

Point: 0.5

Question N41 Transformation is the transfer of DNA from a donor to a recipient cell

Answer:

As naked DNA in a solution

Point: 0.35

Question N46 In A-B exotoxins, the A component binds to the host cell receptor so that the B component can enter the cell.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N47 Most symptoms of endotoxins can be treated with administration of anti-endotoxin antibodies.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N48 Which one of the following contribute to the incidence of nosocomial infections?

Answer: antibiotic resistance

lapse in aseptic techniques

lack of handwashing

lack of insect control

Point: 0.5

Question N49 All of the following are examples of entry via the parenteral route EXCEPT

Answer:

Hair follicle

Point: 0.35

Question N50 Botulism is caused by ingestion of a proteinaceous exotoxin; therefore, it can easily be prevented by

Answer:

Proper food processing, namely cooking at high temperatures beforehand~nbsp;~nbsp;

Point: 0.35

Question N51 All of the following organisms produce exotoxins EXCEPT

Answer:

Salmonella typhi.

Point: 0.35

Question N52 All of the following are used by bacteria to attach to host cells EXCEPT

Answer:

A-B toxins.

Point: 0.35

Question N53 Which of the following statements about staphylococcal enterotoxin is FALSE?

Answer:

It is produced by Staphylococcus aureus growing in host intestine

Point: 0.35

Question N54 The birth of modern chemotherapy is credited to the efforts of Paul Ehrlich

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N55 More than half of our antibiotics are produced by species of *Streptomyces*.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N56 Most of the available antimicrobial agents are effective against viruses.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N57 Which of the following statements about drug resistance is TRUE?

Answer:

It may be due to enzymes that degrade some antibiotics.

It may be Carried on plasmid

It may be transferred from one bacterium to another during conjugation

It may be due to increased uptake of a drug.

Point: 0.5

Question N58 Which of the following drugs does NOT act by competitive inhibition?

Answer:

streptomycin

Point: 0.35

Question N59 Which of the following methods of action would be bacteriostatic?

Answer:

inhibition of protein synthesis

Point: 0.35

Question N60 Which of the following antibiotics is recommended for use against gram-negative bacteria?

Answer: polymyxin

Point: 0.35

Question N61 Which of the following antimicrobial agents is recommended for use against fungal infections?

Answer: Amphotericin b

Point: 0.35

Question N62 In Table 1, the minimal bactericidal concentration of antibiotic X is

Answer:

15 $\hat{1}$ /₄g/ml. 15 μ g/ml.

Point: 0.35

Question N63 Clostridium spp. cause disease by producing endotoxins

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N64 Clostridium difficile causes antibiotic-associated diarrhea, antibiotic-associated pseudomembrane colitis

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N65 Which of the following(s) is/are obligate anaerobes?

Answer:

C septicum

C tetani

c.novyi

c.botulinum

Point: 0.5

Question N67 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized person with a puncture wound is

Answer:

tetanus immune globulin.

Point: 0.35

Question N68 Vaccination is available for all the following EXCEPT

Answer: botulism

Point: 0.35

Question N69 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Bacillus anthracis?

Answer: produces endotoxin

Point: 0.35

Question N70 Which respiratory pathogen produces a highly potent exotoxin inhibiting protein synthesis?

Answer: Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Point: 0.35

Question N72 ~beta;-hemolysis, catalase negative, Bacitracin susceptible ~rarr; Streptococcus pyogenes

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N73 Catalase positive, coagulase negative, novobiocin susceptible, bacitracin resistant, no hemolysis â†’ Streptococcus agalactiae

Answer0

Point: 0.25

Question N74 Streptolysin O is

Answer:

heat-labile

antigenic

oxygen labile

Point: 0.5

Question N76 *Staphylococcus aureus* is responsible for:~nbsp;~nbsp;

Answer:all of these

Point: 0.35

Question N77 The patient has vesicles and scabs over her forehead. Microscopic examination of skin scrapings shows gram-positive cocci in grapewine-like clusters. The etiology is

Answer:staphylococcus aureus

Point: 0.35

Question N78 A technician swabs the side of his face and uses the swab to inoculate a nutrient agar plate. The next day, he performs a Gram stain on the colonies. They are gram-positive cocci. You advise him that he should next look for

Answer:coagulase reaction

Point: 0.35

Question N79 The skin's normal microbiota contain large numbers of

Answer:

gram-positive bacteria.

Point: 0.35

Question N80 Hektoen enteric agar and Salmonella-Shigella agar, are Selective media for the isolation of Shigella.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N81 EHEC secretes a Shiga-like toxin and EPEC does not.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N82 Which of the following determine the pathogenicity of *Yersinia pestis*?

Answer:

Production of pigmented colonies on haemin containing media

V and W antigens

F1 envelope antigen

Point: 0.5

Question N84 What sugar is fermented by all members of the family Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer: Glucose

Point: 0.35

Question N85 What is the gram-type and shape of Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer:

Gram negative rod

Point: 0.5

Question N86 general characteristics of all Enterobacteriaceae

Answer:

Gram negative rods, Glucose fermenters, Oxidase negative, Facultative anaerobes

Point: 0.35

Question N87 What sugar is fermented by the coliforms that are NOT fermented by most enteric pathogens?

Answer:

Lactose

Point: 0.35

Question N88 People with reduced immunity, and malnourishment, ~nbsp; with blood group O are at a higher risk for developing cholera.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N89 Flies can not transmit cholera?

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N90 Which of the following can be used to differentiate between classical and El Tor biotypes of *Vibrio cholerae*?

Answer:

Sensitivity to Mukerjee's group IV phage

Agglutination of fowl RBCs

Sensitivity to polymyxin B

Point: 0.5

Question N96 *Pasteurella multocida* is a gram-negative, fermentative pleomorphic coccobacilli, penicillin-sensitive of the family Pasteurellaceae.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N97 *P. multocida* is the most common cause of wound infections after dog or cat bites.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N99 A characteristic symptom of pneumonic plague is:

Answer:

All of these

Point: 0.35

Question N100 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

Yersinia pestis - gram positive rods

Point: 0.35

Question N101 Which of the following is a symptom of brucellosis?

Answer:

Rise of temperature

Night sweats, malaise, arthralgia, myalgia, weakness , anorexia, weight loss, lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, meningitides, endocarditis, arthritis, osteomyelitis

Point: 0

Question N102 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

None of the pairs is mismatched.(other versions says its wrong answer, so I don't know
But be careful there are 2 which of the following pairs is mismatched)

Point: 0

Question N103 Most Mycobacteria grow best in 5-10% CO₂ and at 40-45 C.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N104 Out of M. tuberculosis and M. bovis only M. tuberculosis can cause Tb

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N105 What signs and symptoms of tuberculosis will you include in your education for a group of long-term care health givers? *

Answer:

Cough for a minimum of 6 weeks

Hemoptysis

Chills

Fever

Chest pain

Night sweat

Point: 0.5

Question N106 Advantages of culture for TB compared to sputum microscopy alone include all of the following EXCEPT:

Answer:

Culture, particularly by liquid media, can be faster than smear microscopy

Point: 0.35

Question N107 Which of the following statements is FALSE about chest X-rays for TB diagnosis:

Answer:

Chest x-rays are alone sufficient to diagnose the pulmonary TB

Point: 0.35

Question N108 Which of the following tests requires a blood sample for the diagnosis of active pulmonary TB?

Answer:

None of the above

Point:

Question N109 What is the best clinical specimen for pulmonary TB diagnosis in the case of a two-year-old child with a suspected TB?

Answer: gastric aspirates or nasopharyngeal aspirates along with stool samples

Point: 0.

Question N110 What is the minimum recommended number and timing of specimens for the diagnosis of pulmonary TB?

Answer: two sputum specimens collected one hour apart

Point: 0.35

Question N111 Ehrlichia chaffeensis is the cause of human monocytic ehrlichiosis

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N112 Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease usually associated with occupation exposure to animals or working with rats

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N113 Chlamydia increases the risk of which of these other diseases in women?

Answer:

HIV

Cervical cancer

Point: 0.5

Question N115 Relapses that occur in Borrelia recurrentis are caused by antigenic variation; _____ are changed during the course of an infection which allows them to evade the host response.

Answer:

Surface antigens

Point: 0.35

Question N116 There are two recognize species of Leptospire. L.interrogans and L. biblexa. L.interrogans are _____.

Answer:

Pathogenic

Point: 0.35

Question N117 Leptospire cannot be readily stained but can be covered with _____ and then seen.

Answer:

Silver

Point: 0.35

Question N118 **Borreliae** are cultured using what medium?

Answer:

Kelly medium is also known as (**BSK MEDIUM, BARBOUR STOENNER KELLY**)

NEW QNS FROM VERSION SENT NOW WHICH ARE NOT IN THE FILE

Q. Is the pictured graph growth, decay or linear or none?

Answer: **Growth**

Two names of microorganisms – genus and a specific epithet(species) both are capitalized.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N2 Spontaneous generation theory means that living things come from nonliving things

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N3 The theory of biogenesis refers to the development of life forms from preexisting life forms.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N4 Which of the following statements about biofilms is true ?

Answer:

Biofilms in your body protect mucous membranes from harmful microbes.

Biofilms on medical devices cause infections. IS ALSO A CORRECT ANSWER

Point: 0.2

Question N10 Ribosomes are found in viruses.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N11 The main constituent of a Gram positive cell wall is Peptidoglycan.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N12 The bacterial cell wall may be a potential target for antibiotics.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N14 A microorganism measures 4,5 μm in length. Its length in mm would be

Answer:

0.0045mm

Point: 0.35

Question N15 Which microscope is used to see internal structures of cells in a natural state (without staining) ?

Answer:

phase-contrast microscope

Point: 0.35

Question N16 The framework of the bacterial cell wall is

Answer:

peptidoglycan

Point: 0.35

Question N17 Which of the following organisms contain 70S ribosomes?

Answer:

Prokaryotes

Point: 0.35

Question N18 Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding prokaryotic cells?

Answer:

~~They lack membrane-enclosed organelles.~~ (they lack a plasma membrane.)

Point: 0

Question N19 Growth are referring to the number of cells, not the size.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N20 Tolerance referring to the survival of bacteria under condition in which they cannot grow.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N21 Selective media contain agents that inhibit the growth of certain bacteria while permitting the growth of other.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N23 Some organisms can synthesize organic molecules from inorganic nutrients and are termed as

Answer:

Lithotrophs

Point: 0.35

Question N24 An organism has an optimal growth rate when the hydrogen ion concentration is very high. This organism is

Answer:

Acidophile

Point: 0.35

Question N25 The organism which obtain their energy from chemicals are designated as

Answer:

Chemotrophs

Point: 0.35

Question N26 The period between inoculation of bacteria in a culture medium and beginning of multiplication is

Answer:

lag phase

Point: 0.35

Question N27 Which of the following is the best technique for counting only viable cells?

Answer:

Spectrophotometer **(SPREAD PLATE)**

Point: 0

Question N28 All organisms require at least small amounts of carbondioxide, However, some can use CO₂ as their sole source of carbon. Such organisms are termed as

Answer:

Autotrophs

Point: 0.35

Question N29 Agents which kills bacteria are called bacteriocidal and agents which only inhibited its growth are called bacteriostatic.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N30 Disinfectants are chemical substances that destroy or inhibit the growth of microorganisms in living tissues.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N31 3 examples of moist heat:

Answer:

Boiling, pasteurization, autoclaving

Point: 0.5

Question N32 Which of the following is bactericidal?

Answer:

Ionizing radiation

Point: 0.35

Question N33 Milk is pasteurized in batch method by keeping it at

Answer:

~~55-60 °C for 30 minutes~~ (63-66 °C for 30 minutes)

Point: 0

Question N34 Steam exposure of a material at 100°C for 20 minutes for three consecutive days is known as

Answer:

Autoclaving (Tyndallization or fractional sterilization)

Point: 0

Question N35 Sweet and salty foods frequently don't require refrigeration to prevent spoilage because they have

Answer:

~~toxic-alkaline chemicals~~ (high concentrations of solutes, like sugar and salt)

Point: 0

Question N36 The lowest concentration of an antimicrobial that will inhibit the visible growth of a microorganism after overnight incubation is

Answer:

MIC

Point: 0.35

Question N37 If you knew the sequence of nucleotides within a gene, you could determine with the most accuracy the secondary structure of a protein

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N38 Protein synthesis in eukaryotes is similar to the process in prokaryotes in that both eukaryotes and prokaryotes use codons to determine polypeptide sequences.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N39 Which of the following is true about mycoplasma?

Answer:

Multiplication is by binary fission

Resistant to antibiotics targeting cell wall synthesis IS ALSO A CORRECT ANSWER (Lack cell wall)

Point: 0.2

Question N40 The Bergey's manual of determinative bacteriology is based on the following EXCEPT

Answer:

rRNA sequencing

Point: 0.35

Question N41 If two organisms have similar rRNA sequences, you can conclude that they

Answer:

evolved from a common ancestor.

Point: 0.35

Question N42 Which of the following statements about archaea is FALSE?

Answer:

~~They lack peptidoglycan in their cell walls.~~ (They evolved before bacteria)

Point: 0

Question N43 A genus can best be defined as

Answer:

~~a taxon composed of families.~~ (a taxon composed of one or more species and below family.)

Point: 0

Question N44 Which of the following is the best evidence for a three-domain system?

Answer:

~~There are three distinctly different types of nuclei.~~ (Nucleotide sequences in ribosomal RNA vary between all three domains.)

Point: 0

Question N49 The most frequently used portal of entry for pathogens is the

Answer:

mucous membranes of the respiratory tract.

Point: 0.35

Question N50 The ability of some microbes, such as Trypanosoma or Giardia to alter their surface molecules and evade destruction by the host's antibodies is called

Answer:

virulence. (antigenic variation.)

Point: 0

Question N51 Most pathogens that gain access through the skin

Answer:

enter through hair follicles and sweat ducts.

Point: 0.35

Question N52 The ID₅₀ is

Answer:

the dose that will cause an infection in 50 percent of the test population.

Point: 0.35

Question N54 An antibiotic that attacks the LPS layer would be expected to have a narrow spectrum of activity.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N55 PABA serves as the competitive inhibitor in the action of sulfanilamides.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N56 Undergrowth of fungi after antibiotic use is commonly referred to as a superinfection.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N57 Which of the following antibiotics are used to treat fungal infections?

Answer:

griseofulvin

polyenes

Point: 0.5

Question N58 Penicillin was considered a "miracle drug" for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

Answer:

it was the first antibiotic.

Point: 0.35

Question N59 A drug that inhibits mitosis, such as griseofulvin, would be more effective against

Answer:

~~mycobacteria.~~ (FUNGI - Fungal infections)

Point: 0

Question N60 Most of the available antimicrobial agents are effective against

Answer:

bacteria.

Point: 0.35

Question N61 Antimicrobial peptides work by

Answer:

~~inhibiting protein synthesis.~~ (disrupting the plasma membrane)

Point: 0

Question N63 Endospores of C. botulinum, as a cause of infant botulism, have been recovered from honey

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N64 Lifelong immunity is conferred once an individual has had botulism and recovered

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N66 A 30-year-old woman was hospitalized after she experienced convulsions. On examination, she was alert and oriented and complained of a fever, headache, and stiff neck. Any of the following organisms could be responsible for her symptoms EXCEPT

Answer:

Listeria monocytogenes, ANY OF THESE AND STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA ARE **WRONG** ANSWERS

Point: 0

Question N75 The skin's normal microbiota is largely represented by

Answer:

fungi. **(Gram-positive bacteria)**

Point: 0

Question N80 Shiga-type toxin ~ndash; also called the verotoxin -produced by enterohemorrhagic strains of E. coli (EHEC)~

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N81 ~ Most E coli express Pili, which play a role in virulence as mediators of attachment to human epithelial cells~

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N84 Which of the following statements about salmonellosis is FALSE?

Answer:

The mortality rate is high.

Point: 0.35

Question N90 The substance(s) which can be produced by strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa is/are

Answer:

Exotoxins A and S; Haemolysins

also it might be those, I got them from chatgpt (**Pseudomonas aeruginosa** can produce:

- **Pyocyanin**
- **Pyoverdine**
- **Exotoxin A and s**
- **Elastase**
- **Alginate**

Point: 0.2

Question N91 Which one of the given statements is not true about Pseudomonads?

Answer:

~~Rod-shaped, often curved~~ (**All species cause diseases in humans only**)

Point: 0

Question N92 **Pseudomonas aeruginosa** produces a water-soluble blue color pigment called **pyocyanin** and color pigment **pyoverdin**.

Answer:

~~Blue-green~~ (**GREEN**) (from chatgpt **Yellow-green**)

Point: 0

Question N93 **Patients with cystic fibrosis** infection suffer from a chronic lung infection caused by **Pseudomonas aeruginosa**. The bacterial growth results information and clogs the lung airways.

Answer:

~~Endotoxin~~ (**BIOFILM**)

Point: 0

Question N94 Isolation of **Pseudomonas aeruginosa** from a mucoid sputum specimen obtained from a patient with cystic fibrosis is usually done by standard culture method. After the incubation, mucoid bacterial colonies can be seen on the agar media which

have a grape-like odor, what are the best growth temperature and incubation period for the given bacteria?

Answer:

42 degree Celsius for 48 hours

Point: 0.35

Question N95 All of the following statements for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* are true, except;

Answer:

It does not grow well at 42c

Point: 0.35

Question N102 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

Rickettsia — intracellular parasite and **NONE OF THESE ARE MISMATCHED are wrong answer choose any other answers)** there are 2 questions of pairs in mismatch be careful

Point: 0

Question N103 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* causes Tuberculosis a contagious infection that only affects the lungs.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N104 Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium that spreads through the air, usually through coughing.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N106 The causative agent of Buruli ulcer is

Answer:

M ulcerans

Point: 0.35

Question N107 False negative Mantoux test is observed in

Answer:

Advanced tuberculosis (ALL OF THESE)

Point: 0

Question N108 Humans become infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis most frequently by

Answer:

Inoculation (INHALATION)

Point: 0

Question N109 Rough and buff colonies on LJ medium are characteristic of

Answer:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Point: 0.35

Question N112 Borreliae are highly flexible and much more coiled than the Leptospirae.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N113 The elementary body form of Chlamydia trachomatis infects host cells which are primarily what?

Answer:

Nonciliated columnar cells

Transitional epithelial cells IS THE OTHER CORRECT ANSWER

Point: 0.2

Question N115 Spirochaetes exhibit

Answer:

all of the above

Point: 0.35

Question N73 Catalase positive, coagulase negative, novobiocin susceptible, bacitracin resistant, no hemolysis → *Streptococcus agalactiae*

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N2 It's Okay to pick up broken glass with your bare hands as long as the glass is placed in the trash.

Answer:

0

Question N4 Microorganisms are involved in the following processes:

Answer:

infection, decomposition of organic material

Question N9 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?

Answer:

Viruses are not composed of cells

Question N11 The outer membrane contains porins.

Answer:

1

Question N13 Simple staining is used for?

Answer:

To determine morphological shapes of bacterial cells

Question N19 Mixed Cultures are suitable for the study of their cultural, morphological and biochemical properties.

Answer:

0

Question N20 Media that make it easier to distinguish colonies of the desired organism from other colonies growing on the same plate is enrichment medium

Answer:

(0 if the question is true or false choose false) (if it's a mcq choose **Differential media**

But I think this question is true and false)

Question N22 Which of the following techniques may be performed quantitatively to determine the number of bacteria of a particular type?

Answer:

Spread plate

Question N24 Which of the following types of media is designed to suppress the growth of unwanted bacteria and encourage the growth of desired microbes?

Answer:

Selective media

Question N25 Use this typical bacterial growth curve to answer the following question: Which section shows a growth phase where the number of cells dying equals the number of cells dividing?

Answer:

C

Question N26 Use this typical bacterial growth curve to answer the following question: Which section shows a growth phase where the number of cells dying exceeds the number of cells dividing?

Answer:

D

Question N27 Organisms using organic compounds as both an energy source and a carbon source:

Answer:

Chemoheterotrophs

Question N41 Which of the following is true about mycoplasma?

Answer:

All the above.

Point: 0.35

Question N47 In A-B exotoxins, the A component binds to the host cell receptor so that the B component can enter the cell. (mostly this question is true or false but if it's mcq choose this answer)

Answer:

(if it's true or false it will be (false))

(if it's mcq: B component binds to host cell; A component enters and acts)'

Question N48 Which of those are Koch's postulates?

Answer:

- The same pathogen must be present in every case of the disease.
- The pathogen must be isolated from the diseased host and grown in pure culture.
- The pathogen from the pure culture must cause the disease when it is inoculated into a healthy, susceptible laboratory animal.
- The pathogen must be isolated from the inoculated animal and must be shown to be the original organism.

Question N52 The fimbriae of Neisseria gonorrhea and enteropathogenic E. coli are examples of

Answer:

adhesins and ligands.

Point: 0.35

Question N55 Protozoan and helminthic diseases are difficult to treat because their cells are structurally and functionally similar to human cells.

Answer:

Question N61 Which of the following antimicrobial agents has the fewest side effects?

Answer:

Penicillin

Point: 0.35

Question N63 There are three types of anthrax namely cutaneous anthrax, intestinal anthrax, and respiratory anthrax.

Answer:

1

Question N64 Cutaneous anthrax is the most severe form of anthrax which produces very painful skin lesions.

Answer:

0

Question N65 Which of the following is true to prevent botulism from smoked fish?

Answer:

- The fish should be heated at its coolest part to at least 82°C for 30 min during or after smoking
- Good sanitation should be maintained throughout production and handling

Question N71 Facultative anaerobes, ferments mannitol, catalase positive, cluster of spherically shaped cell, high salt tolerance, is:

Answer:

S. aureus

Question N73 β -hemolysis, catalase negative, Bacitracin susceptible → Streptococcus pyogenes

Answer:

1

Question N74 The bacteria which is novobiocin sensitive is

Answer:

S. epidermidis

Question N80 Shiga-type toxin – also called the verotoxin - produced by enterohemorrhagic strains of E. coli (EHEC)

Answer:

1

Question N81 Most E. coli express pili, which play a role in virulence as mediators of attachment to human epithelial cells

Answer:

1

Question N82 The reaction(s) that is/are usually positive in Escherichia coli, is/are

Answer:

Glucose fermentation, methyl red reaction

Question N88 Cholera is spread through intake of contaminated water or food in places that lack adequate sanitation facilities.

Answer:

1

Question N89 Nearly 80% of cholera cases can be treated with oral rehydration solution alone. Intravenous fluids are required for people with severe dehydration.

Answer:

1

Question N96 Whooping cough is treated by macrolides, for example erythromycin.

Answer:

1

Question N97 Yersinia pestis causes the disease plague, which takes three main forms: pneumonic, septicemic, and bubonic.

Answer:

1

Question N98 What were the symptoms of the Black Death?

Answer:

Fever, headaches, vomiting; Blackened or necrotic skin

Question N99 Which one of the following causes a disease characterized by the catarrhal, paroxysmal, and convalescent stages?

Answer:

Bordetella pertussis

Point: 0.35

Question N100 Which of the following can be identified by milk ring test?

Answer:

Brucella abortus

Question N101 For brucellosis, 2 ME agglutination test is used to identify

Answer:

IgG

Question N102 Human transmission of Brucellae occurs by

Answer:

all of these

Point: 0.35

Question N105 Which statements are correct in the case of a patient diagnosed with a latent tuberculosis infection?

Answer:

The patient will have a positive tuberculin skin test or IGRA test

Question N108 The ideal clinical specimen for pulmonary TB diagnosis is:

Answer:

Sputum

Question N111 Treponemas are so thin that they can be difficult to see on darkfield microscopy.

Answer:

Question N112 **Leptospire**s are aerobic and can be grown on artificial media.

Answer:

1

Question N116 **Borrelia**e are susceptible to many antibiotics but ___ is drug of choice.

Answer:

Tetracycline (**Doxycycline** = most precise and preferred drug of choice - **Tetracycline** = general correct antibiotic class answer)

Question N117 **Relapses** that occur in *Borrelia recurrentis* are caused by antigenic variation; ___ are changed during the course of an infection which allows them to evade the host response.

Answer:

surface proteins

Question N118 There are two recognized species of *Leptospire*s. *L. interrogans* and *L. biflexa*. *L. interrogans* are ___.

Answer:

Pathogenic

Question N1 **Francesco Redi** demonstrated that maggots appeared only in decaying meat that had been exposed to flies –this was experiments in support of the biogenesis theory.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N2 **Germ theory of disease**—the idea, that infectious diseases are caused by microorganisms, or germs, was developed by Josef Lister.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N3 The fermentation is conversion of sugar to alcohol to make wine and beer, that is done by yeasts in the absence of air.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N5 The process of complete removal of all life forms including endospores is called

Answer:

Sterilization

Point: 0.35

Question N6 In the long-term disputes among supporters of two theories, the arguments supporting spontaneous generation were finally disproved in 19th century by

Answer:

Louis Pasteur.

Point: 0.35

Question N7 A member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms lacking organelles and an organized nucleus, including some that can cause disease is

Answer:

Bacteria

Point: 0.35

Question N8 In classification, the taxonomic category below kingdom, members of which all have a similar general body plan, is

Answer:

Phylum

Point: 0.35

Question N9 The drug salvarsan, the first chemotherapeutic agent to treat syphilis, was developed in 1908-1910 by

Answer:

Alexsander Fleming (Paul Ehrlich and Sahachiro Hata)

Point: 0

Question N10 Immersion Oil is used to clean the lenses of a microscope.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N11 When first focusing in low power, bring the lens as close to the slide as possible.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N14 Which of the following has peptidoglycan as a leading constituent part of the cell wall?

Answer:

Gram-positive bacteria

Point: 0.35

Question N15 The common word for bacteria which are helically curved rods is

Answer:

Spirilla

Point: 0.35

Question N16 The bacteria deficient in cell wall is

Answer:

Mycoplasma

Point: 0.35

Question N17 Peptidoglycan is found only in the bacterial

Answer:

cell wall

Point: 0.35

Question N18 The organ of locomotion of bacteria is

Answer:

flagella

Point: 0.35

Question N19 Media can be either selective or differential, but they cannot be both.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N20 Psychrophiles are a group of microorganisms with the ability to grow and reproduce under low temperatures ranging from -20 to 10~deg;C.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N21 Generation time is the time required for a microbial population to double in number

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N23 A culture broth tube was very turbid at the surface but clear throughout the rest of the tube indicating that the

Answer:

organism are aerobes

Point: 0.35

Question N24 The microorganisms that grow best in a low-oxygen environment is called a

Answer:

microaerophile

Point: 0.35

Question N25 The term obligate anaerobe refers to an organism that

Answer:

is killed by oxygen

Point: 0.35

Question N29 Freezing is the most widely used of the physical methods of microbial control

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N30 Dry Heat is the most widely used of the physical methods of microbial control

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N32 Which of the following items could be sterilized by dry heat sterilization?

Answer:

Glass pipettes

Point: 0.35

Question N33 What term is defined as a chemical agent that is applied directly to body surfaces, wounds, and surgical incisions to destroy or inhibit vegetative pathogens?

Answer:

Antiseptic

Point: 0.35

Question N34 What is the goal of sterilization?

Answer:

The destruction of all viable microorganisms

Point: 0.35

Question N35 Autoclaving uses ____ to sterilize.

Answer:

steam and pressure.

Point: 0.35

Question N36 During the process of pasteurization, food is

Answer:

reduced in the number of organisms that can cause spoilage

Point: 0.35

Question N37 The phylum Actinobacteria is defined as a low G+C gram-positive bacteria.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N38 The Clostridiales – the endospore-producing rod-shaped obligate anaerobs, belong to Gram –positive bacteria with the low G+C content.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N40 Which of the following lacks a cell wall?

Answer:

Mycoplasma

Point: 0.35

Question N42 Which of the following is true about fungi

Answer:

Eukaryotes

Point: 0.35

Question N43 Which of the following is colonizing majority of insects?

Answer:

Pseudomonas (Wolbachia)

Point: 0

Question N44 The phylogenetic relationship in proteobacteria is based on ____ studies

Answer:

rRNA

Point: 0.35

Question N45 In urinary tract infections gender can be considered a viable predisposing factor

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N46 The spread of disease agents via contaminated water is an example of vehicle transmission

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N47 A disease acquired by many people in a given area in a relatively short period of time is called pandemic.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N49 Symptoms of intense inflammation and shock occur in some gram-positive bacterial infections due to

Answer:

~~erythrogenic toxin.~~ (SUPERANTIGENS)

Point: 0

Question N50 Which of the following is an example of direct damage due to bacterial infection?

Answer:

the invasion and lysis of intestinal cells by E. coli

Point: 0.35

Question N51 Polio is transmitted by ingestion of water contaminated with feces containing polio virus. What portal of entry does polio virus use?

Answer:

mucous membranes only

Point: 0.35

Question N52 All of the following bacteria release endotoxin EXCEPT

Answer:

~~Haemophilus influenzae.~~ (Clostridium botulinum)

Point: 0

Question N53 Which organism in Table 1 most easily causes an infection?

Answer:

~~Treponema pallidum~~ (Legionella pneumophila)

Point: 0

Question N54 Community-acquired MRSA is typically more virulent than healthcare-associated MRSA.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N55 Antiviral drugs target viral processes that occur during viral infection.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N56 Phage therapy has been used in the past as an antiviral treatment.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N58 Which compound would be the most useful to treat candidiasis?

Answer:

Penicillin-(FLucytosine)

Point: 0

Question N59 Which of the following antibiotics does NOT interfere with cell wall synthesis?

Answer:

macrolides

Point: 0.35

Question N60 The antimicrobial drugs with the broadest spectrum of activity are

Answer:

tetracyclines.

Point: 0.35

Question N62 Protozoan and helminthic diseases are difficult to treat because

Answer:

their cells are structurally and functionally similar to human cells.

Point: 0.35

Question N63 Forage poisoning is due to botulinim toxin C.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N64 Both Tetanus and Botulism exotoxins can be formed into toxoids.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N66 What does B. cereus produce that causes symptoms associated with food poisoning, such as vomiting and diarrhea?

Answer:

Toxins ;

Point: 0.35

Question N67 The most toxic exotoxin is

Answer:

botulinum toxin

Point: 0.35

Question N68 Clostridium botulinum food poisoning is due to

Answer:

~~invasion of bacteria in the intestine~~ (**Ingestion of preformed botulinum exotoxin** produced by the bacteria in improperly preserved or canned food, it blocks acetylcholine receptors)

(This answer im not sure, anything related to these 2 statements shld be the correct answer)

Point: 0

Question N69 Food most often associated with an emetic type of food poisoning caused by *Bacillus cereus*, is

Answer:

Rice

Point: 0.35

Question N70 Koch's postulates were satisfied for the first time with

Answer:

Bacillus anthracis

Point: 0.35

Question N71 Latex Agglutination test is modern diagnostic method for identification of *S. aureus*.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N72 DNase test is used to differentiate *S. epidermidis* from *S. saprophyticus*

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N73 Coagulase test is modern diagnostic method for identification of *S. aureus*.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N75 One of the microorganisms involved in the formation of dental caries is:

Answer:

S. mutans

Point: 0.35

Question N76 Which test is used to differentiate *S.epidermidis* from *S.saprophyticus*

Answer:

Novobiocin Sensitivity test

Point: 0.35

Question N77 _____ test is used to differentiate *Staphylococci* from *Enterococci*

Answer:

~~Coagulase test~~ (CATALASE TEST)

Point: 0

Question N78 What is the key test that separates *Staphylococcus aureus* from other *staphylococci*?

Answer:

Coagulase test

Point: 0.35

Question N79 The bacteria which can ferment mannitol~nbsp; is

Answer:

~~*S.pyogenes*~~ (*Staphylococcus aureus*)

Point: 0

Question N80 Most strains of *E coli* ferment lactose rapidly and produce indole.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N81 *E.coli* turn red/ pink on MacConkey(MAC) agar, giving a positive reaction.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N83 The following tubes (ADH, LDC, ODC, H₂S, URE)are underlined. Why?

Answer:

Both b and c are correct

Point: 0.35

Question N84 Campilobacter Jejuni

Answer:

Rod-shaped and curved, Gram -, Ox Microaerophilic, Thermophilic

Point: 0.35

Question N85 Which of the following is lactose negative?

Answer:

Klebsiella (**SALMONELLA**)

Point: 0

Question N86 The selective medium for Enterobacter is

Answer:

MacConkey agar

Point: 0.35

Question N87 What is the most prevalent Enterobacteriaceae found in central nervous system infections?

Answer:

Yersinia (**Escherichia coli (E. coli)**)

Point: 0

Question N91 Pseudomonas aeruginosa is resistant to most of the antibiotics and this is mainly due to chromosomally encoded antibiotic resistance genes and the..... of the bacterial cellular envelopes.

Answer:

Low permeability

Point: 0.35

Question N92 Which Microorganism is responsible for otitis externa?

Answer:

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Point: 0.35

Question N93 Rice water stools" are characteristic of

Answer:

cholera.

Point: 0.35

Question N94 Human pathogenic bacteria is/are

Answer:

All of these

Point: 0.35

Question N95 Which of the following biochemical reaction is characteristic of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*?

Answer:

All of these

Point: 0.35

Question N103 Interferon-gamma release assays (e.g., TB Gold) and Mantoux skin test can distinguish between latent infection and active (pulmonary or extrapulmonary) disease. True or False?

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N104 Hot tubs are a low risk environment for *Legionella* growth.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N106 Which of the following is the correct drug regimen for a newly diagnosed patient with pulmonary tuberculosis?

Answer:

2 months of Rifampicin, Isoniazid, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol followed by 4 months of Rifampicin and Isoniazid

Point: 0.35

Question N107 Which of the following tests should be used to monitor the success of treatment for a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis?

Answer:

Sputum smear examination

Point: 0.35

Question N108 Which of the following is false regarding adverse reactions to TB drugs?

Answer:

Jaundice is a common adverse effect and is self-limiting

Point: 0.35

Question N109 Which of the following diagnostics tests is endorsed by WHO for extrapulmonary TB?

Answer:

~~Tuberculin skin test (Mantoux)~~

(Xpert MTB/RIF or GeneXpert MTB/RIF is CORRECT)

Point: 0

Question N110 Which of these high-risk populations should be targeted for LTBI screening and treatment?

Answer:

All of the above

Point: 0.35

Question N111 *Coxiella burnetti* is the causative agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N112 *Rickettsia* organisms can grow in yolk sacs of embryonated eggs as well as several cell lines

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N114 Pathogenic treponemes are thin, spiral organisms. Spiral are regular with ___ to ___ spirals per organism.

Answer:

~~5-10~~ (8 to 14 spirals IS CORRECT)

Point: 0

Question N115 Endemic syphilis or bejel is caused by *T. pallidum*. It is transmitted by direct contact or sharing contaminated ____.

Answer:

Eating utensils

Point: 0.35

Question N116 The ends of *Leptospire* have ____ rather than just tapering off.

Answer:

Hook

Point: 0.35

Question N117 The organism that causes mediterranean spotted fever is

Answer:

R.conori

Point: 0.35

Question N118 In the spotted fever group what organism is both the principal vector and the reservoir?

Answer:

Tick

Point: 0.35

Question N5 Which of the following regulations should be observed in order to avoid injury and infection?

Answer:

Wash hands with detergent, tie back long hair, speak quietly and avoid unnecessary movements around while in the laboratory.

Point: 0.35

Question N6 Food and drinks are not allowed in the laboratory primarily because they may

Answer:

transfer microbes into your body.

Point: 0.35

Question N7 What should you do if you need to leave the laboratory temporarily in the middle of your work?

Answer:

Remove your lab coat and gloves.

Point: 0.35

Question N8 Which dilution of household bleach must be used for decontamination of spilled body fluids

Answer:

1:10 for 10 minutes

Point: 0.35

Question N9 What is the primary purpose of keeping doors and windows closed during the laboratory session?

Answer:

To reduce the incidence of contamination from microbes traveling in the air

Point: 0.35

Question N23 A microbiology student noticed that a culture broth tube was very turbid at the surface and turbid throughout the rest of the tube. She can conclude that the

Answer:

organisms are facultative anaerobes.

Point: 0.35

Question N26 Cell counting can be carried out by

Answer:

all of the above

Point: 0.35

Question N27 When a substance is added to a solid medium which inhibits the growth of unwanted bacteria but permits the growth of wanted bacteria, it is known as

Answer:

selective medium

Point: 0.35

Question N29 Radiation is the most widely used of the physical methods of microbial control

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N30 Antiviral drugs do not affect eukaryotic cells.

Answer:

(1)

Point: 0.25

Question N37 Bacteria typically contain multiple chromosomes.

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N38 Bacterial cell-to-cell contact is not required for transduction to occur.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N40 What should you do if you suspect a patient has tuberculosis?

Answer:

perform an acid-fast stain

Point: 0.35

Question N41 Streptococcus agalactiae belongs to the

Answer:

gram-positive bacteria

Point: 0.35

Question N42 Rickettsias differ from chlamydias in that rickettsias

Answer:

require an arthropod for transmission.

Point: 0.35

Question N44 Which one of the following bacteria does NOT belong to Firmicutes?

Answer:

Escherichia

Point: 0.35

Question N45 Inapparent or subclinical infections can be detected only by demonstrating a rise in antibody titer or by isolating the organism.

Answer:

(1)

Point: 0.25

Question N46 Foodborne transmission: pathogens are spread by water contaminated with untreated or poorly treated sewage (cholera, shigellosis, and leptospirosis). ~nbsp;~nbsp;

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N63 Botulism is an intoxication resulting from the ingestion of food in which C.botulinum has produced toxin.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N64 Tetanospasmin is responsible for clinical manifestations of tetanus.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N71 The reagent used to distinguish staphylococci from streptococci is Hydrogen peroxide~nbsp;

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N72 *Streptococcus pyogenes* can be differentiated from other haemolytic *Streptococci* on the basis of Bacitracin sensitivity.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N77 Which organism produces a toxin that causes scalded skin syndrome?

Answer:

Staphylococcus aureus

Point: 0.35

Question N88 Growth of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* always requires the presence of oxygen?

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N89 The most prominent symptom of cholera is profuse, watery diarrhea, which can lead to dehydration and even death.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Question N93 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a causative agent of the following infection(s):

Answer:

All of these

Point: 0.35

F.tularensis is small, pleomorphic gram-negative rod, pathogenic, non-encapsulated, and the causative agent whooping cough.

Answer:

(0)

Point: 0.25

Question N97 ~~B. pertussis~~ infects its host by colonizing lung epithelial cells.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

Chatgpt answers:

Question N114 ~~Chlamydia~~ is called the silent disease because it often goes undetected. What portion of infected men and women have symptoms of chlamydia?

Answer:

~~Up to 5 in 100 men, and 1 in 10 women~~ (Only about 10% of infected men and 5–30% of infected women show symptoms of chlamydia.)

Point: 0

Question N102 Which of the following do not prove to be helpful for the treatment of whooping cough?

Answer:

~~None of the above~~ (there is no answer for this question)

Point: 0

Question N101 The preventive measure for Bordetella pertussis infection is vaccination method, the pertussis vaccine is usually administered in combination with toxoids of Diphtheria and tetanus (DTaP). The pertussis vaccine is primarily important for children, preteens, pregnant women and adults who have never received it, what doses of this vaccine is recommended for children under six years?

Answer:

~~Three doses of vaccine~~ (Five doses are recommended for children under six years old.)

Point: 0

Question N95 Which of the following biotypes of *Vibrio cholerae* are prevalent in India?

Answer:

Both (a) and (b) (Classical and El Tor biotypes) not sure

Point: 0

Question N94 To differentiate the colonies of *V. cholerae* and *V. parahaemolyticus* the following medium is used:

Answer:

All of the above (Thiosulfate-Citrate-Bile Salts-Sucrose (TCBS) agar)

Point: 0

Question N92 The most popular method for typing of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is

Answer:

Serotyping (Phage typing)

Point: 0

Question N91 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* can be diagnosed from the pigment, known as

Answer:

Pyomelanin (Pyocyanin)

Point: 0

Question N83 A major difference between EHEC and EPEC is

Answer:

EPEC passes through the placenta to infect the fetus and EHEC does not

(EHEC produces Shiga toxin, whereas EPEC does not.)

Point: 0

Question N82 Which of the following bacteria belongs to the family Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer:

Shigella

Salmonella

(Any of the following bacteria belong to the family Enterobacteriaceae:)

- Escherichia coli
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Klebsiella
- Enterobacter
- Proteus

Point: 0.30000000000000004

Question N75 ____ test is used to differentiate Staphylococci from Streptococci

Answer:

~~CAMP~~ test (Catalase test)

Point: 0

Question N67 A 30-year-old woman was hospitalized after she experienced convulsions. On examination, she was alert and oriented and complained of a fever, headache, and stiff neck. Any of the following organisms could be responsible for her symptoms EXCEPT

Answer:

~~Any of these organisms could be the causative agent.~~

(Gram stain of cerebrospinal fluid)

Point: 0

Question N66 A 36-year-old man presents with focal central nervous system signs. Imaging shows a brain abscess. The dominant organism is an anaerobe normally found as part of the oral flora. Which of the following best fits that description?

Answer:

~~Pseudomonas aeruginosa~~ (Bacteroides species)

Point: 0

Question N43 What is the definition of a bacterial strain ~nbsp;

Answer:

~~Population of cells derived from a single cell~~

(A **bacterial strain** is a genetic variant or subtype of a bacterial species with distinct characteristics.)

Point: 0

Question N28 The medium which allows the growth of more than one microorganisms of interest but with morphologically distinguishable colonies is known as

Answer:

~~enrichment medium~~ (**Differential medium**)

Point: 0

Question N25 If 7 colonies are on the plate of 1/1000 dilution per 0.1 ml, then what would be the number of cells per ml in the initial sample?

Answer:

7000 (**70,000 cells per ml** (or 7×10^4 cells/ml) in the original sample.)

Point: 0

Question N24 Chemotrops are organisms which

Answer:

~~use light as an energy source~~ (**Use chemical compounds as their energy source**)

Point: 0

Question N18 Dark ground microscopy is used for detection of

Answer:

~~Virus~~ (**Treponema pallidum** (the causative agent of syphilis))

Point: 0

Question N17 Which structure acts like an “invisibility cloak” and protects bacteria from being phagocytized?

Answer:

~~slime layer~~ (Capsule)

Point: 0

Question N16 A Gram negative bacterium does not retain crystal violet stain because

Answer:

~~bacteria have thick peptidoglycan layer~~

(It has a thin peptidoglycan layer surrounded by an outer membrane)

Point: 0

Question N15 Which of the following is true about structure Gram negative cell wall

Answer:

All of the above (there is no answer for it)

Point: 0

Question N14 Which of the following is true about the structure of Gram positive cell wall

Answer:

~~is composed of thick peptidoglycan layer~~

(The Gram-positive cell wall is thick with multiple layers of peptidoglycan and contains teichoic acids.)

Point: 0