Question N1 Infectious disease is almost totally eradicated in our world.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N2 The process of pasteurization to reduce food spoilage utilizes high heat to kill all bacteria present.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N3 All cells possess a cell wall.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N4 Antibiotics are produced by
Answer:
bacteria.

fungi.
Point: 0.5
Question N5 A prokaryotic cell may possess each of the following cellular components EXCEPT
Answer:
a nucleus.
Point: 0.35
Question N6 The process of complete removal of all life forms including endospores is called
Answer:
Sterilization
Point: 0.35

Question N7 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 N8 A member of a large group of unicellular microorganisms lacking organelles and an organized nucleus, including some that can cause disease is
Answer:
Protozoa
Point: 0
Question N9 In classification, the taxonomic category below kingdom, members of which all have a similar general body plan, is
Answer:
Phylum
Point: 0.35
Question N10 Most common stains used in gram staining is crystal violet and methyl blue.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N11 Ocular lens is used to regulate the amount of light on the specimen.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N12 The negative stain is used to visualize endospores.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N13 Which of the following is true about the structure

of Gram positive cell wall
Answer:
is composed of thin peptidoglycan layer

include significant amount of teichoic and lipoteichoic acids
Point: 0.2
Question N14 Great majority of Bacteria reproduce by
Answer:
binary fission;
Point: 0.35
Question N15 Which of the following structures allows a cell to survive adverse environmental conditions?
Answer:
capsule;
Point: 0.35
Question N16 In Figure 1, which diagram shows a cell wall that is NOT decolorized by alcohol ?
Answer:
a
Point: 0.35
Question N17 50S ribosomal subunits are found in
Answer:
Bacteria
Point: 0.35
Question N18 Peptidoglycan, a backbone of a bacterial cell wall, is also known as
Answer:
murein mucopeptide
Point: 0.35
Question N19 Psychrotrophs is a microorganism with a growth optimum around 20 to 45°C, a minimum of 15 to 20°C, and a maximum about 45°C or lower
Answer:
0

Point: 0.25
Question N20 Lag phase is a period following the introduction of microorganisms into fresh culture medium when there is no increase in cell numbers or mass during batch culture
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N21 Obligate aerobes is microorganism that grows equally well whether or not oxygen is present
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N22 A spore differs from an actively replicating bacterium in that the spore
Answer:
is metabolically inactive
Point: 0.1
Question N23 Microorganisms obtain their carbon source in many different ways.Those that able to get the carbon source from the organic compound are called?
Answer:
Chemotroph
Point: 0.35
Question N24 Organisms do not increase significantly in number and produce large quantities of energy in the form of ATP.Which of the phase in the exponential growth curve explains these statements ?
Answer:
Lag phase
Point: 0.35
Question N25 What are the factor that shifting the phase to the decline phase ?
Answer:
Condition in the medium become less but cell still have the

ability to divide rapidly
Point: 0
Question N26 The purpose of streaking a plate is to obtain
Answer:
Mixture of microbial cells
Point: 0
Question N27 Period of equilibrium in which the growth rate slows, the number of microbial deaths balances the number of new cells, and the population stabilizes
Answer:
Lag phase
Point: 0
Question N28 Psychrophiles are
Answer:
Organisms that have adapted well to high salt concentrations
Point: 0
Question N29 Bacterial endospores are more resistant to antimicrobial control methods than all other microbial forms.
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N30 Agents which kills bacteria are called bacteriocidal and agents which only inhibited its growth are called bacteriostatic.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N31 Which methods acheive sterility?
Answer:
autoclaving,

filtration,

boiling

pasteurization
Point: 0.30000000000000004
Question N32 Which of the following does not kill endospores?
Answer:
Pasteurization
Point: 0.35
Question N33 Which of the following describes the effect of ionizing radiation on microbes?
Answer:
None of the above
Point: 0
Question N34 The process of making an object free from living organisms including bacterial and fungal spores and viruses is known as
Answer:
pasteurization
Point: 0
Question N35 A(n)__is used to prevent infection by killing or inhibiting pathogen growth on animal tissues.
Answer:
antiseptic
Point: 0.35
Question N36 Which of the following was the first widely used antiseptic and disinfectant?
Answer:
Chlorine
Point: 0
Question N37 If we discover a unicellular organism that lacks a nucleus and peptidoglycan we have to attribute this organism to the Archea.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25

Question N38 If you knew the sequence of nucleotides within a gene, you could determine with the most accuracy the secondary structure of a protein
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N39 The nonsense codon(s) is/are
Answer:
UAG

UAA

UGA
Point: 0.5
Question N40 The phylogenetic classification of bacteria is based on
Answer:
rRNA sequences.
Point: 0.35
Question N41 Organism A has 75 moles % G C, and organism B has 40 moles % G C. Which of the following can be concluded from these data?
Answer:
The two organisms are unrelated.
Point: 0.35
Question N42 Escherichia coli belongs to the
Answer:
gram-positive bacteria
Point: 0
Question N43 A prokaryotic species is defined as a
Answer:
population of cells with different characteristics.
Point: 0.35
Question N44 The bacterium Helicobacter pylori, common

cause of peptic ulcers, belongs to which of the following
Answer:
Epsilonproteobacteria
Point: 0.35
Question N45 The spread of disease agents via contaminated water is an example of vehicle transmission
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N46 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 N47 A disease in which the causative agent remains inactive for a time before producing symptoms is referred to as latent.
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N48 Which of the following can contribute to postoperative infections?
Answer:
antibiotic resistance
Point: 0.1
Question N49 The major significance of Robert Koch's work is that
Answer:
diseases can be transmitted from one animal to another.
Point: 0
Question N50 Which of the following diseases is NOT spread by droplet infection?
Answer:
the common cold

Point: 0
Question N51 Which of the following definitions is INCORRECT?
Answer:
epidemic: a disease that is endemic across the world
Point: 0.35
Question N52 Which of the following is NOT a reservoir of infection?
Answer:
None of the answers is correct; all of these can be reservoirs of infection.
Point: 0.35
Question N53 Which of the following is a fomite?
Answer:
a surgical instrument
Point: 0.35
Question N54 A drug that inhibits mitosis would be more effective against fungi than bacteria
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N55 Penicillin and streptomycin display the same mode of action.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N56 One of the advantages of using two antibiotics together is that this can prevent drug resistance
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N57 Which of the following statements about drug resistance is TRUE?
Answer:

It may be carried on a plasmid.

It may be transferred from one bacterium to another during conjugation.

It is found only in gram-negative bacteria.
Point: 0.30000000000000004
Question N58 Which of the following does NOT constitute an advantage of using two antibiotics together?
Answer:
Two are always twice as effective as one.
Point: 0.35
Question N59 Drug resistance occurs
Answer:
All of the answers are correct.
Point: 0
Question N60 Which of the following would be selective against the tubercle bacillus?
Answer: ethambutol inhibits mycolic acid synthesis
Point: 0.35
Question N61 In the presence of penicillin, a cell dies because
Answer:
it undergoes lysis.
Point: 0.35
Question N62 Lamisil is an allylamine used to treat dermatomycoses. Lamisil's method of action is similar to that of
Answer:
azole antibiotics.
Point: 0.35
Question N63 Anthrax mostly affects animals such as pigs, cattle, horses, camels and goats.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25

Question N64 Anthrax is a non-contagious disease; it does not usually spread from one person to another. The person is infected only when exposed to the infectious spores, or infected animals or their products.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N65 Which of the following properties are the characteristics of tetanospasmin?
Answer:
It is a heat-labile protein

It is a neurotoxin

It can be toxoided
Point: 0.5
Question N66 Food most often associated with an emetic type of food poisoning caused by Bacillus cereus, is
Answer:
Rice
Point: 0.35
Question N67 Koch's postulates were satisfied for the first time with
Answer:
Corynebacterium diphtheriae
Point: 0
Question N68 The bacteria which is predominant flora of the human gut is
Answer:
Clostridium perfringens
Point: 0.35
Question N69 Which of the following bacteria is acid-fast?
Answer:
Streptomyces

Point: 0
Question N70 Which of the following toxin causing botulism is less toxic to human beings?
Answer:
Type C
Point: 0
Question N71 DNase test is used to differentiate S.epidermidisfrom S.saprophyticus
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N72 Coagulase test is modern diagnostic methodfor identification of S. aureus.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N73 DNase test is used to differentiate S.epidermidis from S.aureus
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N74 Which of the following condition is non-suppurative sequelae of Streptococcus pyogenes infections?
Answer:
Acute rheumatic fever

Acute glomerulonephritis
Point: 0.4
Question N75 What is the key test that separates Staphylococcus aureus from other staphylococci?
Answer:
Coagulase test
Point: 0.35
Question N76 The bacteria which can ferment mannitol is

Answer:
Saureus
Point: 0.35
Question N77 What is the most serious pathogen within the genus Staphylococcus?
Answer:
Staphylococcus aureus
Point: 0.35
Question N78 The bacteria which is novobiocin resistant is
Answer:
None of these
Point: 0
Question N79 The coagulase test is used to differentiate
Answer:
Streptococcus pyogens from Staphylococcus aureus
Point: 0
Question N80 If the number of positive tests (including the GLU test) before adding the reagents is less than 3 the strip must be reincubated for a further 24 hours (± 2 hours) without adding any reagents.
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 N82 The reaction(s) that is/are usually positive in Escherichia coli, is/ are
Answer:
Glucose fermentation

Indole reaction

oxidase-positive
Point: 0.4
Question N83 The selective medium for Enterobacter is
Answer:
MacConkey agar
Point: 0.35
Question N84 What is the most prevalent Enterobacteriaceae found in central nervous system infections?
Answer:
Yersinia
Point: 0
Question N85 Which Enterobacteriaceae are lactose fermenters?
Answer:
eschericia, klebsiella, enterobacter
Point: 0.35
Question N86 Campylobacter jejuni cultivation requires:

Answer:
Microaerophilic conditions at 42^{o}C.
Point: 0.35
Question N87 What is the most common cause agent of a urinary tract infection(UTI)?
Answer:
E.coli
Point: 0.35
Question N88 Cholera is spread through intake of contaminated water or food in places that lack adequate sanitation facilities.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
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
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

Catalase test
Point: 0.30000000000000004
Question N91 Which are the most common bacteria found in a specimen taken from burned patients?
Answer:
Acinetobacter baumannii
Point: 0
Question N92 Acinetobacter baumannii is one of the most ..... gram-negative rod-shaped bacteria.
Answer:
Multidrug-resistant
Point: 0.35
Question N93 The isolation of this gram-negative bacteria associated with cystic fibrosis can be done by culturing the specimen in selective media containing colistin. A sputum sample is taken and cultured, colonies appear only after 72 hours of the incubation period, these bacteria are oxidase-positive and further identification is done by using molecular methods, which bacteria is this?
Answer:
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Point: 0
Question N94 Which of the following gram-negative bacteria is

a plant pathogen?
Answer:
Burkholderia glanders
Point: 0
Question N95 Name the bacteria used as bioremediation agents that have the ability to degrade organic solvents such as toluene.
Answer:
Acinetobacter baumannii
Point: 0
Question N96 Whooping cough is treated by macrolides, for example erythromycin.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N97 B. pertussis causes the disease plague, which takes three main forms: pneumonic, septicemic, and bubonic.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N98 What were the symptoms of the Black Death?
Answer:
Black swellings the size of eggs on the armpits or groin

Fever, headaches, and vomiting

Dark spots on the skin
Point: 0.5
Question N99 Brucella are
Answer:
Cocci
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:
Fever
Point: 0
Question N103 Interferon-gamma release assays (e.g., TB Gold) and Mantoux skin test cannot distinguish between latent infection and active (pulmonary or extrapulmonary) disease. True or False?
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N104 Hot tubs are a high risk environment for Legionella growth.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N105 A patient receiving medical treatment for an active tuberculosis infection asks when she can starting going out in public again. You respond that she is no longer contagious when:*
Answer:
She has 3 negative sputum cultures
Point: 0.2
Question N106 A 55-year old male patient is admitted with an

active tuberculosis infection. The nurse will place the patient in _____ precautions and will always wear _____ when providing patient care?*
Answer:
airborne, respirator
Point: 0.35
Question N107 Which statement is correct regarding mycobacterium tuberculosis?*
Answer:
This bacterium is an anaerobic type of bacteria.
Point: 0
Question N108 Your patient with a diagnosis of latent tuberculosis infection needs a bronchoscopy. During transport to endoscopy, the patient will need to wear?*
Answer:
Face mask with shield
Point: 0
Question N109 A 52-year old female patient is receiving medical treatment for a possible tuberculosis infection. The patient is a U.S. resident but grew-up in a foreign country. She reports that as a child she received the BCG vaccine (bacille Calmette-Guerin vaccine). Which physician's order below would require the nurse to ask the doctor for an order clarification?*
Answer:
PPD (Mantoux test)
Point: 0.35
Question N110 A patient has a positive PPD skin test that shows an 8 mm induration. As the nurse you know that:*
Answer:
The patient will need a chest x-ray and sputum culture to confirm the test results before treatment is provided.
Point: 0.35
Question N111 Borrelia is made up of several species of

spirochetes, similar in morphology but different in pathogenic properties. Borrelia burgodorferi causes Lyme disease.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N112 Yaws is caused by T. pallidum ssp. pertinue.
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 N114 The organism that causes mediterranean spotted fever is
Answer:
R.conori
Point: 0.35
Question N115 In the spotted fever group what organism is both the principal vector and the reservoir?
Answer:
Rat
Point: 0
Question N116 Boutoneuse fever is caused by
Answer:
R. thyphus
Point: 0
Question N117 _ assays are usually the last way Chlamydia infections are diagnosed although for LGV it is sometimes used.
Answer:
Serologic

Point: 0.35
Question N118 This causes cat-scratch disease.
Answer:
Bartonella henselae
Point: 0.35

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:
2
Point: 0
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:
Producing useful substances (e.g. vitamins)
Point: 0
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:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N11 A plasmid is contained within the bacterial chromosome.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
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 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 from the bottom of the objective lens to 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 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 N18 Which of the following stains is used for visualizing Mycobacterium?
Answer:
Acid-fast stain
Point: 0.35

Question N19 Blood agar is unable to cultivate the fastidious microorganisms
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N20 Media contain ingredients such as sodium thioglycolate that chemically combine with dissolved oxygen and deplete the oxygen in the culture medium is reducing medium
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
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:
Growth
Point: 0.35
Question N25 Bacteria reproduce this way.
Answer:

binary fission
Point: 0.35
Question N26 During the Lag Phase, bacteria are
Answer:
Creating new cells at the same rate as cells are dying.
Point: 0
Question N27 During the stationary phase, bacteria are
Answer:
making proteins, ribosomes, and obtaining nutrients.
Point: 0
Question N28 What is the range that represents a psychrophile?
Answer:
med
Point: 0
Question N29 Desiccation, filtration, high pressure, radiation are examples of dry heat.
Answer:
0
Point: 0
Question N30 Disinfectants: chemical agents applied to inanimate objects. More harsh. Some may destroy endospores (steriliants 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:
Non-ionizing radiation
Point: 0.3
Question N32 ____ is the suffix that indicates a chemical or process inhibits growth or multiplication of bacteria.
Answer:
-stat

Point: 0.35
Question N33 Which of the following concentration of ethanol is the most effective?
Answer:
75%
Point: 0
Question N34 A pore size of ___ is often used for sterilization during filtration.
Answer:
0.05-0.45 um
Point: 0.35
Question N35 HEPA filtration removes particles __ and larger.
Answer:
1 um
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:
0
Point: 0
Question N38 Currently, no members of Archaea have been linked to human disease.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
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 N41 Transformation is the transfer of DNA from a donor to a recipient cell
Answer:
by crossing over.
Point: 0
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:
copies RNA to make DNA.
Point: 0
Question N44 An enzyme that copies DNA to make a molecule of RNA is
Answer:
DNA polymerase.
Point: 0
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:
cell wall components.
Point: 0
Question N50 Which of the following statements is FALSE?
Answer:
Kinase destroys fibrin clots.
Point: 0
Question N51 Which of the following statements about exotoxins is generally FALSE?
Answer:
They have specific methods of action.
Point: 0

Question N52 Endotoxins are
Answer:
A-B toxins.
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:
1
Point: 0
Question N56 Antifungal drugs do not affect eukaryotic cells
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N57 Which of the following does NOT affect eukaryotic cells?
Answer:
antifungal drugs

semisynthetic penicillins
Point: 0.2
Question N58 In what way are semisynthetic penicillins and natural penicillins alike?
Answer:
Both are resistant to penicillinase.

Point: 0
Question N59 Which of the following antibiotics is NOT bactericidal?
Answer:
polyenes
Point: 0.35
Question N60 Which one of the following does NOT belong with the others?
Answer:
monobactam
Point: 0
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. sporogenes

C. speticum
Point: 0.3
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:
inhalationial
Point: 0
Question N68 The tetanus vaccine is a(n)
Answer:
conjugated vaccine.
Point: 0
Question N69 All of the following organisms causing meningitis are transmitted via the respiratory route EXCEPT
Answer:
Neisseria meningitidis.
Point: 0
Question N70 The symptoms of tetanus are due to
Answer:
sustained relaxation of muscles.
Point: 0
Question N71 A mannitol salt agar is designed for the isolation of Streptococcus spp.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N72 Cluster of spherically shaped cell, High salt

tolerance, facultative anaerobes or microaerophils, motile, catalase positive( ) are all characteristics of Streptococcus spp.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
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:
Streptococcus mutans
Point: 0.2
Question N75 Which organism produces a toxin that causes scalded skin syndrome?
Answer:
Streptococcus
Point: 0
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.

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 Ureasatest is used to differentiate Escherichia coli and Proteus vulgaris
Answer:
0
Point: 0
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:
Shigella dysenteriae
Point: 0.35
Question N84 Poultry products are a likely source of infection by
Answer:

Shigella spp.
Point: 0
Question N85 Cystitis is most often caused by
Answer:
Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
Point: 0
Question N86 Which of the following applies to typhoid fever?
Answer:
It is caused by several different species of Salmonella.
Point: 0
Question N87 Bacterial intoxications differ from bacterial infections of the digestive system in that intoxications
Answer:
are more severe.
Point: 0
Question N88 Pseudomonas aeruginosa can infect plants as well as humans?
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N89 P. aeruginosa is motile by several peri-trichous flagellae?
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N90 Which of the following are characteristics of Pseudomonas aeruginosa?
Answer:
rod-shaped.

gram-positive cell wall

resistance to many types of disinfectants and antibiotics.

production of pyocyanin.
Point: 0.4
Question N91 Which of the following toxin resembles cholera toxin?
Answer:
Labile toxin of Escherichia 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 -
Answer:
People with low immunity.
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 5 days
Point: 0.35
Question N96 Massive human-to-human transmission of plague is usually result of unsanitary conditions
Answer:
1
Point: 0
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 Brucella are
Answer:
Cocci
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 residents

IV drug user

Inmates

HIV
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 (lGRA)
Point: 0.35
Question N110 Which of the following diagnostics tests can be used to diagnose drug resistant tuberculosis?
Answer:
Liquid culture
Point: 0.35
Question N111 Rickettsia Organisms are short, nonmotile, Gram negative rods.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N112 Direct examination of trachomas has the advantage in that you can see if there are sufficient cells on the slide; if not, the specimen can be rejected as unsuitable
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 Leptospires 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 suseceptible to many antibiotic but __ is drug of choice.
Answer:
Tetracycline
Point: 0.35

CONTINUE HERE!!!!!!!!!!
Question N1 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 The classification system based on the cellular organization of organisms determines three domains consisting of:
Answer:
Eukarya.

Archaea.

Bacteria.
Point: 0.30000000000000004
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 unnecessarymovements aroundwhile 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:
Put all contaminated materials in the appropriate area for autoclaving.
Point: 0
Question N8 Which dilution of household bleach must be used for decontamination of spilled body fluids
Answer:
1:100 for 10 minutes
Point: 0
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 N10 The space between the cytoplasmic membrane and the outer membrane is called the periplasm.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N11 The outer membrane contains porins.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N12 Size of bacteria is best measured in nanometers.
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 Which of the following is true about the structure of Gram positive cell wall
Answer:
All of the above
Point: 0.35
Question N15 Which of the following is true about structure Gram negative cell wall
Answer:
All of the above
Point: 0
Question N16 A Gram negative bacterium does not retain crystal violet stain because
Answer:
cell wall include significant amount of teichoic and lipoteichoic acids
Point: 0
Question N17 Which structure acts like an “invisibility cloak” and protects bacteria from being phagocytized?
Answer:
capsule
Point: 0.35
Question N18 Dark ground microscopy is used for detection of
Answer:
chlamidia
Point: 0
Question N19 Mixed Cultures are suitable for the study of their cultural, morphological and biochemical properties.
Answer:
1
Point: 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
Point: 0.25
Question N21 Trypticase soy broth or TSB is a liquid media
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 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 N24 Chemotrops are organisms which
Answer:
depend on oxidation-reduction reactions of inorganic or organic compounds for energy
Point: 0.35
Question N25 If 85 colonies are on the plate of 1/10000 dilution per ml, then what would be the number of cells per ml in the initial sample?
Answer:
850000
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 N28 The medium which allows the growth of more than one microorganisms of interest but with morphologically distinguishable colonies is known as
Answer:
selective medium
Point: 0
Question N29 Radiation is the most widely used of the physical methods of microbial control
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N30 Antiviral drugs do not affect eukaryotic cells.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N31 Which methods acheive sterility?
Answer:
autoclaving,

filtration,

inceneration,

radiation
Point: 0.2

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 bacterial endospores
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 Bacteria typically contain multiple chromosomes.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N38 Bacterial cell-to-cell contact is required for transduction to occur.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N39 The nonsense codon(s) is/are
Answer:

UAG

UAA

UGA
Point: 0.30000000000000004
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 pyogenes 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 N43 Which of the following bacteria is gram-positive?
Answer:
Streptococcus
Point: 0.35
Question N44 Which one of the following bacteria does NOT belong to Firmicutes?
Answer:
Staphylococcus
Point: 0
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 Droplet transmission - microbes are spread in mucus droplets on short distances(<1m)
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N47 In general, the LD50 for exotoxins is much greater than the LD50 for endotoxins.
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: 0.2
Question N49 Which of the following statements about exotoxins is generally FALSE?
Answer:
They are resistant to heat.
Point: 0.35
Question N50 Endotoxins are
Answer:
A-B toxins.
Point: 0
Question N51 Which of the following is NOT a membrane-disrupting toxin?
Answer:

A-B toxin
Point: 0.35
Question N52 The fimbriae of Neisseria gonorrhea and enteropathogenic E. coli are examples of
Answer:
adhesins and ligands.
Point: 0.35
Question N53 All of the following are examples of entry via the parenteral route EXCEPT
Answer:
hair follicle.
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:
1
Point: 0
Question N56 Undergrowth of fungi after antibiotic use is commonly referred to as a superinfection.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N57 Which of the following statements about drug resistance is TRUE?
Answer:
It may be carried on a plasmid.

It may be transferred from one bacterium to another during conjugation.

It may be due to enzymes that degrade some antibiotics.

It may be due to increased uptake of a drug.
Point: 0.2
Question N58 Which one of the following does NOT belong with the others?
Answer:
streptomycin
Point: 0.35
Question N59 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 N60 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 N61 Which of the following antimicrobial agents has the fewest side effects?
Answer:
penicillin
Point: 0.35
Question N62 Which of the following drugs does NOT act by competitive inhibition?
Answer:
ethambutol
Point: 0
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:
0
Point: 0
Question N65 Which of the following(s) is/are obligate anaeorbes?
Answer:
C septicum

C novyi

C tetani

C botulinum
Point: 0.2
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:
Actinomyces
Point: 0.35
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:
Listeria monocytogenes.
Point: 0
Question N68 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized

person with a deep contaminated wound is
Answer:
penicillin.
Point: 0
Question N69 Which of the following is NOT a recognized form of anthrax?
Answer:
septic
Point: 0.35
Question N70 The tetanus vaccine is a(n)
Answer:
toxoid.
Point: 0.35
Question N71 The reagent used to distinguish staphylococci from streptococci is Oxidase
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N72 Streptococcus pyogenes can be differentiated from other haemolytic Streptococci on the basis of Bacitracin sensitivity.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N73 A mannitol salt agar is designed for the isolation of Streptococcus spp.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N74 Streptolysin O is
Answer:
antigenic

oxygen-labile

heat-labile
Point: 0.4
Question N75 ____ test is used to differentiate Staphylococci from Streptococci
Answer:
Catalase Test
Point: 0.35
Question N76 The skin's normal microbiota is largely represented by
Answer:
gram-positive bacteria.
Point: 0.35
Question N77 Which organism produces a toxin that causes scalded skin syndrome?
Answer:
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Point: 0
Question N78 Among groups of streptococci which group causes the most severe infections?
Answer:
Group B with alpha hemolytic
Point: 0
Question N79 The exfoliative toxin of Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for
Answer:
scalded skin syndrome.
Point: 0.35
Question N80 If the number of positive tests (including the GLU test) before adding the reagents is less than 3 the strip must be reincubated for a further 24 hours (± 2 hours) without adding any reagents.
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 N82 Which of the following(s) bacteria belong to the family Entero-bacteriaceae?
Answer:
Yersinia

Shigella

Salmonella
Point: 0.30000000000000004
Question N83 A major difference between EHEC and EPEC is
Answer:
EHEC secretes a Shiga-like toxin and EPEC does not
Point: 0.35
Question N84 Which of the following statements about salmonellosis is FALSE?
Answer:
The mortality rate is high.
Point: 0.35
Question N85 exotoxins are produced by all of the following gastro-intestinal pathogens EXCEPT
Answer:
Clostridium perfringens
Point: 0
Question N86 Poultry products are a likely source of infection by
Answer:
Shigella spp.
Point: 0

Question N87 Cystitis is most often caused by
Answer:
Escherichia coli.
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 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: 0.30000000000000004
Question N91 Pseudomonas aeruginosa can be diagnosed from the pigment, known as
Answer:
Pyocyanin
Point: 0.35
Question N92 The most popular method for typing of Pseudomonas aeruginosa is
Answer:
pyocin

Point: 0.35
Question N93 Which of the following infection(s) can be caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa?
Answer:
All of these
Point: 0.35
Question N94 Which of the following medium are used to differentiate the colonies of Vibrio cholerae and V parahaemolyticus?
Answer:
MacConkey
Point: 0
Question N95 Which of the following biotypes of Vibrio cholerae are prevalent in India?
Answer:
Both (a) and (b)
Point: 0
Question N96 Bordetella pertussis is a Gram-negative, aerobic, pathogenic, encapsulated coccobacillus of the genus Bordetella, and the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N97 B. pertussis infects its host by colonizing lung epithelial cells.
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: 0.2
Question N99 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 N100 All of the following are the symptoms caused by the pathogenic Brucella spp, EXCEPT
Answer:
Swollen lymph nodes
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
Point: 0
Question N102 Which of the following do not prove to be helpful for the treatment of whooping cough?
Answer:
Macrolides

Point: 0
Question N103 Interferon-gamma release assays (e.g., TB Gold) and Mantoux skin test cannot distinguish between latent infection and active (pulmonary or extrapulmonary) disease. True or False?
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N104 Hot tubs are a high risk environment for Legionella growth.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N105 You're teaching a group of long-term care health givers about the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis. What signs and symptoms will you include in your education?*
Answer:
Night sweats

Weight gain

Hemoptysis

Chills

Fever
Point: 0.2
Question N106 A positive Mantoux test indicates an area of induration of
Answer:
10 mm or more in diameter
Point: 0.35
Question N107 Which of the following diagnostics tests is intended for latent tuberculosis infection?

Answer:
ELISAfor TB antibodies
Point: 0
Question N108 Which of the following diagnostics tests can be used to diagnose drug resistant tuberculosis?
Answer:
Interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA)
Point: 0
Question N109 The ideal clinical specimen for pulmonary TB diagnosis is:
Answer:
Sputum
Point: 0.35
Question N110 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 N111 Leptospirosis is a zoonotic disease usually associated with occupation exposure to animals or working with rats
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N112 Borreliae are highly flexible and much more coiled than the Leptospires.
Answer:
1
Point: 0
Question N113 Chlamydia increases the risk of which of these other diseases in women?
Answer:
HIV

Cervical cancer
Point: 0.5
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:
1 in 10 men, and up to 3 in 10 women
Point: 0.35
Question N115 Spirochaetes exhibit
Answer:
all of the above
Point: 0.35
Question N116 Which sexually transmitted disease is caused by a spirochete?
Answer:
syphilis
Point: 0.35
Question N117 The motility of Leptospires are
Answer:
Rapid and rotational
Point: 0.35
Question N118 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

Sum of Points: 33.1
Question N1 You should wear safety goggle during every science block.
Answer:

0
Point: 0.25
Question N2 When studying a chemical it is important to touch, taste, and smell it so that you know a lot about it.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N3 Infectious disease is almost totally eradicated in our world.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N4 Microorganisms are involved in the following processes:
Answer:
infection.

decomposition of organic material.

CO_2 production.
Point: 0.5
Question N5 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?
Answer:
Viruses are not composed of cells
Point: 0.35
Question N6 Who used first time the scrapings from the cowpox blisters to prevent smallpox in humans?
Answer:
Edward Jenner;
Point: 0.35
Question N7 Bacteria and Archaea are similar in which of the following?
Answer:
considered prokaryotic cells;

Point: 0.35
Question N8 The term used to describe a disease-causing microorganism is
Answer:
pathogen.

Point: 0.35
Question N9 The formal system for classifying and naming organisms was developed by
Answer:
Louis Pasteur.
Point: 0
Question N10 The outer membrane contains porins.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N11 Size of bacteria is best measured in nanometers.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N12 The limit of resolution of the Transmission Electron Microscope is approximately 10,0 nm.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N13 Which of the following is true about the structure of Gram positive cell wall
Answer:
periplasmic space is absent

include significant amount of teichoic and lipoteichoic acids
Point: 0.5
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:
darkfield microscope
Point: 0
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 a plasma membrane.
Point: 0.35
Question N19 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
Point: 0.25
Question N20 Trypticase soy broth or TSB is a liquid media
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N21 A Culture Medium containing a solidifying agent is called Broth Medium

Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N22 A spore differs from an actively replicating bacterium in that the spore
Answer:
is produced during a process involving asymmetric division

is able to withstand more extreme conditions than the replicating cell

is metabolically inactive
Point: 0.5
Question N23 Most bacteria that grow on/in humans are
Answer:
mesophiles
Point: 0.35
Question N24 The problem with psychrotrophs is that
Answer:
they can grow at high oven temperatures and spoil food.
Point: 0
Question N25 Microorganisms obtain their carbon source in many different ways.Those that able to get the carbon source from the organic compound are called?
Answer:
Chemotroph
Point: 0.35
Question N26 Organisms do not increase significantly in number and produce large quantities of energy in the form of ATP.Which of the phase in the exponential growth curve explains these statements ?
Answer:
Lag phase
Point: 0.35

Question N27 What are the factor that shifting the phase to the decline phase ?
Answer:
Condition in the medium become less and cell lose their ability to divide
Point: 0.35
Question N28 The purpose of streaking a plate is to obtain
Answer:
bacteria in pure culture
Point: 0.35
Question N29 Soaps are classified as disinfectants.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N30 A disinfectant is normally used on the skin.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N31 3 examples of moist heat:, ,
Answer:
autoclaving

boiling

pasteurization
Point: 0.5
Question N32 Alcohols are __ level disinfectant.
Answer:
Intermediate
Point: 0.35
Question N33 Antiseptics:
Answer:
(alcohol, betadine) – can be applied to tissue, do not destroy endospores.

Point: 0.35
Question N34 The lowest concentration of antimicrobial that will prevent the growth of an organism after subculture on to antibiotic-free media is
Answer:
MBC
Point: 0.35
Question N35 Which of the following is bactericidal?
Answer:
Ionizing radiation
Point: 0.35
Question N36 Milk is pasteurized in batch method by keeping it at
Answer:
63-66 o C for 30 minutes
Point: 0.35
Question N37 Archea are best known as extreme halophils but not as extreme thermophiles
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N38 The highest level in the taxonomic hierarchy is "Kingdom."
Answer:
0
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
Point: 0.5
Question N40 The Bergey's manual of determinative

bacteriology is based on the following EXCEPT
Answer:
Biochemical features
Point: 0
Question N41 If two organisms have similar rRNA sequences, you can conclude that they
Answer:
will have different G-C ratios.
Point: 0
Question N42 Which of the following statements about archaea is FALSE?
Answer:
They lack peptidoglycan in their cell walls.
Point: 0
Question N43 A genus can best be defined as
Answer:
a taxon composed of one or more species and below family.
Point: 0.35
Question N44 Which of the following is the best evidence for a three-domain system?
Answer:
There are three distinctly different types of nuclei.
Point: 0
Question N45 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 N46 Most symptoms of endotoxins can be treated with administration of anti-endotoxin antibodies.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N47 Many pathogens use the same portal for entry and

exit from the body.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N48 Which of the following can contribute to postoperative infections?
Answer:
using syringes more than once

normal microbiota on the operating room staff

errors in aseptic technique

antibiotic resistance
Point: 0.5
Question N49 The fimbriae of Neisseria gonorrhea and enteropathogenic E. coli are examples of
Answer:
adhesins and ligands.
Point: 0.35
Question N50 All of the following are examples of entry via the parenteral route EXCEPT
Answer:
hair follicle.
Point: 0.35
Question N51 Botulism is caused by ingestion of a proteinaceous exotoxin; therefore, it can easily be prevented by
Answer:
boiling food prior to consumption.
Point: 0.35
Question N52 All of the following organisms produce exotoxins EXCEPT
Answer:
Clostridium botulinum.

Point: 0
Question N53 All of the following are used by bacteria to attach to host cells EXCEPT
Answer:
A-B toxins.
Point: 0.35
Question N54 Most of the available antimicrobial agents are effective against bacteria
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N55 If a microbial drug prevents microbes from growing, its action is termed bactericidal
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N56 A drug that inhibits mitosis would be more effective against fungi than bacteria
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N57 Which of the following antibiotics are used to treat fungal infections?
Answer:
aminoglycosides

cephalosporins
Point: 0
Question N58 Which of the following antimicrobial agents has the fewest side effects?
Answer:
penicillin
Point: 0.35
Question N59 Which of the following drugs does NOT act by

competitive inhibition?
Answer:
streptomycin
Point: 0.35
Question N60 Which of the following methods of action would be bacteriostatic?
Answer:
inhibition of protein synthesis
Point: 0.35
Question N61 Which of the following antibiotics is recommended for use against gram-negative bacteria?
Answer:
penicillin
Point: 0
Question N62 Which of the following antimicrobial agents is recommended for use against fungal infections?
Answer:
amphotericin B
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 N65 Which of the following properties are the characteristics of tetanospasmin?
Answer:
It is a heat-labile protein

It can be toxoided

Point: 0.4
Question N66 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized person with a puncture wound is
Answer:
tetanus immune globulin.
Point: 0.35
Question N67 Vaccination is available for all the following EXCEPT
Answer:
botulism.
Point: 0.35
Question N68 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Bacillus anthracis?
Answer:
produces endotoxins
Point: 0.35
Question N69 Which respiratory pathogen produces a highly potent exotoxin inhibiting protein synthesis?
Answer:
Corynebacterium diphtheriae

Point: 0.35
Question N70 Which one of the following produces the most potent exotoxin?
Answer:
Corynebacterium diphtheriae
Point: 0.35
Question N71 β-hemolysis, catalase negative, Bacitracin susceptible → Streptococcus viridians
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N72 Catalase positive, coagulase negative, novobiocin susceptible, bacitracin resistant, no hemolysis → Streptococcus

agalactiae
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N73 α- hemolysis, catalase negative, optochin resistant → Streptococcus pneumoniae
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N74 Which of the following condition is non-suppurative sequelae of Streptococcus pyogenes infections?
Answer:
Acute rheumatic fever

Acute glomerulonephritis

Erythema nodosum
Point: 0.5
Question N75 Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for all of the following EXCEPT
Answer:
acne.
Point: 0.35
Question N76 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 N77 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:

a coagulase reaction.
Point: 0.35
Question N78 The skin's normal microbiota contain large numbers of
Answer:
gram-positive bacteria.
Point: 0.35
Question N79 Which of the following is the predominant pathogen associated with recurrent acute otitis media
Answer:
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Point: 0.35
Question N80 Gram-negative, rod-shaped, facultatively anaerobic, positive for catalase; oxidase-negative non-motile bacteria S.typhiis cause agent of shigelloses.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N81 TSI tube does not show fermentation of lactose.
Answer:
0
Point: 0.25
Question N82 Which of the following(s) bacteria belong to the family Entero-bacteriaceae?
Answer:
Yersinia

Shigella

Salmonella
Point: 0.5
Question N83 What sugar is fermented by all members of the family Enterobacteriaceae?
Answer:

Glucose
Point: 0.35
Question N84 What is the gram-type and shape of Enterobacteriaceae?
Answer:
Gram-negative rods
Point: 0.35
Question N85 general characteristics of all Enterobacteriaceae
Answer:
Gram negative rods, Glucose fermenters, Oxidase positive, Facultative anaerobes
Point: 0
Question N86 What sugar is fermented by the coliforms that are NOT fermented by most enteric pathogens?
Answer:
Lactose
Point: 0.35
Question N87 How can you usually determine the pathogenicity of enteric bacterium?
Answer:
by its ability to metabolize glucose; non-fermenters are usually pathogenic, while the fermenters are not
Point: 0
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 N90 The substance(s) which can be produced by strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa is/are
Answer:
Exotoxins A and S

Elastase

Haemolysins
Point: 0.5
Question N91 Which one of the given statements is not true about Pseudomonads?
Answer:
All species cause diseases in humans only
Point: 0.35
Question N92 Pseudomonas aeruginosa produces a water-soluble blue color pigment called pyocyanin and …..... color pigment pyoverdin.
Answer:
Pink-red
Point: 0
Question N93 Patients with cystic fibrosis infection suffer from a chronic lung infection caused by Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The bacterial growth results in …….....formation and clogs the lung airways.
Answer:
Biofilm
Point: 0.35
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 contains fimbriae
Point: 0
Question N96 Bordetella pertussis is a Gram-negative, aerobic, pathogenic, encapsulated coccobacillus of the genus Bordetella, and the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N97 B. pertussis infects its host by colonizing lung epithelial cells.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N98 What were the symptoms of the Black Death?
Answer:
Black swellings the size of eggs on the armpits or groin

Fever, headaches, and vomiting

Dark spots on the skin
Point: 0.5
Question N99 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:

Six doses of vaccine
Point: 0
Question N100 Which of the following do not prove to be helpful for the treatment of whooping cough?
Answer:
None of the above
Point: 0
Question N101 All of the following bacterial pathogens given below are the example of major zoonotic diseases, EXCEPT
Answer:
Leishmania tropica
Point: 0.35
Question N102 Which of the following is the most common form of plague which causes swelling of the lymph nodes?
Answer:
Bubonic plague
Point: 0.35
Question N103 All standard characteristics for bacteria can be used to identify mycobacteria except gram stain.
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N104 The genus Legionella is a pathogenic group of Gram-negative bacteria that includes the species L. pneumophila, causing legionellosis
Answer:
1
Point: 0.25
Question N105 A patient receiving medical treatment for an active tuberculosis infection asks when she can starting going out in public again. You respond that she is no longer contagious when:*
Answer:
She has 3 negative sputum cultures

Her signs and symptoms improve

She has been on tuberculosis medications for about 3 week
Point: 0.5
Question N106 The ideal clinical specimen for pulmonary TB diagnosis is:
Answer:
Sputum
Point: 0.35
Question N107 Advantages of culture for TB compared to sputum microscopy alone include all of the following EXCEPT:
Answer:
Culture has a higher sensitivity than smear microscopy for diagnosing TB
Point: 0
Question N108 Which of the following statements is FALSE about chest X-rays for TB diagnosis:
Answer:
Chest X-rays alone is sufficient to diagnose pulmonary TB
Point: 0.35
Question N109 Which of the following tests requires a blood sample for the diagnosis of active pulmonary TB?
Answer:
Liquid culture
Point: 0
Question N110 For a two year old child with suspected TB, the best clinical specimen for pulmonary TB diagnosis is:
Answer:
Sputum
Point: 0
Question N111 The vector for murine thyphus is the rat flea.
Answer:
1

Point: 0.25
Question N112 Coxiella burnetti is the cuasative agent of Q fever.
Answer:
1
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
Point: 0.5
Question N114 Relapes 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 N115 There are two recognize species of Leptospires. L.interrogans and L. biblexa. L.interrogans are ___.
Answer:
Pathogenic
Point: 0.35
Question N116 Leptospires cannot be readily stained but can be covered with __ and then seen.
Answer:
Silver
Point: 0.35
Question N117 Borreliae are cultured using what medium?
Answer:
Kelly medium
Point: 0.35

Question N118 Leptospires commonly used media is __ medium.
Answer:
Fletcher's
Point: 0.35