Question N1 Two names of microorganisms – genus and a specific epithet( species) both are capitalized.

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0

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 N5 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 N6 Which of following bacteria has been extensively used for insect pest control (by producing toxic protein crystals) ?

Answer:

Bacillus thuringiensis;

Point: 0.35

Question N7 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is caused by

Answer: (prions, **PrP^Sc**)

Streptococcus pyogenes

Point: 0

Question N8 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?

Answer:

Viruses are obligate intracellular parasites; **(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:

Alexander Fleming (EDWARD JENNER)

Point: 0

Question N10 Ribosomes are found in viruses.

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

objective

ocular

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:

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 N22 Which statement is TRUE about temperature and bacterial growth?

Answer:

Bacteria grow between a temperature range.

Maximum growth occurs at the optimum temperature.

Point: 0.5

Question N23 Some organisms can synthesize organic molecules from inorganic nutrientsand 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:

1

Point: 0

Question N31 3 examples of moist heat:

Answer:

autoclaving

pasteurization

filtration

Point: 0.4

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 o C for 30 minutes **(63-66 o 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:

1

Point: 0

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**

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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**. ALL 4 ARE CORRECT ANSWERS

Point: 0.2

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 N53 All of the following contribute to a pathogen’s invasiveness EXCEPT

Answer:

**coagulases, cell wall components and** capsules are **WRONG ANSWERS**

Point: 0

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 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)

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 N62 In what way are semisynthetic penicillins and natural penicillins alike?

Answer:

Both are based on β-lactam.

Point: 0.35

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 N65 Which of the following is predominantly proteolytic?

Answer:

C. histolyticum  
**C. sporogenes is also an answer**

Point: 0.2

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 N67 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized person with a deep contaminated wound is

Answer:

tetanus immune globulin.

Point: 0.35

Question N68 Which of the following is NOT a recognized form of anthrax?

Answer:

septic

Point: 0.35

Question N69 The tetanus vaccine is a(n)

Answer:

toxoid.

Point: 0.35

Question N70 All of the following organisms causing meningitis are transmitted via the respiratory route EXCEPT

Answer:

Listeria monocytogenes.

Point: 0.35

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Streptococcus mutans

**(S sanguis IS ALSO AN ANSWER)**

Streptococcus pyogenes

Point: 0.2

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

Answer:

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

Point: 0

Question N76 Which organism produces a toxin that causes scalded skin syndrome?

Answer:

Staphylococcus aureus

Point: 0.35

Question N77 Among groups of streptococci which group causes the most severe infections?

Answer:

Group B with alpha hemolytic (**Group A with beta hemolytic)**

Point: 0

Question N78 The exfoliative toxin of Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for

Answer:

scalded skin syndrome.

Point: 0.35

Question N79 All of the following are normal microbiota of the skin EXCEPT

Answer:

Propionibacterium. **(STREPTOCOCCUS)**

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 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

Point: 0.4

Question N83 Which of the following statements about salmonellosis is FALSE?

Answer:

It is often associated with poultry products. (**The mortality rate is high.)**

Point: 0

Question N84 exotoxins are produced by all of the following gastro-intestinal pathogens EXCEPT

Answer:

Vibrio cholerae (***Salmonella enterica)***

Point: 0

Question N85 Poultry products are a likely source of infection by

Answer:

Vibrio cholerae. **(Salmonella enterica)**

Point: 0

Question N86 Cystitis is most often caused by

Answer:

Neisseria gonorrhoeae. (**Escherichia coli.)**

Point: 0

Question N87 Which of the following applies to typhoid fever?

Answer:

It is acquired via ingestion of contaminated meat. (**Causative microorganism multiplies inpatient phagocytes)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0

Question N89 P. aeruginosa is motile by single polar flagella

Answer:

0

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Exotoxins A and S

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)**

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:

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 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

Prophylactic antibiotic therapy should be given to individuals who have been exposed to the person who is diagnosed with plague   
**The control of rodents should be done by finding its habitat and destructing In AND The specimens should be handled in the biological safety cabinet ARE ALSO CORRECT ANSWERS**

Point: 0.2

Question N99 A characteristic symptom of pneumonic plague is:

Answer:

Sudden fever and chills (**rapidly developing pneumonia with bloody and watery mucous, and shortness of breath)**

Point: 0

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:

relapsing fever and jaundice are **WRONG**  
**(fever, headache, fatigue, joint pain, muscle aches, sweating, chills, weight loss)**

Point: 0

Question N102 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

Rickettsia — intracellular parasite (**PROBABLY NONE OF THESE ARE MISMATCHED**)

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 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:

Diabetes IS **WRONG**

Liver failure

Long-term care resident

**INMATE AND IV DRUG USER AND HIV ARE THE OTHER 2 CORRECT OPTIONS**

Point: 0.2

Question N106 The causative agent of Buruli ulcer is

Answer:

M ulcerarts

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 N110 The bacteria which is microaerophilic on primary isolation, is

Answer:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis **(M BOVIS)**

Point: 0

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 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 N114 Spirochaetes exhibit

Answer:

corkscrew-like rotatory movement **(ALL OF THE ABOVE)**

Point: 0

Question N115 Which sexually transmitted disease is caused by a spirochete?

Answer:

syphilis

Point: 0.35

Question N116 The motility of Leptospires are

Answer:

Slow and rotational **(Rapid and rotational)**

Point: 0

Question N117 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 N118 Borrelia can be stained and seen under the \_\_ microscope.

Answer:

Brightfield

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:

Plantae.

Eukarya.

Archaea.

Point: 0.4

Question N5 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 N6 Which of following bacteria has been extensively used for insect pest control (by producing toxic protein crystals) ?

Answer:

Peniccilium notatum; **(BACILLUS THURENGIENSIS)**

Point: 0

Question N7 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is caused by

Answer:

Prion;

Point: 0.35

Question N8 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?

Answer:

Viruses are obligate intracellular parasites; **(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:

Alexander Fleming (EDWARD JENNER)

Point: 0

Question N10 Size of bacteria is best measured in nanometers.

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

acid-fast stain

Gram stain IS **WRONG**

**ENDOSPORE STAIN IS THE OTHER CORRECT ANSWER**

Point: 0.2

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

Answer:

Nucleus **(CELL WALL)**

Point: 0

Question N15 Working distance is the:

Answer:

distance the microscope nosepiece travels using the coarse focus knob. **(Distance from the bottom of the objective lens to the specimen)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

body tube **(REVOLVING NOSEPIECE)**

Point: 0

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:

Endospore stain **(ACID FAST)**

Point: 0

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:

1

Point: 0

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:

Facultative Anaerobes **(OBLIGATE ANAEROBES)**

Point: 0

Question N27 A toxic anion (O2-) 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 acheive sterility?

Answer:

autoclaving,

radiation

boiling  
**INCERENATION AND FILTRATION ARE THE OTHER 2 CORRECT ANSWERS**

Point: 0.30000000000000004

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:

benzoyl peroxide **(HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Bisbiguanides **(HALOGENS)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

-cide (STATIC)

Point: 0

Question N35 Which of the following concentration of ethanol is the most effective?

Answer:

95% (70%)

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0.45 um **(0.05-0.45 um)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

Question N39 The nonsense codon(s) is/are

Answer:

**UGA**

**UAA**

**UAG**

GGG (**Wrong)**

Point: 0.1

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

Answer:

Mrna **(A new strand of DNA**)

Point: 0

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

Answer:

by cell-to-cell contact. (as naked DNA in solution.)

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:

transfers DNA vertically, to new cells. (**Transfers DNA horizontally, to cells in the same generation)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

RNA polymerase.

Point: 0.35

Question N45 The M protein enhances the virulence of Streptococcus by preventing phagocytosis.

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

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:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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:

injection. **(Hair follicle.)**

Point: 0

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 an exotoxin. **(It is produced by Staphylococcus aureus growing in the host's intestines.)**

Point: 0

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 is found only in gram-negative bacteria.

It may be due to increased uptake of a drug.  
**(ONE MORE ANS-It may be carried on a plasmid)  
(MAYBE ANSWER IS ALL OF THE ABOVE\*)**

Point: 0.2

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

Answer:

Sulfonamide **(STREPTOMYCIN)**

Point: 0

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:

Penicillin **(polymyxin)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Cephalosporin **(amphotericin B)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

15 μg/ml.

Point: 0.35

Question N63 Clostridium spp. cause disease by producing endotoxins

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

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

Answer:

C septicum

C tetani

Point: 0.30000000000000004

Question N66 The symptoms of tetanus are due to

Answer:

systemic infection. (**Toxin tetanospasmin.)**

Point: 0

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:

Haemophilus meningitis. (**Botulism.)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

forms endospores

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Point: 0

Question N71 Bacitracin test is used for presumptive identification of group A streptococci

Answer:

1

Point: 0.25

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 → Streptococcus agalactiae

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N74 Streptolysin O is

Answer:

heat-labile

Point: 0.2

Question N75 Which of the following are characteristic of the Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci

Answer:

the ability to damage cell membranes.

Point: 0

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

Answer:

pimples.

Point: 0

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:

Microsporum.

Point: 0

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:

conidiospores.

Point: 0

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:

0

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Production of pigmented colonies on haemin containing media

Production of TSST (toxic shock syndrome toxin)

Point: 0.2

Question N83 Bacterial intoxications differ from bacterial infections of the digestive system in that intoxications

Answer:

are more severe.

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Lactose

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Gram negative cocci

Point: 0

Question N86 general characteristics of all Enterobacteriaceae

Answer:

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

Point: 0

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:

Agglutination of fowl RBCs

Sensitivity to polymyxin B

Point: 0.30000000000000004

Question N91 Which of the following toxin resembles cholera toxin?

Answer:

Stable toxin of E. coli

Point: 0

Question N92 The stool of a cholera patient resembles -

Answer:

Anchovy sauce

Point: 0

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:

75%

Point: 0

Question N95 What is the incubation period for cholera?

Answer:

4 to 21 days

Point: 0

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 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 A characteristic symptom of pneumonic plague is:

Answer:

All of these

Point: 0.35

Question N100 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

Mycobacterium leprae — Acid- fast rods

Point: 0

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

Answer:

relapsing fever and jaundice are **WRONG  
 (fever, headache, fatigue, joint pain, muscle aches, sweating, chills, weight loss)**

Point: 0

Question N102 Which of the following pairs is mismatched?

Answer:

None of the pairs is mismatched.

Point: 0

Question N103 Most Mycobacteria grow best in 5-10% CO2 and at 40-450 C.~nbsp;

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N105 ~nbsp;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

Point: 0.4

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 can look similar in patients with old, inactive TB and those with currently active TB disease (**Chest X-rays alone is sufficient to diagnose pulmonary TB)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Sputum smear microscopy **(None of the above)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Sputum **(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:

One early morning sputum plus one blood sample **(Two sputum specimens collected one hour apart)**

Point: 0

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 N114 Borreliae are suseceptible to many antibiotic but \_\_ is drug of choice.

Answer:

Penicillin **(TETRACYCLINE)**

Point: 0

Question N115 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 N116 There are two recognize species of Leptospires. L.interrogans and L. biblexa. L.interrogans are \_\_\_.

Answer:

Saprophytic (**PATHOGENIC)**

Point: 0

Question N117 Leptospires cannot be readily stained but can be covered with \_\_ and then seen.

Answer:

Gold **(SILVER)**

Point: 0

Question N118 Borreliae are cultured using what medium?

Answer:

Randolph medium (**BSK MEDIUM, BARBOUR STOENNER KELLY)**Question N1 Pipets are used to measure and dispense small amounts of liquids. You should draw the liquid into the pipet using your mouth.

Answer:

0

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 N3 Never remove chemicals, specimens, or other equipment from the laboratory.

Answer:

1

Question N4 Microorganisms are involved in the following processes:

Answer:

infection, decomposition of organic material

Question N5 Disinfect your work area (bench top)

Answer:

before and after each procedure

Question N6 What are normal microbiota (normal flora)?

Answer:

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

Question N7 Which of following bacteria has been extensively used for insect pest control (by producing toxic protein crystals)?

Answer:

Bacillus thuringiensis

Question N8 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy is caused by

Answer:

Prion

Question N9 How do all viruses differ from all bacteria?

Answer:

Viruses are not composed of cells

Question N10 The space between the cytoplasmic membrane and the outer membrane is called the periplasm.

Answer:

1

Question N11 The outer membrane contains porins.

Answer:

1

Question N12 Size of bacteria is best measured in nanometers.

Answer:

0

Question N13 Simple staining is used for?

Answer:

To determine morphological shapes of bacterial cells

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

Answer:

Cell wall

Question N15 Working distance is the:

Answer:

Distance between the objective lens and the specimen

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

Answer:

Revolving nosepiece

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

Answer:

Refractive index

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

Answer:

Acid-fast stain

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:

Differential media

Question N21 Trypticase soy broth or TSB is a liquid media.

Answer:

1

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 N23 Essential organic compounds an organism is unable to synthesize:

Answer:

Organic growth factors

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 N28 A plate count method in which inoculum is spread over the surface of a solid culture medium:

Answer:

Spread plate method

Question N29 Chemical agents used to destroy or inhibit pathogenic microbes on living tissue are antiseptics.

Answer:

1

Question N30 Desiccation, filtration, high pressure, radiation are examples of dry heat.

Answer:

0

Question N31 3 examples of moist heat:

Answer:

Boiling, pasteurization, autoclaving

Question N32 What type of group of chemicals that are used for disinfection bleach is in?

Answer:

Halogens

Question N33 \_\_ is the suffix that indicates a chemical or process inhibiting the growth of bacteria.

Answer:

-static

Question N34 Which of the following concentration of ethanol is the most effective?

Answer:

70%

Question N35 A pore size of \_\_\_ is often used for sterilization during filtration.

Answer:

0.22 µm

Question N36 HEPA filtration removes particles \_\_ and larger.

Answer:

0.3 µm

Question N37 All gram-positive bacteria are classified as proteobacteria.

Answer:

0

Question N38 The majority of bacterial species on Earth have not been successfully cultivated.

Answer:

1

Question N39 Which of the following is true about mycoplasma?

Answer:

Lack cell wall

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

Answer:

tRNA, mRNA, rRNA

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

Answer:

Transformation

Question N42 Genetic change in bacteria can be brought about by

Answer:

All of the answers are correct

Question N43 Conjugation differs from reproduction because conjugation

Answer:

transfers DNA horizontally, to cells of the same generation

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

Answer:

RNA polymerase

Question N45 Biofilms provide pathogens with an adhesion mechanism and aid in resistance to antimicrobial agents.

Answer:

1

Question N46 The M protein enhances the virulence of Streptococcus by preventing phagocytosis.

Answer:

1

Question N47 In A-B exotoxins, the A component binds to the host cell receptor so that the B component can enter the cell.

Answer:

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 N49 Endotoxins are

Answer:

part of the gram-negative cell wall

Question N50 Which of the following is NOT a membrane-disrupting toxin?

Answer:

A-B toxin

Question N51 The fimbriae of Neisseria gonorrhea and enteropathogenic E. coli are examples of

Answer:

adhesins and ligands

Question N52 All of the following are examples of entry via the parenteral route EXCEPT

Answer:

hair follicle

Question N53 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

Question N54 Most of the available antimicrobial agents are effective against viruses.

Answer:

0

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

Answer:

1

Question N56 The mode of action of chloramphenicol is to inhibit protein synthesis.

Answer:

1

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

Answer:

Griseofulvin

Question N58 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

Question N59 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

Question N60 Which of the following antimicrobial agents has the fewest side effects?

Answer:

Penicillin

Question N61 Which of the following drugs does NOT act by competitive inhibition?

Answer:

Streptomycin

Question N62 Which of the following methods of action would be bacteriostatic?

Answer:

inhibition of protein synthesis

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 N66 The tetanus vaccine is a(n)

Answer:

Toxoid vaccine

Question N67 All of the following organisms causing meningitis are transmitted via the respiratory route EXCEPT

Answer:

Listeria monocytogenes

Question N68 The symptoms of tetanus are due to

Answer:

Neurotoxin

Question N69 Initial treatment for tetanus in an unimmunized person with a puncture wound is

Answer:

Tetanus immune globulin (TIG)

Question N70 Vaccination is available for all the following EXCEPT

Answer:

Botulism

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

Answer:

S. aureus

Question N72 Bacitracin test is used for presumptive identification of group A streptococci

Answer:

1

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 N75 The exfoliative toxin of Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for

Answer:

Scalded skin syndrome

Question N76 All of the following are normal microbiota of the skin EXCEPT

Answer:

None of these

Question N77 Which of the following are characteristic of the Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci

Answer:

all of these is characteristic

Question N78 Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for:

Answer:

all of these

Question N79 The patient has vesicles and scabs over her forehead. Microscopic examination of skin scrapings shows gram-positive cocci in grape-like clusters. The etiology is

Answer:

Staphylococcus aureus

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 N83 Cystitis is most often caused by

Answer:

Escherichia coli

Question N84 Which of the following applies to typhoid fever?

Answer:

It is caused by Salmonella typhi

Question N85 Bacterial intoxications differ from bacterial infections of the digestive system in that intoxications

Answer:

are caused by ingestion of preformed toxins

Question N86 What sugar is fermented by all members of the family Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer:

Glucose

Question N87 What is the gram-type and shape of Enterobacteriaceae?

Answer:

Gram-negative rods

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

Answer:

Exotoxins A and S; Haemolysins

Question N91 Which of the following toxin resembles cholera toxin?

Answer:

Heat-labile toxin

Question N92 The stool of a cholera patient resembles -

Answer:

Rice water

Question N93 People at risk of developing cholera include

Answer:

Immunocompromised people

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

Answer:

50%

Question N95 What is the incubation period for cholera?

Answer:

12 hours to 5 days

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

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

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

Answer:

0

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

Answer:

1

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 N106 Which of the following diagnostics tests is intended for latent tuberculosis infection?

Answer:

Interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA)

Question N107 Which of the following diagnostics tests can be used to diagnose drug resistant tuberculosis?

Answer:

Drug susceptibility testing or PCR (not IGRA)

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

Answer:

Sputum

Question N109 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

Question N110 Which of the following statements is FALSE about chest X-rays for TB diagnosis:

Answer:

Chest X-rays can look similar in patients with old, inactive TB and those with currently active TB disease

Chest X-rays can look similar in patients with old, inactive TB and those with currently active TB disease

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

Answer:

1

Question N112 Leptospires are aerobic and can be grown on artificial media.

Answer:

1

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

Answer:

Columnar epithelial cells

Question N114 Borrelia is made up of several species of spirochetes, similar in morphology but different in pathogenic properties. Borrelia recurrentis causes \_\_\_

Answer:

Relapsing fever

Question N115 Borrelia can be stained and seen under the \_\_ microscope.

Answer:

Darkfield

Question N116 Borreliae are susceptible to many antibiotics but \_\_ is drug of choice.

Answer:

Tetracycline

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 Leptospires. L. interrogans and L. biflexa. L. interrogans are \_\_\_.

Answer:

Pathogenic

Question N1 Franchesko 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:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

Eukarya.

Archaea.

Bacteria.

Point: 0.5

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 Flelming **(Paul Ehrlich and Sahachiro Hata)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N12 The Gram stain differentiates between bacteria based on the composition of their nucleus.

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 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:

1

Point: 0

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 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 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 N26 Generation time of Escherichia coli is

Answer:

20 hours **(20 MINUTES)**

Point: 0

Question N27 Organisms that require oxygen to live

Answer:

Obligate aerobes

Point: 0.35

Question N28 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:

150000 (**15 THOUSAND, 15000)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

Question N31 Which methods acheive sterility?

Answer:

autoclaving,

filtration,

inceneration,

radiation

Point: 0.5

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 microorganizms

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:

1

Point: 0

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 N39 The nonsense codon(s) is/are

Answer:

UAG

UAA

UGA

Point: 0.5

Question N40 Which of the following lacks a cell wall?

Answer:

Mycoplasma

Point: 0.35

Question N41 Which of the following is true about mycoplasma?

Answer:

All the above.

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 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 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:

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: 0.5

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 N61 Which of the following statements is FALSE?

Answer:

Fluoroquinolone inhibits DNA synthesis.

**(EITHER Coagulase destroys blood clots OR Interferon inhibits glycolysis, IF U SEE ANY OF THESE 2, CHOOSE THEM)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

C septicum

C novyi

C tetani

C botulinum~nbsp;

Point: 0.5

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 (I**ngestion 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.epidermidisfrom S.saprophyticus

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

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

Answer:

1

Point: 0

Question N74 Streptolysin O is

Answer:

heat-labile

**(ANTIGENIC AND OXYGEN LABILE ARE THE OTHER CORRECT ANSWERS)**

Point: 0.2

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 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 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)**

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 single polar flagella

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: 0.5

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 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 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:

All of these **(BRUCELLOSIS)**

Point: 0

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

Answer:

IgM **(IgG)**

Point: 0

Question N102 Human transmission of Brucellae occurs by

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:

1

Point: 0

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

Answer:

0

Point: 0.25

Question N105 ~nbsp;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

Night sweats

Hemoptysis

Chills

Fever

Point: 0.4

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 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:

1

Point: 0

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

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 Pathogenic treponemes are thin, spiral organisms. Spiral are regular with \_\_ to \_\_ spirals per organism.

Answer:

5-10 **(4-14 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