Chapter 13 practice questions

1. Viruses vary in terms of which molecule(s)?

a) Protein

b) Nucleic acids (DNA or RNA)

c) Lipid envelope

d) none of the above

e) b and c

f) b and c

2. Classification of viruses is based on what 3 components?

a) Nucleic acids, cell membrane, protein spikes

b) Cell membrane, nucleus and organelles

c) Nucleic acid type, capsid structure and presence of envelope

d) none of the above

3. True or False. When being released from the infected cell, all viruses bud out through the cytoplasmic membrane.

a) True

b) False

4. The influenza virus is an example of what type of viral infection?

a) Chronic

b) Acute infection with late complications

c) Persistent

c) Acute

e) Latent

5. True or False: For viruses to infect a host cell, it must first bind to specific host cell receptors on the surface.

a) True

b) False

6. What statement is correct about viruses:

a) Viruses are usually larger than bacteria.

b) Viruses can replicate in plants and animals but not in bacteria

c) Viruses contain both DNA and RNA

d) Viruses cannot be viewed with a light microscope.

7. True or False. Viruses replicate by a process known as “Binary Fission” where one virus replicates into 2 viruses.

a) true

b) False

8.) The Shingles virus usually results in adult patients years after they have experienced chicken pox as a child. The shingles virus infection is called:

a) Latent viral infection

b) Chronic viral infection

c) Persistant viral infection

d) Acute viral infection

9.) Which statement is incorrect regarding a virus:

a) Viral genomes are much smaller than bacteria genomes

b) Viral capsid is formed the host cytoplasm

c) Viral protein synthesis requires the viral capsid to enter the host cell nucleus

d) Infection with an enveloped virus often leaves the host cell in tact once released from the cell

e) none of the above

10. An infectious protein particle is referred to as a:

a) Viral protein

b) Viral capsid

c) Prion

d)Viral nucleic acid