

MOD1-HON205G- Applied Microbiology

1. Which group of bacteria is most likely to cause disease in humans?
 - a. mesophiles
 - b. endophytes
 - c. fungi
 - d. thiobacillus

2. Bacteria are most susceptible to penicillin during which phase of bacterial growth?
 - a. the lag phase
 - b. the log phase
 - c. the stationary phase
 - d. the final phase

3. The tetracycline antibiotics are among those that act as inhibitors of protein synthesis in the bacteria at the _____ level.
 - a. chromosomal
 - b. B Ribosomal
 - c. Synthesizing
 - d. Antimicrobial

4. Name the most probable way by which changes can occur in the DNA of bacteria.
 - a. mutation
 - b. translocation
 - c. disinfection
 - d. sterilization

5. What implies the complete and total removal of all living things?
 - a. disinfection
 - b. mutation
 - c. sterilization
 - d. translocation

6. An antimicrobial agent used on the surface of the skin is called:
 - a. disinfectant
 - b. antiseptic
 - c. antimicrobial
 - d. antifungal

7. No bacterial spores can resist over two hours in boiling water.

- a. true
 - b. false
8. Which of these die within a few minutes in boiling water?
- a. Fungi
 - b. non spore forming bacteria
 - c. viruses
 - d. all of the above
9. Recombination occurs when genetic material is acquired or lost by a microorganism.
- a. true
 - b. false
10. Using an autoclave, heat resistant bacterial endospores are killed after an exposure of at least _____ minutes.
- a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 15
 - d. 30
11. For alcohol to be effective as an antimicrobial agent, complete immersion must take place for at least:
- a. 15 minutes
 - b. 20 seconds
 - c. 10 minutes
 - d. 10 seconds
12. Antibiotics can interfere with the functions of viruses.
- a. True
 - b. false
13. Which of these medications interferes with viral replication?
- a. penicillin
 - b. tetracycline
 - c. acyclovir
 - d. gentamicin
14. Streptococci and staphylococcal aureus are organisms normally found in what part of the body?
- a. nose
 - b. throat

- c. colon
 - d. a and b only
15. Which of these organisms are normally found in the vagina?
- a. strep
 - b. candida
 - c. lactobacilli
 - d. b and c only
16. An antibiotic can become ineffective over time as resistant strains become prevalent.
- a. true
 - b. false
17. In reference to antibiotics use, which of these contributed MOST to creating antibiotic resistant strains of bacteria?
- a. If the drugs aren't used before the expiration date
 - b. Overuse of antibiotics
 - c. Antibiotics used for the wrong disease
 - d. B and c both
18. The two properties that distinguish immunity from a fever response are:
- a. non specific and specific resistance
 - b. pathogens and acquired immunity
 - c. specificity and memory
 - d. all of the above
19. A human is naturally exposed to pathogens that don't result in illness, this is referred to as:
- a. acquired immunity
 - b. natural acquired immunity
 - c. artificial immunity
 - d. a and b both
20. A vaccine acts as an:
- a. artificial acquired immunity
 - b. antagonist against a bacteria
 - c. antibiotic
 - d. b and c only
21. Which of these principle events can lead to an infection?
- a. hand contact

- b. respiratory tract absorption
 - c. blood to mucous membrane contact
 - d. all of the above
22. In order to establish an infection the _____ on the bacteria encourage the binding process and the enzymes produced by the pathogens facilitate the penetration.
- a. germs
 - b. virus
 - c. villi
 - d. fungus
23. Antibody-mediated immunity employs which type of cells?
- a. plasma cells
 - b. t-cells
 - c. b-cells
 - d. mediated cells
24. All immune responses share these characteristics, except
- a. response
 - b. recognition
 - c. secretion
 - d. neutralization
25. Which type of immunity employs t-cells, and specifically sensitized lymphocytes, to attach to antigens to destroy them?
- a. antibody-mediated immunity
 - b. cell-mediated immunity
 - c. antibody resistant immunity
 - d. b-cell immunity
26. In order for a disease to be established, a microorganism must first:
- a. go through meiosis
 - b. go through mitosis
 - c. gain entry to the body
 - d. proliferate
27. These organisms are normally found in the colon:
- a. e-coli
 - b. candida albicans
 - c. both a and b
 - d. neither a or b

28. Bacterial antimicrobials:

- a. inhibit protein synthesis
- b. interfere with the building of the cell walls of bacteria
- c. a and b both
- d. neither a or b