

REVIEW QUIZ - MICROBIOLOGY #1 (with answers)

1. Mutual opposition or contrary action. The inhibition of one bacterial organism by another.
 - a. synergism
 - xb. antagonism
 - c. symbiosis
 - d. parasitism
2. Glycoprotein substance developed in response to, and interacting specifically with an antigen. Also known as immunoglobulin.
 - a. germicide
 - b. immunity
 - c. virus
 - xd. antibody
3. Any rod shaped organism
 - a. bacteria
 - b. coccus
 - c. spirillum
 - xd. bacillus
4. A method of asexual reproduction in bacteria in which the cell splits into two parts, each of which develops into a complete individual. (simple transverse division)
 - a. myosis
 - xb. binary fission
 - c. vectored splitation
 - d. inverse kinematics
5. The act of introducing disease germs or infectious material into an area or substance.
 - a. attenuation
 - b. infection
 - xc. contamination
 - d. virulence
6. A disease that occurs continuously in a particular region but has low mortality.
 - a. endemic
 - xb. epidemic
 - c. pandemic
 - d. exodemic
7. A toxin produced by a microorganism and excreted into its surrounding medium, generally protein in nature.
 - a. endotoxin
 - xb. exotoxin
 - c. lipotoxin
 - d. prototoxin

8. An agent that kills fungi and their spores
 - xa. fungicide
 - b. sporicide
 - c. fungo-sporicide
 - d. bactericide

9. The state or condition in which the body or a part of it is invaded by pathogenic agents, that under favorable conditions, multiplies and produces injurious effects.
 - a. contamination
 - b. virulence
 - c. acute
 - xd. infection

10. A microorganism that requires very little free oxygen
 - a. mesophile
 - b. macroaerophilic
 - xc. microaerophilic
 - d. heteroaerophilic

11. A relationship in which organisms of two different species live in close association to the mutual benefit of each.
 - a. antagonism
 - b. parasitism
 - c. synergism
 - xd. mutualism

12. A disease affecting the majority of the population of a large region or one that is epidemic at the same time in many different parts of the world.
 - a. epidemic
 - b. endemic
 - c. sporadic
 - xd. pandemic

13. The science that deals with the study of protozoa.
 - a. microbiology
 - b. zoology
 - c. bacteriology
 - xd. protozoology

14. A condition characterized by the multiplication of bacteria in blood.
 - x a. septicemia
 - b. bacteremia
 - c. bulimia
 - d. anemia

15. A gram-positive cocci that occurs in chains.
- x a. streptococci
 - b. staphylococcus
 - c. rickettsia
 - d. streptobacilli
16. The living together in close association of two organisms of different species.
- a. parasitism
 - x b. symbiosis
 - c. antagonism
 - d. marriage
17. A foreign substance that stimulates the formation of antibodies that interact specifically with it.
- a. antibody
 - b. antisepsis
 - xc. antigen
 - d. antagonism
18. The presence of viable bacteria in the blood stream.
- a. serum poisoning
 - b. antisepsis
 - xc. bacteremia
 - d. mixed infection
19. An arthropod vector in which the disease causing organism multiplies or develops within the arthropod prior to becoming infective for a susceptible individual.
- a. fomite
 - b. bacterial vector
 - c. autotrophic vector
 - xd. biological vector
20. A double bacillus, two being linked end to end to each other.
- xa. diplococcus
 - b. streptobacillus
 - c. binary fission
 - d. diplobacillus
21. Produced or arising from within a cell or organism.
- a. exogenous infection
 - b. focal infection
 - c. viral infection
 - xd. endogenous infection

22. Having the capacity to do something that is not compulsory, in particular - having the ability to live or adapt to certain conditions.
- a. heterotrophic bacteria
 - b. autotrophic bacteria
 - x c. facultative bacteria
 - d. normal flora
23. An infection that becomes systemic
- a. local infection
 - xb. general infection
 - c. mixed infection
 - d. endemic infection
24. Infection caused by germs lodging and multiplying at one point in a tissue and remaining there.
- xa. local infection
 - b. general infection
 - c. mixed infection
 - d. endemic infection
25. The scientific study of microorganisms and their effect on other living organisms
- a. zoology
 - xb. microbiology
 - c. macrobiology
 - d. virology
26. The branch of science concerned with the study of fungi.
- a. fungology
 - xb. mycology
 - c. microbiology
 - d. rickettsiology
27. The interactive relationship between two organisms in which one is harmed and the other benefits.
- a. antagonism
 - xb. parasitism
 - c. mutualism
 - d. synergism
28. Bacterial that prefer cold, thriving at temperatures between zero degrees centigrade and twenty five degrees centigrade.
- a. mesophile
 - xb. psychrophile
 - c. thermophile
 - d. facultative bacteria

29. A disease which occurs occasionally or in scattered instances
- a. endemic
 - xb. sporadic
 - c. epidemic
 - d. pandemic
30. A microbe that can only live in the presence of oxygen
- a. Strict (obligate) anaerobe
 - xb. Strict (obligate) aerobe
 - c. Strict (obligate) parasite
 - d. Strict (obligate) saprophyte
31. The prevention of sepsis by preventing or inhibiting the growth of causative microorganism
- a. immunoglobulin
 - b. disinfection
 - x c. antisepsis
 - d. sterilization
32. A procaryotic one celled microorganism of the Kingdom Monera, existing as free living organisms or as parasites, multiplying by binary fission and having a large range of biochemical properties
- a. virus
 - b. fungi
 - xc. bacteria
 - d. protozoa
33. A large group of non-motile, gram - negative intracellular parasites.
- a. fungi
 - b. protozoa
 - xc. chlamydia
 - d. virus
34. A genus of bacteria that are gram - positive organisms occurring in pairs. Also called streptococcus.
- a. diplobacilli
 - b. streptobacilli
 - x c. diplococcus
 - d. coccus
35. Appearance of an infectious disease or condition that attacks many people at the same time in the same geographical area.
- a. pandemic
 - b. endemic
 - xc. epidemic
 - d. general infection

36. One in which the organisms are originally confined to one area but enter the blood or lymph vessels and spread to other parts of the body.
- a. local infection
 - b. general infection
 - c. mechanical vector
 - xd. focal infection
37. A substance that destroys microorganisms
- a. viricide
 - b. fungicide
 - c. bactericide
 - xd. germicide
38. The temperature above which bacterial growth will not take place
- xa. maximum temperature
 - b. minimum temperature
 - c. optimum temperature
 - d. obligate temperature
39. A genus found in humans. These have no cell wall. They are the smallest free living organisms presently known.
- xa. mycoplasmas
 - b. fungi
 - c. protozoa
 - d. virus
40. The state of producing or being able to produce pathological changes and disease
- a. infectious
 - b. virulent
 - xc. pathogenicity
 - d. strict obligate
41. A genus of gram-negative, pathogenic, intracellular parasitic bacteria.
- a. mycoplasmas
 - xb. rickettsia
 - c. chlamydia
 - d. microaerophilic
42. A genus of gram-positive, non-motile, opportunistic bacteria which tend to aggregate in irregular grapelike clusters.
- a. streptobacilli
 - b. diplobacilli
 - c. coccus
 - xd. staphylococcus

43. A microbe that can only survive in an area without oxygen present.
- a. strict (obligate) aerobe
 - xb. strict (obligate) anaerobe
 - c. strict (obligate) parasite
 - d. strict (obligate) saprophyte
44. Dilution or weakening of virulence of a microorganism, reducing or abolishing pathogenicity
- a. sterilization
 - b. disinfection
 - c. antisepsis
 - xd. attenuation
45. A visible group of bacteria growing on a solid medium, presumably arising from a single organism.
- a. commensalism
 - b. coccal clusters
 - c. bacterial colony
 - x d. bacterial culture
46. A type of bacteria that is spherical or ovoid in form.
- a. bacillus
 - xb. coccus
 - c. spirillum
 - d. spirochete
47. A chemical or physical agent that kills disease-causing microorganisms. Generally used on inanimate objects
- xa. disinfectant
 - b. antiseptic
 - c. alcohol
 - d. sterilant
48. Originating outside an organ or part.
- x a. exogenous infection
 - b. endogenous infection
 - c. local infection
 - d. general infection
49. An inanimate object to which infectious material adheres and can be transmitted.
- xa. fomite
 - b. vector
 - c. arthropod
 - d. mechanical vector

50. An organism that requires complex organic food from a carbon source in order to grow and develop.
- a. autotrophic bacteria
 - b. facultative bacteria
 - xc. heterotrophic bacteria
 - d. indigenous flora
51. A living organism or an object that is capable of transmitting infections by carrying the disease agent on its external body parts or surface.
- a. fomite
 - xb. mechanical vector
 - c. heterotrophic bacteria
 - d. parasite
52. The temperature below which bacterial growth will not take place.
- a. optimum temperature
 - b. maximum temperature
 - x c. minimum temperature
 - d. obligate temperature
53. An organism that exists as a part of the normal flora but may become pathogenic under certain conditions
- a. normal flora
 - xb. opportunist
 - c. mycoplasma
 - d. secondary infection
54. An original infection from which the second one originates
- xa. primary infection
 - b. tertiary infection
 - c. sporadic infection
 - d. focal infection
55. The process of completely removing or destroying all life forms or their products on or in a substance.
- a. disinfection
 - b. antisepsis
 - xc. sterilization
 - d. scrubbing
56. A parasite that is completely dependent on its living host for survival.
- a. strict anaerobe
 - b. strict aerobe
 - c. facultative parasite
 - xd. strict parasite

57. Self nourishing bacteria that are capable of growing in the absence of organic compounds.
Organisms that obtain carbon from carbon dioxide

- a. heterotrophic bacteria
- xb. autotrophic bacteria
- c. facultative bacteria
- d. strict saprophytes

58. An agent that destroys bacteria but not necessarily their spores.

- a. James Bond
- xb. bactericide
- c. autoclave.
- d. viricide

59. The symbiotic relationship of two organisms of different species in which one gains some benefit such as protection or nourishment.

- a. parasitism
- b. antagonism
- c. synergism
- xd. commensalism

60. A disease that may be transmitted directly or indirectly from one individual to another

- a. acute disease
- b. primary infection
- c. secondary infection
- xd. communicable disease

61. The destruction of infectious agents by chemical or physical means directly applied to an inanimate object.

- a. antiseptis
- xb. disinfection
- c. incineration
- d. cold

62. A genus of bacteria containing gram-negative rods which form a chain like colony

- xa. streptobacilli
- b. streptococcus
- c. diplobacilli
- d. staphylococcus

63. Organisms that survive on dead tissue

- xa. saprophyte
- b. parasite
- c. anaerobe
- d. aerobe

64. A group of diverse and widespread unicellular and multicellular organisms, lacking chlorophyll, usually bearing spores and is often filamentous.
- a. chlamydia
 - b. protozoa
 - c. rickettsia
 - xd. fungi
65. A bacteria that prefers moderate temperature and develops best at temperatures between 25 C and 40 C.
- a. psychrophile
 - xb. mesophile
 - c. thermophile
 - d. elvis
66. An infection caused by two or more organisms.
- a. Primary infection
 - b. local infection
 - c. focal infection
 - xd. mixed infection