

Course No: PHRM 2312

Course Title: Microbiology

Date: 12/03/2017

No. of Questions: (2)

Time: 1 hours

University of Palestine



Midterm Exam

2st semester 2016/2017

Total Grade:10

Instructor Name: _____

Student No.: _____

Student Name: _____

College Name: : _____

Dep. / Specialist: : _____

First question: True or false

- 1) () Dimorphic fungi grow in vitro at 37 C⁰ as yeast
- 2) () Mad cow disease cause by proteinaceous material lacking nucleic acid
- 3) () If one leaves out the last step of the Gram strain, counter staining, all bacteria would be stained purple or blue.
- 4) () Most Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria have peptidoglycan in their cell walls.
- 5) () Autotrophs bacteria mean bacteria used Co₂ as a source of carbon.
- 6) () The first described microorganisms such as bacteria Louis Pasteur.
- 7) () The most important role of the prokaryotic cell wall is to protect and maintain the shape of the cell.
- 8) () E.coli and Shigella spp are both members of the Enterobacteriaceae.
- 9) () Obligate anaerobes only grow without the presence oxygen.
- 10) () Catalase test distinguish between staphylococcus and streptococcus

Second question: Choose the correct answer:

1. A microorganism that requires very little free oxygen
 - a. mesophile
 - b. macroaerophilic
 - c. microaerophilic
 - d. heteroaerophilic
2. A gram-positive cocci that occurs in chains.
 - a. Streptococci
 - b. Staphylococcus
 - c. Rickettsia
 - d. Streptobacilli
3. The branch of science concerned with the study of fungi.
 - a. fungology
 - b. mycology
 - c. microbiology
 - d. rickettsiology

4. A microbe that can only live in the presence of oxygen
- Strict (obligate) anaerobe
 - Strict (obligate) aerobe
 - Strict (obligate) parasite
 - Strict (obligate) saprophyte
5. A genus of bacteria that are gram – positive organisms occurring in pairs. Also called streptococcus.
- diplobacilli
 - streptobacilli
 - diplococcus
 - coccus
6. A genus found in humans. These have no cell wall. They are the smallest free living organisms presently known.
- mycoplasmas
 - fungi
 - protozoa
 - virus
7. The state of producing or being able to produce pathological changes and disease
- infectious
 - virulent
 - pathogenicity
 - strict obligate
8. A genus of gram–positive, non–motile, opportunistic bacteria which tend to aggregate in irregular grapelike clusters.
- Streptobacilli
 - Diplobacilli
 - Coccus
 - Staphylococcus
9. An organism that exists as a part of the normal flora but may become pathogenic under certain conditions
- normal flora
 - opportunist
 - Mycoplasma
 - secondary infection
10. Klebsiella have the following character except:
- Produce mucoid
 - With large polysaccharides
 - Gram negative cocci
 - Lactose fermented
11. Which one of the following statements about rickettsias is false?
- Diseases caused by rickettsias are arthropod–borne.
 - Ricketts is caused by a *Rickettsia* species.
 - Rickettsia* species cause typhus and typhuslike diseases.
 - Rickettsias have leaky membranes.

12. 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
 - d. Fungi
13. A bacteria that prefers moderate temperature and develops best at temperatures between 25 C and 45 C.
- a. psychrophile
 - b. mesophile
 - c. thermophile
 - d. pelvis
14. Which of the following is known for its high wax content of the cell wall?
- a. Corynebacterium diphtheria
 - b. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - d. Mycoplasma
15. Which of the following is caused by a fungus?
- a. malaria
 - b) rabies
 - c. mononucleosis
 - d) histoplasmosis

Third Question: Complete the sentences with correct words:

- 1) A true nucleus consists of, chromosomes, and a nuclear membrane .
- 2) Antibiotics areagainst viral infections.
- 3)infections are examples of Latent Virus Infections
- 4) There are two categories of bacteriophages: bacteriophages and bacteriophages.

Fourth Question: Mention :

- 1) Replication process of Bacteriophage ?

- 2) Benefits of microbes?

Fifth Question: match the correct words in the table below

1.Plasmid	Complete red blood cells hemolysis on agar plate	()
2. α hemolysis	antibiotic resistance	()
3. β hemolysis	Scarlet fever	()
4. <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Tetanus	()
5. <i>V. cholera</i>	Partial red blood cells hemolysis on agar plate	()
6. <i>Clostridium tetani</i>	High disinfectant resistance	()
7. <i>Brucella</i>	Gas gangrene	()
8. <i>Rickettsia rickettsia</i>	Syphilis	()
9. <i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Typhoid fever	()
10. <i>Prions</i>	Spotted fever	()
11. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Malta fever	()
12. <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	Dysentery	()
13. <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	<i>Curved bacteria</i>	()
14. <i>Trypanosome</i>	<i>African sleeping sickness</i>	()
15. <i>Molds</i>	<i>Sexual contact</i>	()
16. <i>E. histolytica</i>	<i>Grow in vitro at 25 C</i>	()

Good Luck