

Benha University. Faculty of Science. Botany and Microbiology Department.



Time: 2 Hours 2018-2019

FINAL EXAM OF GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY (CODE NO. 291 B).

Question 1: Choose the correct answer:

| 1- In Sarci A-One | na the bacterial cel | divides in B- three | . plane. C- four | D- none of these |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 2- In diplo A- one | cocci bacterial cell | divides in B- three | planes. C- four | D- two |
| 3- In strept A- two | ococci bacteria the | cell divides in B- one | planes. C- several | D- A&B |
| 4- In tetrac A- four | occi the bacterial c | ell divides in Pl B-three | anes. C- two | D- one |
| 5- In staph A- sever | • | ial cell division occur in B-two | planes. C- four | D- none of these |
| 6- strepton A- wate: | nyces abundant in t r | he B- air | C- soil | D- all of these |
| 7- Several A- spiril | - | e obtained from species o B- sarcina | of C- streptomyces | D- staphylococci |
| 8- Spiroch A- gran | | wall C –cytop | blasmic membrane | D- none of these |
| 9- Bacteria A- perm | l cell wall is relativneable | ely B –semipermeable | C – rigid and elastic | D- none of these |
| 10- The bac A- Mure | | omposed of all of these e 3- glycopeptides | C- mucopeptide | D- flagellin |
| | | oplasmic membrane. on B- motility | C- cell division | D- none of these |
| 12- Flagella A- gluco | is composed of ose B- | murine | C- flagellin | D- none of these |
| 13- In amph A- One | | | flagella are attached at the A&B | epoles D- none of these |
| 14- In lopho A- one | | nere are Flagella | are attached to one note (| 6.4 11 |
| | В | - two | C- tuft | D- none of these |
| 15 A- cell o | the general a | - two | | D- none of these |
| A- cell o | the general an livision B | - two nd official method of rep | C- tuft production in bacteria cell. C- budding | D- none of these |
| A- cell o 16- In aerob A-Co ₂ 17- In facult | the general an division B bes the bacterial cel | - two nd official method of rep - conidia I requires | C- tuft production in bacteria cell. C- budding C- N ₂ | D- none of these D- conjugation |
| A- cell of 16- In aerob A-Co₂ 17- In facult A- abset | tivision B division B bes the bacterial cel tative aerobes bacter ace of oxygen otrophic bacteria in | - two nd official method of rep - conidia I requires B- O ₂ eria can live in B-presence of or cludebac | C- tuft production in bacteria cell. C- budding C- N ₂ xygen C- A&B pteria. | D- none of these D- conjugation D- none of these |
| A- cell of 16- In aerob A-Co₂ 17- In facult A- abset 18- The auto A- paras | tivision B division B bes the bacterial cel tative aerobes bacter nce of oxygen btrophic bacteria in sites B- s bacteria are chemo | - two hd official method of rep - conidia I requires B- O ₂ eria can live in B-presence of or cludebac aprophytes C- osynthetic bacteria excep | C- tuft production in bacteria cell. C- budding C- N ₂ xygen C- A&B eteria. - symbiotic I | D- none of these D- conjugation D- none of these D- none of these |

| 21- Fungi can reproduce A- sexual B- asexual | C- A&B | D- none of these | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| 22- Bacteria which obtain their food from livin A- ParasitesB- photosynth | | D-chemosynthetic | | |
| 23- Fungi can be defined as A- Chlorophyllous B- non- Chlorophyllous | rophyllous C- A&B | D- none of these | | |
| 24- The stored food material in fungi is A- glycogen B- starch | C- lipid | D- protein | | |
| 25- Most fungi areA- non-aerobicB- aerobic | C- facultative aerobic | D- all of these | | |
| 26- Fungi digest foodits body. A- insideA- insideB- outside | C- A&B | D- none of these | | |
| 27- In aspergillosis disease the fungi invades of A- heart B –lungs | organs like C- ears | D- B&C | | |
| 28- The infection terminated by disease called A- pathogenic B-silent infection | | D-none of these | | |
| 29- Avirulent bacteria A- produces sever disease B- produces a r | mild disease C- completely un | able to produce disease D- none of these | | |
| 30- Virulent <i>diphtheria bacilli</i> produce power A- respiratory B- circulatory | ful toxin which affect the C- nervous | D- B&C | | |
| 31- HCl acid of stomach is A- fungicidal B- bactericidal | C –antivirus | D- all of these | | |
| 32- Thein genital system inhib A- acidic B- neutral | it the growth of pathogen. C- alkaline | D- B&C | | |
| 33- In aerobic fermentation the absorbed O ₂ at A- hydrogen B- nitrogen | cts asC- carbon | D- sulfur | | |
| 34- In Embden –Myerhof- Pathway: glucose-6 A- aldolase B - enolase | 5- phosphate covert to fructose C- carboxyl | e-1,6-diphosphate in the presence of D- phosphor-hexakinase | | |
| 35- In EMP 2phospho-glyceric acid converted A- enolase B- carboxylas | | ce of D- A&B | | |
| 36- EMP pyruvic acid is converted to Acetldel A- phosphor-hexakinase B- carbo | - 1 | D- aldolase | | |
| 37- Microbial protein has high vitamin conten A- vitamin C B- vitamin A | t mainly C- vitamin B | D- all of these | | |
| | 38- Factors that may be limit use of single cell protein as protein source includeA- unacceptable color B- disagreeable odour C- non-digestible cell wall D- all of these | | | |
| 39- The factor that may promote microbial pro A- cheap B- rapidly manufacturing | 1 | D- high content of nucleic acid | | |
| 40- The destruction of the non- digestible cell A- autolysis with NaCl 25% B- treatment | | and sodium carbonate D- all of these | | |
| 41- The nucleic acid diminishing in single cell A- 20% NaCl B- 10% NaCl | - | | | |
| 42- One of the major problems encountered in A-9 B-10 | synthesis of cortisone is intro C- 1 | | | |
| 43- We add sodium carbonate in destruction o A- HCl B- NaCl | | to neutralization $FeCl_3$ D- CaCl ₂ | | |
| 44- Progesterone is converted to hy A- 11 - α B- 9-β | droxy progesterone by <i>Rhizol</i> C- 8- | - | | |

| 45- | Epicortisol can be oxid A- CrO ₃ | dized withto give B- HCl | | 0- none of these |
|-----|---|--|--|--|
| 46- | A- Antibiotic | owth of or kills anther m B -Antigen | icroorganisms. C – cytokinase | D- histamine |
| 47- | A- Antibodies | ubstances which introduc B- paratopes | e into the body and stimulate C- Anti-coagulating | e a specific immune response. D- Antigen |
| 48- | Penicillin is non-active A- G+ve bacteria | e against B- actinomyce | tes C- G-ve b | D- all of these |
| 49- | Penicillin easily destro A- alkaline | byed by B- acid | C- heat | D- B&C |
| 50- | • The optimum pH in p A- 5.5 to 6 | enicillin production rang B- 7 to 7.5 | ting between C- 5 to 5.5 | D- none of these |
| 51- | In penicillin fermenta A- fructose | tion production the PH ri B- lactose | ises to 8 or higher because de C- glucose | epletion of D- sucrose |
| 52- | In penicillin production A- antifoam | on oil is added as B- promoting | C- inhibiting | D- none of these |
| 53- | the medium. | | | ne concentration of phosphorus in |
| 54 | A-sodium | B-calcium | C- chloride | D- ferric |
| 54. | bases and metal ions. A- kojic | B- oxalic | C- citric | acid to remove proteins, organic D- galic |
| 55- | Streptomycin is remo A- Ion exchange colur | ved from the culture fluid nns B- chromatograp | • | D- none of these |
| 56- | During fermentation A- Amino | for Dextran production th B- organic | ne PH is lowered due to the p C- A&B | roduction ofacids. D- none of these |
| 57. | - | ed for dextran fermentation B- no aeration | on production. C- facultative aeration | D- none of these |
| 58- | Dextran is precipitate A- methanol | - | C- butanol | D- isopropanol |
| 59- | - The microorganism u A- Aspergillus oryzae | sed for citric acid produc B- Aspergillus terre | | r D- Aspergillus fumigatus |
| 60- | - In vitamin B12 produ A-CaCl ₂ | ction theis added to B- FeCl ₃ | o the media as a precursor. C- NaCl | D- CoCl ₂ |
| 61- | Bacteria are A- eukaryotic | organisms. B- unicellular | C- multicellular | D- none of these |
| 62- | Monotrichous bacteria A- many | haveflagellu B- single or tuft | im is attached to one pole of C- one | the cell. D- tuft |
| 63- | The skin protects the b A- lysozymes | oody from bacteria throug B- sebaceous secretio | | D- All of these |
| 64- | it is a mean A- immunity | by which the microbes e B- Antigen | nter into relationship with th C- Antibodies | e host. D- Infection |
| 65- | Bacteria which obtain A- saprophytes | their food from organic n B- photosynthetic | matter are C- Parasites | D-chemosynthetic |
| 66- | Fungi are A- heterotrophic | organisms. B- Photosynthetic | C- chemosynthet | ic D- none of these |
| 67- | Selective permeability A- cell wall | and transport of solutes B- cytoplasmic membra | are controlled byane C- nucleus | D- cytoplasm |

| 68- | The enzymes that function in the biosynthesis of DNA and cell wall in bacteria found inA- cytoplasmic membraneB- cytoplasmC -Cell wallD- nucleus |
|----------------|--|
| 69- | A- protozoa B- virus C- bacteria D- Fungi |
| 70- | Fungi areorganisms.A- prokaryoticB - unicellularC- eukaryoticD- none of these |
| 71- | The hair of the acts as filter to foreign particles invalid with air.A- handsB- noseC- headD- all of these |
| 72- | A-Facultative aerobes B-Anaerobes C-Aerobes D- none of these |
| 73- | Host – resistance to microbial infection depends on A- Non-specific factor B- specific response against microbes C- A&B D- none of these |
| 74- | The pnemocossus produce infection throughA- ToxinB- ability to invade and multiply in the tissueC- A&BD- none of these |
| 75- | Staphylococcus aureus iscocciA- motile, spore formingB- motile, non-spore formingC- non-motile, non- spore formingD- none of them |
| 76- | <i>E. coli</i> is bacilli A- Gram negative, motile B-Gram positive, motile C-Gram negative, non-motile D- None of them. |
| 77- | <i>E. coli</i> possess 3 different antigen which are A- O, K and E antigens B- O, H and K antigens C- O, K and A antigens D- None of them |
| 78- | Travelers' "infantile" diarrhea is mainly caused by A- Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> B- Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> C- Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i> D- Enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> |
| 79- | Interfering of Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> with the absorption power of the intestine villi leads to A- neonatal diarrhea B- hemorrhagic colitis C- meningitis D- All of them |
| 80- | Invasion of leads to dysentery-like diarrhea. A- Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> B- Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> C- Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i> D- Enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> |
| 81- | Diarrhea in HIV is mainly caused by A- Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i> B- Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i> C- Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i> D- Enteroaggregative <i>E. coli</i> |
| <u>Questic</u> | on 2: Put true or false |
| 1- | The soil bacteria responsible for the decaying of crops dead animals and plant remains. () |
| 2- | Bacteria don't play essential role in soil fertility. () |
| 3- | Low virulent bacteria produce a mild disease. () |
| 4- | The digestive enzymes in genital system have antimicrobial action. () |
| 5- | The stratified epithelium of adult vagina is resistant to penetration by bacteria. () |
| 6- | The cough reflex helps to attach foreign particle. () |
| 7- | Staphylococcus aureus causes toxic shock syndrome in adults () |
| 8- | MRSA is a form of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> that is resistant to numerous antibiotics. () |
| 9- | <i>E. coli</i> ferment lactose and give rose pink colonies on MacConkey's medium () |
| 10- | O antigen is present on the <i>E. coli</i> flagella () |
| 11- | Diarrhea is one of the extraintestinal diseases caused by <i>E. coli</i> () |
| 12- | Urinary tract infection is one of the major intestinal diseases caused by <i>E. coli</i> () |
| 13- | Salmonella is a gram positive cocci () |
| 14- | Enteric (typhoid) resulting from <i>salmonella</i> invasion with the bloodstream () |
| | Acute gastroenteritis, resulting from a foodborne infection/intoxication. () |
| | |

Model Answer

Question 1: Choose the correct answer

| 1. | В |
|-----|-------------|
| 2. | A B |
| 3. | В |
| 4. | С |
| 5. | Α |
| 6. | C C B |
| 7. | С |
| 8. | В |
| 9. | C |
| 10. | C D |
| 11. | A C |
| 12. | C |
| 13. | В |
| 14. | С |
| 15. | A |
| 16. | B C |
| 17. | С |
| 18. | D |
| 19. | D |
| 20. | Α |
| 21. | C |
| 22. | Α |
| 23. | B |
| 24. | Α |
| 25. | B B |
| 26. | B |
| 27. | D A |
| 28. | Α |
| 29. | C |
| 30. | C D B |
| 31. | B |
| 32. | Α |
| | |

| 33. | Α |
|-----|--------|
| 34. | D |
| 35. | Α |
| 36. | В |
| 37. | В |
| 38. | D |
| 39. | С |
| 40. | D |
| 41. | В |
| 42. | С |
| 43. | Α |
| 44. | Α |
| 45. | Α |
| 46. | Α |
| 47. | D |
| 48. | C |
| 49. | D A |
| 50. | |
| 51. | В |
| 52. | Α |
| 53. | В |
| 54. | В |
| 55. | С |
| 56. | В |
| 57. | В |
| 58. | Α |
| 59. | С |
| 60. | D C |
| 61. | |
| 62. | С |
| 63. | D |
| 64. | D |
| 65. | Α |
| 66. | Α |
| 67. | В |
| | |

| 68. | Α |
|-----|---|
| 69. | D |
| 70. | C |
| 71. | B |
| 72. | В |
| 73. | C |
| 74. | В |
| 75. | C |
| 76. | Α |
| 77. | В |
| 78. | B |
| 79. | A |
| 80. | С |
| 81. | D |

Question 2: Put true or false

| 1. | True |
|-----|-------|
| 2. | False |
| 3. | True |
| 4. | False |
| 5. | True |
| 6. | False |
| 7. | True |
| 8. | True |
| 9. | True |
| 10. | False |
| 11. | False |
| 12. | False |
| 13. | False |
| 14. | True |
| 15. | True |