

Entry Test for Microbiology Exam

Example

①

1. The primary immune response includes participation of:
a/ IgA
b/ IgM
c/ IgG
d/ IgD
e/ IgE
1p.
2. The main pathogenic factor of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* is:
a/ an exotoxin
b/ an endotoxin
c/ a spore
d/ a protein A
1p.
3. The causative agent of AIDS is:
a/ *Human herpes virus 8*
b/ *Haemophilus influenzae*
c/ *Human papilloma virus*
d/ *HIV*
1p.
4. The unit of measurement of bacterial size is:
a/ nanometer
b/ micrometer
c/ milimeter
d/ kilobase
1p.
5. Which of the following test is used for detection of delayed type hypersensitivity?
a/ ASO test
b/ CFT
c/ Mantoux test
d/ none of the above
1p.
6. Hepatitis B virus is most often transmitted by:
a/ contaminated food
b/ air-borne droplets
c/ blood transfusion
d/ ticks
1p.
7. The mean doubling time for most bacteria is:
a/ 8 hours
b/ 24 hours
c/ 20-30 minutes
d/ 4 weeks
1p.
8. Which of the following components contain peptidoglycan?
a/ Gram (+) cell walls
b/ DNA
c/ Gram (-) cell walls
d/ cytoplasmic membrane
2p.
9. *Risus sardonius* refers to:
a/ diphtheria
b/ tetanus
c/ measles
d/ botulism
1p.

10. *Herpes virus varicellae* may persist in:
 a/ blood c/ dorsal nerve ganglia
 b/ brain d/ joints 1p.
11. Which concentration of ethyl alcohol is the most effective one as disinfectant and antiseptic?
 a/ 95% c/ 50%
 b/ 70% d/ 30% 1p.
12. The antigen-antibody complex activates *complement* through:
 a/ classical pathway
 b/ alternative pathway
 c/ lectin pathway 1p.
13. ELISA makes use of:
 a/ fluorescence labels c/ radioactive labels
 b/ enzymes d/ it is not a labeled immune reaction 1p.
14. Extended spectrum (ESBLs) Beta-lactamase production is a major problem for treatment of infections caused by:
 a/ *Enterobater spp.* c/ *Staphylococcus aureus*
 b/ *E. coli* d/ *Treponema pallidum* 2p.
15. Influenza virus is an RNA virus:
 a/ true b/ false 1p.
16. Which of the following media are differential:
 a/ Tellurite agar
 b/ Eosin-methylene blue agar (Levine)
 c/ Mueller-Hinton agar
 d/ Deoxycholate citrate agar 3p.
17. Type I hypersensitivity reactions are:
 a/ anaphylactic and atopic c/ immune-complexes mediated
 b/ complement-mediated cytolysis d/ cell mediated with participation of CD4+ cells 1p.
18. Complement is:
 a/ an acute phase protein
 b/ an extracellular microbial factor
 c/ a manose receptor
 d/ a multicomponent humoral triggered enzyme cascade in innate immunity 1p.
19. This microorganism causes a sexually-transmitted disease that can be diagnosed by demonstration of cytoplasmic inclusions in smear:
 a/ *Chlamydia trachomatis* c/ *Treponema pallidum*
 b/ *Candida albicans* d/ *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* 1p.

