

**Bacteriology Test Bank
& Past papers
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Q1- Streptococcus pyogenes can be differentiated from other hemolytic Streptococci on the basis of...?

- A. Bacitracin sensitivity**
- B. Erythromycin sensitivity**
- C. Aminoglycosides sensitivity**
- D. Penicillin sensitivity**

Ans:A

Q2-Causative agent of Scarlet fever...?

- a. Staphylococcus aureus**
- b. Streptococcus viridans**
- c. S.pyogens**
- d. None of these**

Ans:c

Q3-Virulence factor for S.pneumoniae...?

- a. Capsular polysaccharide**
- b. Specific soluble substance**
- C. Vi-antigen**
- d. Forsmann antigen**

Ans:A

Q4-Toxic shock syndrome is caused by...?

- a. Staph. Albus**
- b. Staph. aureus**
- c. Strep. Viridana**
- d. None of these**

Ans:b

Q5-Streptokinase is produced by?

- a. Staphylococcus aureus**
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae**
- c. Str. faecalis**
- d. Str. Pyogenes**

Ans:D

Q6-The most common cause of post-Influenza bacterial pneumonia is?

- a. Streptococcus mutans**
- b. Staphylococcus aureus**
- c. Staphylococcus saprophyticus**
- d. Staphylococcus epidermidis**
- e. Streptococcus salivarius**

Ans:b

Q7-Most common cause of infective endocarditis?

ANS: S. mititis

Q8-The bacteria involved in the production of dental caries is/are?

- A. Streptococcus mutans**
- B. Enterococcus**
- C. Both (a) and (b)**
- D. Streptococcus pyogenes**

Ans:A

Q9-Streptolysin O is ?

- A. antigenic**
- B. oxygen-labile**
- C. heat-labile**
- D. all of these**

Ans:d

Q10-Causative organism of whooping cough is ?

- a. Bordetella pertussis**
- b. Bordetella parapertussis**
- c. Bordetella bronchi septica**
- d. None of these**

Ans:A

Q11-Gonorrhoea is?

- a. Air borne disease**
- b. Water borne disease**
- c. Sexually transmitted venereal disease**
- d. Both a and c**

Ans:c

Q12-Neisseria gonorrhoea causes?

- a. Urethritis**
- b. Conjunctivitis**
- C. Arthritis**
- d. All of the above**

Ans:d

Q13-Rheumatic fever is most commonly caused by?

- a. Str. Viridans**
- b. Str. pyogenes**
- C. Stph. aureus**
- d. None of these**

Ans:b

Q14- False about Bacillus anthracis?

Ans: Always cause death.

“It causes death when arriving lung and cause inhalation anthracis and pulmonary hemorrhage so, dead”

Q15- Which of the following is a cell wall deficient bacterium that is protected from bursting by sterols strengthening its cell membrane?

- A. Mycobacteria**
- B. L-form**
- C. Mycoplasma**
- D. Gram variable bacteria**
- E. Acid fast bacteria**

Ans: c

Q16- Bacteria that produce toxins that travel along the CNS axons?

- A. Clostridium botulinum**
- B. Clostridium perferngis**
- C. Clostridium tetanus**
- D. Clostridium difficile**

Ans: A

Q17- Causes bacterial dysentery (bloody diarrhea)?

- A. Salmonella**
- B. Shigella**
- C. E. Coli**
- D. None of the above**

Ans: c , I think also shigella

Q18- The predominant bacterial genus in the vagina is?

- a. Enterococcus**
- b. Escherichia**
- c. Lactobacillus**
- d. Mycobacterium**
- e. Corynebacterium**

Ans: c

Q19- The Urease breath test is used for the detection of which of the following organisms?

- a. Helicobacter pylori**
- b. Shigella sonnei**
- C. Treponema pallidum**
- d. Campylobacter jejuni**
- e. Streptococcus pneumonia**

Ans: A

Q20- Which of the following bacterial genera does not contain the enterobacterial common antigen (ECA)?

- a. Lactobacilli
- b. Shigella
- c. Salmonella
- d. Escherichia
- e. Yersinia

Ans:A

Q21- Which of the following is a gram-positive rod that releases an exotoxin that causes flaccid paralysis?

- a. Escherichia coli
- b. Bacillus anthracis
- c. Streptococcus pneumonia
- d. Clostridium tetani
- e. Clostridium botulinum

Ans:E

Q22- Which of the following is false regarding Listeria monocytogenes?

- a. It is a gram-negative rod
- b. It is a weak β -hemolytic
- c. It is motile
- d. None of the above is false

Ans:A

Q23- Tetanus toxin (tetanospasmin) diffuses to terminals of inhibitory cells in the spinal cord and brainstem and blocks which of the following?

- A. Release of acetylcholine
- b. Cleavage of SNARE proteins
- c. Release of inhibitory glycine and γ -aminobutyric acid
- d. Activation of acetylcholine esterase

Ans:c

Q24- Which of the following food items is most frequently associated with infant botulism?

- a. Corn syrup
- b. Canned infant formula
- c. Liquid multivitamins
- d. Honey

Ans:d

Q25- Heat-labile toxin of ETEC acts by which of the following mechanisms?

- A. Attachment and effacement
- b. Activation of adenylyl cyclase
- c. Aggregative adherence
- d. Ribosomal dysfunction

Ans:B

Q26- Which of the following is false regarding C. Jejuni?

- a. It is a microaerophile
- b It has both oxidase and catalase enzyme
- c. It is a small gram-negative curved rod
- D. It is transmitted by food-handlers

Ans:D

Q27- Which of the following is false regarding helicobacter?

- a. It is a gram-negative rod
- b. It is nonmotile
- c. It is similar to campylobacter in its shape
- d. It is associated with gastric cancer

Ans:B

Q28- Which of the following doesn't have a cell wall?

- a. Mycoplasma
- b. Neisseria
- c. Streptococcus
- d. Clostridium

Ans:a

Q29- Most common UTI infections?

Answer: E.coli.

Q30- Species of pathogen that can cause Meningitis and Gonorrhoea?

Answer: Neisseria .

Q31- Likely to infect swimmer's ear?

Answer: Pseudomonas.Argeniosa.

Q32- Most common found in catheter infections?

Answer : Staph.epidermis.

Q33- True about Strep. Pneumonia?

Answer: Colonizes nasopharynx.

Q34- What is the mechanism of cholera toxin?

Answer: increasing cAMP causing watery diarrhea.

Q35- Bacteria in the family Enterobacteriaceae share one of the following characteristics:

- a. All are gram negative rods.
- b. All are hospital acquired.
- C. All cause infection of the gastrointestinal tract.
- d. All are part of the normal gastrointestinal microbiota.
- e. All are considered multi drug resistant

ANS:A

Q36- Which of the following toxins, mode of action combination is incorrect?

- a. Bordetella pertussis-stimulate adenylate cyclase by ADP ribosylation
- b. C. tetani-blocks release of glycine neurotransmitter
- c. E. coli Shiga like toxin-inhibit protein synthesis in enterocytes
- d. S. aureus food poisoning-superantigen
- e. C. difficile pseudomembranous colitis- protease that cleaves desmosomes

ANS:E

Q37- Which of the following conditions caused by S. aureus is thought to be antibody mediated?

- a. Gastroenteritis
- b. Sepsis
- c. Scarlet fever
- d. Kawasaki disease
- e. Endocarditis

ANS:D

Q38- Which of the following organisms is NOT mostly implicated in antimicrobial resistance?

- a. Enterococcus faecalis
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Staphylococcus aureus
- d. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- e. Klebsiella pneumoniae

ANS:b

Q39- Brightfield microscopy and gram staining are not useful in visualizing of one of the following organisms:

- a. Neisseria gonorrhoea
- b. Treponema pallidum
- c. Campylobacter jejuni
- d. Escherichia coli
- e. Vibrio cholera

ANS: b(spirochetes including t.p+borrelia)

Q40- Gram positive bacteria that causes neonatal meningitis?

- a. S. agalactiae
- b. S. pyogenes
- c. S. aureus
- d. S. epidermidis
- e. All answers are correct

ANS:A

Clinical Questions:

1-A company reported respiratory infections Of several employees that were never in contact with each other. PC was negative for several respiratory viruses and bacterial culture was only successful on buffered charcoal yeast extract (BYE) agar. Gram staining revealed gram-negative rods. The most likely organism causing this outbreak is:

- a. Legionella pneumophila
- b. Bordetella pertussis
- c. Streptococcus pneumonia
- d. Helicobacter pylori
- e. Hemophilus influenzae

ANS:A

2-A swab was taken from an infected eye of a patient who uses contact lenses, microscopy revealed gram negative rods, culturing of the swab in broth led to the formation of a green dye and had a distinctive fruity smell. This pathogen causing the infection is most likely:

- a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- b. Streptococcus agalactia
- c. Staphylococcus aureus
- d. Bartonella henselae
- e. Chlamydia trachomatis

ANS:A

3-An outbreak of a diarrheal disease took place in Amman recently leading to hospitalization of around 800 patients. Culturing of stool samples resulted in growth of several bacterial species, growth of one of those species indicates person-person transmission rather than a zoonotic infection, this bacterial species is most likely:

- a. Lactobacillus sp.
- b. Escherichia coli
- c. Enterococcus faecalis
- d. Salmonella typhi
- e. Campylobacter jejune

ANS:d

4-A man was moved to the hospital after a car accident and a catheter was used to drain the urine from his bladder. This patient developed cystitis, and signs of septicaemia were observed on the next day. The lab tests showed that a gram-positive coccus was responsible for the illness. what is this bacterium?

- a. Neisseria meningitidis
- b. Staphylococcus epidermidis
- c. Streptococcus pyogenes
- d. Mycoplasma

ANS:b

5- *Moraxella catarrhalis* can be seen under the microscope as gram-negative diplococci. A differential test must be carried out to differentiate between this bacterium and:

- a. *Streptococcus Pneumoniae*
- b. *Vibrio*
- c. *Neisseria*
- d. *F. coli*

ANS:C

6- A 28-year-old patient is present with large renal stones and urinary tract infection. After culturing, a gram-negative bacillus was found. This bacterium is most probably a member of the genus:

- a. *Proteus*
- b. *Yersinia*
- c. *Shigella*
- d. *Enterococcus*

ANS:A

7- An 18-yr-old woman in rural Bangladesh develops profuse (8 L/ a) diarrhea. She has no symptoms other than the diarrhea and the manifestations of the fluid and electrolyte loss caused by the diarrhea. The most likely cause of her diarrhea is:

- a. *Campylobacter jejuni*
- b. Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*
- c. *Salmonella typhimurium*
- d. *Vibrio cholerae*

ANS:d

8- Microscopic examination of a sample taken from a urethral discharge shows gram negative diplococci and dead neutrophils, the most likely bacterial species causing the discharge is?

- a. *Treponema pallidum*
- b. *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
- c. *Escherichia coli*
- d. *Mycoplasma genitalium*
- e. *Chlamydia trachomatis*

ANS:b

9- The presence of axial filaments between the inner and outer membrane is important for the movement of one of the following bacterial species:

- a. *Treponema pallidum*
- b. *Escherichia coli*
- c. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- d. *Bacillus anthracis*
- e. *Rickettsia rickettsia*

ANS:A

10- An infected burn wound was found to contain gram negative rods in high numbers. When grown in nutrient broth the bacteria formed a greenish dye and a distinctive sweet odor. The most likely pathogen causing the infection is:

- a. Salmonella Typhi
- b. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- C. Escherichia coli
- d. Streptococcus pyogenes
- e. Clostridium botulinum

ANS:b

Lab material :

Q1. Which media is used to identify staphylococcus spp?
MSA **

Q2. Most critical Step in G stain:
Alcohol**

Q3. bacteria was taken from a wound and it has green color in muller Hinton+ sweet smell:
pseudomonas A**

Q4. Kirby Bauer test:
Muller hinton agar**

Q5. Bile esculin positive:
enterococcus**

Q6. MA is used for detection of:
Staphylococcus aureus**

Q7. Common media for antibiotic susceptibility test:
Mueller Hinton agar**

Q8. Autoclave:

121° C

15 pound/inch

30 min

All of the above (true)

Q9. Encapsulated lactose fermenter gram negative bacteria :

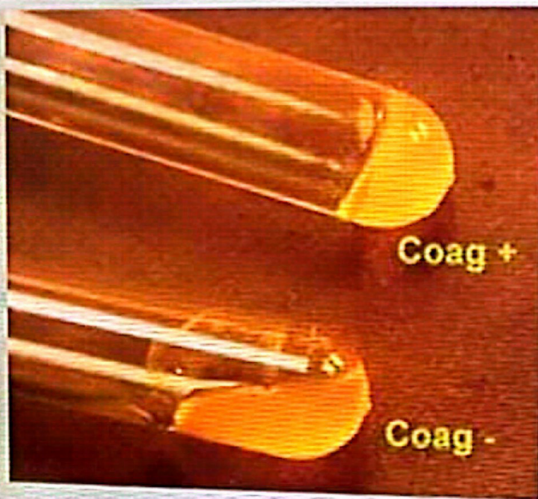
Klebsiella pneumonia**

Q10. Streptococcus Pyogene test:

bacitracin**

Q11.

The coagulase is done to differentiate



- a. Staphylococcus epidermidis from Neisseria meningitidis
- b. Streptococcus pyogenes from Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Streptococcus pyogenes from Enterococcus faecalis
- d. Staphylococcus aureus from Staphylococcus epidermidis

[Clear my choice](#)

Q12.

Klebsiella**

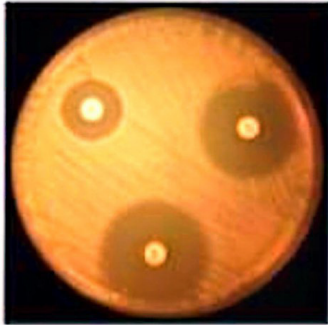
لاحظوا انها

Mucus



Q13.

Which media is mostly recommended for Kirby-Bauer test?

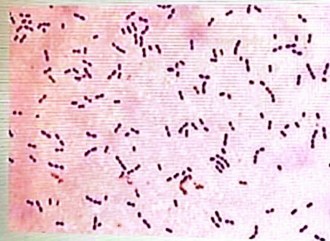


- a. CLED agar media
- b. MULLER HINTON Agar media
- c. Macconkey agar media
- d. None of the above

[Clear my choice](#)

Q14.

What is the name of the bacteria that shown in the figure that produces alpha hemolysis on blood agar?



- a. Neisseria spp
- b. streptococcus pneumonia
- c. staphylococcus aureus
- d. Brucella spp

[Clear my choice](#)

The End