

# [Chapter 1 – microbiology test questions flashcard](https://assignbuster.com/chapter-1-microbiology-test-questions-flashcard/)

Contents

* Which of the following microbes is generally the smallest?

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| Which of the following microorganisms are not eukaryotic? a. bacteria b. yeasts c. molds d. protozoa  |

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| Bacteria  |

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| Which microorganisms are used to make microbiological growth media? a. bacteria b. fungi c. algae c. protozoa  |

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| algae  |

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| In whick habitat would you most likely find archaea? a. acidic hot springs b. swamp mund c. Great Salt Lake d. all of the above  |

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| --- |
| all of the above  |

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| Of the following scientists, who first promulgated the theory of abiogensis: a. Aristotle b. Pasteur c. Needham d. Spallanzani  |

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| Aristole  |

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| Which of the following scientists hypothesized that a bacterial colony arises from a singel bacterial cell? a. Antoni van Leeuwenhoek b. Louis Pasteur c. Robert Koch d. Richard Petri  |

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| Robert Koch  |

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| Which Scientist first hypothesized that medical personnel can infect patients with pathogens? a. Edward Jenner b. Joseph Lister c. John Snow c. Ignaz Semmelweis  |

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| John Snow  |

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| Leeuwenhoek described microorganism as a. animalcules b. prokaryotes c. eukaryotes d. protozoa  |

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| animalcules  |

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| Which of the following favored the theory of spontaneous generation? a. Spallanzani b. Needham c. Pasteur d. Koch  |

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| Needham  |

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| A scientist who studies the role of microorganisms in the environment is a. a genetic technologist b. an earth microbiologist c. an epidemiologist d. an environmental microbiologist  |

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| an environmental microbiologist  |

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| The laboratory of Robert Koch contributed which of the following to the field of microbiology? a. simple staining technique b. use of Petri dishes c. first photomicrograph of bacteria c. all of the above  |

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| all of the above  |

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| Who developed the smallpox immunization?  |

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| Edward Jnner  |

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| Which scientist was the first to take a photomicrograph of bacteria?  |

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| --- |
| Robert Koch  |

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| Who come up with the Germ theory of disease?  |

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| Louis pasteur  |

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| Who came up with the idea that Germs cause disease?  |

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| Girolamo Fracastoro  |

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| Who Sought a “ magic bullet” to destroy pathogens?  |

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| Paul Elrich  |

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| Which scientist was considered the Early epidemiologist?  |

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| --- |
| John Needham  |

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| Who was the Father of Microbiology?  |

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| --- |
| Louis Pasteur  |

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| Who came up with the idea for the Classification system?  |

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| Carolus Linnaeus  |

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| Who was the discoverer of bacteria?  |

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| --- |
| Antoni van Leeuwenhoek  |

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| Who was the discoverer of protozoa?  |

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| --- |
| Antoni van Leeuwenhoek  |

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| Who was the founder of antiseptic surgery?  |

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| Joseph Lister  |

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| Who developed the mose widely used bacterial staining technique?  |

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| Hans Christian Gram  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in environement microbiology?  |

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| Beijerinck and Winogradsky  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Biochemistry?  |

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| --- |
| Louis Pasteur and Eduard Buchner  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Chemotherapy?  |

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| --- |
| Paul Ehrlich  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Immunology?  |

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| --- |
| Edward Jenner  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Public health microbiology?  |

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| --- |
| John Snow  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Etiology?  |

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| --- |
| Robert Koch  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in Epidemiology?  |

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|  |
| --- |
| John Snow  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in biotechnology?  |

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|  |
| --- |
| Louis Pasteur  |

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| Whose investigations led to the following field of study in food microbiology?  |

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| --- |
| Louis Pasteur  |

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| Which of the following types of microbes is a common sight on the surfaces of freshwater ponds and lakes?

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| --- | --- |
|  | Algae.  |
|  | Bacteria.  |
|  | Viruses.  |
|  | Fungi.  |

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| --- |
| Algae  |

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| All of the following are examples of microorganisms EXCEPT:

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|  | a yeast cell.  |
|  | a tapeworm.  |
|  | a bacterium.  |
|  | an amoeba.  |

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| a tapeworm  |

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| The 18 th -century scientist Linnaeus is famous for developing which of the following?

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|  | A system for naming plants and animals.  |
|  | The first microscope.  |
|  | A cure for tuberculosis.  |
|  | Rules for studying microbes  |

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| a system for naming plants and animals  |

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| Put the following steps of the scientific method in order: I. Generation of a hypothesisII. Revision of a hypothesisIII. Observation of a phenomenonIV. Testing and experimentation

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| --- | --- |
|  | III, II, IV, I.  |
|  | I, IV, III, II.  |
|  | III, I, IV, II.  |
|  | IV, III, I, II.  |

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| --- | --- |
|  | III, I, IV, II.  |

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| Which of the following is a common example of a fungus?

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|  | Paramecium .  |
|  | An amoeba.  |
|  | E. coli .  |
|  | A mushroom.  |

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| --- |
| a mushroom  |

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| The difference between a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell is the presence or absence of

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|  | a cell membrane.  |
|  | a nucleus.  |
|  | a cell wall.  |
|  | genetic material.  |

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| --- |
| a nucleus  |

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| The study of microbiology involves all of the following EXCEPT:

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|  | understanding more about chemical reactions inside a cell.  |
|  | characterization of the tissues and organs of the human body.  |
|  | research on infectious disease agents.  |
|  | understanding how the immune system works.  |

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| characterization of the tissues and organs of the human body  |

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| The Greek philosopher responsible for the earliest theories concerning the origins of living things was

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|  | Newton.  |
|  | Galileo.  |
|  | Aristotle.  |
|  | Pasteur.  |

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| --- |
| Aristotle  |

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| Which of the following statements is a scientific hypothesis?

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|  | “ Seven people in our dorm got sick last night.”  |
|  | “ My roommate got sick last night after eating supper.”  |
|  | “ Everyone who ate chicken last night got sick.”  |
|  | “ The undercooked chicken my roommate ate may have caused the illness.”  |

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| The undercooked chicken my roomate ate may have caused the illness  |

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| Which of the following microbes is generally the smallest?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Bacteria.  |
|  | Viruses.  |
|  | Protozoa.  |
|  | Fungi.  |

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| --- |
| Viruses  |

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| All of the following types of microbes were viewed and described by Leeuwenhoek EXCEPT:

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| --- | --- |
|  | Algae.  |
|  | Protozoa.  |
|  | Viruses.  |
|  | Prokaryotes.  |

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| Which of the following types of microbes are most similar to animals in terms of their cell structure and nutrition?

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|  | Prokaryotes.  |
|  | Fungi.  |
|  | Protozoa.  |
|  | Algae.  |

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| The first scientist to provide scientific evidence that contradicted the spontaneous generation of microbes was

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|  | Redi.  |
|  | Spallanzani.  |
|  | Aristotle.  |
|  | Needham.  |

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| The scientist who pioneered handwashing as a means of reducing disease transmission was

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|  | Semmelweis.  |
|  | Ehrlich.  |
|  | Lister.  |
|  | Snow.  |

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| Which of the following scientists demonstrated that a bacterium was the cause of tuberculosis?

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| --- | --- |
|  | Gram.  |
|  | Buchner.  |
|  | Koch.  |
|  | Pasteur.  |

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| Whyis Saccharomyces cerevisiae important to humans?

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|  | It was used in the 1950s to study microbial genetics.  |
|  | It is a mold that produces an antibiotic.  |
|  | It causes yeast infections in females.  |
|  | It is used in the production of alcoholic beverages and leavened bread.  |

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| Leeuwenhoek  |

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| Bacteriology (bacteria) Protozoology (protozoa) Mycology (fungi) Parasitology (protozoa and animals) Phycology (algae)  |

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| --- |
| Linnaeus  |

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| --- |
| Taxonomy  |

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| --- |
| Semmelweiss Snow  |

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| Infection control Epidemiology  |

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| --- |
| Pasteur  |

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| --- |
| * pasteurization
* industrial microbiology
* food and beverage technology
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| --- |
| Buchner  |

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| --- |
| * Microbial metabolism
* genetics
* genetic engineering
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| --- |
| Koch  |

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| * Koch’s postulates
* Etiology
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| --- |
| Ivanowski  |

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| --- |
| Virology  |

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| --- |
| Beijerinck ; Winogradsky  |

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| --- |
| * Environmental microbiology
* Ecological microbiology
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| --- |
| Gram  |

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| --- |
| Microbial morphology  |

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| --- |
| Lister ; Nightingale  |

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| * Antiseptic medical techniques
* hospital microbiology
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| --- |
| Jenner ; von Behring ; Kitasato  |

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| --- |
| * Serology
* Immunology
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| --- |
| Ehrlich  |

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| --- |
| * Chemotheraphy
* magic bullet
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| --- |
| Fleming  |

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| --- |
| Pharmaceutical microbiology  |

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| --- |
| Bacteriology  |

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| Study of bacteria and archaea  |

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| --- |
| Phycology  |

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| --- |
| Study of Algae  |

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| --- |
| Mycology  |

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| --- |
| Study of fungi  |

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| --- |
| Protozoology  |

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| Study of Protozoa  |

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