

- 12) Which of the following have a species that are causes black plague?
a) *Escherichia* c) *shigella*
b) *Yersinia* d) *Salmonella*
- 13) Which of the following have a species that are causes typhoid?
a) *Escherichia* c) *shigella*
b) *Yersinia* d) *Salmonella*
- 14) How can u identify the strains of pathogenic *E.coli*?
a) Multiple biochemical tests c) test with specific antibodies
b) Growth on selective agar d) growth on differential media
- 15) Which of the following has show brick red colonies on MacConkey agar?
a) *Escherichia* c) *Enterobacter*
b) *Haemophilus* d) *Salmonella*
- 16) In the I. M. VP. C. group of test the I stands for
a) *Immunoassay* c) *Indole production*
b) *Individual* d) *Inositol production*
- 17) In the I. M. VP. C. group of test which test detects a large amount of acid production?
a) *I* c) *VP*
b) *M* d) *C*
- 18) In the I. M. VP. C. group of test which test detects ability to use citric acid ~~production~~
as sole sources of carbon?
a) *I* c) *VP*
b) *M* d) *C*
- 19) Which of the following tests **do not** give either a +ve result for all members of the Enterobacteriaceae or a -ve result for all members of the Enterobacteriaceae
a) catalyse test c) gram stain
b) oxidase test d) lactose fermentation test
- 20) Which of the following tests **do not** give the same result for all members of the Enterobacteriaceae (either +ve or -ve)
a) catalyse test c) fermentation in O/F test
b) oxidase test d) motility test
- 21) Which of the following bacterial groups produces ammonia from urea?
a) *Escherichia* c) *Proteus*
b) *Salmonella* d) *Enterobacter*
- 22) Which of the following is **not** true for *E.coli* vr O157 H7
a) The O stands for a cell body antigen c) O157 is the only antigen on the bacteria
b) The H stands for a Flagella antigen d) It has same biochemical characteristics as other *E coli*
- 23) Which of the following often causes ulceration of the intestine?
a) *Shigella*
b) *Salmonella*
c) *Proteus*
d) *Enterobacter*

- 36) Which of the following species of *Pseudomonas* is a common cause of hospital infections?
- a) *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
 - b) *Pseudomonas fragi*
 - c) *Pseudomonas putida*
 - d) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 37) Which of the following species of *Pseudomonas* produces both a yellow fluorescent and a blue pigments
- a) *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
 - b) *Pseudomonas fragi*
 - c) *Pseudomonas putida*
 - d) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 38) Which of the following species causes melioidosis
- a) *Burkholderia mallei*
 - b) *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
 - c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - d) *Campylobacter coli*
- 39) Which of the following species causes glanders
- a) *Burkholderia mallei*
 - b) *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
 - c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - d) *Campylobacter coli*
- 40) Which of the following have species that cause abortions
- a) *Vibrio*
 - b) *Burkholderia*
 - c) *Pseudomonas*
 - d) *Campylobacter*
- 41) Which of the following species can produce infections with very long latent periods
- a) *Burkholderia mallei*
 - b) *Burkholderia pseudomallei*
 - c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - d) *Campylobacter coli*
- 42) Which of the following have a species that often are not fastidious?
- a) *Haemophilus*
 - b) *Bordetella*
 - c) *Legionella*
 - d) *Burkholderia*
- 43) Which of the following have species that will not grow on blood agar?
- a) *Haemophilus*
 - b) *Bordetella*
 - c) *Legionella*
 - d) *Burkholderia*
- 44) Which of the following have species that require NAD and Haemin as growth factors?
- a) *Haemophilus*
 - b) *Bordetella*
 - c) *Legionella*
 - d) *Burkholderia*

- 56) In which of the following stages of syphilis are the symptoms mainly caused by the host's own immune defences.
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Latent
 - d) Tertiary
- 57) Which of the following genera have a species that are transmitted via ticks or lice
- a) *Treponema*
 - b) *Borrelia*
 - c) *Leptospira*
 - d) *Campylobacter*
- 58) Which of the following sexually transmitted diseases (STD) is caused by gram negative cocci
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) *Haemophilus ducreyi*
- 59) Which of the following STDs is caused by a spirochete
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) *Haemophilus ducreyi*
- 60) Which of the following STDs is **NOT** caused by a virus
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Genital Herpes
 - c) Genital Warts
 - d) Hepatitis B
- 61) Which of the following STDs is caused by a protozoan parasite
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) *Trichomoniasis*
- 62) Of the following STDs which is the only one that can be controlled by using condoms
- a) Gonorrhoea
 - b) Genital Herpes (HSV-2)
 - c) Genital Warts (HPV)
 - d) Pubic Lice
- 63) Which of the following STDs causes a condition known as non-specific urethritis (NSU)
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) *Trichomoniasis*
- 64) Which of the following STDs is caused by an obligate endoparasite
- a) *Chlamydia*
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) *Trichomoniasis*
- 65) Which of the following bacteria do not produce endotoxin:
- a) *Staphylococcus spp*
 - b) *Salmonella spp*
 - c) *Haemophilus spp.*
 - d) *Pseudomonas spp*

Part B Practical

- 1) a) Examine one of the Cultures A. B . C. or D. provided.
Conduct laboratory test to determine its identity (e.g. Catalase. Oxidase, Gram stain)
and examine the inoculated media that has been incubated, (e.g. O/F media, MacConkey. Pseudomonas media and Microbact 24E)
- b) Use the Microbact computer program to identify your selected organism.
If you think your bact. is an enteric use the Microbact 24E program.
If you think your organism is a Pseudomonad use the Microbact Miscellaneous program
- 2) You are supplied with a yeast suspension.
 - a) Use the hematocrit to determine the concentration of cells per ml.
 - b) Use the spectrophotometer and three MacFarland standards to draw a standard curve of cell concentration vs turbidity. Then measure the cell concentration of your yeast suspension.