



1. Absence of all life A- clean B- aseptic C- sterile D
2. Cytosine in DNA will bind toA- adenineB- thiaminC- guanineD
3. Type of bacteria have no cell wall Mycoplasma pneumonia
4. Bacteria is Prokaryotes unicellular
5. Amoebia, malarya Is caused by Protozoa
6. Obligate intercellular organisms are Viruses
7. Bacterial mutation can happen by: Deletion of a base Addition of a base Base change
8. Bacteria which can use CO2 by fixation is Chemoautotroph
9are used on living tissues ,andare used on inanimate surfaces: a)antiseptics-disinfictants b)antiseptics_stirlants c)disinfictants-antiseptics d)disinfictants-strilants

- 10. The making of RNA from DNA is Transcription
- 11. Gene transfer in bacteria
 Transformation + conjugation + transduction
- 12. Which of the followings is used for sterilization of heat sensitive objects: ethylene oxide
- 13. The lowest concentration that inhibit the growth is MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration)
- 14. Which of the followings can not be soon wirh light microscope: viruses
- 15. The bacteria that has prolonged generation time is

A- S. arues

B- pneumonia

C-....

D.....

- 16. Which of the following conditions ensures complete sterilization: 121 C-15 min
- 17. Beta lactam drugs : Inhibit the newly formed linkages between NAM & NAM
- 18. Tetracyclene is Broad spectrum antibiotic
- 19. All if these are in gram + except Lipid A
- 20. All of these are in gram except Trichroic acid

21. Which of the followings is present in gram_positive but not gram-negative bacteria: techoic acids
22. All of the followings are present in cojugation except: bacteriophage
23. Which of these classes is refer to bacteria which has mid range temperature optima: mesophiles
24. The phase which has growth rate= death rate: stationary phase
25. All of the following are ways(forms) of gene transfer except: gene mutation
26. Microaerphils require : low level of O2
27. The M.Os with capability of usingCO2 as a sole source using carbon fixation are known as: a)chemoheterotph b)chemoautotroph c) d)
28. Bacteria is : unicellular , prokaryotes
29. The microorganism which cause malaria, giardiasis, ameobic: protozoa

36. Which one of these following mechanisms is used for microorganism
identification: 1- culture methods 2- immunological assay3- molecular
assay 4-biochemical assay

- 37. Endospore formation occur in:
- a)G-rods
- b)G+rods
- c)G- cocci
- d)G+cocci
- e)all of the above
- 38. One of these bacteria lives in temperature (20-45)? mesophiles
- 39. Normal blood culture should show:
- 40. One of these drugs, inhibit the synthesis of essential metabolites is : sulfamethoxaole
- 41. Which of the following is the common to has endospores?
- A.Gram positive cocci
- B.Gram positive rods
- C.Gram negative cocci
- D.Gram positive rods
- E.all of the above

The answer is D

- 42. gel electropherosis used to:
- a-separate protiens according to their molecular weight
- b- change in color
- c- sterelize the serum
- d-,,,,
- 43. Which one is used to kill all microorganisms
- a- direct flaming
- b- autoclave
- c- pestuarization
- d- all of the above
- e- a and b only