Quiz 5 080911

Student: _________________________________________________________________

1. The enveloped viruses typically obtain their envelope
   A. from the host plasma membrane.
   B. as they exit the host.
   C. from a newly constructed viral-derived membrane.
   D. from the nuclear membrane.
   E. from the host plasma membrane AND as they exit the host.

2. In latent infections, the virions are
   A. constantly produced.
   B. produced following reactivation.
   C. produced slowly.
   D. continually being slowly budded out.

3. Retroviruses are unique in that they
   A. replicate in nervous system cells.
   B. do not have a capsid.
   C. use RNA as a template to make DNA.
   D. use DNA as a template to make RNA.

4. Prions affect the
   A. respiratory system.
   B. gastrointestinal tract.
   C. nervous system.
   D. lymphatic system.
5. Which of the following best matches the description (NOTE: each one is worth 1/2 of a point):

1. Whooping cough  ____ An acute disease in which multiple vaccines are available.

   This pathogen belongs to the Rhabdoviridae family and causes

2. HIV  ____ a zoonotic disease

   A persistent-slow disease for which antigenic variation thwarts

3. Measles  ____ work underway to produce a vaccine.

   A persistent-slow disease for which antigenic variation thwarts

4. Human Papillomavirus  ____ developing countries

   A cause of gastroenteritis that is most deadly for children in

5. Rotavirus  ____ A non-enveloped, dsDNA virus that can cause cancer.

6. *Helicobacter pylori*  ____ This acute disease is caused by the rubeola virus.

   Once this pathogen reaches the small intestine, it produces an

7. Flu  ____ A-B toxin which causes massive efflux of salt and water.

   This pathogen uses an enzyme which produces ammonia to change

8. *Vibrio cholerae*  ____ the pH of its surroundings.

   Edema factor and lethal factor exotoxins of *Bacillus anthracis* are

9. Anthrax  ____ responsible for this deadly disease.

   The causative agent of this disease (*Bordatella pertussis*) produces

10. Rabies virus  ____ cytotoxin that affects respiratory cells.

6. The series of steps used to connect an organism to a disease are known as
   A. Pasteur's postulates.
   B. Lister's aseptics.
   C. Linnaeus taxonomics.
   D. Koch's postulates.

7. The "hygiene hypothesis" proposes that
   A. lack of exposure to microbes can promote development of allergies.
   B. cleanliness truly is next to godliness.
   C. hand washing is the best preventative measure against infection.
   D. the immune system develops best in a clean environment.
8. Which of the following does not contribute to pathogenesis of an organism?
A. Adhesin
B. Antibody
C. Exotoxin
D. Siderophore
E. Capsule

9. The chemical nature of endotoxins is that of a
A. protein.
B. nucleic acid.
C. lipid.
D. lipopolysaccharide.

10. A human fetus (before birth) has no resident microbial population.
True  False

11. Only Gram-positive bacteria produce exotoxins.
True  False

12. Which of the following groups contain the O157:H7 and O104:H4 strains of *E. coli*?
A. enterotoxigenic
B. enterohemorrhagic
C. enteropathogenic
D. enteroinvasive

13. According to the article you read in class, how did the O1 strain of cholera become more virulent?
A. Spontaneous mutation
B. Viral infection
C. Conjugation
D. Antibiotic resistance

14. In what form does *Entamoeba histolytica* enter the body?
15. Name one way normal flora competes with pathogens in your body.

16. Name the process in which a host cell engulfs a microbe and degrades it by enzymatic digestion.
1. The enveloped viruses typically obtain their envelope  
   A. from the host plasma membrane.  
   B. as they exit the host.  
   C. from a newly constructed viral-derived membrane.  
   D. from the nuclear membrane.  
   **E.** from the host plasma membrane AND as they exit the host.

*Nester - Chapter 14 #25*

2. In latent infections, the virions are  
   A. constantly produced.  
   **B.** produced following reactivation.  
   C. produced slowly.  
   D. continually being slowly budded out.

*Nester - Chapter 14 #27*

3. Retroviruses are unique in that they  
   A. replicate in nervous system cells.  
   B. do not have a capsid.  
   **C.** use RNA as a template to make DNA.  
   D. use DNA as a template to make RNA.

*Nester - Chapter 14 #32*

4. Prions affect the  
   A. respiratory system.  
   B. gastrointestinal tract.  
   **C.** nervous system.  
   D. lymphatic system.

*Nester - Chapter 14 #50*
5. Which of the following best matches the description (NOTE: each one is worth 1/2 of a point):

1. Whooping cough  
   An acute disease in which multiple vaccines are available.  
   This pathogen belongs to the Rhabdoviridae family and causes a zoonotic disease  
   A persistent-slow disease for which antigenic variation throttles work underway to produce a vaccine.  
   A cause of gastroenteritis that is most deadly for children in developing countries  
   This acute disease is caused by the rubeola virus.  
   Once this pathogen reaches the small intestine, it produces an A-B toxin which causes massive efflux of salt and water.  
   This pathogen uses an enzyme which produces ammonia to change the pH of its surroundings.  
   Edema factor and lethal factor exotoxins of Bacillus anthracis are responsible for this deadly disease.  
   The causative agent of this disease (Bordatella pertussis) produces cytotoxin that affects respiratory cells.

6. The series of steps used to connect an organism to a disease are known as
   A. Pasteur's postulates.  
   B. Lister's aseptics.  
   C. Linnaeus taxonomics.  
   D. Koch's postulates.

Nester - Chapter 14 #55
Nester - Chapter 17 #3
7. The "hygiene hypothesis" proposes that
   A. lack of exposure to microbes can promote development of allergies.
   B. cleanliness truly is next to godliness.
   C. hand washing is the best preventative measure against infection.
   D. the immune system develops best in a clean environment.

8. Which of the following does not contribute to pathogenesis of an organism?
   A. Adhesin
   B. Antibody
   C. Exotoxin
   D. Siderophore
   E. Capsule

9. The chemical nature of endotoxins is that of a
   A. protein.
   B. nucleic acid.
   C. lipid.
   D. lipopolysaccharide.

10. A human fetus (before birth) has no resident microbial population.
    **TRUE**

11. Only Gram-positive bacteria produce exotoxins.
    **FALSE**
12. Which of the following groups contain the O157:H7 and O104:H4 strains of *E. coli*?

A. enterotoxigenic  
B. enterohemorrhagic  
C. enteropathogenic  
D. enteroinvasive

*Nester - Chapter 25 #26*

13. According to the article you read in class, how did the O1 strain of cholera become more virulent?

A. Spontaneous mutation  
B. Viral infection  
C. Conjugation  
D. Antibiotic resistance

*Nester - Chapter 25 #49*

14. In what form does *Entamoeba histolytica* enter the body?

Cyst

*Adams - 001 Chapter... #37*

15. Name one way normal flora competes with pathogens in your body.

cover surface, use nutrients, produce toxins

*Adams - 001 Chapter... #37*

16. Name the process in which a host cell engulfs a microbe and degrades it by enzymatic digestion.

Phagocytosis

*Adams - 001 Chapter... #37*
## Quiz 5 080911 Summary

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