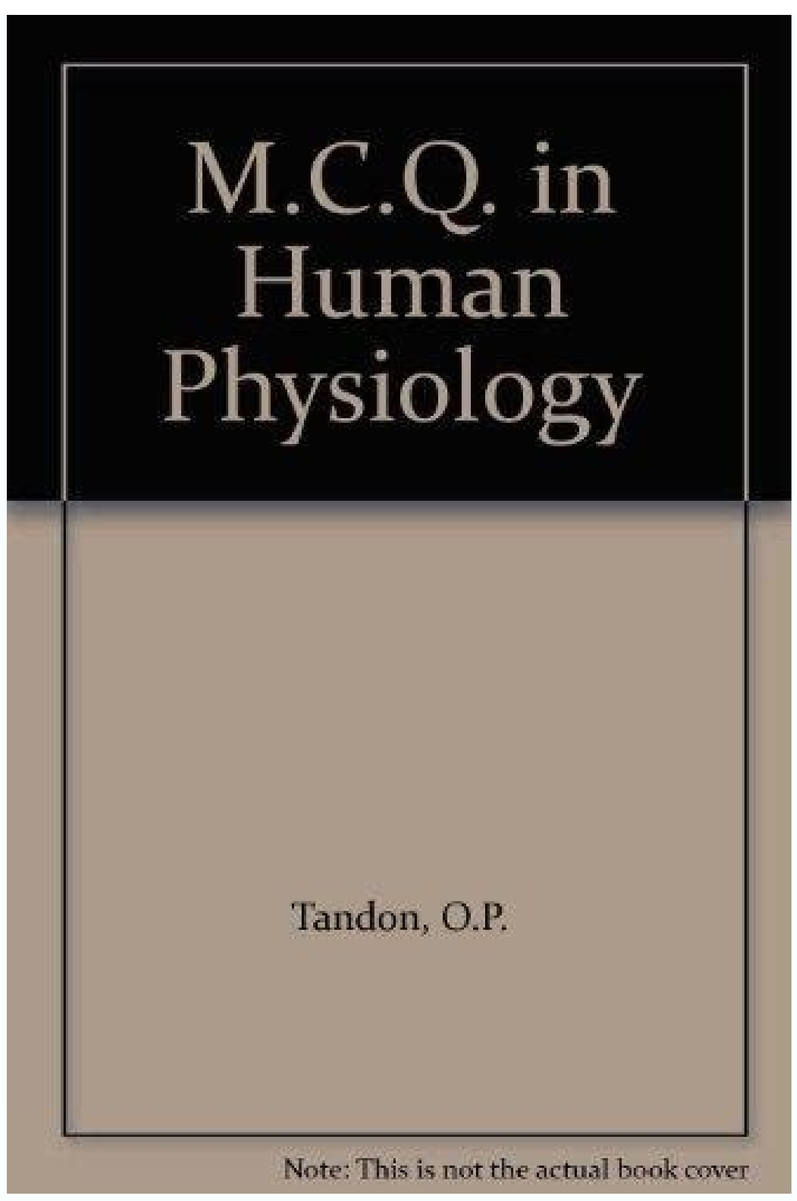
Medical microbiology mcq pdf pdf files



Immunology MCQ exam

1. All of the following are true with respect to IgM antibodies EXCEPT which one

A. they fix complement
B. they occur on the surface of lymphocytes
C. they predominate in the primary response to antigen
D. they are glycoproteins
E. they mediate allergic reaction

2. One principal function of complement is to

A. inactivate perforin
B. mediate the release of histamine
C. bind antibodies attached to cell surfaces and to lyse these cells
D. phagocytize antigens
E. cross link allergens

3. One principal function of the Class I and Class II major histocompatibility complex N proteins is to

A. transduce the signal to the T-cell interior following antigen binding
B. mediate immunoglobulin class switching
C. present antigen for recognition by the T-cell antigen receptor
D. stimulate production of interleukins
E. bind complement

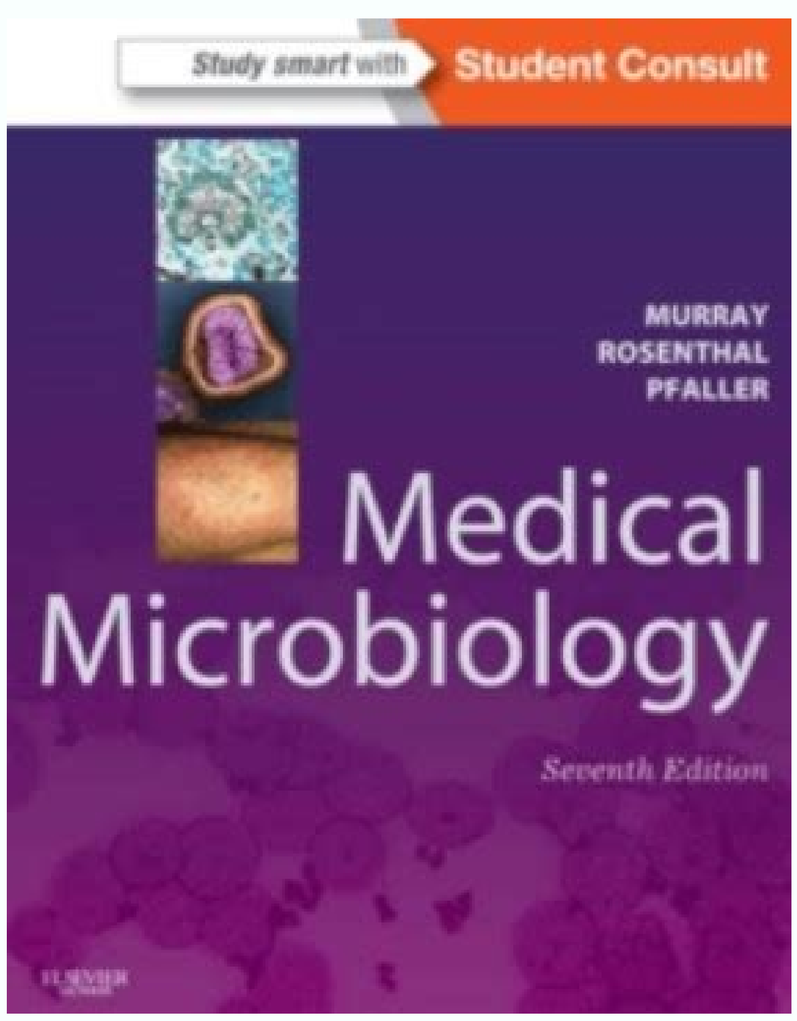
4. The major role of the complement system is to work in conjunction with

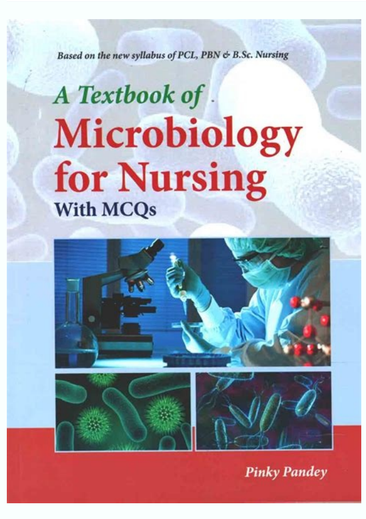
A. antibodies to lyse cells via the C8 and C9 components
B. the major histocompatibility complex for cell recognition
C. antibodies to opsonize cells
D. the T-cell receptor for production of lymphokines
E. antibodies to lyse cells via the perforin molecules

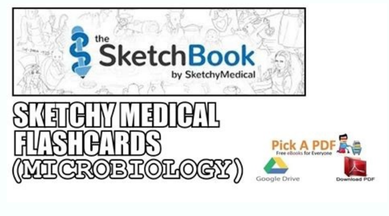
5. T-cell antigen receptors are distinguished from antibodies by which of the following

A. T-cell receptors are glycosylated
B. T-cell receptors must interact with antigen uniquely presented by other cells but not with free antigen
C. T-cell receptors bind various cytokines
D. T-cell receptors bind complement to lyse cells
E. T-cell receptors are mediators of allergic reactions

6. T-cell receptors or antibodies react with antigens







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Microbiology Objective Questions with Answers Pdf Download for Freshers Experienced Medical MBBS Students Microbiology Multiple choice Questions. These Objective type Microbiology Questions are very important for campus placement Interviews. 1.Ã Â cephalosporin?Ã Â A. affects protzoal metabolism B. affects fungal nucleic acid synthesis C. inhibits RNA synthesis D. inhibits cell wall synthesis Answer: D 2.Ã Â acid fast bacteria? A. cell walls with mycolic acid B. exotoxin production C. skin infections that can lead to septicimia D. diseases that come in stages E. diarrhea of varying degrees Answer: A 3.Ã Â which have mulitple intermeidate host and forms?Ã Â A. flatworms B. roundworms Answer: A 4.Ã Â a rancher that has been process deer sking comes down with an eschar on his forearm.Ã Â This could mean that he has?Ã Â A. tetanus B. listeriosis C. cutaneous anthrax D. a tattoo Answer: C 5.Ã Â most fungi reproduce ase-ually to form haploid?Ã Â A. hypae B. spores C. asci D. basidia Answer: B 6.Ã Â typhoid fever?Ã Â A. respiratory B. urogential C. nervous, fever, eyes D. gastrointesntinal E. skin F. muscles Answer: D 7.Ã Â warm moist conditions like houston favor the transmission of respiratory fungal disease?Ã Â A. true B. false Answer: B 8.Ã Â interferon has an innate ability to fight viral infections and is always circulating in the body?Ã Â A. true B. false Answer: B 9.Ã Â meningitis is an infection of?Ã Â A. the peripheral nervous system B. the spinal cord and brain C. the covering of the spinal cord and brain D. the blood brain barrier Answer: B 10.Ã Â sulfanilamide?Ã Â A. competitive inhibition of folic acid synthesis B. affects fungal nucleic acid synthesis C. inhibits function of cell membrane D. inhibits RNA synthesis Answer: A 11.Ã Â involves heat, redness, swelling, and pain?Ã Â A. inflammation B. cell mediated response C. humoral response D. complement cascade Answer: A 12.Ã Â is a protective covering for the genome?Ã Â A. the B. the genome C. the envelope D. the capsomere Answer: A 13.Ã Â the fungus candida causes?Ã Â A. vaginal yeast infections B. thrush of the mouth C. infections in canadians D. a and b Answer: D 14.Ã Â HAI?Ã Â A. degree of pathogenicity B. world wide outbreak of disease C. vector of infection D. spread while staying at hospital Answer: D 15.Ã Â streptococcal pneumonia?Ã Â A. respiratory B. urogential C. nervous, fever, eyes D. gastrointestinal E. skin F. muscles Answer: A 16.Ã Â long term effects of strep throat can include?Ã Â A. rheumatic fever B. glomerulonephritis C. encephalitis D. death Answer: A 17.Ã Â what types of foods are associated with the diarrheal form of bacillus food poisoning?Ã Â A. starchy B. meat C. veggies D. candy Answer: B 18.Ã Â syphilis cases at local clinic at 5 year high?Ã Â A. outbreak B. epidemic C. endemic D. pandemic Answer: C 19.Ã Â mycelium?Ã Â A. fungus B. bacteria C. protozoa D. algae E. virus Answer: A 20.Ã Â hepatitis viruses attack the liver which results in which of the following symptoms except?Ã Â A. jaundice B. dark urine C. light colored feces D. macropapular rash Answer: D 21.Ã Â tinea infections are all caused by the same fungus?Ã Â A. true B. false Answer: B 22.Ã Â hemolytic streptococcus?Ã Â A. cell walls with mycolic acid B. exotoxin production C. skin infections that can lead to septicimia D. diseases that come in stages E. diarrhea of varying diseases Answer: B 23.Ã Â the sulfonamide dÇÃÂgs interfere with bacterial metabolism by?Ã Â A. blocking cell wall synthesis B. disrupting folic acid metabolism C. reacting with bacterial cell memebranes D. inhibiting DNA replication Answer: B 24.Ã Â streptokinase?Ã Â A. colonization of a niche in the host B. evasion of the hosts immune response C. inhibition/overstimulation of the hosts immune response D. obtaining nutrition from the host E. exotoxin Answer: B 25.Ã Â what age group is at most risk for legionelliosis?Ã Â A. youngins B. teenagers C. adults Old Folks Answer: Q 26. Is pneumonia simply? A. A disease that affects the B. elderly and elderly fluids in the C. lungs caused by a wide variety of D. Oraganisms all over E. B and C Only Answer: D 27. â â â A. World disease Focolare B. Feast of disease C. Disease that is easily diffused D. Infection vector Answer: At 28. Why are pseudomonas difficult to treat and prevent? â a . The bacteria are highly resistant to detergents and antibiotics B. Metabolically versatile C. It's everywhere D. Cause noSocomali infections Answer: B 29. â A complication of Camplyobacter Jejuni infection is? â A. Peritonite ulcerative B. Megacolon toxic C. Gullian Barre D syndrome. All the answer above: c 30. â The total magnification of a microscope is equal to? of the eyepiece C. the total of all goals D. The price of The microscope E. None of the above answers: b 31. Hansens's disease (leprosy)? A. Respiratoria B. Urogenital C. Nervous, fever, eyes D. Gastrointestinale E. Skin F. Muscoli Answer: C 32.â hiv /Aid short of lives of young people around the world? â A. Expempemia B. Epidemic C. Endemic D. Pandemic answer: D 33. can be DNA or RNA but not both? â A. The Capsid B. The genome C. The envelope D. The response of the capsomero: B 34. Why do you think antibiotics such as penicillin cannot be used with bacteria like Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the causal agent of TB? â A. The cell walls of these organisms are not affected by Penicillin B. The spores produced by tuberculosis cannot be killed by antibiotics C. Bacterial enchants within the body and cannot be killed with penicillin D. The bacterium is negative gram that is not killed with the same ease with the penicillin response: a 35.â BTWN 1964 and 2009, the state with the maximum incidence of :atsopsiR aidymalhc .D aehrronog .C silihpys .B diorcnahc .A ?asuac al etnemlibaborp ebberas itseuq id elauQ .olos ad eriraug arbmes e erolodni Ã .enep ous lus atareclu enoisel anu id atnemal is e acinilc anu ni artne omou nu .64 B :atsopsiR ilocsum .F ellep .E elanitsetniortsag .D ihcco ,erbbef ,asovren .C elatinegoru .B airotaripser .A ?aerronog .54 B :atsopsiR d .D c .C b .B a .A ?enoisivid id omissam ossat orol la onodivid is ellec el iuc ni aticserc id esaf anu artsom enoizes elauq .44 C :atsopsiR acimednap .D acimedne .C aimedipe .B oippocs .A ?itnecseloda ilg art amelborp nu arocna aerronog .34 D :atsopsiR editorap elodnaihg el .B ebbog eim el .A ?oproc led etrap elauq ecsiploc ehc elariv enoizefni'nu ¨Ã spmum .24 C :atsopsiR eremospac li .D atsub al .C amoneg li .B edispac li .A ?idipil e enietorp ad atsopmoc elibisself anarbmem anu .14 A :atsopsiR atacsac otnemelpmoc .D acitsiromu atsopsir .C atsopsir ataidem alullec .B enoizammaifni .A ?irallipac ied enoizatalid al asuac .04 C :atsopsiR etnetsiser ociotibitna etnematla .D olreva id otnoc onodner is non ehcitamotnisa enosrep el .C elbinopserri itnecseloda inavoig ad etnemlapicnirp asuffid ¨Ã .B ivitavreserp i onaido enosrep el .A ?aidymalhc e laehrronog id enoisuffid alled enoizneverp allen imelborp idnarg ¹Äip ied onu ¨Ã asoc ehc .93 A :atsopsiR tnemtmaert eratelpmoc id itlom a onocsidepmi ehc ilaretalloc itteffe ivarg onnah sg-d .D elibattart ¨Ã non BT-RDM .C isotsoc onos sg-d .B otnemattart id odoirep ognul .A ?eliciffid ¬Ãsoc ¨Ã bt id otnemattart li ©Ãhcrep .83 D :atsopsiR %05 .E %03 .D %02 .C %01 .B %1 .A ?sisolucreut oirettabocoim noc itattefni onos atenaip lus lpp itnauq acric .73 E :atsopsiR c ennart ittut .E arpos otnauq ottut .D etidracodne a eratrop ²Äup .C inomlop ien odiulf id olumucca .B acirettab e elariv anignuf enoizefni'nu id otatlusir .A ?etinomlop al ¨Ã'soc .63 B :atsopsiR HO .D LF .C XT .B YN .A ?otats 'E eved eved asoc ehC .ANR id etsisnoc ehc amoneg onnah ANR suriv .74 RNA virus wire do before it can replicate? A. Nothing, is ready to start translating B. proteins must make a positive RNA to be translated C. must use reverse transcriptase to convert RNA to D. DNA must become a profago before replicating Answer: At 48. is the microscope with high resolution and low maginification better than a microscope with low resolution and high magnification? A. vera B. false answer: At 49. Protects the fetus? A. IgA B. IgD C. IgM D. IgE E. IgG Answer: At 50. put these steps in the progression of TB in order to a.macrofages attack bacteria b.bacteria scattered through the rest of the body c.bacteria multiply within macrophage that from granuloma d.inhalation of bacteria e.macrofages form tubercles? A. edcba B. dbcae C. daceb D. decab Answer: C 51, found in tears? A. IgA B. IgD C. IgM D. IgG E. IgE Answer: At 52. is the diploid form of mushrooms called zygospore? A. vera B. false answer: 53. In tiolicollated broth, a bacteria that are strictly anaerobic will grow? A. in all half B. only at top C. only at bottom D. only in half Answer: C 54. Is hepatic cell carcinoma associated with individuals with acute hep B infection? A. vera B. false answer: B 55. an experiment began with 4 cells and ended with 128 cells. How many generations have the cells gone? A. 64 B. 32 C. 6 D. 5 Response: C 56. Peptic ulcers? A. Respiratory B. urogenital C. nervous, fever, eyes D. gastrointestinanale E. skin F. muscles Answer: D 57. plama cells and memory cells? A. inflammation B. cell mediated response C. humoral response D. cascade complement Answer: C 58. What are some of the problems associated with BCG vaccine? A. not very effective B. results in positive C. skin test very expensive D. all over E. just a and b Reply: And 59. communicative? A. diffused during the stay in aby Hosptiba B. which is diffused byMorf msinro na pots .b ylppus doof ralucitrap that pu gnisisususo yb gniworg yb msinro na tneverp ã,?Litiw noibihni ebitetepmoc yb skrow taht gâ€â ,spmum ,selsaem .c Seibar ,Spmum ,xop Yeknom .b Seibar DNA ,IARAM ,SELSAMEM ã,?Sesesid eerht tahw tsniaga stcetp Rmm ã,.66 eht : .c intet muidirtroc .b nititsolc .a ã ã,?htiw noitcefni na gniecneirepxe yam tneitap Siht ã,.llik daor ekilk hcum hcum Eht dna kcalb denrurut Sah dnuow eht dnuora aera eht ,niap Emertxe Latipsoh eht ot ot ot truter tneitap emoh tneit tneit gnieb retfa syad 3 ã,.dleif a otni tnuogan reth tnuo SAH TNEitap Tnedicca rc Dlo Raey 02 ã, Ipocsorcm A GNITAOC SEYD EHT .C yrassecen ton ton os krad eht by Wolg Seyd Tnened Tnenesroulf .b Thgil Fo shtgnelevaw Isbeeps yb Deticxe Era Seyd Tneckoulf Rewsna e tpecxe lbissop era lla la la la la la la la la la l sdnomaid knip dna srevolc neerg .e SEPAHS RATS .C SLARIPS .B serehps ã,?airtabs spahs elssop hhssop hhssop hhssop hhssop hhssop spahssop zbessop sepah. Selcsum .f Niks .e Lanitsetritssag ,d Seye ,Revef ,SUOVEN .C laitnegoru .b yrotoprie .a ã,?esaesid serianoigel ã,.26 B :b .B oslaf . Dezиretsap Neeb Sah Taht Ecnats Taht Ecnats Tahsna Smsinroorcim thom Fo Lavomer .d Sllec Evitatagev Fo Lavomer Etelpmoc .c Efil Fo smroftsed Etroftam .06 B :rewsna tcejbo Eetamani .D daerps ylisae he taht esaesid .c tcatnoc tcatnoc EHT .b Dispac eht ãa ã ã ´noitartenep tsissa ot semyzne tnoc ã,.47 f :rewsna b ro a .f evoba eht fo ye eb dluoc .d silahrebut sisolucys .b ã,sah ylbaborp eh ã,.illab tsaf dica lloms lafer serutluc loots dna doolb ã ã,.doolb eht ni Sllec Treh WEF ylevitaler sah tnuoc tnuoc tnuoc tnuoc tnuoc t tnuod stoh A dna Nemodba dednetsid a SAH Tneitap eht noitaimaxe no ã slihc dna ,eugitav ereves ,revef ,staews tingin gnisercni fo. D Slacmehc Rehto Htiw LLEW SKROW .C GNITCA TSAF YREV .B TOLA NAHT RETTEB SKROW TIB ELTTIL A .A ã y dib dib nac ytivitca cimnaydogilo ã,.27 B Sisotyhpocym ãa ã,?a dellac si slian ro riah ,niks eht fo nocefni Lagnuf ã, Aga Evitceffe EB to the liw ,epolevne dipil that nwod ot ot ot ot tnatcefnid yarps uoy fi guoy fi guoy fi guoy fi u ãtri.07 a :rewsna yad 1 tser tser dna jonelyt ekay tciff . moor ycnegreme .b tnemtaert rof moor ycnegreme .a ã,?Od ehs dluohs tahw A.smra dna kcab ,kcen ,kcen , ni spmarc elcsum s 2 edap dnuow ehdap ynuow ehdap sanp ynuow ehad ton dab taht eb ot ton mees ton seod dnuow eht ã ã y fo tuo gnikcits teehs fo eceip a morf dnuow ertocnup peed a seveicer etishnoc dlo s. ALLOMLAS .A ã,?ssenlli esuac ot)esod suoitcefni(Unregollof eht fo Ã.86 c :rewsna noitamrof pta tuhs drps eltcnu .C Elcyc Berk hdan Fo Noitcudorp Gnikcolb yb yb C. the envelope D. the capsomere Answer: C 75.Ã Â Which of the following arguments makes the most sense?Ã Â A. parasites want to kill off the host as soon as possible B. parasites tend to feed off of their host little by little C. host/parasite relationship is very much like predator and prey D. none of the above Answer: B 76.Ã Â patient comes to the doctors office vomiting and very ill.Ã Â She says that she hadnt eaten anything until about 2 hours ago she had leftover macaroni and cheese at her grandmothers house.Ã Â What is she probably sick with?Ã Â A. gastrointestinal anthrax B. emetic form of bacillus food poisioning C. s aureus food poisoning D. something else Answer: B 77.Ã Â The MHC proteins of cells?Ã Â A. display antigens of self and non self origin B. interact with b cells and t cells C. activate and deactivate antibody production D. switch on and off interferon production E. a and b F. c and d Answer: E 78.Ã Â one characteristic of fungal respiratory infections include all except which of the following?Ã Â A. moist, wet conditions B. presence of fecal material C. dry dusty soil D. animals Answer: B 79.Ã Â filariasis is caused when mosquitoes deliver worms that end up blocking?Ã Â A. digestive system B. circulatory system C. lymphatic system D. nervous system Answer: C 80.Ã Â which treatment is used for staphlococcal pneumonia?Ã Â A. supportive only B. penicillin C. vancomycin D. a and c Answer: D 81.Ã Â A medical student on an international program in namibia sees a 1 week old infant with an eye infection.Ã Â there is also evidence of hordes of flies in the village that are constantly bothering the children.Ã Â a sample of discharge from the eye found to contain encapsulated, paired, gram negative cocci.Ã Â The kiddo hasÃ Â A. neonatal gonorrhea B. trachoma C. syphilis D. impossible to tell from the info given Answer: A 82.Ã Â one characteristic of typhoid fever is that after people become infected theyÃ Â A. recover essalc ateuq erevircsed asuac a ¢Â .2 opit id enissotoxE id otatlusir li ¨Ã enernaG .19 B :atsopsiR ilocirga ipmac ien ematel li asu .D epracs aznes odlac odimu onerret ni animmac .C attefni arazнaz anu ad osrom otats .B adurc enrac otamusnoc ah .A Ã ?ehc onu ni israppulivs ²Äup eitnafele atamaihc enoizidnoc nU .09 D :atsopsiR ilocsuM .F nikS .E elanitsetniortsaG .D ihcco ,erbbef ,osovreN .C latinegorU .B oirotaripseR .A Ã ? 7H :7510 iloc e .98 C :atsopsiR EGI .E MGI .D DGI .C GgI .B AGI .A ¢Â ?B elullec e iticotsam a otavorT .88 C :ATSOPSIR D .D C .C B . atinummi atsopsiR itipso ilged enoizalomitsarvos/enoizibinI . C airatinummi atsopsir alled enoisavE .B etipso'llen aihccin anu id enoizazzinoloC .A ?acissot kcohs anissoT .68 B :atsopsiR oirotaripser ametsis lI .D ortelehcs e ilocsuM .C elartnec osovren ametsis lI .B elanitsetniortsag ametsis lI .A ?ecsiploc ehc aittalam anu etnemlapicnirp ¨Ã etileimoilop aL .58 C :otnemelpmoc led atacsac a atsopsiR .D elaromu atsopsiR .C elullec ad ataidem atsopsiR .B enoizammafnI .A Ã ?EIDOCITNA Ã .48 C :atsopsiR ecartnA .D ocissot kcohs ad emordniS sueruA .S .C sueruA .s ad aimecittes ad atiuges etitlucillo F .B sueruA hpatS ad atattocs ellep alled emordnis anu aveviv ynneJ etnemlibaborp otloM .etnenamrep elaner onnad nu ah e elatot ni enamittes 6 ni otarepucer ehs dna nevig erew scitoibitna elpitlum ÃÃ.nwod tuhs nagro tilum ecneirepxe dna gnitaroireted yldipar saw ynnej ÃÃ.iccocolpid fo ngis on htiw raelc tuo emac diulf eht ti dna pat lanips a did srotcod ÃÂ.hsar nrubnus der a dna ,ehcadaeh ,revef htiw gnola ipmarc led e erolod led imotnis i ereva id atatnemal are iS .avassalloc e oroval la are inna 2 id inna 92 id erdam anu ynneJ ¢Â .38 D :arpos atsopsir al attuT .D elanitsetniortsag ottart orol li azzinoloc ihpyT .s onnah .C irottev atnevid am eneb ititneS .B toxins?Ã Â A. they are 2 part toxins B. they are the outer LPS layer of gram negative bacteria C. the cause major over reaction of immune system D. they damage cell membranes Answer: D 92.Ã Â how are gram positive and gram negative cell walls different?Ã Â A. gram negative cells have a single layer of peptidoglycan and an outer membrane and gram positive cells have a thick layer with teichoic acids B. gram positive cells have a single layer of peptidoglycan and a periplasmic space while gram negative cells have a thick layer with teichoic acid C. gram negative cell walls have a thich layer of peptidoglycan and gram positive cells have no peptidoglycan but have teichoic and mycolic acids D. none of the above Answer: A 93.Ã Â most fungi grows with oxygen, at room temp and under _____ conditions?Ã Â A. slightly acidic B. slightly basic C. neutral pH D. dark Answer: A 94.Ã Â Epitopes are?Ã Â A. specific part of antigen that is reactive B. part of the antigen to which antibody binds C. small molecules that couple to carrier proteins D. the protein of antigen that is displayed on MHC Answer: B 95.Ã Â pyrogens?Ã Â A. kills cells infected with virus B. stimulates fever C. oily goo on the skin D. kills gram positive bacateria Answer: B 96.Ã Â pentameric antibody?Ã Â A. IgA B. IgG C. IgD D. IgM E. IgE Answer: D 97.Ã Â photosynthetic eukarya?Ã Â A. fungus B. protozoa C. bacteria D. algae E. virus Answer: D 98.Ã Â anthrax is dose dependent.Ã Â What does that mean?Ã Â A. different numbers of spores are needed for the different portals of entry B. to cure it requires different dosages of ciprofloxin C. different people require different doses to get infected D. none of the above Answer: A 99.Ã Â the vaccine for herpes simplex virus II is? A. expensive B. given in multiple doses C. can result in a positive skin test D. nonexistant Answer: D 100.Ã Â hemarrhagic viruses often kill by what mechanism?Ã Â A. systemic shock B. dehydration C. bleeding c c :rewsnA ainomuenp .D htaed

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