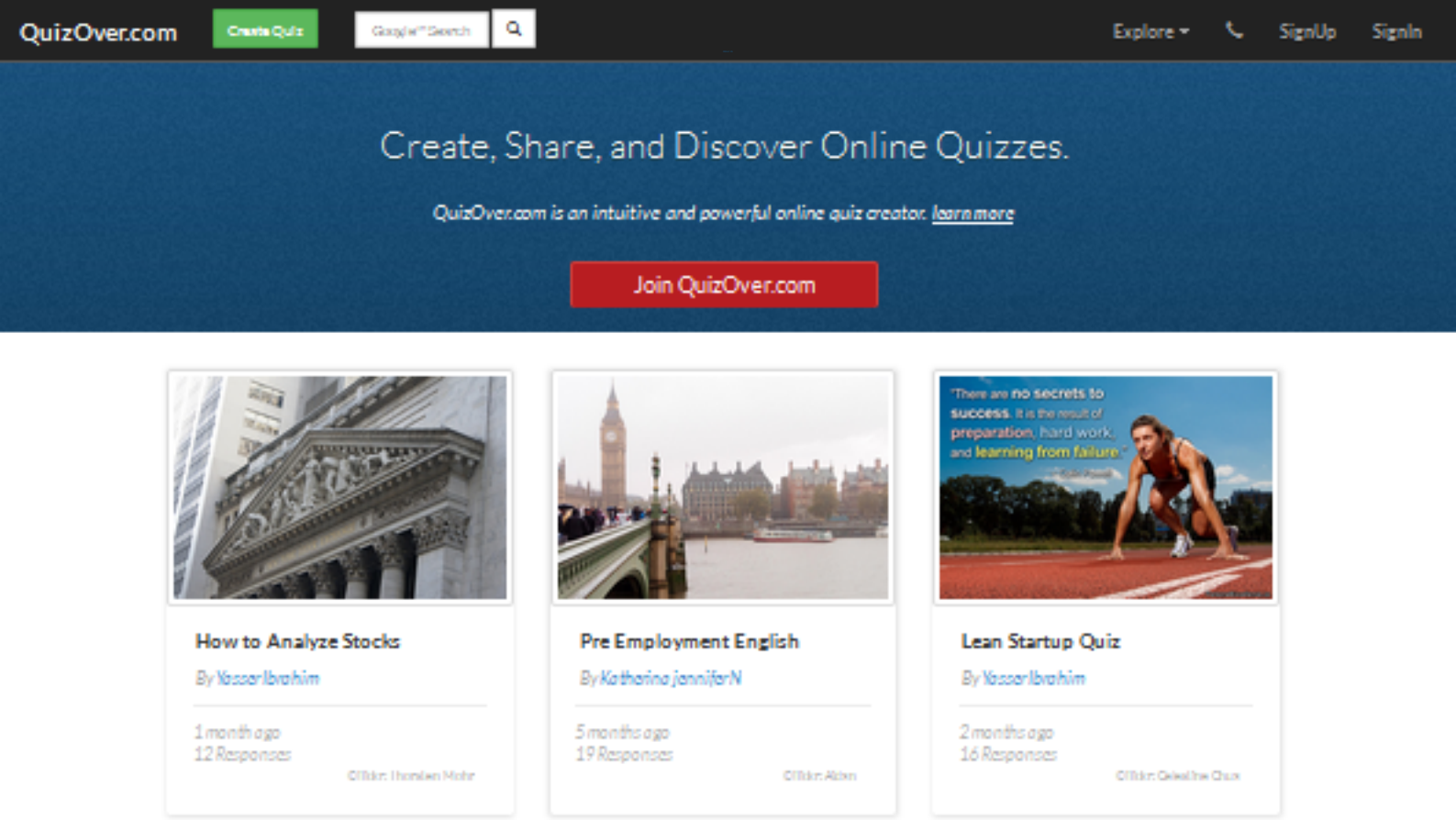
# Biology Microbiology Midterm Practice

Author: Madison Christian

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# 4. Chapter: Microbiology Midterm Practice

## 1. Microbiology Midterm Practice Questions

# 4.1.1. Typical conditions used for sterilization are

Author: Madison Christian

Typical conditions used for sterilization are

Please choose only one answer:

- 121°C at 15 psi for 15 minutes.
- 80°C for 15 minutes.
- 100°C for 10 minutes.
- 72°C for 15 seconds.

## 4.1.2. Pasteurization

Author: Madison Christian

Pasteurization

Please choose only one answer:

- is the use of heat to sterilize food products.
- is the use of heat to reduce numbers of pathogenic/spoilage bacteria in a food item to a safe level.
- is a process which uses intense cold to kill microorganisms on foods.
- is a process which uses short bursts of radiation to kill microorganisms on foods.

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## 4.1.3. Gamma irradiation

Author: Madison Christian

Gamma irradiation

Please choose only one answer:

- has not been approved for use on food.
- can be used to either sterilize or pasteurize, depending on the dose of radiation.
- leaves some radioactive particles in the treated substance.
- usually kills by disrupting cell membranes.

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# 4.1.4. Generally, membrane filters are not used to remove

Author: Madison Christian

Generally, membrane filters are not used to remove

Please choose only one answer:

- bacteria from liquids.
- microorganisms from gases.
- spoilage agents from alcoholic beverages.
- enzymes.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
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# 4.1.5. Hexachlorophene has been particularly effective against

Author: Madison Christian

Hexachlorophene has been particularly effective against

Please choose only one answer:

- Staphylococcus aureus.
- Micrococcus aureus.
- Escherichia coli.
- Enterobacter aerogenes.

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# 4.1.6. A common application of dry heat in the microbiology laboratory is to

Author: Madison Christian

A common application of dry heat in the microbiology laboratory is to

Please choose only one answer:

- prepare specimens for study.
- sterilize media.
- sterilize plastics.
- sterilize the inoculating loop.

# 4.1.7. Chemical germicides

Author: Madison Christian

Chemical germicides

Please choose only one answer:

- may react irreversibly with proteins/enzymes.
- may react with cytoplasmic membranes or viral envelopes.
- may be disinfecting or even sterilizing.
- are sensitive to dilution factor, time of contact, and temperature of use.
- All of the choices are true.

# 4.1.8. Which of the following is not a sterilization method?

Author: Madison Christian

Which of the following is not a sterilization method?

Please choose only one answer:

- hot air oven
- autoclave
- pasteurization
- filtration

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
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# 4.1.9. Phenolics

Author: Madison Christian

Phenolics

Please choose only one answer:

- denature proteins and destroy cytoplasmic membranes.
- remain effective in the presence of detergents or organic material.
- such as triclosan, have been used widely in various lotions and soaps.
- reliably inactivate all groups of viruses.
- denature proteins and destroy cytoplasmic membranes, remain effective in the presence of detergents or organic material, AND phenolics such as triclosan, have been used widely in various lotions and soaps.

# 4.1.10. To reduce or eliminate disease/spoilage causing organisms, food is ...

Author: Madison Christian

To reduce or eliminate disease/spoilage causing organisms, food is often subjected to

Please choose only one answer:

- heat.
- chemical additives.
- radiation.
- cold.
- All of the choices are correct.

# 4.1.11. Nosocomial infections

Author: Madison Christian

Nosocomial infections

Please choose only one answer:

- are acquired at various social events.
- are acquired while in the hospital.
- occur because of a susceptible population and presence of disease causing organisms.
- are acquired at sporting events.
- are acquired while in the hospital AND occur because of a susceptible population and presence of disease causing organisms.

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# 4.1.12. Upon treatment with heat or chemicals, bacteria will

Author: Madison Christian

Upon treatment with heat or chemicals, bacteria will

Please choose only one answer:

- all die immediately.
- die at a constant proportion.
- die at an exponential rate.
- die at a geometric rate.

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# 4.1.13. Which would be most effective against Pseudomonas?

Author: Madison Christian

Which would be most effective against Pseudomonas?

Please choose only one answer:

- alcohol
- radiation
- quaternary ammonium compounds
- iodophors

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# 4.1.14. In a one D process, how many D values would it take to reduce a pop...

Author: Madison Christian

In a one D process, how many D values would it take to reduce a population of 1010 cells to one survivor?

Please choose only one answer:

- 2
- 4
- 5
- 10

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# 4.1.15. The process of killing or removing all of the microorganisms in or ...

Author: Madison Christian

The process of killing or removing all of the microorganisms in or on a material is termed

Please choose only one answer:

- sterilization.
- disinfection.
- sanitation.
- antisepsis.

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# 4.1.16. Ultraviolet radiation at the bactericidal wavelength destroy bacter...

Author: Madison Christian

Ultraviolet radiation at the bactericidal wavelength destroy bacteria by

Please choose only one answer:

- destroying endospores.
- damaging nucleic acid.
- preventing spore formation.
- denaturing proteins.

# 4.1.17. Gamma rays cause biological damage in living systems by

Author: Madison Christian

Gamma rays cause biological damage in living systems by

Please choose only one answer:

- producing reactive molecules such as superoxide and hydroxyl free radicals.
- causing tiny gravity sinks and black holes to be formed in the substance.
- introducing toxins.
- making the substance radioactive.

# 4.1.18. Liquid media containing heat-sensitive components would best be ste...

Author: Madison Christian

Liquid media containing heat-sensitive components would best be sterilized by

Please choose only one answer:

- Ultraviolet (UV) light at 500 nm.
- freezing.
- lyophilization.
- membrane filtration.

## 4.1.19. Chlorine

Author: Madison Christian

Chlorine

Please choose only one answer:

- readily reacts with organics to produce potentially carcinogenic trihalomethanes.
- is an effective, inexpensive, disinfectant able to destroy all types of microorganisms.
- is unaffected by the presence of organic material.
- is ineffective when diluted.
- readily reacts with organics to produce potentially carcinogenic trihalomethanes AND is an effective, inexpensive, disinfectant able to destroy all types of microorganisms.

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# 4.1.20. In order to speed up the sterilization process, which of the follow...

Author: Madison Christian

In order to speed up the sterilization process, which of the following would be useful?

Please choose only one answer:

- drying the material
- washing/mechanical removal of bacteria/organic matter
- addition of organics
- nothing
- washing/mechanical removal of bacteria/organic matter AND addition of organics

# 4.1.21. Which are essentially equivalent treatments?

Author: Madison Christian

Which are essentially equivalent treatments?

Please choose only one answer:

- dry 200°C heat for 1.5 hours; wet 121°C heat for 15 minutes
- dry 160°C heat for 1.0 hour; wet 200°C heat for 30 minutes
- dry 121°C heat for 1.5 hours; wet 200°C heat for 15 minutes
- dry 100°C heat for 2.0 hours; wet 100°C heat for 30 minutes

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# 4.1.22. Boiling is not reliable for sterilization because

Author: Madison Christian

Boiling is not reliable for sterilization because

Please choose only one answer:

- heat sensitive instruments may be destroyed.
- heat resistant endospores are unaffected.
- water boils at a higher temperature at lower altitudes.
- viruses are more sensitive to heat than bacteria.

# 4.1.23. Which of the following methods sterilize the materials?

Author: Madison Christian

Which of the following methods sterilize the materials?

Please choose only one answer:

- Pasteurization
- High-temperature-short-time pasteurization (HTST)
- Ultrahigh-temperature (UHT) method
- None of these are sterilization methods

# 4.1.24. Microwaves do not kill organisms directly but kill by

Author: Madison Christian

Microwaves do not kill organisms directly but kill by

Please choose only one answer:

- the heat they generate in a product.
- generating free radicals
- generating toxins.
- creating thymine dimers

## 4.1.25. Energy is defined as

Author: Madison Christian

Energy is defined as

Please choose only one answer:

- water flowing up a dam.
- the capacity to do work.
- the use of high level phosphate bonds.
- the potential to fall.

## 4.1.26. Energy is defined as

Author: Madison Christian

Energy is defined as

Please choose only one answer:

- water flowing up a dam.
- the capacity to do work.
- the use of high level phosphate bonds.
- the potential to fall.

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# 4.1.27. Concerning catabolism and anabolism,

Author: Madison Christian

Concerning catabolism and anabolism,

Please choose only one answer:

- they refer to reactions solely dealing with the metabolism of lipids.
- the intermediates of one serve as the reactants in the other.
- the energy gathered in one is utilized in the other.
- they refer solely to the reactions involved in synthesis of carbohydrates.
- the intermediates of one serve as the reactants in the other AND the energy gathered in one is utilized in the other.

# 4.1.28. Allosteric enzymes

Author: Madison Christian

Allosteric enzymes

Please choose only one answer:

- may bind two substrates.
- are used to bind to other enzymes.
- have an additional binding site that is involved in regulating enzyme activity.
- are twice as fast as single site enzymes.
- may bind two substrates AND are twice as fast as single site enzymes.

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# 4.1.29. Mercury in mercurochrome inhibits growth

Author: Madison Christian

Mercury in mercurochrome inhibits growth

Please choose only one answer:

- through competitive inhibition.
- through a reversible action.
- by oxidizing the sulfhydryl groups in cysteine.
- by changing the shape of proteins.
- by oxidizing the sulfhydryl groups in cysteine AND by changing the shape of proteins.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
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4.1.30. Enzymes act on _____ to produce _____.

Author: Madison Christian

Enzymes act on _____ to produce _____.

Please choose only one answer:

- products, catabolites
- substrates, products
- products, substrates
- glucose, anabolites

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# 4.1.31. Cells degrade sugar largely to

Author: Madison Christian

Cells degrade sugar largely to

Please choose only one answer:

- gain energy.
- use energy.
- convert fat to energy.
- utilize coenzymes.

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# 4.1.32. Glycolysis

Author: Madison Christian

Glycolysis

Please choose only one answer:

- requires oxygen.
- produces 3 ATP molecules.
- produces 4 molecules of NAD.
- may occur under aerobic or anaerobic conditions.
- produces 3 ATP molecules AND produces 4 molecules of NAD.

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# 4.1.33. The term precursor metabolite refers to molecules that

Author: Madison Christian

The term precursor metabolite refers to molecules that

Please choose only one answer:

- activate cell components.
- are used in biosynthesis.
- result from cell activities.
- are present but inactive.

# 4.1.34. The sugar component of RNA and DNA nucleotides are synthesized

Author: Madison Christian

The sugar component of RNA and DNA nucleotides are synthesized

Please choose only one answer:

- as deoxyribose and then changed to ribose.
- as ribose and then changed to deoxyribose.
- separately.
- using the Calvin cycle.
- as deoxyribose and then changed to ribose AND using the Calvin cycle.

# 4.1.35. The transition step

Author: Madison Christian

The transition step

Please choose only one answer:

- links glycolysis to the pentose phosphate pathway.
- links the pentose phosphate pathway to the Entner-Duodoroff pathway.
- links glycolysis to the TCA cycle.
- takes place in the matrix of the nucleus.

## 4.1.36. Which is/are true of coenzymes?

Author: Madison Christian

Which is/are true of coenzymes?

Please choose only one answer:

- They are organic molecules.
- They transfer atoms from one molecule to another.
- They may bind to a number of different enzymes.
- They are synthesized from vitamins.
- All of the choices are correct.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
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# 4.1.37. A student argued that aerobic and anaerobic respiration should prod...

Author: Madison Christian

A student argued that aerobic and anaerobic respiration should produce the same amount of energy. He argued that both processes are essentially the same-only the terminal electron acceptor is different. What's wrong with his argument?

Please choose only one answer:

- Nothing-they SHOULD both produce the same amount of energy. Clearly he knows more than his professors or the writers of his textbook.
- Not all electrons are brought into the electron transport chain with the same amounts of potential energy. NADH, for example, enters the electron transport chain 'further up' than FADH2-so it will lead to less proton motive force being generated, and thus less eventual ATP.
- Not all electron acceptors are the same-some are closer in terms of electronegativity to their high-energy electron carrier molecules (e.g. NADH) than others. The amount of energy that can eventually be obtained is directly proportional to the degree of difference between the high-energy electron carrier and the eventual terminal electron acceptor. The greater the difference, the greater the energy obtained. Oxygen typically has the highest degree of difference of the terminal electron acceptors utilized.
- He should believe what his instructors tell him, without question-and they say aerobic respiration is better, so it MUST be so.

# 4.1.38. Coenzymes are derivatives of

Author: Madison Christian

Coenzymes are derivatives of

Please choose only one answer:

- minerals.
- proteins.
- lipids.
- vitamins.

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# 4.1.39. Proton motive force

Author: Madison Christian

Proton motive force

Please choose only one answer:

- is used to synthesize ATP.
- is used to drive flagella rotation.
- is used to produce NADH.
- is used to produce FADH2.
- is used to synthesize ATP AND is used to drive flagella rotation.

# 4.1.40. Experiments designed by _____ suggested that living cells ...

Author: Madison Christian

Experiments designed by _____ suggested that living cells caused the fermentation of sugar to produce alcohol.

Please choose only one answer:

- Pasteur
- Koch
- Wohler
- Fleming

## 4.1.41. Most enzymes

Author: Madison Christian

Most enzymes

Please choose only one answer:

- are generalists and typically recognize a number of different substrates.
- are specialists and typically recognize a single substrate.
- are active over a wide pH range.
- have several active sites.
- are generalists and typically recognize a number of different substrates AND have several active sites.

# 4.1.42. The name given to the reaction involving removal of electrons or hy...

Author: Madison Christian

The name given to the reaction involving removal of electrons or hydrogen atoms from a compound is termed

Please choose only one answer:

- glycolysis.
- reduction.
- oxidation.
- metabolism.

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# 4.1.43. Feedback inhibition

Author: Madison Christian

Feedback inhibition

Please choose only one answer:

- is a means of regulating the amount of product produced.
- often involves the use of allosteric enzymes.
- involves inhibiting the last of a series of reactions.
- results in raising the activation energy for the reaction.
- is a means of regulating the amount of product produced AND often involves the use of allosteric enzymes.

# 4.1.44. The readily usable energy currency of cells is

Author: Madison Christian

The readily usable energy currency of cells is

Please choose only one answer:

- electricity.
- the electron transport system.
- ATP.
- CTP.
- the electron transport system AND CTP.

# 4.1.45. Anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria

Author: Madison Christian

Anoxygenic photosynthetic bacteria

Please choose only one answer:

- obtain electrons from water.
- do not produce oxygen as a byproduct.
- may obtain electrons from H2S.
- are obligate aerobes.
- do not produce oxygen as a byproduct AND may obtain electrons from H2S.

# 4.1.46. The name given to the reaction involving addition of electrons or h...

Author: Madison Christian

The name given to the reaction involving addition of electrons or hydrogen atoms to a compound is termed

Please choose only one answer:

- glycolysis.
- reduction.
- oxidation.
- metabolism.

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# 4.1.47. The electron transport system

Author: Madison Christian

The electron transport system

Please choose only one answer:

- requires a membrane.
- utilizes the nuclear membrane of eukaryotes.
- utilizes the mitochondrial membrane of prokaryotes.
- generates a concentration gradient of protons.
- requires a membrane AND generates a concentration gradient of protons.

# 4.1.48. The small, non-protein molecules that can be readily separated from...

Author: Madison Christian

The small, non-protein molecules that can be readily separated from an enzyme and are responsible for transfer of atoms from one molecule to another are referred to as

Please choose only one answer:

- vitamins.
- enzymes.
- hormones.
- coenzymes.

# 4.1.49. Studies done by Buchner showed that ground-up yeast cells were able...

Author: Madison Christian

Studies done by Buchner showed that ground-up yeast cells were able to convert sugar to alcohol. The components of the mixture that were responsible for this transformation were

Please choose only one answer:

- DNA molecules.
- enzymes.
- lipids.
- carbohydrates.

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# 4.1.50. What happens to the carbon molecules in the pyruvic acid that goes ...

Author: Madison Christian

What happens to the carbon molecules in the pyruvic acid that goes through the TCA cycle?

Please choose only one answer:

- They get incorporated into cell material.
- They are excreted as waste organic acids.
- They become carbon dioxide.
- They form "energy storage molecules" and are stored by the cell.

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http://www.quizover.com/question/what-happens-to-the-carbon-molecules-in-madison-christian-microbiology?pdf=1505

# 4.1.51. Rotating the following answers any way necessary, but NOT changing ...

Author: Madison Christian

Rotating the following answers any way necessary, but NOT changing their sequence, which is/are complementary to the sequence 5' AGGCUAAC 3'?

Please choose only one answer:

- 5' TCCGATTG 3'
- 3' TCCGATTC 5'
- 5' CTTAGCCT 3'
- 3' TAAGCTTA 5'
- 3' TCCGATTC 5' AND 5' CTTAGCCT 3'

# 4.1.52. The E-site

Author: Madison Christian

The E-site

Please choose only one answer:

- is found on the RNA polymerase enzyme.
- is responsible for the release of the tRNA.
- is found on the 35S polysome.
- is the eminoacyl site.
- is responsible for the release of the tRNA AND is the eminoacyl site.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The E-site Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-e-site-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midter?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-e-site-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midter?pdf=1505

# 4.1.53. The scientists responsible for the idea that RNA can act as a catal...

Author: Madison Christian

The scientists responsible for the idea that RNA can act as a catalyst were

Please choose only one answer:

- Watson and Crick.
- Beadle and Tatum.
- Altman and Cech.
- Lederberg and Stanley.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The scientists responsible for the idea Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/the-scientists-responsible-for-the-idea-madison-christian-microbiology?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/the-scientists-responsible-for-the-idea-madison-christian-microbiology?pdf=1505

# 4.1.54. Cells are often ground up with abrasive to get to their internal en...

Author: Madison Christian

Cells are often ground up with abrasive to get to their internal enzymes/molecules, followed by removal of the abrasives. Here are two situations and two outcomes. What is the correct interpretation of the results? In situation #1, radioactive amino acids are mixed with ground-up cell material. Radioactive proteins are produced. In situation #2, radioactive amino acids AND the enzyme RNAse (an enzyme that degrades RNA) are mixed with ground-up cell material. No radioactive proteins are produced.

Please choose only one answer:

- The mRNA from the cell can be used to make proteins with the radioactive amino acids in the first situation. In the second situation, the mRNA is destroyed by the RNAse before it can be translated into protein containing the radioactive amino acids.
- The DNA from the cell can be translated into protein using the radioactive amino acids in the first situation. The RNAse in the second situation degrades the ribosomal RNA (rRNA), preventing ribosomes from forming and making proteins with the radioactive amino acids.
- The radioactivity in the amino acids corrupts the tRNA molecules, leading to no protein production in the second scenario.
- The results cannot be interpreted-there isn't enough information given in the question.

# 4.1.55. Which is true about DNA replication?

Author: Madison Christian

Which is true about DNA replication?

Please choose only one answer:

- It is semiconservative.
- It starts at an origin of replication.
- It is bi-directional.
- It requires RNA primers.
- All of the choices are correct.

# 4.1.56. CAP

Author: Madison Christian

CAP

Please choose only one answer:

- is involved in positive control.
- stands for cyclic amp protein.
- works in conjunction with cAMP.
- is involved in negative control.
- is involved in positive control AND works in conjunction with cAMP.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: CAP Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm Practice

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-cap-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midterm-pract?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-cap-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midterm-pract?pdf=1505

# 4.1.57. The set of genes in bacteria that are linked together and transcrib...

Author: Madison Christian

The set of genes in bacteria that are linked together and transcribed as a single unit is referred to as a(n)

Please choose only one answer:

- operon.
- regulon.
- operator.
- repressor.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The set of genes in bacteria that are Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-set-of-genes-in-bacteria-that-are-madison-christian-micro?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-set-of-genes-in-bacteria-that-are-madison-christian-micro?pdf=1505

# 4.1.58. Which molecule carries an anticodon?

Author: Madison Christian

Which molecule carries an anticodon?

Please choose only one answer:

- DNA
- mRNA
- rRNA
- tRNA

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Which molecule carries an antico Madison Christian Microbiology Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-which-molecule-carries-an-antico-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-which-molecule-carries-an-antico-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

# 4.1.59. Quorum sensing

3-8-2013

Author: Madison Christian

Quorum sensing

3-8-2013

Please choose only one answer:

- is used by bacteria to sense the density of cells.
- is used by bacteria to sense the proximity of eukaryotic cells
- is used by bacteria to limit the density of cells.
- is used by eukaryotes to sense the presence of bacteria.
- does not influence the expression of genes by a bacteria.

# 4.1.60. Which may be or is an RNA molecule?

Author: Madison Christian

Which may be or is an RNA molecule?

Please choose only one answer:

- AGCCTAC
- GGGCCCA
- GCCCUUA
- AGCCTAC AND GGGCCCA
- GGGCCCA AND GCCCUUA

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Which may be or is an RNA molecule Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-which-may-be-or-is-an-rna-molecule-madison-christian-microbio?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-which-may-be-or-is-an-rna-molecule-madison-christian-microbio?pdf=1505

# 4.1.61. The placement of the amino acid during translation is determined by...

Author: Madison Christian

The placement of the amino acid during translation is determined by the

Please choose only one answer:

- DNAse which transcribes both molecules.
- complementarity of the codon-anticodon.
- sequence of nucleotides at the 5' end of the tRNA.
- secondary structure of the newly forming protein.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The placement of the amino acid during Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-placement-of-the-amino-acid-during-madison-christian-micr?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-placement-of-the-amino-acid-during-madison-christian-micr?pdf=1505

# 4.1.62. Which is true about prokaryotic (bacterial) RNA polymerase?

Author: Madison Christian

Which is true about prokaryotic (bacterial) RNA polymerase?

Please choose only one answer:

- It is used during transcription.
- It does not require a primer.
- It has a detachable subunit, sigma factor, which recognizes the promoter.
- It reads the template in the 3'-5' direction.
- All of the choices are true.

# 4.1.63. The DNA site to which the repressor protein binds is the

Author: Madison Christian

The DNA site to which the repressor protein binds is the

Please choose only one answer:

- operon.
- regulon.
- operator.
- repressor.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The DNA site to which the repressor protein Madison Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-dna-site-to-which-the-repressor-protein-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-dna-site-to-which-the-repressor-protein-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

# 4.1.64. The A-site

Author: Madison Christian

The A-site

Please choose only one answer:

- is found on the RNA polymerase enzyme.
- is found on the 30S ribosome.
- is found on the 70S ribosome.
- is the amino acid site.
- is found on the 70S ribosome AND is the amino acid site.

# 4.1.65. What structure is indicated by: 10A, 15T, 3G, 7C?

Author: Madison Christian

What structure is indicated by: 10A, 15T, 3G, 7C?

Please choose only one answer:

- double-stranded RNA
- double-stranded DNA
- single-stranded RNA
- single-stranded DNA

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: What structure is indicated by: 10A 15T Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-what-structure-is-indicated-by-10a-15t-madison-christian-micr?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-what-structure-is-indicated-by-10a-15t-madison-christian-micr?pdf=1505

# 4.1.66. Glucose

Author: Madison Christian

Glucose

Please choose only one answer:

- is preferentially used over lactose in E. coli as a result of catabolite repression.
- levels are directly sensed via catabolite repression.
- levels are the inverse of cAMP levels.
- levels directly affect the production of lactose dehydrogenase.
- is preferentially used over lactose in E. coli as a result of catabolite repression AND levels are the inverse of cAMP levels.

# 4.1.67. How many nucleotides are in a codon?

Author: Madison Christian

How many nucleotides are in a codon?

Please choose only one answer:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

# 4.1.68. Gene regulation may entail

Author: Madison Christian

Gene regulation may entail

Please choose only one answer:

- turning on genes only when needed.
- turning off genes when not needed.
- turning on or off entire groups of genes.
- All of the choices are correct.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Gene regulation may entail Madison Christian Microbiology chapters

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-gene-regulation-may-entail-madison-christian-microbiology-cha?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-gene-regulation-may-entail-madison-christian-microbiology-cha?pdf=1505

# 4.1.69. The regulatory protein

Author: Madison Christian

The regulatory protein

Please choose only one answer:

- binds to the promoter region of DNA.
- may inhibit or enhance transcription.
- may control translation of the operon.
- affects the activity of the DNA polymerase.
- binds to the promoter region of DNA AND affects the activity of the DNA polymerase.

# 4.1.70. Repressors

Author: Madison Christian

Repressors

Please choose only one answer:

- are involved in negative control.
- are involved in positive control.
- always bind to the promoter.
- bind or do not bind to the operator depending on their shape (conformation).
- are involved in negative control AND bind or do not bind to the operator depending on their shape (conformation).

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Repressors Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-repressors-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midter?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-repressors-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midter?pdf=1505

# 4.1.71. The lagging strand

Author: Madison Christian

The lagging strand

Please choose only one answer:

- is the third type of RNA.
- is found during RNA replication.
- is necessary due to the properties of the enzymes and the antiparallel nature of DNA.
- is always the bottom strand.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The lagging strand Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-lagging-strand-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-lagging-strand-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5?pdf=1505

# 4.1.72. Negative control means a regulator molecule is

Author: Madison Christian

Negative control means a regulator molecule is

Please choose only one answer:

- bound and transcription starts.
- removed and transcription is inhibited.
- bound and transcription is inhibited.
- removed and transcription starts.
- bound and transcription is inhibited AND removed and transcription starts.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Negative control means a regulator molecule Madison Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-negative-control-means-a-regulator-molecule-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-negative-control-means-a-regulator-molecule-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

# 4.1.73. DNA is characterized by which of the following feature(s)?

Author: Madison Christian

DNA is characterized by which of the following feature(s)?

Please choose only one answer:

- Ribose.
- Single-stranded.
- Deoxyribose.
- Thymine.
- Deoxyribose AND thymine.

# 4.1.74. What is the number of tRNA molecules that may be associated with tr...

Author: Madison Christian

What is the number of tRNA molecules that may be associated with translation?

Please choose only one answer:

- more than 100
- 75
- 64
- less than 64

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: What is the number of tRNA molecules that Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/what-is-the-number-of-trna-molecules-that-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/what-is-the-number-of-trna-molecules-that-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

# 4.1.75. X-rays

Author: Madison Christian

X-rays

Please choose only one answer:

- have no effect on DNA.
- cause thymine trimers.
- cause single and double strand breaks in DNA molecules.
- make the DNA radioactive.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: X-rays Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm Practice

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-x-rays-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midterm-pr?pdf=1505

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# 4.1.76. Every 24 hours, every genome in every cell of the human body is dam...

Author: Madison Christian

Every 24 hours, every genome in every cell of the human body is damaged 10,000 times or more. Given the possible DNA repair mechanisms, which order listed below would be most effective at repairing these as quickly as possible in order to prevent mutations from being carried forward in DNA replication?

Please choose only one answer:

- proofreading by DNA polymerase, glycosylase enzyme activities, excision repair, photoreactivation, SOS repair
- SOS repair, photoreactivation, excision repair, glycosylase enzyme activities, proofreading by DNA polymerase
- photoreactivation, SOS repair, proofreading by DNA polymerase, glycosylase enzyme activities, excision repair
- glycosylase enzyme activities, SOS repair, photoreactivation, proofreading by DNA polymerase, excision repair

# 4.1.77. The formation of a covalent bond between two adjacent thymines is c...

Author: Madison Christian

The formation of a covalent bond between two adjacent thymines is caused by

Please choose only one answer:

- mustard gas.
- alkylating agents.
- microwave radiation.
- UV radiation.

# 4.1.78. Transposons

Author: Madison Christian

Transposons

Please choose only one answer:

- are informally known as jumping genes.
- may cause insertion mutations.
- may cause knockout mutations.
- were first recognized in plants.
- All of the choices are correct.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Transposons Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-transposons-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midte?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-transposons-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-midte?pdf=1505

# 4.1.79. The properties of a cell which are determined by its DNA compositio...

Author: Madison Christian

The properties of a cell which are determined by its DNA composition are its

Please choose only one answer:

- phenotype.
- genotype.
- metabolism.
- nucleoid.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The properties of a cell which are determined Madison Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-properties-of-a-cell-which-are-determined-madison-microbi?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-properties-of-a-cell-which-are-determined-madison-microbi?pdf=1505

# 4.1.80. Competent cells

Author: Madison Christian

Competent cells

Please choose only one answer:

- are able to take up naked DNA.
- are antibiotic resistant.
- occur naturally.
- can be created in the laboratory.
- are able to take up naked DNA, occur naturally AND can be created in the laboratory.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Competent cells Madison Christian Microbiology chapters 5-8 Midterm

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-competent-cells-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-m?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-competent-cells-madison-christian-microbiology-chapters-5-8-m?pdf=1505

# 4.1.81. The largest group of chemical mutagens consists of

Author: Madison Christian

The largest group of chemical mutagens consists of

Please choose only one answer:

- radiation.
- base analogs.
- nitrous acid.
- alkylating agents.

# 4.1.82. Which is not true about a crown gall tumor?

Author: Madison Christian

Which is not true about a crown gall tumor?

Please choose only one answer:

- It is a bacterial infection of plants.
- It requires a plasmid.
- It produces a large amount of opines that neither the plant nor bacteria synthesizes.
- It is due to the incorporation of bacterial plasmid DNA into the plant chromosome.
- All of the choices are true.

# 4.1.83. The characteristics displayed by an organism in any given environme...

Author: Madison Christian

The characteristics displayed by an organism in any given environment is its

Please choose only one answer:

- genotype.
- archaetype.
- mutatotype.
- phenotype.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The characteristics displayed by an organism Madison Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-characteristics-displayed-by-an-organism-madison-microbio?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-characteristics-displayed-by-an-organism-madison-microbio?pdf=1505

# 4.1.84. Bacteria that have properties of both the donor and recipient cells...

Author: Madison Christian

Bacteria that have properties of both the donor and recipient cells are the result of

Please choose only one answer:

- UV light.
- SOS repair.
- frame shift mutations.
- genetic recombination.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Bacteria that have properties of both the Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/bacteria-that-have-properties-of-both-the-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/bacteria-that-have-properties-of-both-the-madison-christian-microbiolo?pdf=1505

# 4.1.85. Irradiation of cells with ultraviolet light may cause

Author: Madison Christian

Irradiation of cells with ultraviolet light may cause

Please choose only one answer:

- 4 nucleotides to covalently bind together.
- thymine dimers.
- adenine complementary base pairing with cytosine.
- the addition of uracil.

# 4.1.86. Which is not true about mismatch repair?

Author: Madison Christian

Which is not true about mismatch repair?

Please choose only one answer:

- It utilizes an endonuclease.
- It requires DNA polymerase and DNA ligase.
- It utilizes the state of methylation of the DNA to differentiate between strands.
- It removes both strands in the mismatch area.

# 4.1.87. Nitrous acid most frequently causes mutations by

Author: Madison Christian

Nitrous acid most frequently causes mutations by

Please choose only one answer:

- substituting oxygen for hydrogen bonds.
- converting keto groups to amino groups.
- altering the bonding ratios of nitrogen bases.
- converting cytosine to uracil.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Nitrous acid most frequently causes Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
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# 4.1.88. A clever technique that streamlines the identification of auxotroph...

Author: Madison Christian

A clever technique that streamlines the identification of auxotrophic mutants is

Please choose only one answer:

- gas chromatography.
- replica plating.
- direct selection.
- reversion.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: A clever technique that streamlines the Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/a-clever-technique-that-streamlines-the-madison-christian-microbiology?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/a-clever-technique-that-streamlines-the-madison-christian-microbiology?pdf=1505

# 4.1.89. The designation his- refers to

Author: Madison Christian

The designation his- refers to

Please choose only one answer:

- the genotype of a bacterium that lacks a functional gene for histidine synthesis.
- the genotype of a bacterium that has a functional gene for histidine synthesis.
- the opposite of a hers gene.
- bacteria that are auxotrophic for histidine.
- the genotype of a bacterium that lacks a functional gene for histidine synthesis AND bacteria that are auxotrophic for histidine.

# 4.1.90. DNA transfer by conjugation is more efficient in a liquid medium se...

Author: Madison Christian

DNA transfer by conjugation is more efficient in a liquid medium setting, subjected to very mild agitation (stirring), rather than on an agar plate format. Why?

Please choose only one answer:

- Direct cell-to-cell contact is required for this process, and this is more likely to be achieved in the plate format than in the fluid format (especially for relatively non-motile types of bacteria).
- Direct cell-to-cell contact isn't required for this process, so the ability to secrete the DNA into the surrounding fluid medium makes the process more efficient than the dry surface of an agar plate.
- Direct cell-to-cell contact is required for this process, and this is more likely to be achieved in the fluid liquid format than on an agar plate (especially for relatively non-motile types of bacteria).
- Trick question-it can take place with the same degree of efficiency on either format. It doesn't matter!

# 4.1.91. The material responsible for transformation was shown to be DNA by

Author: Madison Christian

The material responsible for transformation was shown to be DNA by

Please choose only one answer:

- Watson and Crick.
- Avery, MacLeod and McCarty.
- Lederberg.
- Stanley.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: The material responsible for transformation Madison Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-the-material-responsible-for-transformation-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-the-material-responsible-for-transformation-madison-microbiol?pdf=1505

# 4.1.92. Planar molecules used as chemical mutagens are called

Author: Madison Christian

Planar molecules used as chemical mutagens are called

Please choose only one answer:

- nitrous oxide.
- base analogs.
- alkylating agents.
- intercalating agents.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Planar molecules used as chemical mutagens Madison Microbiology Quest

Flashcards:
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http://www.quizover.com/question/question-planar-molecules-used-as-chemical-mutagens-madison-microbiolo?pdf=1505

# 4.1.93. Direct selection involves inoculating cells onto growth media on which

Author: Madison Christian

Direct selection involves inoculating cells onto growth media on which

Please choose only one answer:

- the mutant but not the parental cell type will grow.
- the mutation will be reversed.
- the nutrients necessary for mutation to occur are present.
- the mutagen is present.

# 4.1.94. Is it as effective to take 2 antibiotics sequentially for an infect...

Author: Madison Christian

Is it as effective to take 2 antibiotics sequentially for an infection as it is to take them simultaneously, so long as the total length of time of the treatment is the same?

Please choose only one answer:

- No. There's always one specific antibiotic that will be the most effective, and that is the only antibiotic that should be used to treat a particular infection.
- Yes. So long as the length of time is the same, the 2 treatments should be essentially the same in terms of effectively eliminating the infection.
- No. Taken sequentially, the first antibiotic will select for the small portion of the population that will spontaneously mutate towards resistance. Then, the second antibiotic will do the exact same thing-selecting for resistance to the second drug from the few bacterial cells that remained from the first drug treatment.
- It depends. Provided that the majority of the infectious agent is killed off by the first drug, the likelihood that the few that are left would not also be killed by the second drug is low. However, simultaneous treatment should be more effective at eliminating all the microbes in the shortest time possible, and with the least probability of selection for multiple drug resistance mutations.

# 4.1.95. Among the easiest of the mutations to isolate are those which

Author: Madison Christian

Among the easiest of the mutations to isolate are those which

Please choose only one answer:

- involve haploid chromosomes.
- involve antibiotic resistance.
- allow populations to be measured.
- use an indirect method for measurement.
- involve haploid chromosomes AND involve antibiotic resistance.

# 4.1.96. Prokaryotic cell mutations can be observed very quickly because the...

Author: Madison Christian

Prokaryotic cell mutations can be observed very quickly because the prokaryotic chromosome is

Please choose only one answer:

- diploid.
- polyploid.
- haploid.
- polysomal.

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Prokaryotic cell mutations can be observed Madison Microbiology Quest

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-prokaryotic-cell-mutations-can-be-observed-madison-microbiolo?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-prokaryotic-cell-mutations-can-be-observed-madison-microbiolo?pdf=1505

# 4.1.97. Which change in a gene's DNA sequence would have the least effect o...

Author: Madison Christian

Which change in a gene's DNA sequence would have the least effect on the eventual amino acid sequence produced from it?

Please choose only one answer:

- deletion of 2 consecutive nucleotides
- addition of 1 nucleotide
- addition/deletion of 3 consecutive nucleotides
- substitution of 1 nucleotide AND addition of 1 nucleotide

Check the answer of this question online at QuizOver.com:
Question: Which change in a gene's DNA sequence Madison Christian Microbiology

Flashcards:
http://www.quizover.com/flashcards/question-which-change-in-a-gene-s-dna-sequence-madison-christian-micro?pdf=1505

Interactive Question:
http://www.quizover.com/question/question-which-change-in-a-gene-s-dna-sequence-madison-christian-micro?pdf=1505