

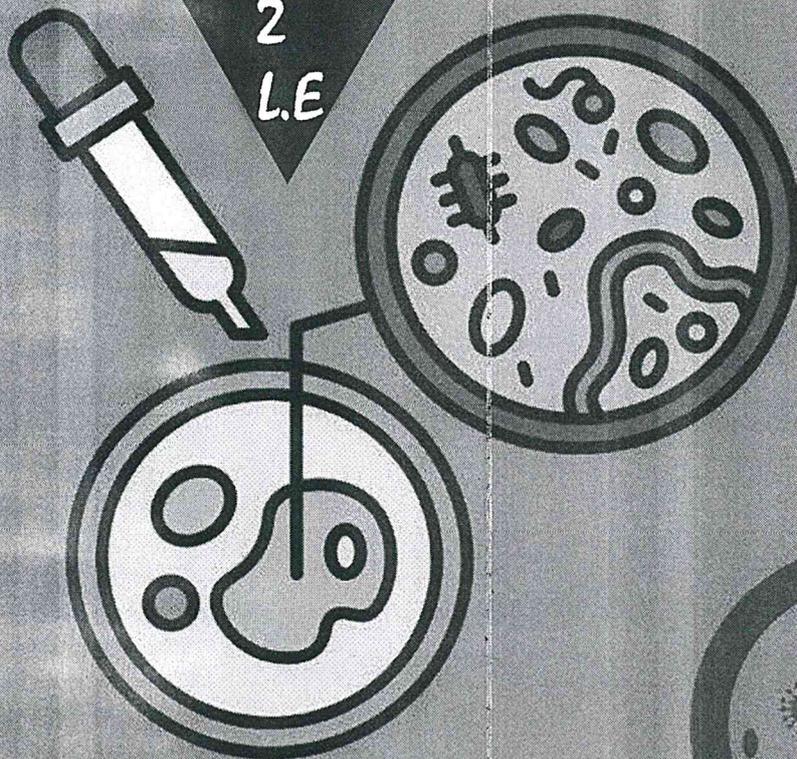
Level 1 - semester 2



Microbiology



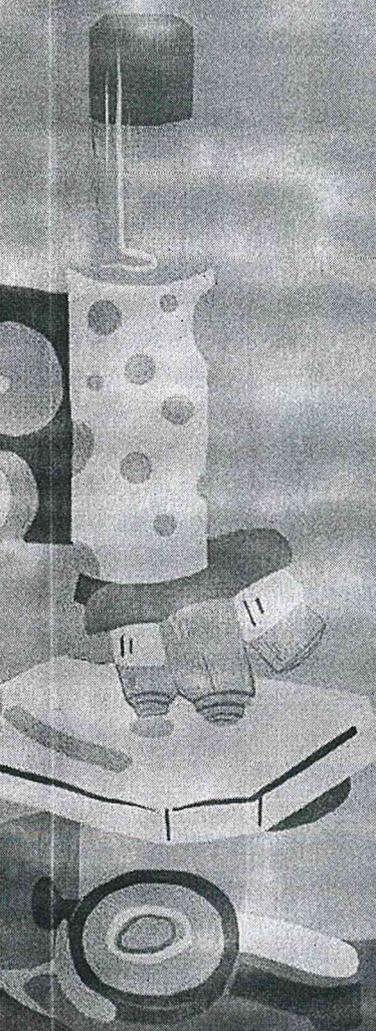
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L.E



Lecture 12 - MCQ

2024

Dr. A.G.





1) substances naturally derived or synthetically prepared that attack selectively the bacteria:

- a- antiviral drugs
- b- antibiotics
- c- antifungal
- d- antiprotozoal
- e- antihelminthic

2) WHICH OF THE following not mechanism of action of antibiotics?

- a- Cell wall synthesis.
- b- Cell membrane permeability
- c- Active transport.
- d- Protein synthesis.
- e- destruction of organelles

3) which of the following Desired properties of antibiotics:

- a- bacteriostatic rther than bacteriocidal
- b- allergic
- c- water insoluble
- d- narrow specterum of activity
- e- cause inhibition without injuring host cells

4) What is the definition of antimicrobial agents?

- A Chemical that kill or inhibit growth of microorganisms
- B Chemical substances that enhance the growth of microorganisms
- C Chemical substances that have no action on microorganisms
- D Chemical substances that kill viruses

1	2	3	4
B	E	E	A





5) Which of the following is a desired property of antibiotics?

- a) Inducing bacterial resistance
- b) Short plasma half-life
- c) Limited tissue distribution
- d) Selective toxicity

6) How do antibiotics mediate their action?

- a) Stimulation of cell growth
- b) Inhibition protein synthesis, and nucleic acid synthesis
- c) Enhancement of bacterial resistance mechanisms
- d) Inhibition of host cell functions

7) What are extrachromosomal genetic elements in bacteria that often carry genes for resistance to antimicrobial drugs?

- a) Transposons
- b) Plasmids
- c) Ribosomes
- d) Lysosomes

8) What is the definition of antim agents?

- a) Chemical that kill or inhibit growth of microorganisms
- b) Chemical substances that enhance the growth of microorganisms
- c) Chemical substances that have no on microorganisms
- d) Chemical substances that kill viruses

5	6	7	8
D	B	B	





9) Which of the following is a desired property of antibiotics?

- a) Selective toxicity
- b) Inducing bacterial resistance
- c) Short plasma half-life
- d) Limited tissue distribution

10) How do antibiotics mediate their action?

- a) Inhibition of cell wall synthesis, cell membrane permeability, active transport, protein synthesis, and nucleic acid synthesis
- b) Stimulation of cell growth
- c) Enhancement of bacterial resistance mechanisms
- d) Inhibition of host cell functions

11) What is the main purpose of antibiotic combination therapy?

- a) To potentially produce a synergistic effect
- b) To reduce the effectiveness of each antibiotic
- c) To increase the development of antibacterial resistance
- d) To simplify treatment regimens

12) What are extrachromosomal genetic elements in bacteria that often carry genes for resistance to antimicrobial drugs?

- a) Plasmids
- b) Transposons
- c) Ribosomes
- d) Lysosomes

9	10	11	12
		A	A





13) Which enzyme carried by plasmids is effective against penicillins and cephalosporins?

- a) Acetyl transferase
- b) β -lactamase
- c) Kinase
- d) Polymerase
- e)

14) What is the function of transposons in transferring drug resistance genes?

- a) Enhancing bacterial growth
- b) Destroying antibiotics
- c) Inactivating enzymes
- d) Carrying and transferring drug resistance genes

15) How can organisms resist antimicrobial agents through non-genetic (biochemical) mechanisms?

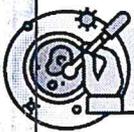
- a) Increasing permeability, enzyme activation, unchanged target site, unchanged metabolic pathway
- b) Reducing permeability, enzyme inactivation, altered target site, altered metabolic pathway
- c) Increasing permeability, enzyme inactivation, altered target site, altered metabolic pathway
- d) Reducing permeability, enzyme activation, unchanged target site, altered metabolic pathway

16) Which specific mutation can lead to streptomycin resistance by affecting the 30S ribosomal subunit?

- a) Mutation in P24
- b) Mutation in P12
- c) Mutation in P36
- d) Mutation in P48

13	14	15	16
B	D	B	B





17) What is the frequency of transmission like in plasmid resistance compared to chromosomal resistance?

- a) Low frequency in plasmid resistance, high frequency in chromosomal resistance
- b) Equal frequency in both types of resistance
- c) High frequency in plasmid resistance, low frequency in chromosomal resistance
- d) No transmission in either type of resistance

18) What is the primary function of plasmids in bacteria?

- a) Carrying genes for drug resistance
- b) Enhancing cell division
- c) Producing energy
- d) Regulating gene expression

19) What is the main purpose of antibiotic combination therapy?

- a) To reduce the effectiveness of each antibiotic
- b) To increase the development of antibacterial resistance
- c) To potentially produce a synergistic effect
- d) To simplify treatment regimens

17	18	19
C	A	C

