

Past Y Exams

Lecture 1 & 2 (intro to Immunity)

<p>1. Nk cells are?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. APCb. B lymphocytesc. Cytotoxic T cellsd. able to kill virus infected cells or tumor cellse. cells that have immunoglobulins as receptors on the surface	<p>D</p>
<p>2. Which one of the following is primary lymphoid organ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Bone marrowb. Lymph nodec. peyer's patchesd. spllene. Tonsil	<p>A</p>
<p>3. Characters of adaptive immunity include?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. include neutrophilsb. include physical barriersc. Has memory cellsd. it's the first line of defensee. Nonspecific for microbes	<p>C</p>
<p>4. T lymphocytes recognize the following antigen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A .Lipidb. Nucleic acidc. protiend. Polysacaridee. phospholipid	<p>C</p>

<p>5. Which of the following Nk cells receptors bind to MHC I molecule? زیاده</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CD16 b. Fc receptor for IgG c. Killer inhibitor receptor (KIR) d. KAR e. TCR 	C
<p>6. In the recognition of the microbes by innate immunity, pathogen recognition receptor recognize which one of the following? زیاده</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. C3b receptor b. Fc receptor c. KAR d. KIR e. Pathogen associated molecular pattern (pamp) 	E
<p>7. Which of the following is component of innate immunity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. B lymphocytes b. IL-4 c. IL-5 d. NK cells e. T.lymphocyte 	D
<p>8. Which of the following is a marker of B lymphocyte?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. CD3 b. CD4 c. CD8 d. CD19 e. KAR 	D
<p>9. Regarding the innate immunity, the following characters are true except?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Has memory cell b. first line of defense c. recognize the microbes only d. present only in the healthy subjects e. Response is rapid 	A

<p>10. Regarding stem cell, the following characters are true except?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. undifferentiated cell b. Has the ability to go through numerous cycles of cell division by mitosis while maintaining the undifferentiated state c. Don't have the capacity to differentiate into specialized cell types d. Can be used for treatment of many diseases e. Two types of stem cell embryonic and adult 	C
<p>11. Which of the following is considered an activator of macrophages?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. IL-10 b. IL-5 c. INF-gamma d. INF-alpha e. Stem cell factor 	C
<p>12. Which of the following types of antigen, The T lymphocytes can recognize?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A .lipid b. lipopolysaccharides c. Nucleic acid d. polysaccharide e. protein 	E
<p>13. Which of the following cells is APC?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. dendritic cells b. Nk cells c. T lymphocyte d. Neutrophils 	A
<p>14. Natural Killer cells are?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. B cells that can kill without complement b. cytotoxic T cells c. increased by immunization d. able to kill virus-infected cell of tumor without prior sensitization 	D

<p>15. Characters of adaptive immunity include?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. second line of defense b. develops as a response to infection c. Specificity and memory d. all of the above 	<p>D</p>
<p>16. Negative selection of T cells occurs in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. blood vessels b. bone marrow c. lymph node d. spleen e. thymus 	<p>E</p>
<p>17. Hematopoietic stem cells are pluripotent, which means that they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. antigen specific cells b. Capable of developing into any blood cell c. Committed to produce cells of a single lineage d. non_self renewing e. T and B lymphocytes of many different antigen specificities 	<p>B</p>
<p>18. Oxygen dependant antimicrobial products of neutrophils Include all of the following EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Superoxid O₂- b. H₂O₂ c. Hydroxyle radical (OH) d. Nitiric oxide (No) e. Lactoferrin 	<p>E</p>
<p>19. The antigen specificity of an adaptive immime response is due to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activation of antigen specific lymphocytes b. Folding of antigen to fit the pathogen c. Lysis of only certain pathogens by macrophages d. Phagocytosis of only certain pathogens by macrophages e. Production of cytokines by antigen specific macrophages 	<p>A</p>

<p>20. Movement of phagocytic cells in response to chemical stimulus is called?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Chemotaxis b. Opsonization c. Ingestion d. Digestion 	<p>A</p>
<p>21. Regarding CD8 positive cells, which of the following is TRUE?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can be classified into Th1 and Th2 based on their biological function b. Do not produce IFN-γ. c. Can recognize and kill virus-infected cells d. Can bind free virus e. Help macrophage activation to destroy ingested microbes 	<p>C</p>
<p>22. Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) is a process in which antibody-coated cells are killed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. antibodies. b. Complement. c. Cytotoxic T cells. d. NK cells e. Macrophages 	<p>D</p>
<p>23. Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) is a process in which antibody-coated cells are killed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. NK cells. b. Complement. c. The antibodies. d. Cytotoxic T cells. e. Macrophages. 	<p>A</p>
<p>24. Lymphocytes are activated by antigen in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Liver. b. Blood stream. c. Bone marrow. d. Lymph nodes 	<p>D</p>

<p>25. The thymus is the site of development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. B cells b. Erythrocytes c. Hematopoietic d. NK cells e. T cells 	<p>E</p>
<p>26. Rapid but non-antigen specific immune responses are produced by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adaptive immune system. b. Innate immune system. c. Leukocytes. d. Lymphatic system e. Memory response 	<p>B</p>
<p>27. Natural killer cells are members of which of the following families of cells?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Basophils b. Eosinophils c. Lymphocytes d. Monocytes e. Neutrophils 	<p>C</p>
<p>28. Which of the following cell can act as phagocytic cell?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. T lymphocyte b. Macrophage c. Basophils d. Plasma cells e. Platelets 	<p>B</p>
<p>29. B lymphocytes can recognize any type of antigen; while T lymphocytes can recognize only?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lipids b. Phospholipids c. Nucleic acids d. Proteins e. Carbohydrates 	<p>D</p>

Lecture 3 (Bacterial Structure)

<p>1- Which of the following protects bacterial cell against phagocytosis?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Peptidoglycan B. Lipid C. Capsule D. Mesosome E. Exopigment 	C
<p>2- Which of the following structures is present in Gram negative but not in Gram positive bacteria?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Peptidoglycan B. Lipid A C. Capsule D. Flagella E. Voultin granules 	B
<p>3- Which one of the following is character of prokaryote cells?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Presence of two chromosome copies (diploid) B. Presence of nuclear membrane C. Presence of 80s ribosome D. Presence of peptidoglycan E. Reproduce by mitosis 	D
<p>4- A Group of flagella at one pole of bacterial cell is known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Monotrichous flagella B. Lophotrichous flagella C. Peritrichous flagella D. Amphitrichous flagella E. conjugative flagella 	B
<p>5- The difference between G+ve & G-ve bacteria resides in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Cell wall B. Nucleus C. Cell membrane D. ribosome 	A

<p>6- Flagella distributed over the entire flagellum bacteria cell called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Amphitichous b. Peritrichous c. Ditrichous d. Lophotrichous e. Monotrichous 	<p>B</p>
<p>7-Function of cell wall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. preservation of the shape of cell b. responsible for gram staining reaction c. Antigenic character d. all of above 	<p>D</p>
<p>8- which statement of the following about bacterial cell wall is wrong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- It has antigenic character b- has selective permeability c- peptidoglycan is thin in gram negative than in gram positive d- lipoprotein is a special component in gram negative bacteria e- it contain endotoxin in gram negative bacteria 	<p>B</p>
<p>9- Bacterial piliis characterized by one of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It's formed mainly by gram positive bacteria b. Occur in motile & non-motile strains c. It's longer than flagella d. It's not antigenic e. It's formed under unfavorable conditions 	<p>B</p>
<p>10-What is responsible for endotoxin activity in gram-ve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capsule b. Lipopolysaccharide c. Lipoprotein d. Outer memb. protein e. Teichoic acid 	<p>B</p>

<p>11- Which one of the following is not a structure of bacterial envelop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Peptidoglycan b. Lipopolysaccharide c. Capsule d. Flagella e. Slim layer 	D
<p>12- Teichoic acid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. present in capsule of gram positive bacteria b. present in the cell wall of all bacteria c. present in the cell wall of gram negative bacteria d. present in the cell wall of gram positive bacteria e. present in the cytoplasmic memb. of gram positive 	D
<p>13- How do you describe flagella distributed as a single flagellum in each pole of bacillus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amphitichous b. Bitrichous c. Ditrichous d. Lophotrichous e. Monotrichous 	A
<p>14- Which of the following is considered as adherence factor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cell wall b. Collagenase c. Fimbria d. Hemolysins e. Inclusion granules 	C
<p>15- The fine filamentous appendages arising from basal bodies in <u>cytoplasmic</u> of many gram-ve bacteria? عشان طالع من السيتوبلازم</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flagella b. Pilli c. Mesosomes d. Spores 	A

<p>16-Origin of Flagella is a- Cell membrane. b. Basal body in cytoplasm c. Ribosome</p>	B
<p>17- All of the followings are internal structures except: a. Cell wall b. Ribosome c. Mesosome d. inclusion</p>	A
<p>18-Backbone of Peptidoglycane a N-acetyl glucosamine b. N-acetyl muramic acid c. Tetrapeptide d. Pentapeptide e. A&B</p>	E

Lecture 4 (Bacterial Products)

<p>1- Which of the following bacteria is spore forming? A. Bacillus group B. Helicobacter C. Campylobacter D. Staphylococcus E. Streptococcus</p>	A
<p>2- Which of the following bacteria is characterized by golden yellow endopigment formation? A. Pseudomonos B. E.coli C. Serretia D. Staphylococcus aureus E. Streptococcus</p>	D

<p>3- Maximum division of bacteria in growth curve occur in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lag phase b. Log phase c. Stationary d. Decline phase e. convalescent phase 	<p>B</p>
<p>4- Which phase of bacterial growth correspond to period of symptoms & signs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Lag phase b. Log phase c. Stationary d. Decline phase e. convalescent phase 	<p>C</p>
<p>5. Which of the following is a minor element in bacterial nutrition?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Carbon b) Nitrogen c) Nucleotides d) Phosphorous e) Vitamins 	<p>D</p>
<p>6- which of the following the major element in bacterial nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sodium b. Strong antigenic c. Carbon d. Lipopolysaccharide 	<p>C</p>
<p>7- Which statement is correct for bacteria exotoxin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. non-diffusible (cell bound) b. phosphorous c. Nonspecific d. Potassium 	<p>B</p>

<p>8- The lag phase of bacterial growth curve correlate in vivo with which of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Symptoms & Signs of diseases b. Incubation period c. invasive period d. Convalescence e. Marker of chronic phase of the disease 	<p>B</p>
<p>9- Which statement is correct as regard facultative anaerobe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They lack of peroxidase enzyme b. Most pathogenic bacteria belong to it c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis is an example d. Grow best in presence of minimal amount of oxygen e. Grow better at acidic PH 	<p>B</p>
<p>10-Only one of the following is true about bacterial growth curve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Can be obtained by growing bacteria on solid media b. Decline phase is absent is some bacteria c. Lag phase is equal in all bacteria d. Log phase correlate with convalescent phase of disease e. Stationary phase accompanied by bacterial death 	<p>E</p>
<p>11- Which of the following nutrient component required for bacterial is growth factor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carbon b. Nitrogen c. Amino acids d. Vitamins e. Mg 	<p>D</p>
<p>12- What's the best definition of obligatory anaerobic bacteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bacteria that can grow multiply in complete absence of oxygen b. Bacteria that can't grow or multiply in complete absence of oxygen c. Bacteria that have a lot of peroxidase enzyme d. Bacteria that lack coagulase enzyme e. Bacteria that need minimal amount of oxygen for growth 	<p>A</p>

<p>13- Which one of the following characters is best matching with bacterial exotoxins?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are lipopolysaccharides in nature b. They are not affected by formalin c. They are produced only when the organism disintegrate d. They are strong antigenic e. They are thermostable 	D
<p>14- All of the following statement regarding bacterial spores are true except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are metabolically active b. are more resistant than vegetative cells c. are formed within certain Gram +ve cells d. don't take gram stain 	A
<p>15- Facultative anaerobes are characterized by one of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are unable to grow in the presence of molecular oxygen b. Require an excess of oxygen c. Require no oxygen d. Can grow with equal facility in the presence or absence of O₂ 	D
<p>16- Organism that can use only molecular oxygen as the final acceptor are called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obligate anaerobes b. Facultative anaerobes c. Obligate aerobes d. Microaerophilic 	C
<p>17- The rate of bacterial growth during stationary phase of growth is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Zero b. Constant c. Increasing d. Decreasing e. Negative 	D

Lecture 5 & 6 (Genetics)

<p>1- The bacterial genome consists of a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) haploid circular DNA associated with histone protein. B) diploid circular DNA without histone protein. C) haploid circular DNA only. D) circular DNA associated with histone protein and a plasmid. E) haploid circular DNA inside a nuclear envelope and plasmid outside. 	<p>C</p>
<p>2- Insertion sequence elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) carry genes for antibiotic resistance. B) carry virulence and transposition genes in its central piece. C) have examples as Tn5 and Ta 7. d) have direct or inverted repeats at their ends. e) are the most complex form of transposable elements 	<p>D</p>
<p>3- Which plasmid can replicate in wide range of bacteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Artificial plasmid b) Broad host range plasmid c) Compatible plasmid d) Conjugative plasmid e) Shuttle vector 	<p>B</p>
<p>4- A plasmid that can mobilize itself and another plasmid from cell to cell is called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Conjugative plasmid b. Shuttle vector c. Broad host range plasmid d. Artificial plasmid e. stringent plasmid 	<p>B</p>

<p>5- Which of the following form of gene transfer is mediated by bacteriophage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conjugation b. Mutation c. transduction d. Transformation e. Transposition 	<p>C</p>
<p>6- Competence can be induced in non-competent cells in the lab by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ethidium bromide B. Calcium chloride C. UV light D. Nucleotides E. Alkylating agent 	<p>B</p>
<p>7-Plasmid propagated between two different host species (Yeast & bacteria)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Conjugative plasmid b- Non-conjugative c- Shuttle vector d-Artificial plasmid 	<p>C</p>
<p>8- Regarding stringent plasmid, the copy number per cell is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10-15 copies/cell b. up to 50 copies/cell c. 2-5 copies/cell d. 1-2 copies/cell e. 5-10 	<p>D</p>
<p>9- Ampicillin resistance gene is carried on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transposon 3 b. Transposon7 c. Transposon 5 d. Transposon 10 e. Insertion sequence 10 	<p>A</p>

<p>10- Which of the following plasmids are narrow host range plasmid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plasmid that can be maintained the same cell b. Plasmid that can be transferred by conjugation c. Plasmid that can be replicate be maintained in one or closely related bacterial species d. Plasmid that carry resistance genes e. Plasmid that present as one or two copies inside the cell 	<p>C</p>
<p>11- Which of the following plasmids are conjugative plasmids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plasmid that can mobilize from one cell to another by conjugation b. Plasmid that can be maintained in the same cell c. Plasmid that can replicate and be maintained in a wide range of bacteria d. Plasmid that present as one or two copies inside cell e. plasmid that carry resistance genes 	<p>A</p>
<p>12- Which of the following transposable elements don't have IS at their ends and encode for transposition protein, antibiotic resistance, virulence factors and catabolic enzymes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insertion sequence b. Composite transposons c. Non composite transposons d. Shuttle vectors e. all the above 	<p>C</p>
<p>13- Which of the following molecules mediate conjugation in gram +ve bacteria?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cytokines c. Mutagens b. Hormones d. Pheromones e. UV light 	<p>D</p>

<p>14- Which one of the following methods of gene transfer occurs by electroporation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conjugation b. Transformation c. Generalized transduction d. Specialized transduction e. Translation 	<p>B</p>
<p>15-Direct uptake of DNA by recipient cell is referred to as?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conjugation b. Recombination c. Transduction d. Transformation E. Transposition 	<p>D</p>
<p>16- Which of the following methods of gene transfer is mediated by F plasmid in the donor cell</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transduction b. Transformation c. Conjugation d. Transposition 	<p>C</p>
<p>17-Which of the following transposable element are the simplest form & encode only proteins needed for its own transposition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insertion sequences b. Composite transposons c. Non-composite transposons d. Shuttle vector 	<p>A</p>
<p>18-Which of the following plasmids is unstable and can be easily attacked by exonucleases?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Broad host range plasmids b. Narrow host range plasmids c. Linear plasmids d. Shuttle vector e. Conjugative plasmids 	<p>C</p>

<p>19-A DNA piece that carries 2 insertion sequences at the ends and a gene in between is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Shuttle vector b. Artificial Plasmid c. Composite transposons d. Non-composite transposons 	<p>C</p>
<p>20-Which of the following is TRUE about transposons?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Carry Tragenes b. Encode for enzyme production c. Encode for P pil d. Can transpose into any DNA molecule including themselves e. They replicate only after integration into DNA molecules 	<p>D</p>
<p>21- Which of the following carries kanamycin resistance gene?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transposon 7 b. Transposon 5 c. Transposon 3 d. Insertion sequence 3 	<p>B</p>
<p>22- Which of the following carries tetracycline resistance gene?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transposon 7 c. Transposon 3 b. Transposon 5 d. Transposon 10 	<p>D</p>
<p>23- What's the of plasmids can't be maintained in the same cel?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- low copy number plasmid b- High copy number plasmid c- More than une plasmid with different urigins of replication d- More than one plasmid with same origins of replication 	<p>D</p>
<p>24-In which bacteriophage cycle will generalised transduction happen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a-any bacteriophage b- lysogenic bacteriophage c-lytic bacteriophage d-temperate bacteriophage 	<p>C</p>

<p>25- Which of the following forms of gene transfer occur with lytic cycle of bacteriophage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Artificial transformation b. Generalized transduction c. Natural transformation d. Random transduction e. Specialized transduction 	<p>B</p>
<p>26-In extracellular medium, DNA degrading enzymes would likely prevent transfer of DNA by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conjugal transfer by self-transmissible plasmid. b. Generalized phage transduction c. Natural transformation d. Specialized Phage transduction e. Non-composite transposons 	<p>C</p>
<p>27- Which of the following are small pieces of DNA that are capable of moving itself from one location in DNA to another?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Plasmids. B. Transposons. C. Shuttle vectors. D. Tra genes. E. Stringent plasmids 	<p>B</p>
<p>28- What are the plasmid status of bacterial cells resulting from conjugation between a F+ and a F- bacterium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Two F-bacteria b) Two F+ bacteria c) The F+ bacterium becomes F-, and the F-bacterium becomes F+. d) The F+ bacterium remain as F+, and the F-bacterium remain as F-. 	<p>B</p>

<p>29-Phages that destroy host cell DNA, direct synthesis of phage particles, and cause lysis of the host cell are called:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Prophages B. Lysogenic phages C. Virulent phages D. Temperate phages E. Transductions 	<p>C</p>
<p>30-What bacterial gene transfer process is most sensitive to extracellular nucleases?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Conjugation b) Specialized transduction c) Generalized transduction d) Homologous recombination e) Transformation 	<p>E</p>

Lecture 7 (Virology)

<p>1- The viral envelope is characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Giving the virus its symmetry B. being lipoprotein in nature C. being made up of subunits called capsomers D. making the virus more resistant to phagocytosis E. presence of all types of the virus 	<p>B</p>
<p>2-Influenza virus is classified as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Complex RNA B. Icosahedral DNA C. Enveloped Icosahedral RNA D. Helical RNA E. Non-Enveloped DNA 	<p>D</p>

<p>3-Virus is obligatory intracellular due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Not contain DNA B. Not have Ribosome C. Not produce protein D. Not celular E. Not have energy 	<p>B</p>
<p>4-Which of the following states is a principle regarding viral nucleic acid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Virus contains both DNA and RNA. B. Some viruses contain segmented genome. C. Purified viral nucleic acid from any virus is usually infectious. D. Viral genome sizes are similar among known human viruses. E. All viral genomes single stranded. 	<p>B</p>
<p>5- Interferons are important part of the host defense against viral infections.What is interferon's principal mode of action?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. It is present in the serum of healthy individuals, providing a viral surveillance role. B. It coats viral particles and blocks their attachment to cells. C. It introduces synthesis of one or more cellular proteins that inhibit translation & transcription D. It protects virus-infected cell that produced it from cell death. 	<p>C</p>
<p>6- Each of the following statements concerning viruses is CORRECT EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a- Viruses can reproduce only within cells. b- The proteins on the surface of the virus mediate the entry of the virus into host cells. c- Neutralizing antibody is directed against proteins on the surface of the virus. d- Viruses replicate by binary fission 	<p>D</p>

<p>7-Each of the following statements concerning viral surface proteins is CORRECT EXCEPT:</p> <p>a-They elicit antibody that neutralizes infectivity of the virus. b- They determine the species specificity of the virus- cell interaction. c-They participate in active transport of nutrients across the viral envelope membrane. d-They protect the genetic material against nucleases</p>	C
<p>8- Which statement is correct for diagnosis of virus infection?</p> <p>a- Detection of virus particle by PCR. b- Detection of virus inclusion bodies by light microscope and virus genome by PCR. c- IgG detection which indicates recent infection. d- Elevated specific virus IgM which indicates past infection.</p>	B
<p>9- HBV is <small>زیاده</small></p> <p>A. DNA virus-complex capsid B. DNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - Non envelope C. DNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - envelope D. RNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - Non envelope E. RNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - envelope</p>	C
<p>10- Poliovirus is <small>زیاده</small></p> <p>A. DNA virus-complex capsid B. DNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - Non envelope C. DNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - envelope D. RNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - Non envelope E. RNA virus-Icosahedral capsid - envelope</p>	D
<p>11- Oseltamivir is user in the treatment of HINI. Which of the following is correct regarding its mode of action? <small>زیاده</small></p> <p>a-It blocks M2 ion channel b- It inhibits neuraminidase c-It inhibits hemagglutinin d-It prevent the binding of the virus e-It inhibit RNA-dependent RNA polymerase</p>	B

Lecture 8 (Mycology)

<p>1- All of the following are elements of fungal sexual reproduction EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Zygosporosb-Oosporesc- Ascosporesd-Sporangiosporose-Basidiosporos	<p>D</p>
<p>2- Which statement regarding fungal growth & morphology is CORRECT?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a- Pseudohyphae produced by all yeastb- Molds produce hyphae which may be separated or notc- Conidia is produced by sexual reproductiond- Most yeast reproduce by budding and lack of cell walle- Most pathogenic dimorphic fungi molds produce hyphae in the host & yeast at 30-c	<p>B</p>
<p>3-cell wall of fungi is composed of beta glucan, mannan and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a Peptidoglycanb. Murinec. Chitind. Cholesterole. Celulose	<p>C</p>
<p>4-Fungi that infect outside layers of skin or hair only are classified as?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. SuperficialB. CutaneousC. SubcutaneousD. SystemicE. Opportunistic	<p>A</p>

<p>5- Which of the following microorganisms has a nuclear membrane:</p> <p>A. Viruses B. Fungi C. Prions D. Bacteria E. Viroids</p>	B
<p>6- Which of the following cause Superficial mycoses</p> <p>a. Pityriasis versicolour b. dermatophytes c. Mycetoma d. Coccidioides immitis e. Aspergillus,</p>	A
<p>7-Which of the following cause Cutaneous mycoses</p> <p>a. Pityriasis versicolour b. dermatophytes c. Mycetoma d. Coccidioides immitis e. Aspergillus,</p>	B
<p>8-Which of the following cause Subcutaneous mycoses</p> <p>a. Pityriasis versicolour b. dermatophytes c. Mycetoma d. Coccidioides immitis e. Aspergillus,</p>	C
<p>9- All of the following cause Opportunistic mycoses EXCEPT</p> <p>a. Candidia b. dermatophytes c. Cryptococcus d. Aspergilus,</p>	B

<p>10- Which of the following cause Systemic mycoses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Histoplasma capsulatum, b. Blastomyces dermatidis, c. Coccidioides immitis, d. Paracoccidioides brasiliensis e. All of above 	<p>E</p>
<p>11-Fungi that can grow as mycelium or as yeast on temperature variation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Thermally active. B) Opportunistic. C) Thermally dimorphic. D) Thermally variable. E) Saprophytic fungi. 	<p>C</p>
<p>12- Drug that disrupts mitotic spindle by binding to the tubulin is named</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Azoles B. Amphotericin C. Griseofulvin D. Caspofungin E. Terbinafine 	<p>C</p>
<p>13- Fungi that invade skin or hair, nails are classified as?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Superficial B. Cutaneous C. Subcutaneous D. Systemic E. Opportunistic 	<p>B</p>
<p>14- Which of the following is an opportunistic fungus cause disease in immune compromised individuals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Tinea corporis B. Candida C. coccidioides D. Histoplasma 	<p>B</p>

<p>15- Round to oval unicellular fungi which reproduce by budding then detach from mother cell</p> <p>A. Yeast-like B. Yeast C. Filamentous fungi D. Dimorphic fungi E. Sexual spores</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>16. Conidia that result from fragmentation of hyphae cell</p> <p>A. Chlamydoconidia B. Arthroconidia C. Phialoconidia D. Blastoconidia E. Sporangiospore</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>17. A large thick-walled spore develops between 2 different hyphae زیاده</p> <p>A. Basidiospores B. Ascospores C. Zygosporangium D. Oospore E. Blastospore</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>18- Antifungal agent inhibits the nucleic acid synthesis: زیاده</p> <p>A. Caspofungin B. 5 fluorocytosine C. Griseofulvin D. Azoles E. Polyene</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>19. A large thick-walled spore develops between Same hyphae زیاده</p> <p>A. Basidiospores B. Ascospores C. Zygosporangium D. Oospore E. Blastospore</p>	<p>D</p>