

Chapter 01: Microbes Shape Our History

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a benefit of microorganisms?
- a. nitrogen fixation
 - b. production of fermented foods
 - c. synthesis of vitamins
 - d. causative agents of disease

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1a Describe how we define a microbe, and explain why the definition is a challenge.

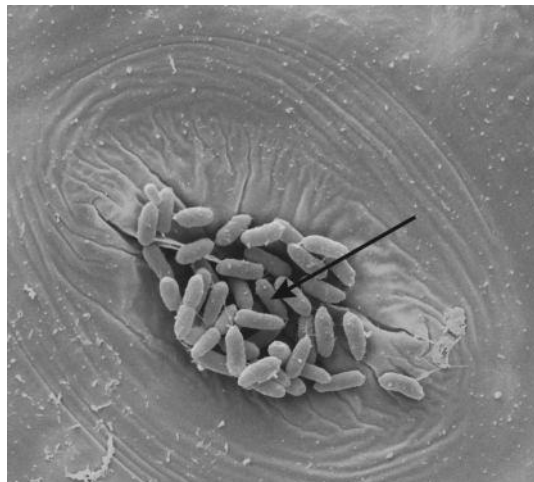
MSC: Remembering

2. A microbe that is 50 nm in size would most likely be
- a. fungi.
 - b. *E. coli*.
 - c. virus.
 - d. algae.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Applying

3. Based on the figure shown, the type of organism indicated with an arrow could be a



- a. virus.
- b. bacteria.
- c. macroscopic fungi.
- d. large ameba.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Applying

4. Based on the figure, the type of organism shown is a(n)



- a. virus.
- b. bacteria.
- c. archaea.
- d. eukaryote.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Applying

5. Which of the following demonstrates correct scientific notation of a bacterial organism?
- a. Staphylococcus Epidermidis
 - b. Staphylococcus epidermidis
 - c. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
 - d. Staphylococcus Epidermidis

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Applying

6. Which key characteristic differentiates a prokaryote from a eukaryote?
- a. the absence of proteins
 - b. the presence of DNA
 - c. the absence of membrane-bound organelles
 - d. the presence of a cell wall

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Remembering

7. Which of the following methods for classifying life forms can best be used to distinguish between two closely related rod-shaped bacterial organisms, *Salmonella typhimurium* and *Escherichia coli*?
- a. physical characteristics
 - b. method of reproduction
 - c. DNA sequence comparison
 - d. environmental habitat

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Applying

8. Which of the following is always classified as a eukaryote?
- a. papillomavirus
 - b. methanogen
 - c. *Escherichia coli*
 - d. yeast

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Understanding

9. Which of the following has been used as a tool for gene therapy?
- viruses
 - archaea
 - protozoa
 - fungi

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Understanding

10. Which of the following would you not expect to find in the human digestive tract?
- archaea
 - algae
 - bacteria
 - intestinal viruses

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1b Describe the three major domains of life: Archaea, Bacteria, and Eukarya. Explain what the three domains have in common and how they differ. MSC: Understanding

11. Antibiotics are chemotherapeutic drugs that function by inhibiting an important cellular structure or process of an organism that is causing an infection. Which of the following would not be affected by an antibiotic that targets cellular metabolic enzymes?
- Streptococcus pyogenes* bacteria
 - Herpes virus
 - ameba
 - bread mold

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.1

OBJ: 1.1c Define viruses, and explain how they relate to living cells.
MSC: Analyzing

12. Which scientist is credited with constructing the first microscope?
- Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
 - Catherine of Siena
 - Robert Hooke
 - Louis Pasteur

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2a Explain how microbial diseases have changed human history.
MSC: Remembering

13. Which of the following was an unexpected benefit of the bubonic plague?
- There was no benefit to the bubonic plague.
 - The population of Europe experienced a baby boom.
 - It resulted in a better understanding of aseptic practices and how to prevent the spread of infection.
 - The population decline enabled the cultural advancement of the Renaissance.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2a Explain how microbial diseases have changed human history.
MSC: Understanding

14. Which of the following organisms would you NOT be able to see using Robert Hooke's microscope?
- vinegar eels
 - dust mites
 - mold filaments
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2a Explain how microbial diseases have changed human history.

MSC: Understanding

15. Which of the following is NOT an explanation for the centuries it took between Leeuwenhoek observing microorganisms with his microscope and the discovery that microbes are capable of causing disease?
- Microbes are found everywhere.
 - Bacteria appeared similar to sperm and blood cells under the microscope.
 - Microorganisms are capable of existing through spontaneous generation.
 - Diseases were not a problem in the world until long after the discovery of microorganisms.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2a Explain how microbial diseases have changed human history.

MSC: Applying

16. If Spallanzani had unknowingly poked a hole in the top of his flask of meat broth, what would this have implied about the theory of spontaneous generation?
- No growth would have occurred in the flask, refuting the theory of spontaneous generation.
 - No growth would have occurred in the flask, supporting the theory of spontaneous generation.
 - Growth would have occurred in the flask, refuting the theory of spontaneous generation.
 - Growth would have occurred in the flask, supporting the theory of spontaneous generation.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2b Describe how microbes participate in human cultural practices such as production of food and drink.

MSC: Applying

17. What would John Tyndall have needed to use to disprove the theory of spontaneous generation with his experiments?
- a swan-neck flask
 - a microscope
 - an autoclave
 - organic media

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2b Describe how microbes participate in human cultural practices such as production of food and drink.

MSC: Applying

18. Which of the following theories was the Miller experiment designed to test?
- the endosymbiotic origin of life
 - the idea that all the chemicals found in early Earth could have come together to form the basic components of cellular life
 - spontaneous generation
 - the RNA world hypothesis

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2

OBJ: 1.2a Explain how microbial diseases have changed human history.

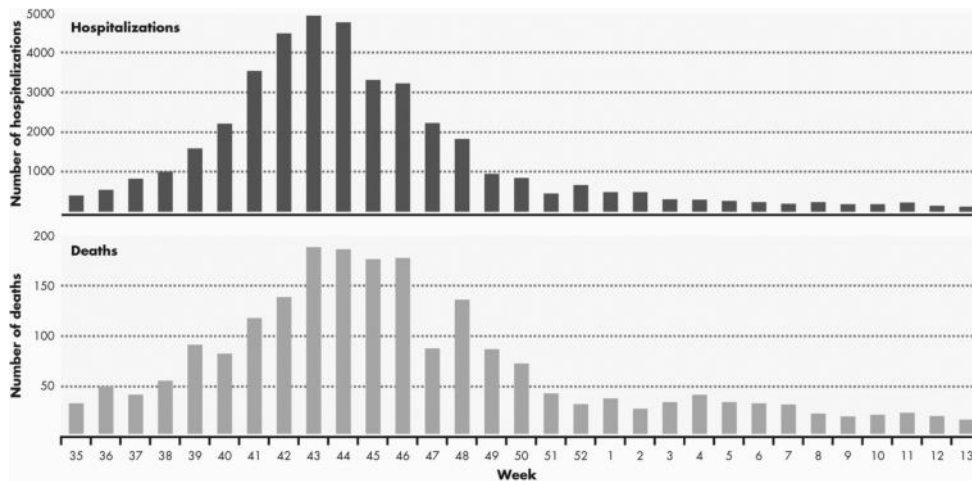
MSC: Understanding

19. Why did fewer soldiers die from infectious disease during the Crimean War in the winter months?
- Pathogens do not multiply as quickly in colder temperatures.
 - Pathogens do not multiply as quickly in wet environments.
 - Soldiers have fewer close interactions with other individuals during the winter months.
 - Chemical agents used to treat and prevent infections do not function effectively in warmer temperatures.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.3

OBJ: 1.3b Explain how Florence Nightingale first drew a statistical correlation between infectious disease and human mortality. MSC: Applying

20. Based on the figure below, approximately what percentage of the hospitalizations in week 43 resulted in deaths?



- a. 80% c. 20%
b. 40% d. 4%

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.3

OBJ: 1.3b Explain how Florence Nightingale first drew a statistical correlation between infectious disease and human mortality. MSC: Analyzing

21. What is the causative agent of the infectious disease used to establish Koch's postulates?

- a. *Streptococcus pyogenes* c. *Helicobacter pylori*
b. *Bacillus anthracis* d. *Chlamydia trachomatis*

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.3

OBJ: 1.3c Explain how Koch's postulates can show that a specific kind of microbe causes a disease. MSC: Remembering

22. Why was the selection of anthrax by Robert Koch a fortunate one?

- a. The microbe that causes it multiplies slowly.
b. The microbe that causes it multiplies to a high concentration in the kidneys.
c. The microbe that causes it is not dangerous to humans.
d. The microbe that causes it can remain infective outside the body for long periods.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.3

OBJ: 1.3c Explain how Koch's postulates can show that a specific kind of microbe causes a disease. MSC: Applying

23. The arrow in the figure shows a(n)