

Chapter 4—Bacteriology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- Bacteriology is the study of the microorganisms called _____.
 - microbes
 - fungus
 - bacteria
 - algae
- Bacteria that stimulate the immune response are _____ bacteria.
 - harmful
 - parasitic
 - pathogenic
 - nonpathogenic
- Saprophytes are a type of bacteria that live on dead matter and _____.
 - do not cause disease
 - are very dangerous
 - are used in cooking
 - are commonly found in the barbershop
- Pathogenic bacteria _____.
 - are very rare
 - cause disease
 - help with digestion
 - break down soil
- Spirilla are _____-shaped bacteria.
 - spade
 - circle
 - corkscrew
 - diamond
- Cocci are _____ bacteria that appear singly or in groups.
 - round
 - corkscrew-shaped
 - flat
 - rod-shaped
- Bacilli are short, _____ bacteria.
 - corkscrew-shaped
 - rod-shaped
 - round
 - fungus
- Tuberculosis is caused by the same type of bacteria as _____.
 - hepatitis
 - Lyme disease
 - tetanus
 - pneumonia
- Syphilis is caused by a bacteria called _____.
 - acidophilus
 - anthrax
 - Borrelia burgdorferi*
 - Treponema pallidum*
- Staphylococci bacteria cause _____.
 - abscesses
 - pustules
 - pimples
 - All answers are correct.
- Flagella are used for _____ by bacilli and spirilla.
 - movement
 - reproduction
 - dormancy
 - forming pus
- Another name for the active stage of bacteria is the _____ stage.
 - dormant
 - reproductive
 - sleep
 - vegetative

13. Bacteria form spores during the ____ stage.
 - a. mitosis
 - b. vegetative
 - c. inactive
 - d. active
14. Bacteria divide into two new cells during _____.
 - a. the spore stage
 - b. mitosis
 - c. flagella
 - d. the binary stage
15. The presence of pus is a(n) _____.
 - a. indication of dryness
 - b. indication of mitosis
 - c. sign of infection
 - d. sign of health
16. Staphylococci are the common pus-forming organisms that are carried by about ____ of the population and cause infection in cuts and scrapes.
 - a. one-quarter
 - b. one-third
 - c. one-half
 - d. three-quarters
17. A pimple is a ____ infection.
 - a. general
 - b. serious
 - c. local
 - d. systemic
18. A general infection is present when the ____ carries bacteria and their toxins to all parts of the body.
 - a. bloodstream
 - b. lymph system
 - c. bone marrow
 - d. skin
19. A disease transmitted from one person to another is _____.
 - a. contagious
 - b. general
 - c. systematic
 - d. local
20. An epidemic is a communicable disease that attacks a large number of people _____.
 - a. but is not serious
 - b. at the exact same moment
 - c. in a particular area
 - d. all over the world
21. When a barber sees a client with ringworm, he or she should _____.
 - a. wash the area carefully
 - b. not service the client
 - c. call the hospital
 - d. proceed with the normal service
22. Microorganisms that are resistant to antibiotics are _____.
 - a. viruses
 - b. spirilla
 - c. cocci
 - d. pathogenic
23. Bloodborne pathogens cause _____.
 - a. hepatitis
 - b. HIV
 - c. hepatitis and HIV
 - d. strep throat
24. Uncovered sneezing in the barbershop _____.
 - a. is unavoidable
 - b. should be followed with antiseptics
 - c. can spread disease
 - d. is not an issue

25. A scratch on the skin ____.
- is a cause for immediate medical attention
 - can be a way for pathogens to enter the body
 - should be left uncovered
 - should never be washed
26. One of the body's defensive forces is ____.
- red blood cells
 - bacteria
 - viruses
 - white blood cells
27. Immunity is ____.
- something people are born with
 - a serious bloodborne pathogen
 - the body's ability to resist bacterial invasion
 - given by viruses
28. Sepsis is caused by ____.
- sanitation
 - pathogens in the bloodstream
 - an immunization
 - uncovered sneezing
29. An aseptic environment is ____.
- teeming with disease germs
 - free of disease germs
 - untouched by humans
 - toxic to children
30. Itching is a(n) ____ symptom.
- aseptic
 - infection
 - objective
 - subjective
31. An example of an objective symptom is a(n) ____.
- boil
 - itch
 - headache
 - pain
32. Parasites draw their nourishment from ____.
- bacteria
 - a living host organism
 - viruses
 - dead matter
33. A fungus causes ____.
- animal parasites
 - ringworm
 - head lice
 - itch mites
34. An animal parasite causes ____.
- scabies
 - ringworm
 - asepsis
 - yeast infections
35. Pediculosis is another name for ____.
- a virus
 - ringworm
 - lice
 - scabies
36. Inoculations can help give ____ immunity.
- natural
 - acquired
 - inherited
 - communicable
37. Hepatitis causes inflammation of the ____.
- head
 - heart
 - skin
 - liver

38. AIDS is caused by ____.
- a. hepatitis A
 - b. HIV
 - c. herpes
 - d. hepatitis B
39. Sneezing does not cause the spread of ____.
- a. HIV
 - b. the flu
 - c. a cold
 - d. any virus
40. ____ is a situation in a barbershop that might cause the spread of HIV.
- a. Giving a haircut to an HIV-positive client
 - b. Talking to an HIV-positive client
 - c. Cutting an infected client with a tool that is then used on another client
 - d. Performing a shampoo on an HIV-positive client
41. The bone marrow is the place where ____ is/are manufactured.
- a. C cells
 - b. HIV
 - c. lymph
 - d. lymphocytes
42. A retrovirus ____.
- a. performs mitosis
 - b. uses the reproductive processes of the host cell to duplicate itself
 - c. is a type of bacteria
 - d. is a type of animal parasite
43. No physical symptoms characterize stage ____ of HIV infection.
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
44. Body secretions that fight infections include ____.
- a. sweat
 - b. digestive juices
 - c. sweat and digestive juices
 - d. sepsis