Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

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Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Members of the same species share many more characteristics compared to those shared by members of the same kingdom.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Learning Outcome : Explain how the levels of a taxonomic scheme relate to each other. Give the names
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

2) Viruses are *not* classified in any of Whittaker's five kingdoms.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Learning Outcome : Describe the cellular makeup of microorganisms and their size range, and indicate
Gradable : automatic

3) Members of the kingdom Fungi are photosynthetic.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

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Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
Learning Outcome : Describe the basic characteristics of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells and t
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa, and algae) carry ou
Gradable : automatic

4) A scientist studying helminths is working with bacteria.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa, and algae) carry ou
Topic : Helminths
Gradable : automatic

5) The fossil record has established that prokaryotes existed on Earth for approximately two billion years before eukaryotes evolved.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Discuss the fundamentals of evolution, evidence used to verify evolutionary trends
Gradable : automatic

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

6) It has been over 25 years since a new infectious disease has emerged in the world.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Epidemiology
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Gradable : automatic

7) *The term sterile means free of all life-forms.*

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways
ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanica
Gradable : automatic

8) All microorganisms are parasites.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Gradable : automatic

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

9) During a scientific experiment, the control group is used to directly test or measure the consequences of a variable in the study.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Gradable : automatic

10) The scientific method involves formulating a tentative explanation, called the hypothesis, to account for what has been observed or measured.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Gradable : automatic

11) Once an organism is assigned to a particular taxonomic hierarchy, it is permanent and cannot be revised.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the bases for classification, taxonomy, and nomenclature.
Learning Outcome : Discuss the fundamentals of evolution, evidence used to verify evolutionary trends
Gradable : automatic

12) When the results of an experiment support a hypothesis, the hypothesis can now be considered a theory.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Gradable : automatic

13) The names of the three proposed domains are: Bacteria, Protista, Eukarya.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Gradable : automatic

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

14) One distinguishing characteristic of archaeais that they live in extreme environments.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways
Learning Outcome : Recall the order of taxa and the system of notation used in creating scientific na
Section : 01.07
ASM Objective : 03.01 Bacteria and Archaea exhibit extensive, and often unique, metabolic diversity (
Gradable : automatic

15) Some microorganisms can photosynthesize, but their overall contribution to Earth's atmospheric oxygen is very small in comparison to plant photosynthesis.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : State several ways that microbes are involved in the earth's ecosystems.
Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms
ASM Objective : 06.01 Microbes are essential for life as we know it and the processes that support li
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

16) Any microorganism on or in the human body is considered a pathogen.

- ◎ true
- ◎ false

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

17) Theories are supported by more evidence than hypotheses.

◎ true
◎ false

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

18) Disease-causing microorganisms are called

A) decomposers.
B) prokaryotes.
C) pathogens.
D) eukaryotes.
E) fermenters.

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

19) The microorganisms that recycle nutrients by breaking down dead matter and wastes are called

A) decomposers.
B) prokaryotes.
C) pathogens.
D) eukaryotes.
E) fermenters.

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : State several ways that microbes are involved in the earth's ecosystems.
ASM Objective : 05.03 Microorganisms and their environment interact with and modify each other.
Section : 01.02
Gradable : automatic

20) The microorganisms that do *not* have a nucleus in their cells are called

A) decomposers.
B) prokaryotes.
C) pathogens.
D) eukaryotes.
E) fermenters.

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
Learning Outcome : Describe the basic characteristics of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells and t
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m
Topic : Cellular Organization
Gradable : automatic

21) When humans manipulate the genes of microorganisms, the process is called

A) bioremediation.
B) geneticengineering.
C) epidemiology.
D) immunology.
E) taxonomy.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Name and define the primary areas included in microbiological studies.
ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow
ASM Objective : 04.05 Cell genomes can be manipulated to alter cell function.
Topic : Basics of Genetic Engineering
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Section : 01.01
Gradable : automatic

22) Which of the following are *not* considered microorganisms?

A) Mosquitoes
B) Protozoa
C) Bacteria
D) Viruses
E) Fungi

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Gradable : automatic

23) All microorganisms are best defined as organisms that

A) cause humandisease.
B) lack a cellnucleus.
C) are infectiousparticles.
D) are too small tobe seen with the unaided eye.
E) can only be found growing inlaboratories.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Gradable : automatic

24) Which activity is an example of biotechnology?

A) Bacteria in the soil secrete an antibiotic to kill competitors.
B) A microbiologist uses a microscope to study bacteria.
C) Humans use yeast to make beer and wine.
D) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* causes tuberculosis in the lungs.
E) Public health officials monitor diseases in a community.

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Discuss the ways microorganisms can be used to create solutions for environmental
ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms
ASM Objective : 06.03 Humans utilize and harness microorganisms and their products.
Topic : Food Microbiology
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.03
Gradable : automatic

25) Which of the following is a unique characteristic of viruses that distinguishes them from the other major groups of microorganisms?

A) Viruses cause human disease.
B) Virusesare composed of cells that lack nuclei.
C) Viruses cannot be seen without an electron microscope.
D) Viruses contain genetic material.
E) Viruses lack ribosomes.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Describe the cellular makeup of microorganisms and their size range, and indicate
ASM Objective : 02.05 The replication cycles of viruses (lytic and lysogenic) differ among viruses an
Topic : General Viral Properties
Topic : Viral structure
Gradable : automatic

26) Who was the Dutch merchant that made and used quality magnifying lenses to see and record microorganisms?

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A) Francesco Redi
B) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
C) Louis Pasteur
D) Joseph Lister
E) Robert Koch

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Gradable : automatic

27) Pasteur used swan-neck flasks in his experiments to prove that

A) air had "vitalforces" capable of spontaneous generation.
B) microbialfermentation could be used to make wine.
C) dust in air was asource of living microorganisms.
D) microorganismscould cause disease.
E) microorganisms could be grown inlaboratory infusions.

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
ASM Objective : 05.01 Microorganisms are ubiquitous and live in diverse and dynamic ecosystems.
Gradable : automatic

28) Which of the following is *not* a process in the scientific method?

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A) Belief in a preconceived idea
B) Formulation of a hypothesis
C) Systematic observation
D) Laboratory experimentation
E) Development of a theory

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Gradable : automatic

29) Spontaneous generation is the idea that

A) germs cause infectious diseases.
B) microbes arediverse and ubiquitous.
C) microbes placedin an infusion can grow in it.
D) asepticteчniques reduce microbes in medical settings.
E) living things arise from nonlivingmatter.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways
ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanica
Gradable : automatic

30) Koch's postulates are criteria used to establish that

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A) microbes arefound on dust particles.
B) a specificmicrobe is the cause of a specific disease.
C) life-forms can only arise from preexisting life-forms.
D) a specificmicrobe should be classified in a specific kingdom.
E) microbes can be used to clean up toxicspills.

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Gradable : automatic

31) Which of the following is a taxon that contains all the other taxa listed?

A) Species
B) Phylum
C) Kingdom
D) Genus
E) Family

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Learning Outcome : Explain how the levels of a taxonomic scheme relate to each other. Give the names
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

32) Which of the following is a scientific name?

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

A) Bacteria
B) Protista
C) Species
D) *Bacillussubtilis*
E) Bacilli

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Recall the order of taxa and the system of notation used in creating scientific na
Learning Outcome : Describe the goals of nomenclature and how the binomial system is structured. Know
Section : 01.07
Gradable : automatic

33) Taxonomy does *not* involve

A) nomenclature.
B) classification.
C) taxa.
D) identification.
E) Koch's postulates.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Define taxonomy and its supporting terms classification, nomenclature, and identif
Gradable : automatic

34) The smallest taxon is

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

A) genus.
B) species.
C) kingdom.
D) family.
E) phylum.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Learning Outcome : Explain how the levels of a taxonomic scheme relate to each other. Give the names
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Recall the order of taxa and the system of notation used in creating scientific na
Section : 01.07
Gradable : automatic

35) The study of evolutionary relationships among organisms is called

A) biotechnology.
B) genetics.
C) recombinantDNA.
D) phylogeny.
E) taxonomy.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Define taxonomy and its supporting terms classification, nomenclature, and identif
Gradable : automatic

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

36) A scientist studying similarities in the sequence of nucleotides in rRNA of two bacterial species is working on

A) determiningevolutionary relatedness.
B) bioremediation.
C) recombinantDNA.
D) nomenclature.
E) determining if that species is thecause of a new disease.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the bases for classification, taxonomy, and nomenclature.
Gradable : automatic

37) A scientist discovers a new microbial species. It is a single-celled eukaryote without cell walls. In which kingdom will it likely be classified?

A) Monera
B) Protista
C) Fungi

D) Animalia
E) Plantae

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the bases for classification, taxonomy, and nomenclature.
ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa, and algae) carry ou
Gradable : automatic

38) A scientist collecting grass clippings to find the source of an outbreak of tularemia is an example of working in the field of

A) foodmicrobiology.
B) epidemiology.
C) agriculturalmicrobiology.
D) geneticengineering.
E) biotechnology.

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Name and define the primary areas included in microbiological studies.
Section : 01.01
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Topic : Epidemiology
Gradable : automatic

39) Helminths are

A) bacteria.
B) protozoa.
C) molds.
D) parasiticworms.
E) infectious particles.

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Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
Topic : Helminths
Gradable : automatic

40) All of the following pertain to photosynthesis, *except*

A) it occurs only inmembers of the kingdom Plantae .
B) carbon dioxide isconverted to organic material.
C) it contributes tothe oxygen content in the atmosphere.
D) it is fueled bylight.
E) it is important to each ecosystem'sflow of energy and food.

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : State several ways that microbes are involved in the earth's ecosystems.
Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways
ASM Objective : 03.02 The interactions of microorganisms among themselves and with their environment
Gradable : automatic

41) Organisms called parasites are

A) always classifiedin the kingdom Monera.
B) always harmful totheir host.
C) the decomposersin ecosystems.
D) alwaysviruses.
E) free-living.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Gradable : automatic

42) Who was the surgeon that advocated using disinfectants on hands and in the air prior to surgery?

A) Joseph Lister
B) Ignaz Semmelweis
C) Robert Koch
D) Louis Pasteur
E) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways
ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanica
Gradable : automatic

43) Which scientist showed that anthrax was caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*?

A) Joseph Lister
B) IgnazSemmelweis
C) Robert Koch
D) Louis Pasteur
E) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

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Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Gradable : automatic

44) Which of the following lists the correct descending taxonomic hierarchy (left to right)?

A) Family, Order, Class
B) Family, Genus, Species
C) Genus, Species, Family
D) Class, Phylum, Order
E) Kingdom, Domain, Phylum

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Learning Outcome : Explain how the levels of a taxonomic scheme relate to each other. Give the names
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

45) When assigning a scientific name to an organism,

A) the species nameis capitalized.
B) the species nameis placed first.
C) the species namecan be abbreviated.
D) both genus andspecies names are capitalized.
E) both genus and species names areitalicized or underlined.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Describe the goals of nomenclature and how the binomial system is structured. Know
ASM Objective : 07.03a Ability to communicate and collaborate with other disciplines: Effectively com
Gradable : automatic

46) In Whittaker's system, the protozoa and algae are classified in the kingdom

A) Monera.
B) Protista.
C) Mycetae.
D) Plantae.
E) Animalia.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Gradable : automatic

47) The scientist(s) that proposed assigning organisms to one of three domains is/are

A) Robert Koch andLouis Pasteur.
B) Antonie vanLeeuwenhoek.
C) Carl Woese andGeorge Fox.
D) RobertWhittaker.
E) Francesco Redi.

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Gradable : automatic

48) Which kingdom does *not* contain any eukaryotes?

A) Monera
B) Protista

C) Mycetae
D) Plantae
E) Animalia

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Gradable : automatic

49) Which of the following are the main decomposers of the Earth?

A) Bacteria and fungi
B) Bacteria and viruses
C) Algae and viruses
D) Protists and fungi
E) All organisms are decomposers.

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Topic : Microbial Roles
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : State several ways that microbes are involved in the earth's ecosystems.
ASM Objective : 05.03 Microorganisms and their environment interact with and modify each other.
Section : 01.02
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Gradable : automatic

50) The most common infectious cause of death worldwide is

A) HIV/AIDS.
B) stroke.
C) heart disease.
D) cancer.
E) malaria.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

51) Which of the following diseases is transmitted by mosquitoes?

A) Diarrheal diseases
B) Tuberculosis
C) Malaria
D) Septicemia
E) Influenza

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

52) All of the following are correct about prokaryotes, *except*

A) they are smallerthan eukaryotes.
B) they lack anucleus.
C) they are lesscomplex than eukaryotes.
D) they haveorganelles.
E) they are found nearly everywhere.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
Learning Outcome : Describe the basic characteristics of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells and t
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
Topic : Cellular Organization
Bloom's : 02. Understand
ASM Objective : 02.02 Bacteria have unique cell structures that can be targets for antibiotics, immun
Gradable : automatic

53) All of the following contribute to the rise of emerging diseases, *except*

A) the decrease in drug-resistant bacteria.
B) human encroachmenton wild habitats.
C) changes inagricultural practices.
D) human populations are more mobile.

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Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Gradable : automatic

54) Which scientist discovered heat-resistant bacterial spores?

A) Joseph Lister
B) IgnazSemmelweis
C) Robert Koch
D) Ferdinand Cohn
E) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Gradable : automatic

55) Which of the following is the correct way to write the scientific name of this bacterium?

A) Staph Aureus
B) StaphylococcusAureus
C) *Staphylococcusaureus*

D) StaphylococcusAureus
E) S. Aureus

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Describe the goals of nomenclature and how the binomial system is structured. Know
ASM Objective : 07.03a Ability to communicate and collaborate with other disciplines: Effectively com
Gradable : automatic

56) Where are you most likely to find prokaryotes belonging to the domain Archaea?

A) A human's large intestine
B) A hot spring
C) A pond
D) A sewage treatment plant
E) A beer production facility

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Topic : Microbial Roles
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
ASM Objective : 05.01 Microorganisms are ubiquitous and live in diverse and dynamic ecosystems.
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Gradable : automatic

57) When microbes are introduced into the environment to restore stability, the process is called

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A) bioremediation.
B) geneticengineering.
C) epidemiology.
D) immunology.
E) taxonomy.

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Discuss the ways microorganisms can be used to create solutions for environmental
ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms
Section : 01.03
ASM Objective : 06.01 Microbes are essential for life as we know it and the processes that support li
Gradable : automatic

58) In which of the following conditions is/are microbial infection often implicated as a cause?

A) Gastric ulcers
B) Female infertility
C) Coronary artery disease
D) Cervical cancer
E) All of the choices are correct.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Gradable : automatic

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59) Cyanide is a chemical used to dissolve gold and is harmful to the environment and organisms living there. A couple of biochemists came up with the idea of using the bacteria in the genus *Pseudomonas* to break down the cyanide used by a gold mining company. Which term refers to this use of bacteria?

A) Bioremediation
B) Immunoextraction
C) Decomposition
D) Bioextraction
E) Biosynthesis

Question Details
Topic : Microbial Roles
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Discuss the ways microorganisms can be used to create solutions for environmental
ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms
ASM Objective : 06.03 Humans utilize and harness microorganisms and their products.
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.03
Gradable : automatic

60) Which of the following branches of Microbiology is utilized in diagnosing or treating someone who has broken out in hives and is experiencing respiratory distress due to an exposure to a microbial toxin?

A) Agricultural Microbiology
B) Epidemiology
C) Biotechnology
D) Immunology
E) Industrial Microbiology

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Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Name and define the primary areas included in microbiological studies.
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Section : 01.01
Topic : Hypersensitivities
Gradable : automatic

61) The nurse in an emergency department is reviewing discharge instructions with a client. The client asks for clarification of a zoonosis, in regards to the type of illness. What is the *best* response by the nurse?

A) A zoonosis refers to any viral disease.
B) A zoonosis is any disease which can be successfully treated with antibiotics.
C) A zoonosis is a disease typically found in animals, but which infects humans.
D) A zoonosis is a disease caused by a eukaryotic parasite.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

62) A scientist that constructs a hypothesis and then tests its validity by outlining predicted events of the hypothesis followed by experimenting to test for those events is using the _____ approach.

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A) inductive
B) deductive
C) instructive
D) trial-and-error

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Gradable : automatic

63) Recently Zika virus has been in the news, with many cases in Central and South America and increasing numbers of cases in the southern United States. Five years ago this virus was essentially unheard of in these areas. This is an example of

A) an endemic virus.
B) an emerging infectious disease.
C) genetic recombination.
D) a pandemic.

Question Details
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Topic : Epidemiology
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Gradable : automatic

64) Numerous cases of microcephaly have been observed in the newborn babies of women who were infected with Zika virus during pregnancy. This led to the proposed hypothesis that Zika virus was causing the birth defects. This is an example of

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A) hypothesis testing.
B) deductive reasoning.
C) inductive reasoning.
D) theory development.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a
Gradable : automatic

65) You identify a new species of microorganism in an undersea thermal vent. The microbe is a single cell organism that lacks a nucleus. Which Domain would you classify your new species as belonging to?

A) Domain Archaea
B) Domain Bacteria
C) Domain Eukarya
D) None of the answers are correct.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Explain the concepts behind the organization of the two main trees of life, and in
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

66) A scientist makes a hypothesis that increased susceptibility to mosquito bites has a genetic basis. What is *not* an appropriate next step for her?

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A) She should present the data that promotes this hypothesis to get feedback from other scientists.
B) She should repeat the experiments that led her to this hypothesis.
C) She should propose a theory based on the results from her preliminary experiment.
D) She should design a set of experiments that will test her hypothesis in a different way.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Learning Outcome : Explain the main features of the scientific method, and differentiate between indu
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01a Ability to apply the process of science: Demonstrate an ability to formulate h
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

67) Which of the following is the *least* useful information to determine the evolutionary relatedness of two species?

A) The environments they live in.
B) Their DNA sequences.
C) The morphological features that they have in common.
D) All of the answers are important for determining evolutionary relatedness.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Section : 01.07
Activity Type : New
Learning Outcome : Discuss the fundamentals of evolution, evidence used to verify evolutionary trends
Gradable : automatic

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FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

68) The scientific field called _____ is involved in the identification, classification, and naming of organisms.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.06
Learning Outcome : Define taxonomy and its supporting terms classification, nomenclature, and identif
Gradable : automatic

69) The area of biology that states that living things undergo gradual structural and functional changes over long periods of time is referred to as _____.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution
ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre
Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms
Section : 01.07
Learning Outcome : Discuss the fundamentals of evolution, evidence used to verify evolutionary trends
Gradable : automatic

70) Living things ordinarily too small to be seen with the unaided eye are termed _____.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m
Section : 01.01
Learning Outcome : Define microbiology and microorganisms, and identify the major organisms included
Topic : History of Microbiology
Gradable : automatic

71) Microorganisms composed only of hereditary material wrapped in a protein covering are referred to as _____.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow
Learning Outcome : Describe the cellular makeup of microorganisms and their size range, and indicate
Topic : General Viral Properties
ASM Objective : 04.04 The synthesis of viral genetic material and proteins is dependent on host cells
Gradable : automatic

72) Specialized internal structures, called _____, are found in eukaryotes but not in prokaryotes.

Question Details
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
Learning Outcome : Describe the basic characteristics of prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells and t
ASM Topic : Module 02 Structure and Function
Topic : Cellular Organization
ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa, and algae) carry ou
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

73) Well-known diseases that are increasing in occurence are referred to as _____ diseases.

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Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Bloom's : 01. Remember
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Activity Type : New
Gradable : automatic

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

74) Discuss three different beneficial consequences and three different detrimental consequences of killing all microorganisms on the Earth.

Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Objective : 05.03 Microorganisms and their environment interact with and modify each other.
Learning Outcome : Discuss the ways microorganisms can be used to create solutions for environmental
ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms
Section : 01.03
ASM Objective : 06.01 Microbes are essential for life as we know it and the processes that support li
Bloom's : 04. Analyze
Gradable : manual

75) Discuss five reasons why infectious diseases are increasing in number around the world.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Topic : Microbial Roles
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Bloom's : 04. Analyze
Gradable : manual

76) Outline the experiment that Louis Pasteur did with swan-necked-shaped tubes to disprove spontaneous generation.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 02. Understand
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking
ASM Objective : 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a
Gradable : manual

77) Predict one reason why water contaminated by the algae *Microcystis*cannot be made safe by boiling.

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Question Details
Learning Outcome : Review the roles of microorganisms as parasites and pathogens that cause infection
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Topic : Epidemiology
Activity Type : New
Gradable : manual

78) Cases of chikungunya virus in the United States are primarily restricted to Florida and the Southeastern coast. Briefly explain a reason for this distribution.

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
Section : 01.04
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
ASM Objective : 05.03 Microorganisms and their environment interact with and modify each other.
Bloom's : 03. Apply
Topic : Epidemiology
Learning Outcome : Define what is meant by emerging and reemerging diseases.
Activity Type : New
Gradable : manual

79) Briefly explain (1) why hospitals are such a common source of infectious disease and (2) why aseptic technique limits infection.

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Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01

Question Details
ASM Topic : Module 05 Systems
ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Learning Outcome : Outline the major events in the history of mirobiology, including the major contri
Topic : History of Microbiology
Section : 01.05
Activity Type : New
Bloom's : 04. Analyze
Gradable : manual

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th edition Chess Test Bank

Talaros Foundations in Microbiology 11th Edition by Chess CH01
Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) TRUE
2) TRUE
3) FALSE
4) FALSE
5) TRUE
6) FALSE
7) TRUE
8) FALSE
9) FALSE
10) TRUE
11) FALSE
12) FALSE
13) FALSE
14) TRUE
15) FALSE
16) FALSE
17) TRUE
18) C
19) A
20) B
21) B
22) A
23) D
24) C
25) E

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26) B
27) C
28) A
29) E
30) B
31) C
32) D
33) E
34) B
35) D
36) A
37) B
38) B
39) D
40) A
41) B
42) A
43) C
44) B
45) E
46) B
47) C
48) A
49) A
50) A
51) C
52) D
53) A
54) D
55) C

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56) B
57) A
58) E
59) A
60) D
61) C
62) B
63) B
64) C
65) A
66) C
67) A
68) taxonomy
69) Evolution
70) microorganisms
71) viruses
72) organelles
73) reemerging

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