



**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA
SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY**

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2013/2014 SESSION

COURSE CODE: MCB 321

COURSE TITLE: GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY II (3 UNITS)

CLASS: 300 LEVELS

INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions in Sections A, B and C

TIME: 1hr for all sections

SECTION A

NAMES:-----

MATRIC NO.:-----

(1) -----, (2) ----- and (3) -----
----- are dimorphic fungi.

(4) Mycotic infections involving the keratinized tissues are referred to as -----

(5) Organisms that affect the keratinized tissues are -----

(6) Mycotic infections that affect the deeper layers of the body are -----

(7) ----- are produced to dissolved the keratin.

(8) Fungi that affect the keratinized tissues are of ----- classes.

Name these classes (9) -----

(10) -----

(11) -----

In parasitic life, fungi that affect the keratin layer produce (12) ----- and

(13) -----.

In culture, these fungi produce (14)-----, (15)-----

(16)-----, (17)-----, (18)-----

The symptoms of ringworm include: (19)----- (20)-----

SECTION B

NAMES:-----

MATRIC NO.:-----

1. Increased secretion of electrolytes usually associated with cholera infection is due to the production of a
2. Indirect evidence linking microorganisms to diseases was through the work of
3. The formation of a phagolysosome as a defensive mechanism against infection could result in theof the infective agent.
4. Typhoid fever is characterized by all of the following **except**
 - (a) Decrease in spleen size
 - (b) Continued fever
 - (c) Formation of intestinal ulcers
 - (d) Characteristic rose-spot eruption
5. Robert Koch demonstrated the **direct** role bacteria in causing disease from his study of.....
6. All of the following could trigger an infection in humans except
 - (a) Alcoholism
 - (b) Sarcomas
 - (c) Diabetes
 - (d) Ulcer
7. The production of By *Staphylococcus aureus* usually enhances the severity of its infection.
8. The symptoms of a disease were recognized by Thomas Sydenham as resulting from the body's efforts to combat
9. Both Calcium and Magnesium are usually required for maximum response when combating an infection.
10. Only one of the following is not associated with secondary syphilis
 - (a) Hair fallout
 - (b) Lymphadenopathy
 - (c) Sore throat
 - (d) Chancre
11. *Salmonella typhi* can survive in water for six days TRUE OR FALSE

12. The formation of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, triggered by the breaching of the body's tissues is an example of a defined as inflammation.
13. A decrease in the total circulating pool of phagocytic cells could be due to all of the following except
 - (a) Irradiation
 - (b) Immunosuppression
 - (c) Obesity
 - (d) Cancer chemotherapy
14. Gonorrhoea is usually responsible for..... in men.
15. Resistance to phagocytosis by infective agents may be associated with specific components of
16. Chemotaxis is one of the events in response to infection
17. The resistance conferred by the presence of biofilms does not include
 - (a) Phagocytosis
 - (b) Opsonization
 - (c) Poor acquisition of nutrients
 - (d) Antibody attack
18. Microcolonization of the tissue surfaces by infective agents usually leads to the formation of
19. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an example of what type of a pathogen?
.....
20. The unborn child of an expectant mother suffering from gonorrhoea would be at risk of..... during birth.

SECTION C

NAMES:-----

MATRIC NO.:-----

1. The factors that control microbial growth in food include (1) -----and (2) -----.
2. Food consisting primarily of carbohydrate (3) ----- growth predominate. The green growth on the grains are mostly (4) -----, while the black growth is characteristic of (5) -----.

3. Anaerobic breakdown of protein is called (6) -----.
4. Eggs are rich in enzymes (7) -----.
5. Nevertheless, spices can sometimes contains pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms such as (8) ----- (9) -----
6. The food preservatives techniques include (10) -----, (11) -----, (12) -----
7. The types of food borne diseases are (13) ----- and (14) -----
8. Soil properties include (15) ----- (16) -----
9. An ideal soil for agricultural is (17) ----- soil.
10. The three major horizons are:
(18) ----- (19) ----- (20) -----