

CHAPTER ONE: IMPORTANCE OF MICROORGANISMS TO HUMANS

1. **Insulin is a _____ that maintains the metabolic machinery of the body and is essential to life.**
 A lymphatic fluid B hormone C blood plasma D perilymph

CHAPTER TWO: EARLY MICROSCOPES

2. **In the late 1600s, a Dutch merchant names Anton _____ (without training) learned to grind microscope lenses with flawless accuracy.**
 A van Leeuwenhoek B Abbink C Holst D van Can

CHAPTER THREE: SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

3. **John Needham, a clergyman of the mid - _____, undertook experiments to show that microorganisms arise by spontaneous generation.**
 A 1500s B 1800s C 1700s D 1900s

4. **In the 18050s, Louis _____ conducted a series of experiments to disprove the spontaneous generation of microorganisms.**
 A Belrose B Pasteur C Comtois D Larue

CHAPTER FOUR: THE GERM THEORY OF DISEASE: PASTEUR

5. **Before the germ theory, it was believed that disease was due to a mysterious, indefinable chemical quality of the atmosphere called:**
 A "bujeaux" B "lavinno" C "renden" D "miasma"

CHAPTER FIVE: GERM THEORY OF DISEASE: KOCH'S POSTULATES

6. **The disease anthrax was so named because of the _____ color of the blood in affected cattle, sheep, and goats.**
 A purple B yellow C green D black

CHAPTER SIX: LIGHT MICROSCOPE

7. **The light microscope uses two sets of lenses – ocular and:**
 A objective B subjective C tertiary D reverse concave

CHAPTER SEVEN: ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

8. **The _____ electron microscope or TEM employs an electron gun as a source of electrons.**
 A transduction B transmission C targeting D transference

9. **The _____ electron microscope or SEM was developed in the 1960s.**
 A strand B synthesis C scanning D saturation

CHAPTER EIGHT: MEASUREMENTS IN MICROBIOLOGY

10. **A _____ is the unit of length commonly used by microbiologists to measure the dimensions of viruses.**
 A nanometer B picometer C micrometer D angstrom

CHAPTER NINE: EUKARYOTES AND PROKARYOTES

11. **The cells of prokaryotes lack (a) in contrast to cells of eukaryotes.**
 A nucleus or nuclear membrane B golgi apparatus C ribosomes D lysosomes

CHAPTER TEN: THE SPECTRUM OF MICROORGANISMS

12. **Sporozoans have _____ method of locomotion in the adult form.**
 A a very simple B a complex C no D a synchronized

CHAPTER ELEVEN: FORMS OF BACTERIA

13. **The rod form of a bacterium is called a:**
 A coccus B bacillus C spiral D pocket

14. **The spherical form of a bacterium is known as a:**
 A coccus B bacillus C spiral D pocket

CHAPTER TWELVE: BACTERIAL ULTRASTRUCTURE

15. **The cytoplasm is the site of bacterial growth, metabolic reactions, and reproduction.**
 A True B False

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: BACTERIAL CELL ENVELOPE

16. **The cell membrane is composed of about _____ percent protein.**
 A 10 B 25 C 45 D 60

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: STAINING BACTERIA

17. **The Gram stain technique is named for Christian Gram, a Danish physician who first devised it in:**
 A 1813 B 1856 C 1910 D 1884

CHAPTER FIFTEEN: BACTERIAL REPRODUCTION

18. **The process of binary fission concludes with the separation of the two halves of a cell, forming _____ cells.**
 A nearly duplicate B very different C daughter D half

CHAPTER SIXTEEN: BACTERIAL SPORES

19. **Spores can remain alive for up to two hours in water that is boiling.**
 A True B False

20. The progressive development of the spore within the parent cell is called:

- A sporulation B sporification C spor vitae D sportania

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: BACTERIAL NUTRITION

21. _____ is the mechanism by which organisms synthesize their own organic structure from inorganic molecules and carbon dioxide.

- A heterotrophy B autotrophy C monotrophy D prototrophy

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN: CONDITIONS FOR BACTERIAL GROWTH

22. A pH of _____ is the most acidic.

- A 1 B 0 C 14 D 5

CHAPTER NINETEEN: BACTERIAL CULTIVATION

23. All bacteria are able to be grown in culture media.

- A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTY: ISOLATING BACTERIA

24. Some material samples, such as a urine sample, contain an array of bacteria referred to as a(n) _____ culture

- A multi B array C mixed D heterogeneous

CHAPTER TWENTYONE: THE BACTERIAL CHROMOSOME

25. The plasmid chromosome consists of _____ molecule(s) of DNA.

- A a single B only two C three D nine

26. The 46 human chromosomes contain over _____ genes.

- A 100,000,000 B 10,000,000 C 1,000,000 D 100,000

CHAPTER TWENTYTWO: BACTERIAL CHROMOSOME REPLICATION

27. A nucleotide consists of a deoxyribose molecule, a phosphate group, and one of _____ bases.

- A three B four C five D seven

CHAPTER TWENTYTHREE: PROTEIN SYNTHESIS: TRANSCRIPTION

28. The protein synthesis process is generally divided into two subdivisions called transcription and:

- A translation B the "cocoon phase" C transliteration D transformation

CHAPTER TWENTYFOUR: PROTEIN SYNTHESIS: TRANSLATION

29. As many as _____ different kinds of amino acids can be found in abundance throughout the cytoplasm of the bacterial cell.

- A 5 B 7 C 20 D 53

CHAPTER TWENTYFIVE: REGULATION OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS

30. _____ genes control the activity of the operator genes by coding for a protein called a repressor protein.

- A Mediation B Control C Alternating D Regulator

CHAPTER TWENTYSIX: MUTATION

31. A substance that causes a mutation is called a:

- A mutor B mutagen C muterator D mutanelle

CHAPTER TWENTYSEVEN: BACTERIAL TRANSFORMATION

32. In 1928, Frederick _____ reported the curious results of a set of experiments with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

- A Harris B Griffith C Darby D Holland

CHAPTER TWENTYEIGHT: BACTERIAL CONJUGATION

33. In the early _____, scientists discovered that bacteria were of two mating types, which were called F (+) and F (-).

- A 1920s B 1930s C 1950s D 1940s

34. Plasmid transfer between bacteria is important because the genes that confer antibiotic resistance are located largely in plasmids.

- A True B False

CHAPTER TWENTYNINE: BACTERIAL TRANSDUCTION

35. A bacteriophage is a _____ that infects bacterial cells.

- A particular bacterial cell B germ cell C nurse cell D virus

CHAPTER THIRTY: GENETIC ENGINEERING

36. In the _____, researchers discovered certain enzymes that would cleave bacterial DNA at designated points of the DNA strand.

- A 1950s B 1970s C 1980s D 1960s

CHAPTER THIRTYONE: INTRODUCTION TO VIRUSES

37. The tobacco mosaic virus, a parasite of tobacco plants, is a mid-size virus with a length of about _____ nm.

- A 5,000 B 500 C 300 D 10

CHAPTER THIRTYTWO: VIRAL REPLICATION

38. In viral replication, a virus invades a cell _____ its own size and directs the cell's metabolic machinery to produce copies of the virus.

- A many times B nearly equal C slightly smaller than D much smaller than

CHAPTER THIRTYTHREE: INACTIVATION OF VIRUSES

39. _____ is (are) an extremely poisonous extract of coal tar, and is a potent inactivator of viruses.

- A Heterocyclic compounds B Endotoxins C Phenol D PAHs

CHAPTER THIRTYFOUR: ANTIVIRAL VACCINES AND DRUGS

40. Acyclovir belongs to a group of drugs called chain:
A multipliers B inhibitors C replicators D terminators

CHAPTER THIRTYFIVE: INTERFERON

41. A virus consists of a core of nucleic acid surrounded by a _____ coat.
A mineral B lipid C RNA D protein

CHAPTER THIRTYSIX: RETROVIRUSES

42. The retrovirus exhibits the icosahedral form of capsid enclosed with an envelope characterized by:
A small bumps B spikes C a single ledge D a peanut shape

43. A substantial period of time (days, months, or years; called a(n) _____) may pass before the synthesis of viral RNA is activated.
A latency B interim period C cocoon phase D dormant period

CHAPTER THIRTYSEVEN: INTRODUCTION TO FUNGI

44. Fungi of the class _____ consist largely of aquatic organisms called "water molds".
A Albuginaceae B Saprolegniales C Oomycetes D Thraustochytriales

CHAPTER THIRTYEIGHT: FUNGI: ZYGOMYCETES

45. Rhizopus stolonifer belongs to the class _____ of the phylum Eumycotina.
A Zygomycetes B Thraustochytriales C Oomycetes D Saprolegniales

CHAPTER THIRTYNINE: COMPLEX FUNGI

46. Septate hyphae develop _____ from basidio spores released into the air.
A in salt water B in fresh water C under the soil D on vegetation

CHAPTER FORTY: INTRODUCTION TO PROTOZOA

47. The protozoans are a group of about _____ species of eukaryotic microorganisms found worldwide.
A 30 B 300 C 3,000 D 30,000

48. The class _____ contains the greatest number of species in the phylum Protozoa.
A Sporozoa B Ciliophora C Mastigophora D Apicomplexans

CHAPTER FORTYONE: PARAMECIUM

49. Paramecia display a form of sexual reproduction somewhat similar to that of bacteria.
A True B False

CHAPTER FORTYTWO: PHYSICAL CONTROL-MICROORGANISMS BY HEAT

50. Two hours of dry heat at a temperature of _____ degrees F are required for effective destruction of microorganisms.
A 280 B 320 C 500 D 220

CHAPTER FORTYTHREE: PHYSICAL CONTROL OF MICROORGANISMS

51. A _____ is a mechanical device used for separating microorganisms from a contaminated solution.
A filter B mesh C particle barrier D sifter

52. Ultraviolet or "uv" light produces ultraviolet radiation, a form of invisible energy with a very short wavelength between 100 nm and:
A 150 nm B 200 nm C 300 nm D 400 nm

CHAPTER FORTYFOUR: CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS

53. Folic acid is a vitamin synthesized routinely by bacteria as part of a metabolic process associated with nucleic acids.
A True B False

CHAPTER FORTYFIVE: ANTIBIOTICS: PENICILLIN

54. In the penicillin molecule, the _____ is the key bactericidal element.
A peptidoglycan cell wall B photosynthetic organelles C beta lactam nucleus D enzyme DD-transpeptidase

CHAPTER FORTYSIX: ANTIBIOTICS

55. Oxytetracycline and chlortetracycline are older antibiotics, having been developed in the:
A 1940s B 1950s C 1960s D 1930s

CHAPTER FORTYSEVEN: ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST

56. If no site of infection is determined, sample body fluids may be cultured – a process taking about _____ hours or longer.
A 4 B 12 C 24 D 72

CHAPTER FORTYEIGHT: TRANSMISSION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

57. The most common arthropods that transmit infectious diseases to humans are insects, characterized by _____ jointed appendages.
A 2 B 6 C 4 D 8

CHAPTER FORTYNINE: ESTABLISHMENT OF DISEASE

58. _____ function(s) to lower the oxygen levels sufficiently to decrease the metabolic activity of the infected region of cells.
A Hemolysin B epithelium cells C staphylococci D red blood corpuscles

CHAPTER FIFTY: TOXINS

59. Endotoxins are produced chiefly by:
A the Geminivirus B the Pigeonpox virus C Gram-negative bacteria D the Camelpox virus

60. Endotoxins are not tissue or organ specific; they rapidly diffuse into the:
A extracellular fluid and blood B cellular nucleus C cytoplasm D mitochondria

CHAPTER FIFTYONE: NONSPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE: MECH . . .

61. Hydrochloric acid is secreted by cells lining the stomach, creating an acid pH of about _____ in the stomach.
A 1.5 B 3.5 C 0.5 D 2.0

CHAPTER FIFTYTWO: NONSPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE: PHAG . . .

62. Monocytes make up about _____% of the total white blood cell population and are found only in the blood.
A 2 B 12 C 23 D 4

CHAPTER FIFTYTHREE: NONSPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE: INFL . . .

63. The _____ undertake phagocytosis of all foreign elements, such as bacteria, tissue debris, and clotted blood.
A macrophages B neutrophils C fibroblasts D RBCs

CHAPTER FIFTYFOUR: SPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE: CHARACTER . . .

64. The cell that interacts with the antigenic determinant to set off the immune response is the _____, one of the white blood cells.
A lymphocyte B phagocyte C lymphokine D cytotoxin

CHAPTER FIFTYFIVE: DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE IM . . .

65. "_____ lymphocytes" are responsible for humoral immunity; that is, immunity associated with soluble antibodies and body fluids.
A C B B C A D D

CHAPTER FIFTYSIX: ANTIGENS

66. _____ substances that elicit a specific (immune) response are known as antigens.
A Organic B Innate C Chemical D Plant-based

CHAPTER FIFTYSEVEN: CELL-MEDIATED IMMUNITY

67. Cell-mediated immunity begins with the presentation of antigen by a phagocyte to a "_____ lymphocyte".
A B B B C T D S

68. CTLs are specifically sensitive to cells containing viruses and to cancer cells.
A True B False

CHAPTER FIFTYEIGHT: HUMORAL IMMUNITY

69. The initial feature of the immune response is _____ of the B cell.
A lysis B inhibition C activation D formation

CHAPTER FIFTYNINE: ANTIBODIES

70. Roughly 5 to 10% of the antibodies in circulation are _____ molecules.
A IgE B IgQ C IgM D IgA

CHAPTER SIXTY: ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY REACTIONS

71. Antibodies are secreted by plasma cells and each consists of a protein of _____ arranged in a Y shape.
A seven B six C five D four

CHAPTER SIXTYONE: COMPLEMENT SYSTEM

72. Protein C _____ a joins with C3a to stimulate the inflammatory response.
A 3 B 5 C 8 D 23

CHAPTER SIXTYTWO: TYPES OF IMMUNITY

73. _____ acquired active immunity develops in an individual following an injection of a vaccine or toxoid.
A Artificially B Naturally C Innate D Environmentally

74. _____ acquired passive immunity is achieved during fetal development.
A Artificially B Naturally C Innate D Environmentally

CHAPTER SIXTYTHREE: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

75. A technique was developed in which cells hybridize by fusion and produce colonies of antibody producing cells – which produce:
A polyclonal antibodies B IgA C monoclonal antibodies D IgD

CHAPTER SIXTYFOUR: COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST

76. The complement fixation test is used to detect antibodies for a particular disease organism in the _____ of a patient.
A blood B saliva or mucous sample C CSF D skin cells

CHAPTER SIXTYFIVE: FLUORESCENT ANTIBODY TEST: INDIRECT METHOD

77. The indirect method of the fluorescent antibody technique combines the antibody with fluorescent dye in _____ containing the bacterium.
A WBCs B RBCs C platelets D serum

CHAPTER SIXTYSIX: RADIOIMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (RIA)

78. The RIA test uses antigens from a microorganism bonded to _____ particles.
A solid B gaseous C gelatinous D airborne

CHAPTER SIXTYSEVEN: ENZYME-LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY (ELISA)

79. The test used for detecting antibodies is called the _____ ELISA.
A direct B indirect C enzyme-based D plasma-based

CHAPTER SIXTYEIGHT: NEUTRALIZATION TEST

80. _____ are toxins that are bound to the cell membranes or walls of bacteria.
A Exotoxins B Endotoxins C Osteotoxins D Hemotoxins

CHAPTER SIXTYNINE: AGGLUTINATION TEST

81. The agglutination test is one in which the cells or particles _____ when combined with specific antibodies.
A separate B break down C weaken D clump together

CHAPTER SEVENTY: ALLERGY AND ANAPHYLAXIS

82. _____ cells are found in the loose connective tissues in the walls of organs, and in the skin and connective tissues deep to the skin.
A Mast B Macrophages C Macrophages D Basophils

83. Anaphylaxis causes respiratory threat, and the danger of system-wide:
A toxemia B paralysis C vasodilatation D vasoconstriction

CHAPTER SEVENTYONE: THROMBOCYTOPENIA

84. Thrombocytopenia is characterized by reduced numbers of thrombocytes – a form of type _____ hypersensitivity.
A I B II C III D IV

CHAPTER SEVENTYTWO: HEMOLYTIC DISEASE OF THE NEWBORN

85. Hemolytic disease of the newborn involves destruction or lysis of _____ corpuscles.
A red blood B white blood C Pacinian D Meissner

CHAPTER SEVENTYTHREE: IMMUNE COMPLEX HYPERSENSITIVITY

86. Immune complex-mediated hypersensitivity (type _____) involves the formation of antigen-antibody masses in vascularized tissues.
A I B II C III D IV

CHAPTER SEVENTYFOUR: CELL-MEDIATED HYPERSENSITIVITY

87. Cell-mediated hypersensitivity can arise from exposure an array of antigens – like those found on clothing, jewelry, and cosmetics.
A True B False

CHAPTER SEVENTYFIVE: AIRBORNE BACTERIAL DISEASES: UPPER RES . . .

88. _____ is a Gram-positive coccus occurring in chains.
A Hemophilus influenza B Diptheriae C Pertussis D Streptococcus pyogenes

CHAPTER SEVENTYSIX: AIRBORNE BACTERIAL DISEASES: LOWER RES . . .

89. Tuberculosis is a lung disease caused by the rod-shaped:
A Diptheriae B Hemophilus influenza C Streptococcus pyogenes D Mycobacterium tuberculosis

CHAPTER SEVENTYSEVEN: FOODBORNE/WATERBORNE BACTERIAL DI . . .

90. *S. typhi* is a Gram-negative rod that enters the circulation by way of the:
A lungs B small intestine C colon D esophagus

91. _____ is an extremely serious disease characterized by severe fluid and electrolyte loss through diarrhea.
A *S. typhi* B Cholera C Typhoid fever D *S. aureus*

CHAPTER SEVENTYEIGHT: SOILBORNE BACTERIAL DISEASES

92. _____ is a soilborne disease that affects mainly cattle, sheep, horses, and wild animals, but is transmissible to humans.
A *Clostridium perfringens* B *S. aureus* C Syphilis D Anthrax

CHAPTER SEVENTYNINE: ARTHROPODBORNE BACTERIAL DISEASES

93. Rocky Mountain spotted fever is caused by Rickettsia:
A rickottsai B ricketti C rickous D rickettsii

CHAPTER EIGHTY: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED BACTERIAL DISEASES

94. Untreated, syphilis enters the _____ stage - characterized by appearance of new mucosal or skin lesions and generalized illness.
A second B first C fourth D third

CHAPTER EIGHTYONE: CONTACT BACTERIAL DISEASES

95. A strain of *Chlamydia trachomatis* can cause an eye disease known as _____, common in Mediterranean countries.
A Marfan syndrome B uveitis C trachoma D optic neuritis

96. _____ disease (leprosy) is a condition of distorted skin and underlying deformities caused by infection with *Mycobacterium leprae*.
A Artigue's B Jauquet's C Hansen's D Lapierre's

CHAPTER EIGHTYTWO: BACTERIAL DISEASES OF THE LOWER RESPIRA . . .

97. _____ fever is a bacterial disease of the lower respiratory tract caused by *Coxiella burnetii*, a rickettsia.
A R B Q C B D U

CHAPTER EIGHTYTHREE: VIRAL DISEASES OF THE SKIN

98. _____ (also called parotitis) is an infection of the salivary glands, especially the parotid, and is seen mainly in children.
A Measles B Leukoplakia C Mumps D Glossodynia

CHAPTER EIGHTYFOUR: VIRAL DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE AND LYM . . .

99. Yellow fever is a _____ borne disease caused by an RNA icosahedral virus.
A mosquito B mite C rat flea D tick

CHAPTER EIGHTYFIVE: VIRAL DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

100. Rhinoviruses are a group of over _____ different RNA viruses, all having icosahedral symmetry and no envelope.
A 20 B 30 C 70 D 100

CHAPTER EIGHTYSIX: VIRAL DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

101. _____ is due to a helical RNA virus with no envelope.
A Rabies B Poliomyelitis C California encephalitis D Japanese encephalitis

CHAPTER EIGHTYSEVEN: ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

102. When an HIV infects a _____ lymphocyte, the envelope of the virus fuses with the cell membrane.
A Q B H C D D T

CHAPTER EIGHTYEIGHT: PROTOZOAN DISEASE: SLEEPING SICKNESS

103. Of the more than 60,000 species of protozoans, about _____ % of them are parasitic.
A 4 B 28 C 74 D 15

CHAPTER EIGHTYNINE: PROTOZOAN DISEASE: TOXOPLASMOSIS

104. *Toxoplasma gondii* is a _____ - shaped organism without visible means of locomotion.
A rod B crescent C spiral D sperical

105. Field grasses contaminated with oocyst-containing cat feces can be consumed by cattle destined for human consumption.
A True B False

CHAPTER NINETY: PROTOZOAN DISEASE: MALARIA

106. The symptoms and sign of malaria in humans begins with the _____ of infected red blood corpuscles.
A prevalence B rupture C constriction D purplish color

CHAPTER NINETYONE: PROTOZOAN DISEASES

107. *Giardia lamblia* is the cause of an intestinal disease known as:
A giardii B giardone C giardiasis D giardielli

CHAPTER NINETYTWO: FUNGAL DISEASES

108. *Sporothrix schenckii* is a spore-bearing fungus in the soil that enters the body through:
A inadvertent ingestion B vegetable consumption C breaks in the skin D inhalation

CHAPTER NINETYTHREE: HELMINTHIC DISEASE: SCHISTOSOMIASIS

109. The hosts for the blood flukes' life cycle are the _____ and the human.
A snail B slug C clam D squid

CHAPTER NINETYFOUR: HELMINTHIC DISEASE: LIVER FLUKE

110. The _____ liver fluke infects the liver and is common in many regions of Asia, especially in China, Korea, Japan, and southern Asia.
A Japanese B Korean C Taiwanese D Chinese

CHAPTER NINETYFIVE: HELMINTHIC DISEASES: FLUKE AND TAPEWORM

111. *Hymenolepis nana* is a short tapeworm reaching a maximum of _____ mm in length.
A 15 B 25 C 35 D 45

CHAPTER NINETYSIX: HELMINTHIC DISEASE: FISH TAPEWORM

112. *D. latum* can maintain residence in the small intestine indefinitely without causing significant damage.
A True B False

CHAPTER NINETYSEVEN: HELMINTHIC DISEASE: TRICHINOSIS

113. _____ of small larvae can be released into the intestinal mucosa by a single female roundworm over a number of days.
A Up to 30 B 50 - 75 C Hundreds D 10 - 20

CHAPTER NINETYEIGHT: HELMINTHIC DISEASES: ROUNDWORM INFEC . . .

114. Over _____ of the Earth's people are infected by one of several species of nematodes.
A one hundred thousand B ten thousand C one million D one billion

115. _____ is a roundworm parasite found in insects, such as deerflies and horseflies, in Africa.
A *Trichuris trichiura* B *Ascaris lumbricoides* C *Loa loa* D *Wuchereria bancrofti*

CHAPTER NINETY-NINE: PASTEURIZATION OF MILK

116. Milk can transmit such infectious diseases as Q fever, tuberculosis, campylobacteriosis, and salmonellosis.
A True B False

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED: WATER PURIFICATION

117. KMnO_4 prevents formation of a carcinogen called:
A trihalomethane B azathioprine C etoposide D phenacetin

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED ONE: FERMENTATION

118. Fermentation begins with the conversion of organic molecules to _____ acid.
A uric B pyruvic C acetic D oxalic

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED TWO: WASTEWATER TREATMENT

119. Sewers bring wastewater to the _____ chamber in the treatment facility for preliminary physical processing.
A green B grit C scum D sludge

CHAPTER ONEHUNDRED FIVE: NITROGEN CYCLE

120. Nitrogenous compounds are essential for life, and fully _____ % of the atmosphere is nitrogen.
A 35 B 50 C 65 D 80

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