

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The Five I's of studying microorganisms include all of the following except
  - A. inoculation.
  - B. incubation.
  - C. infection.
  - D. isolation.
  - E. identification.
  
2. The term that refers to the purposeful addition of microorganisms into a laboratory nutrient medium is
  - A. isolation.
  - B. inoculation.
  - C. immunization.
  - D. infection.
  - E. contamination.
  
3. A pure culture contains
  - A. only one species of microorganism.
  - B. only bacteria.
  - C. a variety of microbes from one source.
  - D. a variety of species from the same genus.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.
  
4. The correct microbiological term for the tiny sample of specimen that is put into a nutrient medium in order to produce a culture is the
  - A. colony.
  - B. inoculum.
  - C. streak.
  - D. loop.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.
  
5. Which of the following is essential for development of discrete, isolated colonies?
  - A. broth medium
  - B. differential medium
  - C. selective medium
  - D. solid medium
  - E. assay medium
  
6. Which method often results in colonies developing down throughout the agar along with some colonies on the surface?
  - A. streak plate
  - B. spread plate
  - C. pour plate
  - D. All of the choices are correct.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.
  
7. What type of isolation technique is most effective for the majority of applications?
  - A. pour plate
  - B. streak plate
  - C. spread plate
  - D. loop dilution
  - E. culture plate

8. Which of the following will result when 1% to 5% agar is added to nutrient broth, boiled and cooled?
- A. a pure culture
  - B. a mixed culture
  - C. a solid medium
  - D. a liquid medium
  - E. a contaminated medium
9. Agar is an important component of media because
- A. bacteria require agar to grow.
  - B. agar inhibits mold growth.
  - C. agar provides a solid surface for bacterial growth.
  - D. agar prevents contamination.
  - E. All of the choices are correct.
10. The three physical forms of laboratory media are
- A. solid, liquid, and gas.
  - B. solid, semisolid, and liquid.
  - C. streak plate, pour plate, and broth.
  - D. aerobic, anaerobic, and micro aerobic.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.
11. Which of the following is not an inoculating tool?
- A. petri dish
  - B. loop
  - C. needle
  - D. pipette
  - E. swab
12. Agar is a complex polysaccharide that comes from a/an
- A. green plant.
  - B. fungus.
  - C. mold.
  - D. algae.
  - E. euglena.
13. Which of the following is not a benefit of agar as a solid medium?
- A. flexibility
  - B. holds moisture
  - C. can be inoculated and poured at a temperature that is not harmful
  - D. solid at room temperature
  - E. is digested by most microbes
14. A nutrient medium that has all of its chemical components identified and their precise concentrations known and reproducible, would be termed
- A. complex.
  - B. reducing.
  - C. enriched.
  - D. chemically-defined.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.
15. A nutrient medium that contains at least one ingredient that is NOT chemically definable would be termed
- A. complex.
  - B. reducing.
  - C. enriched.
  - D. synthetic.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

16. All of the following are examples of different types of microbiological media except
- broth.
  - enriched.
  - agar.
  - petri dish.
  - selective.
17. A microbiologist inoculates *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Escherichia coli* into a culture medium. Following incubation, only the *E. coli* grows in the culture. What is the most likely explanation?
- The microbiologist used too much inoculum.
  - The culture is contaminated.
  - The incubation temperature was incorrect.
  - The culture medium must be selective.
  - The culture medium must be differential.
18. A common medium used for growing fastidious bacteria is
- blood agar.
  - trypticase soy agar.
  - mannitol salt agar.
  - MacConkey medium.
  - a reducing medium.
19. A reducing medium contains
- sugars that can be fermented.
  - extra oxygen.
  - hemoglobin, vitamins, or other growth factors.
  - substances that remove oxygen.
  - inhibiting agents.
20. Which type of medium is able to distinguish different species or types of microorganisms based on an observable change in the colonies or in the medium?
- differential
  - selective
  - enumeration
  - enriched
  - reducing
21. A microbiologist decides to use a nutrient medium that contains thioglycollic acid. What type of microbe is she attempting to culture?
- fastidious
  - gram-positive
  - anaerobic
  - gram-negative
  - aerobic
22. Differential media results in which of the following growth characteristics?
- different color colonies
  - different media color post incubation
  - precipitates
  - gas bubbles
  - All of the choices are correct.
23. A reducing media is used to culture
- fastidious organisms.
  - aerobic organisms.
  - anaerobic organisms.
  - any pathogenic organisms.
  - None of the choices is correct.

24. For which bacterial genus does mannitol salt agar differentiate between species?
- Salmonella*
  - Streptococcus*
  - Neisseria*
  - Staphylococcus*
  - Escherichia*
25. A microbiologist must culture a patient's feces for intestinal pathogens. Which of the following would likely be present in selective media for analyzing this fecal specimen?
- NaCl
  - sheep red blood cells
  - bile salts
  - thioglycollic acid
  - peptone
26. Bacteria that require special growth factors and complex nutrients are termed
- aerobic.
  - anaerobic.
  - fastidious.
  - microaerophilic.
  - autotrophic.
27. A microbiologist inoculates *Staphylococcus aureus* into a culture medium. Following incubation, both *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are determined to be growing in this culture. What is the most likely explanation?
- The microbiologist used too much inoculum.
  - The culture is contaminated.
  - The incubation temperature was incorrect.
  - The culture medium must be selective.
  - The culture medium must be differential.
28. Newly inoculated cultures must be \_\_\_\_\_ at a specific temperature to encourage growth.
- streaked
  - poured
  - incubated
  - contaminated
  - All of the choices are correct.
29. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the microscope holds and allows selection of the objective lenses.
- stage
  - condenser
  - objective
  - ocular
  - nosepiece
30. Which of the following will converge light rays to a single focal point on the specimen?
- ocular lens
  - objective lens
  - iris diaphragm
  - condenser
  - nosepiece
31. Which of the following magnifies the specimen to produce the real image of the specimen?
- condenser
  - objective lens
  - ocular lens
  - body
  - nosepiece

32. Which of the following magnifies the specimen to produce the virtual image of the specimen?
- objective lens
  - ocular lens
  - condenser
  - body
  - iris diaphragm
33. Which of the following controls the amount of light entering the specimen?
- objective lens
  - ocular lens
  - condenser
  - body
  - iris diaphragm
34. If a microbiologist is studying a specimen at a total magnification of 950x, what is the magnifying power of the objective lens if the ocular lens is 10x?
- 100x
  - 950x
  - 85x
  - 850x
  - 95x
35. Magnification is achieved in a compound microscope through the initial magnification of the specimen by the \_\_\_\_\_ lens. This image is then projected to the \_\_\_\_\_ lens that will further magnify the specimen to form a virtual image received by the eye.
- ocular, objective
  - scanning, objective
  - objective, ocular
  - ocular, oil
  - None of the choices is correct.
36. Which of the following characteristics refers to the microscope's ability to show two separate entities as separate and distinct?
- resolving power
  - magnification
  - refraction
  - All of the choices are correct.
  - None of the choices is correct.
37. All of the following are diameters of cells that would be resolved in a microscope with a limit of resolution of  $0.2\mu\text{m}$  except
- $0.2\mu\text{m}$ .
  - $0.2\text{ mm}$ .
  - $0.1\mu\text{m}$ .
  - $0.3\mu\text{m}$ .
  - $2.0\mu\text{m}$ .
38. The type of microscope in which you would see brightly illuminated specimens against a black background is
- bright-field.
  - dark-field.
  - phase-contrast.
  - fluorescence.
  - electron.

39. Which type of microscope shows cells against a bright background and also shows intracellular structures of unstained cells based on their varying densities?
- bright-field
  - dark-field
  - phase-contrast
  - differential interference
  - electron
40. Which type of microscope is the most widely used and shows cells against a bright background?
- bright-field
  - dark-field
  - phase-contrast
  - fluorescence
  - electron
41. All of the following pertain to the fluorescence microscope except
- uses electrons to produce a specimen image.
  - is a type of compound microscope.
  - requires the use of dyes like acridine and fluorescein.
  - is commonly used to diagnose certain infections.
  - requires an ultraviolet radiation source.
42. A confocal scanning optical microscope
- uses ultraviolet light to form a specimen image.
  - shows three-dimensional cell images from the cell surface to the middle of the cell.
  - produces specimen images on electron micrographs.
  - uses dyes that emit visible light when bombarded by ultraviolet rays.
  - requires specimens to be stained.
43. Which type of microscope does not use light in forming the specimen image?
- bright-field
  - dark-field
  - phase-contrast
  - fluorescence
  - electron
44. Which type of microscope achieves the greatest resolution and highest magnification?
- bright-field
  - dark-field
  - phase-contrast
  - fluorescence
  - electron
45. Which type of microscope bombards a whole, metal-coated specimen with electrons moving back and forth over it?
- fluorescence
  - differential interference contrast
  - scanning electron
  - transmission electron
  - phase-contrast
46. The specimen preparation that is best for viewing cell motility is
- hanging drop.
  - fixed stained smear.
  - Gram stain.
  - negative stain.
  - flagellar stain.

47. The purpose of staining cells on a microscope slide is to
- kill them.
  - secure them to the slide.
  - enlarge the cells.
  - add contrast in order to see them better.
  - see motility.
48. What do the Gram stain, acid-fast stain, and endospore stain have in common?
- used on a wet mount of the specimen
  - use heat to force the dye into cell structures
  - outcome based on cell wall differences
  - use a negative stain technique
  - are simple stains
49. Basic dyes are
- attracted to the negatively charged acidic substances of bacterial cells.
  - anionic.
  - used in negative staining.
  - repelled by cells.
  - dyes such as India ink and nigrosin.
50. A microbiologist makes a fixed smear of bacterial cells and stains them with Loeffler's methylene blue. All the cells appear blue under the oil lens. This is an example of
- negative staining.
  - using an acidic dye.
  - simple staining.
  - using the acid-fast stain.
  - capsule staining.
51. Which type of media would be the best choice when shipping a sample of bacteria to a laboratory to be tested from a satellite office site?
- transport
  - EMB
  - blood
  - thioglycollate
  - general purpose
52. The Gram staining procedure is best described as a/an \_\_\_ staining technique.
- acid fast or Ziehl-Neelson
  - differential
  - capsule
  - Schaefer-Fulton
  - simple
53. The procedures for culturing a microorganism require the use of a microscope.  
True False
54. Some microbes are not capable of growing on artificial media.  
True False
55. A selective medium contains one or more substances that inhibit growth of certain microbes in order to facilitate the growth of other microbes.  
True False
56. One colony typically develops from the growth of several parent bacterial cells.  
True False
57. Mixed cultures are also referred to as contaminated cultures.  
True False

58. Bacterial cultures are easily identified from their microscopic appearance.  
True False
59. Normal incubation temperatures range from 30° to 60° C.  
True False
60. The bending of light rays as they pass from one medium to another is called refraction.  
True False
61. The real image is the reverse of the actual specimen.  
True False
62. A differential interference contrast microscope uses dyes to give colored three-dimensional images.  
True False
63. Fixed smears of specimens are required in order to perform the Gram stain and endospore stain on the specimens.  
True False
64. At the end of the Gram stain, gram-positive bacteria will be seen as pink cells.  
True False

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

You begin your shift at the inner city outreach clinic when a young woman enters crying. She is 19 years old and 28 weeks pregnant with her second child. Her complaint is that she woke this morning leaking clear to milky-colored fluid vaginally. Her first child was born 6 weeks early due to premature rupture of membranes and she is worried this is happening again. You reassure the patient, and explain that a vaginal speculum exam will be performed and specimens will be taken for examination. Once obtaining the proper specimens, you label them appropriately, and send the wet mount and culturette to the laboratory for processing.

65. You understand that a microscopic view is needed to visualize microbes that fall within the 1-10 micrometer size range but also to detect characteristic ferning of amniotic fluid. Which type of microscope will be used by the laboratory technicians to make these observations of the patient sample?
- A. electron microscope
  - B. light microscope
  - C. confocal microscope
  - D. fluorescent microscope
66. When utilizing a light microscope, the specimen on the glass slide must be in proper position to ensure illumination of the specimen for visualization. This is done by placing the glass slide
- A. between the condenser lens and the objective lens.
  - B. directly on top of the light source.
  - C. between the ocular lens and the objective lens.
  - D. between the light source and the condenser lens.
67. No ferning of the vaginal fluid is detected, and you reassure your patient that her membranes have not ruptured. You explain that the laboratory technicians will use which 5 basic techniques (in order) to manipulate, grow, examine, and characterize any microorganisms present in the collected specimens?
- A. isolation, incubation, inspection, identification and inoculation
  - B. inspection, identification, isolation, incubation and inoculation
  - C. identification, isolation, incubation, inspection, and inoculation
  - D. inoculation, incubation, isolation, inspection, and identification



68. The patient asks how microbes from her body can be grown in the lab. You explain that specimens are introduced to nutrient medium and that any growth of the microbe that appears after incubating the specimen is called the
- colony.
  - culture.
  - microorganism.
  - infectious agent.
69. Gram stain results from the patient specimen indicate a bacterial infection. From your microbiology course, you remember that this staining procedure involves
- forcing a dye into resistant bodies with heat to distinguish between spores and cells.
  - timed, sequential applications of crystal violet dye, iodine, an alcohol rinse, and a contrasting counterstain to the sample.
  - application of the dye, carbol fuchsin, followed by an acid alcohol rinse.
  - application of India ink to detect the presence of bacterial capsules.

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

Ms. Hungh, a Burmese immigrant, enters your clinic with her interpreter complaining of fatigue, weight loss, persistent cough, and rust-colored sputum. The interpreter explains that Ms. Hungh has had this cough for many months in her home country and, now that she is in America, is seeking assistance for her condition.

70. A sputum sample is ordered for microbial analysis in order to rule out the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Suspecting *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* may be the pathogen, you know that the laboratory technicians will perform which stain on the sample?
- endospore stain
  - negative stain
  - flagellar stain
  - acid-fast stain
71. Ms. Hungh's acid-fast stain results returned inconclusive for the presence of AFBs (acid-fast bacilli). Therefore, culturing of the sputum is performed in order to isolate microbial growth for further analysis. Which medium would be utilized to select for the growth of *Mycobacterium* species if present in the sample?
- blood agar
  - Lowenstein-Jensen
  - MacConkey agar
  - Sabouraud's agar
72. Culturing of the sputum resulted in the growth of distinct colonies on the medium, and the technician informs you that further isolation by subculturing is now needed. You understand that this is accomplished by taking a bit of growth from an isolated colony and inoculating a separate medium, resulting in the production of a
- diagnosis.
  - pure culture.
  - broth.
  - mixed culture.

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

Mr. Nowak is a homeless patient who presented to your clinic today with an injury to his left arm. He injured it on an old piece of scrap metal. His wound is red, hot, and tender with purulent drainage. You swab the site and send it to the laboratory for microbial analysis.

73. Mr. Nowak's lab results return positive for *Staphylococcus*. You understand that the culture most likely required growth on a complex medium, consisting of
- A. an exact chemical formula.
  - B. a simple pure compound.
  - C. at least 1 ingredient that is not chemically defined.
  - D. chemical inhibitors.
74. Although microscopic analysis revealed the presence of grapelike clusters of gram-positive cocci, you know that the species identification of the organism will require biochemical testing. Biochemical tests aid in microbial identification by providing information on
- A. cell morphology.
  - B. asexual reproduction.
  - C. cellular metabolism.
  - D. DNA sequences.
75. Cultures and specimens pose a potential employee and public health hazard, and require proper handling and disposal via specific medical waste policies. Some facilities, such as the ATCC, are regulated to maintain living catalogs of specimens for research and educational purposes. Such collections are referred to as
- A. live microbes.
  - B. stock cultures.
  - C. dangerous microbes.
  - D. bacteriological reserve.

## 2 Key

1. The Five I's of studying microorganisms include all of the following except
- A. inoculation.
  - B. incubation.
  - C. infection.**
  - D. isolation.
  - E. identification.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*  
*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*  
*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*  
*Chapter - Chapter 02 #1*  
*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*  
*Section: 02.01*

2. The term that refers to the purposeful addition of microorganisms into a laboratory nutrient medium is
- A. isolation.
  - B. inoculation.**
  - C. immunization.
  - D. infection.
  - E. contamination.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*  
*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*  
*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*  
*Chapter - Chapter 02 #2*  
*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*  
*Section: 02.01*  
*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

3. A pure culture contains
- A. only one species of microorganism.**
  - B. only bacteria.
  - C. a variety of microbes from one source.
  - D. a variety of species from the same genus.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*  
*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*  
*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*  
*Chapter - Chapter 02 #3*  
*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*  
*Section: 02.01*  
*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

4. The correct microbiological term for the tiny sample of specimen that is put into a nutrient medium in order to produce a culture is the
- A. colony.
  - B. inoculum.**
  - C. streak.
  - D. loop.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*  
*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*  
*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*  
*Chapter - Chapter 02 #4*  
*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*  
*Section: 02.01*  
*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

5. Which of the following is essential for development of discrete, isolated colonies?
- A. broth medium
  - B. differential medium
  - C. selective medium
  - D. solid medium**
  - E. assay medium

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #5*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

6. Which method often results in colonies developing down throughout the agar along with some colonies on the surface?
- A. streak plate
  - B. spread plate
  - C. pour plate**
  - D. All of the choices are correct.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #6*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

7. What type of isolation technique is most effective for the majority of applications?
- A. pour plate
  - B. streak plate**
  - C. spread plate
  - D. loop dilution
  - E. culture plate

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #7*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

8. Which of the following will result when 1% to 5% agar is added to nutrient broth, boiled and cooled?
- A. a pure culture
  - B. a mixed culture
  - C. a solid medium**
  - D. a liquid medium
  - E. a contaminated medium

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #8*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

9. Agar is an important component of media because
- A. bacteria require agar to grow.
  - B. agar inhibits mold growth.
  - C.** agar provides a solid surface for bacterial growth.
  - D. agar prevents contamination.
  - E. All of the choices are correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #9*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

10. The three physical forms of laboratory media are
- A. solid, liquid, and gas.
  - B.** solid, semisolid, and liquid.
  - C. streak plate, pour plate, and broth.
  - D. aerobic, anaerobic, and micro aerobic.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #10*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

11. Which of the following is not an inoculating tool?
- A.** petri dish
  - B. loop
  - C. needle
  - D. pipette
  - E. swab

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #11*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

12. Agar is a complex polysaccharide that comes from a/an
- A. green plant.
  - B. fungus.
  - C. mold.
  - D.** algae.
  - E. euglena.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #12*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

13. Which of the following is not a benefit of agar as a solid medium?
- A. flexibility
  - B. holds moisture
  - C. can be inoculated and poured at a temperature that is not harmful
  - D. solid at room temperature
  - E.** is digested by most microbes

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #13*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

14. A nutrient medium that has all of its chemical components identified and their precise concentrations known and reproducible, would be termed
- A. complex.
  - B. reducing.
  - C. enriched.
  - D. chemically-defined.**
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #14*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

15. A nutrient medium that contains at least one ingredient that is NOT chemically definable would be termed
- A. complex.**
  - B. reducing.
  - C. enriched.
  - D. synthetic.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #15*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

16. All of the following are examples of different types of microbiological media except
- A. broth.
  - B. enriched.
  - C. agar.
  - D. petri dish.**
  - E. selective.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #16*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

17. A microbiologist inoculates *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Escherichia coli* into a culture medium. Following incubation, only the *E. coli* grows in the culture. What is the most likely explanation?
- A. The microbiologist used too much inoculum.
  - B. The culture is contaminated.
  - C. The incubation temperature was incorrect.
  - D. The culture medium must be selective.**
  - E. The culture medium must be differential.

*ASM Objective: 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a variety of microbiological methods, and apply these methods to analogous situations.*

*ASM Topic: Module 07 Scientific Thinking*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #17*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

18. A common medium used for growing fastidious bacteria is  
**A.** blood agar.  
B. trypticase soy agar.  
C. mannitol salt agar.  
D. MacConkey medium.  
E. a reducing medium.

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #18*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

19. A reducing medium contains  
A. sugars that can be fermented.  
B. extra oxygen.  
C. hemoglobin, vitamins, or other growth factors.  
**D.** substances that remove oxygen.  
E. inhibiting agents.

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #19*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

20. Which type of medium is able to distinguish different species or types of microorganisms based on an observable change in the colonies or in the medium?  
**A.** differential  
B. selective  
C. enumeration  
D. enriched  
E. reducing

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #20*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

21. A microbiologist decides to use a nutrient medium that contains thioglycolic acid. What type of microbe is she attempting to culture?  
A. fastidious  
B. gram-positive  
**C.** anaerobic  
D. gram-negative  
E. aerobic

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #21*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

22. Differential media results in which of the following growth characteristics?
- A. different color colonies
  - B. different media color post incubation
  - C. precipitates
  - D. gas bubbles
  - E. All of the choices are correct.**

ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #22

Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

23. A reducing media is used to culture
- A. fastidious organisms.
  - B. aerobic organisms.
  - C. anaerobic organisms.**
  - D. any pathogenic organisms.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #23

Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

24. For which bacterial genus does mannitol salt agar differentiate between species?
- A. *Salmonella*
  - B. *Streptococcus*
  - C. *Neisseria*
  - D. *Staphylococcus***
  - E. *Escherichia*

ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #24

Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

25. A microbiologist must culture a patient's feces for intestinal pathogens. Which of the following would likely be present in selective media for analyzing this fecal specimen?
- A. NaCl
  - B. sheep red blood cells
  - C. bile salts**
  - D. thioglycollic acid
  - E. peptone

ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #25

Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

26. Bacteria that require special growth factors and complex nutrients are termed
- A. aerobic.
  - B. anaerobic.
  - C. fastidious.**
  - D. microaerophilic.
  - E. autotrophic.

ASM Objective: 03.03 The survival and growth of any microorganism in a given environment depends on its metabolic characteristics.

ASM Topic: Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #26

Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms



27. A microbiologist inoculates *Staphylococcus aureus* into a culture medium. Following incubation, both *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* are determined to be growing in this culture. What is the most likely explanation?
- A. The microbiologist used too much inoculum.
  - B.** The culture is contaminated.
  - C. The incubation temperature was incorrect.
  - D. The culture medium must be selective.
  - E. The culture medium must be differential.

ASM Objective: 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a variety of microbiological methods, and apply these methods to analogous situations.

ASM Topic: Module 07 Scientific Thinking

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #27

Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

28. Newly inoculated cultures must be \_\_\_\_\_ at a specific temperature to encourage growth.
- A. streaked
  - B. poured
  - C.** incubated
  - D. contaminated
  - E. All of the choices are correct.

ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #28

Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.

Section: 02.01

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

29. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the microscope holds and allows selection of the objective lenses.
- A. stage
  - B. condenser
  - C. objective
  - D. ocular
  - E.** nosepiece

ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #29

Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.

Section: 02.02

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

30. Which of the following will converge light rays to a single focal point on the specimen?
- A. ocular lens
  - B. objective lens
  - C. iris diaphragm
  - D.** condenser
  - E. nosepiece

ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).

ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills

Blooms Level: 01. Remember

Chapter - Chapter 02 #30

Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.

Section: 02.02

Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms

31. Which of the following magnifies the specimen to produce the real image of the specimen?
- A. condenser
  - B. objective lens**
  - C. ocular lens
  - D. body
  - E. nosepiece

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #31*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

32. Which of the following magnifies the specimen to produce the virtual image of the specimen?
- A. objective lens
  - B. ocular lens**
  - C. condenser
  - D. body
  - E. iris diaphragm

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #32*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

33. Which of the following controls the amount of light entering the specimen?
- A. objective lens
  - B. ocular lens
  - C. condenser
  - D. body
  - E. iris diaphragm**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #33*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

34. If a microbiologist is studying a specimen at a total magnification of 950x, what is the magnifying power of the objective lens if the ocular lens is 10x?
- A. 100x
  - B. 950x
  - C. 85x
  - D. 850x
  - E. 95x**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #34*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

35. Magnification is achieved in a compound microscope through the initial magnification of the specimen by the \_\_\_\_\_ lens. This image is then projected to the \_\_\_\_\_ lens that will further magnify the specimen to form a virtual image received by the eye.
- A. ocular, objective
  - B. scanning, objective
  - C. objective, ocular**
  - D. ocular, oil
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #35*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

36. Which of the following characteristics refers to the microscope's ability to show two separate entities as separate and distinct?
- A. resolving power**
  - B. magnification
  - C. refraction
  - D. All of the choices are correct.
  - E. None of the choices is correct.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #36*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

37. All of the following are diameters of cells that would be resolved in a microscope with a limit of resolution of  $0.2\mu\text{m}$  except
- A.  $0.2\mu\text{m}$ .
  - B.  $0.2\text{ mm}$ .
  - C.  $0.1\mu\text{m}$ .**
  - D.  $0.3\mu\text{m}$ .
  - E.  $2.0\mu\text{m}$ .

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #37*

*Learning Objective: 02.04 Convert among different lengths within the metric system.*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

38. The type of microscope in which you would see brightly illuminated specimens against a black background is
- A. bright-field.
  - B. dark-field.**
  - C. phase-contrast.
  - D. fluorescence.
  - E. electron.

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #38*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

39. Which type of microscope shows cells against a bright background and also shows intracellular structures of unstained cells based on their varying densities?
- A. bright-field
  - B. dark-field
  - C. phase-contrast**
  - D. differential interference
  - E. electron

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #39*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

40. Which type of microscope is the most widely used and shows cells against a bright background?
- A. bright-field**
  - B. dark-field
  - C. phase-contrast
  - D. fluorescence
  - E. electron

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #40*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

41. All of the following pertain to the fluorescence microscope except
- A. uses electrons to produce a specimen image.**
  - B. is a type of compound microscope.
  - C. requires the use of dyes like acridine and fluoresce.
  - D. is commonly used to diagnose certain infections.
  - E. requires an ultraviolet radiation source.

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #41*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

42. A confocal scanning optical microscope
- A. uses ultraviolet light to form a specimen image.
  - B. shows three-dimensional cell images from the cell surface to the middle of the cell.**
  - C. produces specimen images on electron micrographs.
  - D. uses dyes that emit visible light when bombarded by ultraviolet rays.
  - E. requires specimens to be stained.

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #42*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

43. Which type of microscope does not use light in forming the specimen image?
- A. bright-field
  - B. dark-field
  - C. phase-contrast
  - D. fluorescence
  - E. electron**

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #43*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

44. Which type of microscope achieves the greatest resolution and highest magnification?  
A. bright-field  
B. dark-field  
C. phase-contrast  
D. fluorescence  
**E. electron**

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #44*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

45. Which type of microscope bombards a whole, metal-coated specimen with electrons moving back and forth over it?  
A. fluorescence  
B. differential interference contrast  
**C. scanning electron**  
D. transmission electron  
E. phase-contrast

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #45*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

46. The specimen preparation that is best for viewing cell motility is  
**A. hanging drop.**  
B. fixed stained smear.  
C. Gram stain.  
D. negative stain.  
E. flagellar stain.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #46*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

47. The purpose of staining cells on a microscope slide is to  
A. kill them.  
B. secure them to the slide.  
C. enlarge the cells.  
**D. add contrast in order to see them better.**  
E. see motility.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #47*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

48. What do the Gram stain, acid-fast stain, and endospore stain have in common?  
A. used on a wet mount of the specimen  
B. use heat to force the dye into cell structures  
**C. outcome based on cell wall differences**  
D. use a negative stain technique  
E. are simple stains

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #48*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

49. Basic dyes are  
**A.** attracted to the negatively charged acidic substances of bacterial cells.  
B. anionic.  
C. used in negative staining.  
D. repelled by cells.  
E. dyes such as India ink and nigrosin.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #49*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

50. A microbiologist makes a fixed smear of bacterial cells and stains them with Loeffler's methylene blue. All the cells appear blue under the oil lens. This is an example of  
A. negative staining.  
B. using an acidic dye.  
**C.** simple staining.  
D. using the acid-fast stain.  
E. capsule staining.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #50*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

51. Which type of media would be the best choice when shipping a sample of bacteria to a laboratory to be tested from a satellite office site?  
**A.** transport  
B. EMB  
C. blood  
D. thioglycollate  
E. general purpose

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #51*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

52. The Gram staining procedure is best described as a/an \_\_\_ staining technique.  
A. acid fast or Ziehl-Neelson  
**B.** differential  
C. capsule  
D. Schaefer-Fulton  
E. simple

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #52*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

53. The procedures for culturing a microorganism require the use of a microscope.  
**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #53*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

54. Some microbes are not capable of growing on artificial media.

**TRUE**

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #54  
Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.  
Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

55. A selective medium contains one or more substances that inhibit growth of certain microbes in order to facilitate the growth of other microbes.

**TRUE**

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #55  
Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.  
Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

56. One colony typically develops from the growth of several parent bacterial cells.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #56  
Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.  
Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

57. Mixed cultures are also referred to as contaminated cultures.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #57  
Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.  
Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

58. Bacterial cultures are easily identified from their microscopic appearance.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #58  
Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.  
Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

59. Normal incubation temperatures range from 30° to 60° C.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #59  
Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.  
Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

60. The bending of light rays as they pass from one medium to another is called refraction.

**TRUE**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).  
ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills  
Blooms Level: 01. Remember  
Chapter - Chapter 02 #60  
Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.  
Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

61. The real image is the reverse of the actual specimen.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #61*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

62. A differential interference contrast microscope uses dyes to give colored three-dimensional images.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #62*

*Learning Objective: 02.05 List and describe the three elements of good microscopy.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

63. Fixed smears of specimens are required in order to perform the Gram stain and endospore stain on the specimens.

**TRUE**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #63*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

64. At the end of the Gram stain, gram-positive bacteria will be seen as pink cells.

**FALSE**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #64*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

You begin your shift at the inner city outreach clinic when a young woman enters crying. She is 19 years old and 28 weeks pregnant with her second child. Her complaint is that she woke this morning leaking clear to milky-colored fluid vaginally. Her first child was born 6 weeks early due to premature rupture of membranes and she is worried this is happening again. You reassure the patient, and explain that a vaginal speculum exam will be performed and specimens will be taken for examination. Once obtaining the proper specimens, you label them appropriately, and send the wet mount and culturette to the laboratory for processing.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*



65. You understand that a microscopic view is needed to visualize microbes that fall within the 1-10 micrometer size range but also to detect characteristic ferning of amniotic fluid. Which type of microscope will be used by the laboratory technicians to make these observations of the patient sample?
- A. electron microscope
  - B. light microscope**
  - C. confocal microscope
  - D. fluorescent microscope

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #65*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

66. When utilizing a light microscope, the specimen on the glass slide must be in proper position to ensure illumination of the specimen for visualization. This is done by placing the glass slide
- A. between the condenser lens and the objective lens.**
  - B. directly on top of the light source.
  - C. between the ocular lens and the objective lens.
  - D. between the light source and the condenser lens.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #66*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

67. No ferning of the vaginal fluid is detected, and you reassure your patient that her membranes have not ruptured. You explain that the laboratory technicians will use which 5 basic techniques (in order) to manipulate, grow, examine, and characterize any microorganisms present in the collected specimens?
- A. isolation, incubation, inspection, identification and inoculation
  - B. inspection, identification, isolation, incubation and inoculation
  - C. identification, isolation, incubation, inspection, and inoculation
  - D. inoculation, incubation, isolation, inspection, and identification**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #67*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

68. The patient asks how microbes from her body can be grown in the lab. You explain that specimens are introduced to nutrient medium and that any growth of the microbe that appears after incubating the specimen is called the
- A. colony.
  - B. culture.**
  - C. microorganism.
  - D. infectious agent.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #68*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

69. Gram stain results from the patient specimen indicate a bacterial infection. From your microbiology course, you remember that this staining procedure involves
- A. forcing a dye into resistant bodies with heat to distinguish between spores and cells.
  - B. timed, sequential applications of crystal violet dye, iodine, an alcohol rinse, and a contrasting counterstain to the sample.**
  - C. application of the dye, carbol fuchsin, followed by an acid alcohol rinse.
  - D. application of India ink to detect the presence of bacterial capsules.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #69*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.06 Differentiate between the principles of light and electron microscopy.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

Ms. Hungh, a Burmese immigrant, enters your clinic with her interpreter complaining of fatigue, weight loss, persistent cough, and rust-colored sputum. The interpreter explains that Ms. Hungh has had this cough for many months in her home country and, now that she is in America, is seeking assistance for her condition.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

70. A sputum sample is ordered for microbial analysis in order to rule out the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Suspecting *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* may be the pathogen, you know that the laboratory technicians will perform which stain on the sample?
- A. endospore stain
  - B. negative stain
  - C. flagellar stain
  - D. acid-fast stain**

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #70*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

71. Ms. Hung's acid-fast stain results returned inconclusive for the presence of AFBs (acid-fast bacilli). Therefore, culturing of the sputum is performed in order to isolate microbial growth for further analysis. Which medium would be utilized to select for the growth of *Mycobacterium* species if present in the sample?
- A. blood agar
  - B. Lowenstein-Jensen**
  - C. MacConkey agar
  - D. Sabouraud's agar

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #71*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

72. Culturing of the sputum resulted in the growth of distinct colonies on the medium, and the technician informs you that further isolation by subculturing is now needed. You understand that this is accomplished by taking a bit of growth from an isolated colony and inoculating a separate medium, resulting in the production of a
- A. diagnosis.
  - B. pure culture.**
  - C. broth.
  - D. mixed culture.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #72*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.03 Provide examples for each of the three categories of media.*

*Learning Objective: 02.07 Name the two main categories of stains.*

*Learning Objective: 02.08 Give examples of a simple, differential, and special stain.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Section: 02.02*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

NCLEX Prep - Test Bank Question: Please read the clinical scenario, and then answer the questions that follow to become familiar with the traditional NCLEX question format.

Mr. Nowak is a homeless patient who presented to your clinic today with an injury to his left arm. He injured it on an old piece of scrap metal. His wound is red, hot, and tender with purulent drainage. You swab the site and send it to the laboratory for microbial analysis.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Objective: 08.06 Practice safe microbiology, using appropriate protective and emergency procedures.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

73. Mr. Nowak's lab results return positive for *Staphylococcus*. You understand that the culture most likely required growth on a complex medium, consisting of
- A. an exact chemical formula.
  - B. a simple pure compound.
  - C.** at least 1 ingredient that is not chemically defined.
  - D. chemical inhibitors.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Objective: 08.06 Practice safe microbiology, using appropriate protective and emergency procedures.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #73*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

74. Although microscopic analysis revealed the presence of grapelike clusters of gram-positive cocci, you know that the species identification of the organism will require biochemical testing. Biochemical tests aid in microbial identification by providing information on
- A. cell morphology.
  - B. asexual reproduction.
  - C.** cellular metabolism.
  - D. DNA sequences.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Objective: 08.06 Practice safe microbiology, using appropriate protective and emergency procedures.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #74*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*

75. Cultures and specimens pose a potential employee and public health hazard, and require proper handling and disposal via specific medical waste policies. Some facilities, such as the ATCC, are regulated to maintain living catalogs of specimens for research and educational purposes. Such collections are referred to as
- A. live microbes.
  - B.** stock cultures.
  - C. dangerous microbes.
  - D. bacteriological reserve.

*ASM Objective: 08.01 Properly prepare and view specimens for examination using microscopy (bright field and, if possible, phase contrast).*

*ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.*

*ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).*

*ASM Objective: 08.06 Practice safe microbiology, using appropriate protective and emergency procedures.*

*ASM Topic: Module 08 Microbiology Skills*

*Blooms Level: 03. Apply*

*Chapter - Chapter 02 #75*

*Learning Objective: 02.01 Explain what the Five Is mean and what each step entails.*

*Learning Objective: 02.02 Name and define the three ways to categorize media.*

*Section: 02.01*

*Topic: Tools and Methods of Culturing, Classifying, and Identifying Microorganisms*



## 2 Summary

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ASM Objective: 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a variety of microbiological methods, and apply these methods to analogous situations.	2
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ASM Objective: 08.02 Use aseptic and pure culture techniques to enrich for and isolate microorganisms.	37
ASM Objective: 08.03 Use appropriate methods to identify microorganisms (media-based, molecular and serological).	17
ASM Objective: 08.05 Use appropriate microbiological and molecular lab equipment.	10
ASM Objective: 08.06 Practice safe microbiology, using appropriate protective and emergency procedures.	4
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ASM Topic: Module 07 Scientific Thinking	2
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