



- س ١: اكتب (✓) أو (×) بما يناسب الجملة التالية ، وصحح ما تجده خاطئاً. (ترك ١)
- ١- تخالف الحال المفردة صاحبها في الجمع والإفراد والتثنية .
 - ٢- للعدد (١٣) صورة واحدة مع المذكر والمؤنث .
 - ٣- التمييز الملحوظ هو ما سبق بالفاظ الكيل والمساحة والوزن والعدد .
 - ٤- الحال دائماً معرفة وصاحبها نكرة .
 - ٥- الجمل بعد المعارف صفات وبعد النكرات أحوال .
 - ٦- التمييز اسم نكرة منصوب يؤتى به ليُفسر اسماً مبهماً قبله .

س ٢: يأتي العدد من حيث التذكير والتأنيث على عدة أقسام ؛ اذكرها مع التمثيل لكل قسم منها
(١٥) درجة

- س ٣: أعرب ما تحته خط . (ترك ١)
- ١- قرأتُ قصةً واحدةً .
 - ٢- حضرَ أحدُ عَشْرَ طالباً .
 - ٣- جاءَ الطفلُ مُبتَسِماً .
 - ٤- لا يُماتلُ العربيُّ شجاعةً .

س ٤: ماهي أنواع الحال ؛ بينها بالتفصيل مع ذكر مثال واحد لكل نوع منها. (١٠) درجات

س ٥: أعد كتابة النصين مراعيًا تحويل الأرقام التالية إلى الأرقام كتابة مع الاهتمام بالتصحيح اللغوي.

- (أ) - الصيف (٣) أشهر ، قضينا فيه رحلة استغرقت (٢٥) ليلة و (٢٦) يوم وقرأت في هذه الرحلة (١٧) كتاب ، و (١٥) رسالة ، وكان بالرحلة (١٠٠) طالب ، و (٥٠) طالبة ، و (١١) مُدرّس ، و (١٢) مُدرّسة .
- (ب) - ذهبت إلى باريس عام (١٩) ، وُرُزْتُ أحد المصانع فرأيت فيه (١٢) مهندس و (٥٦) عامل ، و (٣٣) عاملة .

(١٥) درجة

مدرس المادة
م.م. حكيم محمد مصلح



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كلية التمريض

رئيس القسم
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MCQ/ Choose the correct answer for all : (100 Marks)

1- If the DNA strand has nitrogenous base sequence ATTGCC, the mRNA will have?

- (a) ATTGCA
- (b) UGGACC
- (c) UAACGG
- (d) ATCGCC

2- In DNA, the enzyme which breaks the hydrogen bonds is?

- (a) Ligase
- (b) Helicase
- (c) Topoisomerase
- (d) Polymerase

3- A nucleotide consist of :

- (a) phosphate , ribose , nitrogen base
- (b) phosphate , lipid , nitrogen base
- (c) phosphate , deoxyribose , nitrogen base
- (d) phosphate , lipid , deoxy ribose

4- In RNA of humans , Adenine (A) pairs with :

- (a) Thymine (T)
- (b) Cytocin (C)
- (c) Guanine (G)
- (d) Uracil (U)
- ~~(e) Adenine (A)~~

5- Genes determine the type of proteins and enzymes that are made by the :

- (a) nucleus
- (b) cell
- (c) Mitochondria
- (d) All

6- the code for a single amino acid consist of ----- in the DNA molecules.

- (a) One base
- (b) Two bases
- (c) Three bases
- (d) Four bases

7- Transcription of DNA occur in the ?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Nucleus
- (c) Mitochondria
- (d) All

8- in a DNA molecule , the H-bonds are formed between which of the following?

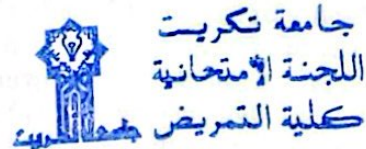
- (a) Two adjacent nucleotides
- (b) Nitrogenous bases
- (c) Nucleoside and phosphate group
- (d) Non

9- The number of DNA in each chromosome is?

- (a) One
- (b) Up to 10
- (c) More than hundred
- (d) Infinite

10- DNA is polymer of ?

- (a) Proteins
- (b) Nucleotides
- (c) Nucleosides
- (d) Nitrogenous bases





11- In a double strands of DNA , the strands are held together by?

- (a) Hydrogen bounds
- (b) Ionic bounds
- (c) Phosphodiester bounds
- (d) Non

12- which of the following is not a part of nucleotides?

- (a) Nitrogenous base
- (b) Protein
- (c) Deoxyribose sugar
- (d) Phosphoric acid

13- The difference between sugar molecule in the DNA and RNA is :

- (a) Absence of nitrogen at 3- carbon atom
- (b) Absence of nitrogen at 2- carbon atom
- (c) Absence of oxygen at 3- carbon atom
- (d) Absence of oxygen at 2- carbon atom

14- A cell type associated with chronic inflammation..... , while acute inflammation is

- (a) Neutrophil , lymphocyte
- (b) Neutrophil , pus cell
- (c) Lymphocyte , pus cell
- (d) Lymphocyte , neutrophile

15- When leukocyte travel towards the wall of blood vessel , it is called?

- (a) Migration
- (b) Margination
- (c) Chemotaxis
- (d) Extravasation

16- Which of these is NOT common constitute of pus ?

- (a) Neutrophils
- (b) Fibrocytes
- (c) Bacteria
- (d) Dead host cell



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17- leukocytes move along chemical gradients towards inflamed tissue. This is called?

- (a) Chemo migration
- (b) Chemotaxis
- (c) Chemotrophs
- (d) Non

18- What is the first response of arterioles to injury?

- (a) Vasoconstriction
- (b) Vasodilation
- (c) Redness
- (d) Edema

19- ----- is derived from lymphocyte and has small round nucleus in which granules of chromatin are regularly spaced around the periphery.

- (a) Neutrophil
- (b) Monocyte
- (c) Eosinophil
- (d) Lymphocyte

20- ----- , Means replacement of tissue cells by proliferation of similar kind of cells.

- (a) Repair
- (b) Regeneration
- (c) Organization
- (d) All



21- this phase begins within 2-3 days of injury and may last as long as three weeks?

- (a) Inflammatory phase
- (b) Proliferative phase
- (c) Maturation phase
- (d) Non

22- Abnormal mass of tissue growth which exceed and in-coordination with that of the normal tissue and persists even when the stimulus is removed.

- (a) Necrosis
- (b) Tumor
- (c) Inflammation
- (d) Gangrene

23- It packages substances which are synthesis in the cell into secretory granules?

- (a) Mitochondria
- (b) Ribosomes
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Golgi complex

24- It participation in intracellular transport mechanisms?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Microtubule
- (c) Centriole
- (d) Non

25- Cellular adaptation in a patient with Alzheimer's disease?

- (a) Hypertrophy
- (b) Atrophy
- (c) Hyperplasia
- (d) Metaplasia

26- Psoriasis represent ----- in the skin.

- (a) Hypertrophy
- (b) Hyperplasia
- (c) Metaplasia
- (d) Dysplasia

27- ----- , cell death due to end the physiological age of the cell.

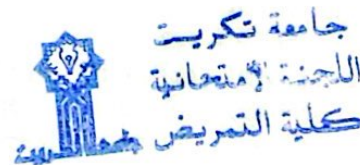
- (a) Apoptosis
- (b) Necrosis
- (c) Necrobiosis
- (d) Tumor

28- This type of necrosis has a soft cheesy like center.

- (a) Caugulative necrosis
- (b) Gaseous necrosis
- (c) Liquefactive necrosis
- (d) Fat necrosis

29- Occurs in the part of body when there is no excessive fluids?

- (a) Gas gangrene
- (b) Dry gangrene
- (c) Wet gangrene
- (d) Non





30- Gaseous necrosis is seen in ?

- (a) Pancreatitis
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Brain shock
- (d) Non

31- The sixth amino acid of each chain in HbS is incorrect; ----- instead of the ----- found in HbA.

- (a) Valine , glycine
- (b) Glutamic acid , valine
- (c) Valin , glutamic acid
- (d) Glycine , glutamic acid

32- A patient with chromosomal disorder (XXY) refer to ?

- (a) Down's Syndrome
- (b) Klinefelter's Syndrome
- (c) Turner Syndrome
- (d) All

33- Excessive loss of RBC result from?

- (a) Depression in bone marrow
- (b) Bone marrow cancer
- (c) Hemorrhage
- (d) All

34- It is characterized by the premature destruction of RBCs?

- (a) Anemia
- (b) Hemolytic anemia
- (c) Thalassemia
- (d) Sickle cell anemia

35- A patient with thalassemia has?

- (a) Hypochromic , macrocytic anemia
- (b) Hypochromic , microcytic anemia
- (c) Hyperchromic , microcytic anemia
- (d) Hypochromic , normocytic anemia

36- Erythrocytosis is known as?

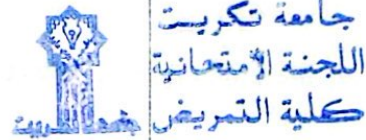
- (a) Thalassemia
- (b) Polycythemia
- (c) Hemolytic anemia
- (d) Sickle cell anemia

37- All correct of Benign tumor EXCEPT:

- (a) Does not spread by metastasis
- (b) Rapid , Uncapsulated
- (c) doesn't infiltrate the surrounding tissue.
- (d) Well differentiated

38- ----- Means development of abnormal gene which results from substitution of one base pair for another, loss or addition of one or more base pair.

- (a) Gene expression
- (b) Gene mutation
- (c) Gene synthesis
- (d) Non



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39- Polymorphonuclear leukocytes includes :

- (a) Neutrophil
- (b) Basophil
- (c) Eosinophil
- (d) All

40- Factors impair wound healing all true EXCEPT:

- (a) Malnutrition
- (b) adequate blood supply
- (c) Metabolic disease like diabetes mellitus.
- (d) Hormones like corticosteroids.

41- Component of cell membrane:

- (a) phospholipids, and cholesterol)
- (b) Proteins
- (c) Carbohydrate
- (d) All

42- Study of all factors that cause a disease known as?

- a) Symptoms
- b) Etiology
- c) Pathology
- d) Non

43- Study of all factors that cause a disease known as?

- a) Symptoms
- b) Etiology
- c) Pathology
- d) Non

44- Necrosis distinguish from apoptosis in ?

- a) Lose of nucleus
- b) Lose of organelles
- c) Lose of cell membrane integrity
- d) All

45- it is an increase in the size of a tissue or organ cause of an increase number of constituent cells.

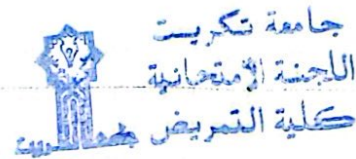
- (a) Hyperplasia
- (b) Hypertrophy
- (c) Atrophy
- (d) Metaplasia

46- It means the mechanism of disease development?

- (a) Etiology
- (b) Diseases
- (c) Pathogenesis
- (d) Manifestation

47- The chromatin of the nucleus fades due to the loss of the DNA by degradation ; it is called ?

- (a) Karyolysis
- (b) Pyknosis
- (c) Karyorrhexis
- (d) Non





48- Myocardial infarction , caused by occlusion of which lead to ischemia.

- (a) Carotid arteries
- (b) Coronary arteries
- (c) Hepatic arteries
- (d) Non

49- Abnormally low number of circulating RBC or level of Hb or both, resulting in diminished oxygen-carrying capacity.

- (a) Anemia
- (b) Hemolytic anemia
- (c) Thalassemia
- (d) Polycythemia

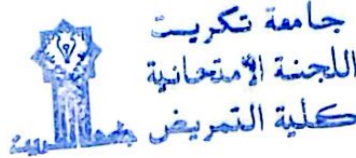
50- All true of Changes in Vascular Flow and Caliber EXCEPT:

- (a) Immediate and transient vasoconstriction of arterioles.
- (b) Relaxation and dilatation of small blood vessels and acceleration of blood flow.
- (c) Decrease permeability of blood vessels.
- (d) Blood flow stasis.

Good Luck

Lecturer

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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Supervision and Scientific Evaluation Apparatus Evaluation Exam for colleges of Nursing	 وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research	Stage: Second Stage Subject: Microbiology II Time Allowed: 3 Hours Date: 25/5/2024
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Final Course Exam/ Second Semester/ Academic Year:2023-2024

Choose the best answer for all the following questions.

1- Which of the following terms refer to a disease affecting a large number of populations, occurring over a wide geographic area or worldwide:

- A- Endemic
 B- sporadic
 C- Epidemic
 D- Pandemic
 E- zoonosis

2- Ticks are a parasitic organism that lives -----

- A- Inside the liver of their host.
 B- Inside the lung of their host
 C- On the outer surface of its host
 D- Inside the kidney of their host
 E- Inside the body of other arthropoda

3- The stage of the parasite that cause initiation of the infection in the host

- A- Pathogenic stage
 B- infective stage
 C- diagnostic stage
 D- transmitted stage
 E- Opportunistic stage

4- ----- a host that harbors a parasite in the adult stage or where the parasite undergoes sexual method of reproduction.

- A- Intermediate host
 B- Reservoir host
 C- Definitive host
 D- Paratenic host
 E- Accidental host

5- Germany measles is a viral disease which caused by:

- A- Mumps Virus
 B- Rota Virus
 C- Rubella Virus
 D- Measles virus
 E- Poliovirus

6- The number of infected individuals at given time in given area (old cases) mean-----

- A- Epidemic
 B- Prevalence
 C- Endemic
 D- Pandemic
 E- Incidence

7- Vaccines are available for the prevention of infection caused by all of the following viruses, EXCEPT?

- A- Measles virus
 B- Mumps virus
 C- Rubella virus
 D- HIV
 E- HBV

8- Measles is caused by Morbillivirus that infects the

- A- Skin
 B- respiratory system
 C- liver
 D- stomach
 E- all of these

9- Which of the following is the most important mode of transmitting Amoebiasis?

- A- Blood transfusion
 B- sexual contact
 C- Mother to fetus
 D- fecal contaminated of water and food
 E- bite of vector

10- Infective stage of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- A- trophozoite
 B- tachyzoite
 C- sporozoite
 D- quadrinucleate cyst
 E- None of the above

11- Organisms considered harbor for parasitic organism is called

- A- Parasitology
 B- Host
 C- parasite
 D- Carrier
 E- Reservoir

12- Protozoa generally characterized

- A- Unicellular prokaryotic
 B- multicellular prokaryotic
 C- Eukaryotic unicellular
 D- Eukaryotic multicellular
 E- All of them

13- Mature cyst of *E. histolytica* is

- A- mononuclear C- Triple nuclear E- Hexa nuclear
B- binuclear D- Quadra nuclear

14- Infection with *Entamoeba histolytica* can cause local necrosis in large intestine called:.....

- A- Romana's sign C- Chancre E- Oriental sore
B- Flask shaped ulcer D- Winterbottom's sign

15- Which of the following are the diagnostic morphologic characteristics for *Entamoeba histolytica*?

- A- micronucleus and macronucleus D- Cilia
B- Flagella E- None of the above
C- Ingested red blood cells

16- Which of the following protozoan parasites is non pathogenic

- A- *Balantidium coli* D- *Giardia lamblia*
B- *Entamoeba coli* E- *Trichomonas vaginalis*
C- *Entamoeba histolytica*

17- The cyst of *Giardia* is -----

- A- Spherical to round with four nuclei D- Spherical to round with two nuclei
B- Spherical to round with eight nuclei E- Ellipsoid or oval with two nuclei
C- Ellipsoid or oval with four nuclei

18- No intermediate host in life cycle of -----

- A- *Trypanosoma cruzi* D- *Trichomonas Vaginalis*
B- *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* E- *Trypanosoma gambeyense*
C- *Toxoplasma gondii*

19- *Giardia lamblia*.....

- A- causes giardiasis
B- lives in duodenum
C- life cycle consists of two stages: trophozoite & cysts
D- Flagellated protozoa
E- All of these



20- The most common manifestations of giardiasis are

- A- chills and sweating C- Splenomegaly E- fatty diarrhoea
B- gallbladder pain D- bloody diarrhoea

21- A unique ultrastructural feature of *Giardia* is the adhesive disk also called as

- A- nucleus C- Sucker E- None of the above
B- Axostyle D- flagella

22- Diagnostic stages of *Giardia lamblia* infection is

- A- trophozoite C- trophozoite and cyst E- Body segment
B- Cyst D- ovum

23- What is the mode of transmission of *Giardia lamblia*

- A- Fecal-oral route C- Vector-borne E- Respiratory
B- Airborne D- Direct contact

24- The growing trophozoites of *Trichomonas vaginalis* multiply by ----- binary fission, while of *Balantidium coli* by ----- binary fission.

- A- Transverse, Multiple C- Longitudinal, Mitosis E- Longitudinal, Transverse
B- Transverse, Asexual D- Transverse, Longitudinal

25- The fever of *Leishmania donovani* is called -----

- A- Black water fever C- High- grade fever E- Scattered fever
B- Katayama fever D- Dum Dum fever

- 26- Leishmania parasite in human present as----- form
 A- Epimastigote C- Promastigote E- Amastigote
 B- Trypomastigot D- Bradyzoite
- 27- The body is spindle and the nucleus lies in the center, the motile generator lies last of body, have flagellate and waved membrane
 A- Amastigote C- Trypomastigot E- tachyzoite
 B- Promastigote D- Epimastigot
- 28- The intermediate host for Toxoplasma spp. is...
 A- Tse-Tse fly C- human E- mosquetos
 B- sand fly D- Cats
- 29- Dum Dum fever related to -----
 A- Cutaneous leishmaniasis D- American trypanosomiasis
 B- Visceral leishmaniasis E- Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis
 C- sleeping disease
- 30- This stage of the protozoa found in midgut of tsetse fly:
 A- Trophozoite C- Epimastigote E- All of the above
 B- Promastigote D- Trypomastigote
- 31- Infective stage to human of Trypanosoma is
 A- Amastigote C- Trypomastigot E- tachyzoite
 B- Promastigote D- Epimastigot
- 32- The pathogenic stage which inhabits heart muscle in chagas disease caused by
 A- Leishmania donovani D- Trypanosoma cruzi
 B- Trypanosoma gambiense E- Leishmania chagasi
 C- Trypanosoma rhodesiense
- 33- Which of the following human disease is transmitted from the vector Anopheles mosquito
 A- Dengue C- Filaria E- Hydatid cyst disease
 B- Encephalitis D- Malaria
- 34- Among the following sample which is best for the diagnosis of Malaria diseases
 A- Blood D- Bone Marrow aspiration
 B- Spleen aspiration E- None of the above
 C- Skin scraping
- 35- One of the following parasites produce sporozoite during their life cycle
 A- Leishmania donovani D- Plasmodium
 B- Trichomonas E- Trypanosoma cruzi
 C- Trypanosoma rhodesiense
- 36- Sporogony (sexual) cycle in Plasmodium completed in:
 A- Human blood vascular system D- Genital system
 B- Human intestine tract E- None of the above
 C- Stomach of the mosquito
- 37- The plasmodium stages that cannot proceed in development inside human blood but live within the midgut of mosquito are
 A- merozoite C- schizont E- Sporozoites
 B- erythrocytic stages D- trophozoite stage
- 38- Thick-blood films are essential for diagnosis of -----
 A- Giardiasis C- Balantidiasis E- Malaria infection
 B- Amebiasis D- Taeniasis
- 39- The sexual cycle of malaria initiate when the mosquito ingests mature.....
 A- male gametocytes C- male and female gametocytes E- Macrogametocyte
 B- female gametocytes D- Mature schizonte



40- Oocysts of *Toxoplasma gondii* are excreted in the feces of:

- A- Cat
B- Sheep
C- Cattle
D- Humans
E- None of the above

41- All of the following statements regarding *Toxoplasma* are correct except

- A- Humans can become infected by eating raw or undercooked meat
B- Humans can become infected by the accidental ingestion of oocysts present in cat feces
C- Humans can become infected congenitally from an infected mother
D- Have two stages in life cycle
E- Humans can become infected by bite of sandfly insect

42- Treatment of *Toxoplasma gondii* is----

- A- pyrimethamine
B- Chloroquine combination with sulfadiazine
C- Chloroquine combination with doxycycline
D- Primaquine
E- Mefloquine combination with doxycycline

43- Schizogony is

- A- multiple nuclear divisions are followed by envelopment of the nuclei by cell membrane producing merozoites
B- Sexual reproduction occurs in the mosquito, where new spores (sporozoites) are formed
C- bradyzoite enclosed with cyst to form tissue cyst
D- tachyzoite enclosed with cyst to form tissue cyst
E- asexual reproduction of malaria disease occurs in human

44- slow - growing morphologic form of *Toxoplasma* is

- A- trophozoite
B- bradyzoite
C- cyst
D- amastigote
E- tachyzoite

45- Control of parasite by avoid cat feces & transmit congenitally

- A- *Toxoplasma gondii*
B- *Leishmania donovani*
C- *Entamoeba histolytica*
D- *Blantidium coli*
E- *P. falciparum*

46- The infective stage of *Plasmodium* is -----

- A- Sporozoite
B- Merozoite
C- immature schizonts
D- Trophozoite
E- mature schizonts

47- The infective stage of *Toxoplasma gondii* is -----

- A- promastigot
B- larvae
C- Mature oocyst
D- amastigote
E- egg

48- All the following are morphologic forms in the life cycle of *Toxoplasma gondii* except:

- A- Oocysts
B- Tachyzoites
C- Bradyzoites
D- Promastigote
E- Mature oocyst

49- The rounded head of the tapeworm responsible for the parasites attachment with host intestine is called

- A- Scolex
B- neck
C- strobila
D- proglottids
E- immature segment

50- *Taenia solium* belong to-----

- A- Flatworms
B- Roundworms
C- Nematohelminths
D- Protozoa
E- Protista

51- Hexacanth embryo found inside the ova of

- A- Nematode
B- Trematoda
C- Cestode
D- Histoda
E- Threadworms



- 52- Neurocysticercosis is related to -----
 A- Taenia saginata
 B- Hymenolepis nana
 C- Echinococcus granulosus
 D- Diphylllobothrium latum
 E- Taenia solium
- 53- Which of the following tapeworms is acquired by eating raw or under-cooked cattle?
 A- Taenia saginata
 B- Hymenolypis nana
 C- Taenia solium
 D- Echinococcus granulosus
 E- None of the above
- 54- Hydatid cyst is a larval stage of-----
 A- Diphylllobothrium latum
 B- Taenia saginata
 C- Taenia solim
 D- Hymenolepis nana
 E- Echinococcus granulosus
- 55- The common name of ----- is Beef Tape Worm
 A- Taenia saginata
 B- Taenia solium
 C- Diphylllobothrium latum
 D- Echinococcus granulosus
 E- Hymenoleps nana
- 56- The most commonly involved organ in hydatid disease is
 A- liver
 B- kidney
 C- lungs
 D- ovary
 E- All of them
- 57- Which stage of Liver fluke infects the snials
 A- Redia
 B- Cercaria
 C- Miracidium
 D- Sporocyst
 E- metacercaria
- 58- Which of the following is true regarding ciliated free living swimming larval stage of Trematoda ?
 A- Cercaria
 B- Miracidium
 C- Redia
 D- Sporocyst
 E- Merozoites
- 59- The disease caused by beef Tapeworm Known as.....
 A- Hymenolepiasis
 B- Hydatid disease
 C- Cysticercosis
 D- beef taeniasis
 E- Pork taeniasis
- 60- Flukes are other name of -----
 A- Cestoda
 B- Trematoda
 C- Roundworms
 D- Nematoda
 E- Tape worms
- 61- All of the following statements regarding trematodes are true except
 A- trematodes are monoecious except schistosoma spp.
 B- leaf-like worms.
 C- a snail serves as an intermediate host.
 D- diagnostic stage is eggs
 E- the body is segments.
- 62- The mode of transmission of intestinal bilharzias is by
 A- orally
 B- respiratory
 C- skin
 D- blood transfusion
 E- placentally
- 63- How is schistosomiasis transmitted to humans?
 A- Through contaminated food or water
 B- Through insect bites
 C- Through skin contact with infected animals
 D- Through respiratory droplets
 E- Through the skin
- 64- The habitat of Fasciola hepaticai in human body is.....
 A- Bile ducts.
 B- Small intestine
 C- Lage intestine
 D- Brain
 E- Lung



- 65- Orchitis caused by:
 A- Measles virus C- Mumps virus E- Parainfluenza virus
 B- RSV D- HIV
- 66- The mode of transmission of all types of these nematodes by ingestion of contaminated soil, food & water, except
 A- Ascaris lumbricoides D- Trichinella spiralis
 B- Enterobius vermicularis E- Anchylostoma duodenale
 C- Trichuris trichiura
- 67- Which of the following diseases caused by old world hook worm
 A- Ascariasis C- Ancylostomiasis E- Taeniasis
 B- Enterobiasis D- Whip worm infection
- 68- The infective stage of Ancylostoma duodenale-----
 A- Filariform larvae found in food D- Strongyloform larvae found in soil.
 B- Filariform larvae found in soil. E- Rhabditiform larvae found in food
 C- Rhabditiform larvae found in soil.
- 69- Rotavirus belongs to the family:
 A- Reoviridae C- Togaviridae E- Flaviviridae
 B- Picoviridae D- Orthomyxoviridae
- 70- Rota virus causes
 A- sever watery diarrhoea D- Respiratory infection in adult
 B- sever bloody diarrhoea E- cancer
 C- anemia
- 71- Treatment of Ascaris lumbricoides is
 A- pyrimethamine C- Albendazole E- Primaquine
 B- praziquantel D- Metranidazole
- 72- Ascaris lumbricoides belongs to:
 A- Roundworm C- Whipworm E- Dwarf worm
 B- Hookworm D- Pin worm
- 73- A structural component that is found in all viruses is
 A- The envelope C- Capsid E- Spikes
 B- DNA D- Tail fibers
- 74- Bacteriophage has:
 A- Icosahedral symmetry C- Cubic symmetry E- rod symmetry
 B- Helical symmetry D- Complex symmetry
- 75- Which of the following are the main functions of the capsid
 A- Attachment of host cell
 B- Determines the antigenic specificity of the virus
 C- Protects genetic material
 D- Viral releasing
 E- Viral uncoating
- 76- Influenza viruses usually sensitive to
 A- Low temperature C- Oxidation E- Dettol
 B- ethanol 70 % D- Ozone
- 77- Which of the following viruses released from the host cell by budding
 A- Bacteriophage C- Virusoid E- Nonenveloped viruses
 B- Prion D- Enveloped viruses
- 78- The poliovirus infection is spread through
 A- Breastfeeding C- Placental route E- Blood transfusion
 B- Faecal-oral route D- Sexual route



- 79- Which of the following is a helical virus?
 A- bacteriophage C- Hepatitis virus E- none of these
 B- Poxvirus D- Tobacco mosaic virus
- 80- viruses that infect bacteria are called.....
 A- Bacteriophage C- piron E- No one of these
 B- Viroid D- Virion
- 81- Which of the following family does Measles virus belong to?
 A- Filoviridae C- Filoviridae E- None of these
 B- Caliciviridae D- Paramyxoviridae
- 82- The highly contagious childhood disease, characterized by fever and respiratory symptoms, followed by rash is
 A- Measles virus C- AIDS virus E- Polio virus
 B- influenza virus D- Mumps virus
- 83- One of the following characters is not found in Measles virus
 A- Immunity following natural infection is lifelong
 B- Transmission of virus by fecal oral route
 C- RNA virus
 D- Paramyxovirus
 E- Infects the respiratory system
- 84- HIV infection can be prevented by the following methods except:
 A- avoid contaminated food and water
 B- use male latex condoms during sexual intercourse
 C- prevent anal or oral sex
 D- don't share needles
 E- from mother to fetus
- 85- HIV belongs to the
 A- Retroviridae C- Orthomyxoviridae E- Flaviviridae
 B- Picornaviridae D- Paramyxoviridae
- 86- The influenza virus is chiefly transmitted through
 A- Airborne respiratory secretion D- skin
 B- orally E- Needle stick injury
 C- Perinatal mode
- 87- Which of the following is the most common mode of transmission of HIV?
 A- Needle prick C- Sexual E- Orally
 B- Blood transfusion D- Mother to child
- 88- Which of the following statements best describes rotavirus?
 A- It is segmented ds-RNA virus D- Person-to-person transmission is rare
 B- It is rarely a nosocomial pathogen E- all of these
 C- Transmitted primarily by blood
- 89- Which of the following statement is incorrect about the important properties of Coronavirus?
 A- Distributed around the world D- Non-Enveloped RNA virus
 B- Can spread from person to person E- Infect lungs
 C- Enveloped RNA virus



90- Which one of the following infection routes are most often involved in the neonatal transmission of hepatitis B virus

- A- Blood transfusion
- B- Ingestion of the virus via maternal breast milk
- C- Fetal contact with infected blood during childbirth
- D- Transplacental transmission of the virus
- E- all of these

91- This nucleic acid is found in hepatitis B virus

- A- DNA or RNA
- B- DNA
- C- RNA
- D- ds RNA
- E- dsDNA

92- MERS was first identified in

- A- 2012
- B- 2019
- C- 2003
- D- 2002
- E- 2015

93- COVID-19 is

- A- ss RNA virus
- B- ds RNA virus
- C- ss DNA virus
- D- ds DNA virus
- E- both DNA and RNA virus

94- COVID-19 does not transmit

- A- Through water
- B- Close contact with an infected person
- C- By air contaminated with droplets
- D- By Respiratory
- E- by inhalation

95- Flaviviridae family cause

- A- Hepatitis A
- B- Hepatitis B
- C- Hepatitis C
- D- Incidence
- E- Hepatitis E

96- Which of the following viruses are causes hepatitis except

- A- HBV
- B- Mumpus
- C- HEV
- D- HCV
- E- HAV

97- What type of viruses are used in mumps vaccines?

- A- Inactivated killed viruses
- B- Inactived toxoid
- C- Live attenuated viruses
- D- Recombinant DNA viruses
- E- Viral vectors

98- Which complication can be caused by Mumps virus infection in males?

- A- Pneumonia
- B- Hepatitis
- C- Meningitis
- D- Orchitis
- E- Gastritis

99- All of the following is the common symptoms of the mumps virus, Except:

- A- Muscle aches
- B- Fever
- C- Swollen salivary glands
- D- Skin rashes
- E- all of these

100- All of the following viruses can be transmitted sexually EXCEPT

- A- HIV
- B- Rubella
- C- HSV-2
- D- HBV
- E- HCV

101- Virus transmitted by fecal oral and causes flaccid paralysis

- A- Hepatitis E virus
- B- Poliovirus
- C- Hepatitis A virus.
- D- Rubella viruses
- E- Hepatitis B virus

102- disease may be prevented by performing cesarean section

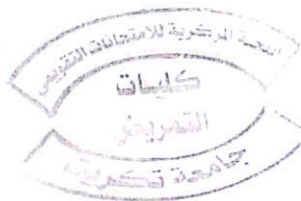
- A- Cytomegalovirus
- B- herpesvirus 8
- C- Epstein-Barr virus
- D- Varicella-zoster virus
- E- Neonatal herpes

103- All of the following viruses can be transmitted sexually EXCEPT ONE

- A- HIV
- B- HBV
- C- HSV-2
- D- Rotavirus
- E- HCV



- 104- Virus transmitted by fecal oral and causes watery diarrhoea in children under 2 years
 A- Rotavirus
 B- Hepatitis A virus.
 C- Hepatitis B virus.
 D- Poliovirus
 E- Mumps virus
- 105- Which of the following viruses cause various neurological manifestation
 A- Rubella virus
 B- CMV
 C- HSV
 D- Measles virus
 E- HIV
- 106- The virus that causes massive enlargement of infected host cells is
 A- Herpes simplex virus
 B- Rotavirus
 C- Measles
 D- Cytomegalovirus
 E- HIV
- 107- It is the most common cause of congenital abnormalities
 A- CMV
 B- HSV-1
 C- Rubella viruses
 D- Hepatitis virus
 E- Rubella viruses and CMV
- 108- Which of the following herpesvirus causes chickenpox, and can later reactivate to cause shingles?
 A- Varicella-Zoster Virus (VZV)
 B- Herpes Simplex Virus 1 (HSV-1)
 C- Herpes Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2)
 D- Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)
 E- CMV
- 109- Which vaccine is commonly used to protect against mumps, measles, and rubella?
 A- MMR vaccine
 B- Influenza vaccine
 C- Polio vaccine
 D- Hepatitis B vaccine
 E- Rota Teg
- 110- What is the genetic material of the Rubella virus?
 A- dsDNA
 B- RNA
 C- Both DNA and RNA
 D- ssDNA
 E- DNA





Note: Answer all questions.

Q1: Complete the passage using the verbs between brackets (10 Marks)

(have – live – didn't like – emigrated – was born – went – 're going – 're playing)

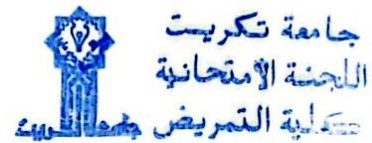
Bruce is Australian. He in England, but he..... to Australia when he was six. He..... Back to England once, but he..... it because it was so cold after Australia! He and his brother..... With their parents in Melbourne. They..... A big house not far from the beach. He's on the beach with his friends. They..... volleyball. Tonight he's going out with his girlfriend. They..... to the cinema.

Q2: Write the Past Simple of these words: (10 Marks)

Plan	Stop
Feel	Clap
Walk	Rob
Know	Work
Save	Help

Q3: Correct the mistakes in these sentences: (10 Marks)

- 1- At the weekend I'm usually go swimming.
- 2- Are you enjoy the party?
- 3- We can't play tennis because it rains.
- 4- Do you can play tennis?
- 5- How many sisters you have?
- 6- I no understand what you're saying.
- 7- What you do tonight?
- 8- What time you get home last night?
- 9- Last weekend I see some friends and we have a meal.
- 10- I'm loving English food. It's wonderful!



Q4: Put the words in the correct order (Adverbs of frequency): (10 Marks)

1. For/ late/ never/ am/ school/ I.
2. Sometimes/ restaurant/ we/ Japanese/ go/ a/ to
3. Holiday/ how/ do/ have/ often/ a/ you/ ?



4. Listen/ evening/ the/ to/ parents/ radio/ the/ my/ always/ in
5. Meat/ never/ eat/ I/ because/ don't/ I/ it/ like

Q5: Match the questions in Line A with an answer from Line B: (10 Marks)

Line A	Line B
1- What do you do?	A- Thirty dollars.
2- Who do you go out with last night?	B- Twenty-five
3- Where do you live?	C- Fine. And you?
4- When's your birthday?	D- Maria and Pedro.
5- Why are you wearing a suit?	E- The Times.
6- How many students are there in the class?	F- It's today!
7- How much did you pay for the shoes?	G- I'm sure it's mine.
8- How are you?	H- I'm a teacher
9- Whose is this money?	I- In a flat in the centre of town.
10- Which newspaper do you read?	J- Because I'm going to an expensive restaurant.

Q6: Choose the correct form of the verb.

(20 Marks)

- 1- (*I'm speaking/ I speak/ I'm speak*) three languages: Arabic, Kurdish and Turkmen.
2- Where (*does Hans come/ Hans come/ is Hans coming*) from?
3- What (*you do/ do you do/ are you doing*) tonight?
4- Where's Ali? – He (*has/ 's having/ have*) a shower.
5- What (*means this word/ does mean this word/ does this word mean*)?
6- Do you want a cigarette? – No, thanks. I (*don't smoke/ no smoke/ smoke not*).
7- Last year I (*went/ got/ was go*) to America on holiday.
8- How long (*you stay/ did you stay/ stayed you*) in America?
9- The weekend was boring. I (*no do/ didn't/ didn't do*) anything.
10- I'm going to university next year. – What (*are you going to/ you going to/ do you*) study?

Lecturer

Asst. Inst. Mohanad A. Jasim

Good Luck,



جامعة تكريت
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كلية التمريض

Head of the Dep.

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1