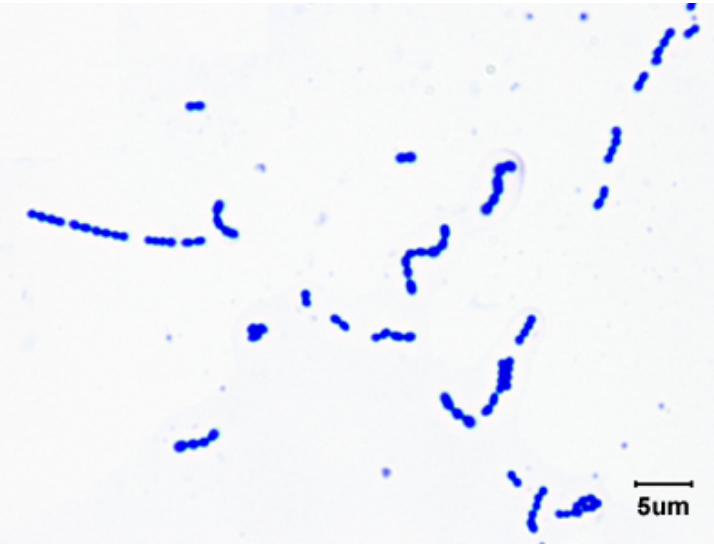


1. This is a Gram stain.
This bacterium is most likely:

1. a *Streptococcus*
2. a *Staphylococcus*.
3. an *Enterococcus*.
4. 1 and 3
5. 2 and 3

2. A clear, red blood cell-free zone surrounding the colony, where a complete lysis of the red blood cells by the bacterial hemolysins has occurred is called:

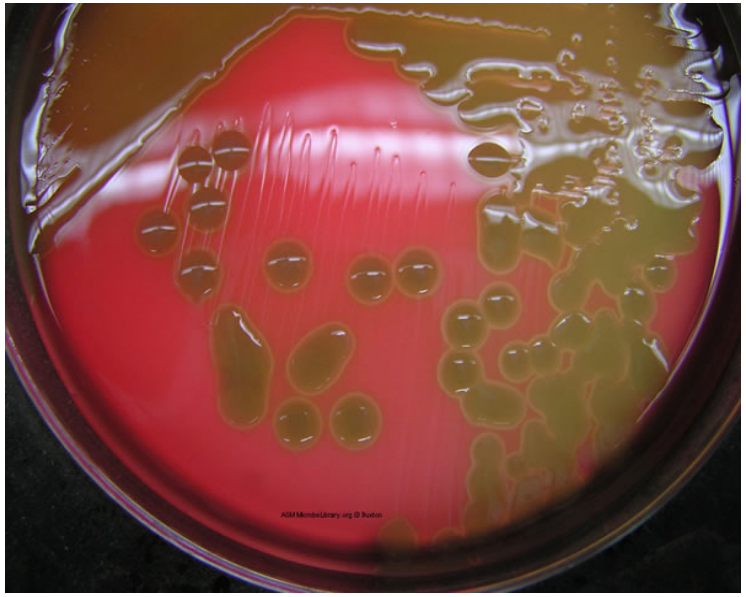
1. alpha hemolysis.
2. beta hemolysis.
3. gamma reaction.
4. double-zone hemolysis.

3. A zone of partial hemolysis surrounding the colony, often accompanied by a greenish discoloration of the agar is called:

1. alpha hemolysis.
2. beta hemolysis.
3. gamma reaction.
4. double-zone hemolysis

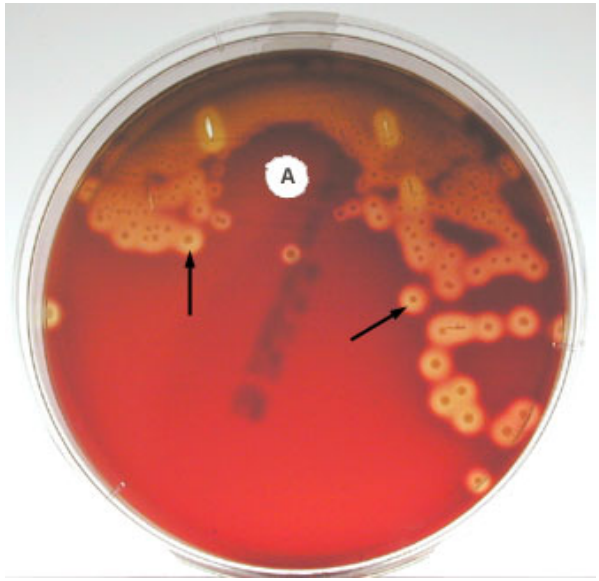
4. This plate of blood agar shows _____.

1. alpha hemolysis.
2. beta hemolysis.
3. gamma reaction.
4. double-zone hemolysis



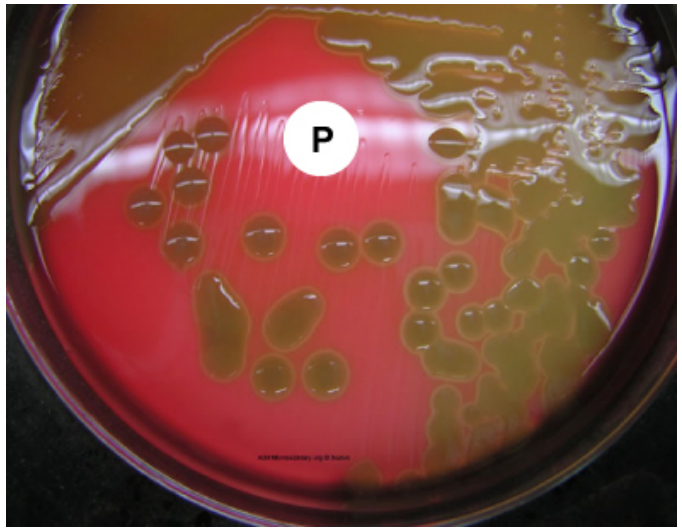
4. This plate of blood agar shows _____.

1. alpha hemolysis.
2. beta hemolysis.
3. gamma reaction.
4. double-zone hemolysis



6. This is blood agar with a Taxo-A disc. The bacterium is most likely:

1. *Enterococcus faecalis.*
2. *Streptococcus pneumoniae.*
3. *Streptococcus pyogenes.*



7. This is blood agar with a Taxo-P disc. The bacterium is most likely:

1. *Enterococcus faecalis.*
2. *Streptococcus pneumoniae.*
3. *Streptococcus pyogenes.*

8. This is blood agar. Does this person most likely have strep throat?

1. yes
2. no

9. Found in the intestinal and genital tract of adults; infants become colonized at birth and are usually asymptomatic, however, 0.5%-1.0% develop pneumonia, septicemia, and/or meningitis from this organism.

1. Group A beta streptococci
2. Group B streptococci
3. enterococci

10.This is bile esculin azide.
The bacterium is most likely:

1. *Enterococcus faecalis.*
2. *Streptococcus pneumoniae.*
3. *Streptococcus pyogenes.*