

1. Bacteria producing beta-lactamase is an example of:

- A. producing an enzyme that inactivates an antibiotic.
- B. Producing more of a limited bacterial enzyme.
- C. Producing a transporter that transport the antibiotic out of the cell.
- D. Producing altered porins.

2. An example of altering the target site receptor for the antibiotic to block its binding is:

- A. producing a beta-lactamase.
- B. producing altered porins.
- C. producing more of a limiter enzyme.
- D. producing an altered 50S ribosomal subunit.

3. An example of altering a membrane or a transport system to prevent the entry of the antibiotic into the bacterium is:

- A. producing more of a limited enzyme.
- B. producing an enzyme to degrade the membrane.
- C. producing altered porins in the gram-negative cell wall.

4. An example of modulating gene expression to produce more of the bacterial enzyme that is being tied up or altered by the antibiotic is:

- A. producing an altered transport protein.
- B. not producing an antisense RNA strand to block transcription.
- C. not producing RNA polymerase to turn off transcription.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ code for multiple antibiotic resistance and a sex pilus.

A. MRSA

B. VRE

C. R-plasmids

D. Conjugative transposons

6. A bacterium is not killed but simply stops growing when a particular antibiotic is present. This describes:

- A. antibiotic tolerance.
- B. conjugative transposons.
- C. R-plasmids.
- D. intrinsic resistance.