**Diversity Presentations**

**Quiz Questions**

**Spring 2019**

**1- Abigail**

1. Name 3 similarities between *Rickettsia rickettsii* and *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*and explain the reason for each similarity.

2. *Rickettsia* can only grow where and why?

**2- Aisha**

1. Where do Bordetella colonize in the body?

2. Which of the two Neisseria species are pathogenic to humans?

**3- Ali**

1. What sort of metabolism pathway does the species *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* utilize?

2. What stage in the *Legionella pneumophila*life cycle is the most dangerous to humans? How so?

**4- Amanda**

1. What signs/symptoms commonly occur if infected by *Enterobacter or* *Vibrio?*

2. What type of habitat can *Enterobacter* and *Vibrio* be commonly found?

**5- Bryan**

1. What are the differences between *E. coli* and *Salmonella*?

2. Where can you find *E. coli* and *Salmonella*?

**6- Chris**

**7- Eliane**

1. List one similarity and one difference between *Campylobacter* and *Helicobacter* species.

2. How is *Helicobacter pylori* infection diagnosed?

**8- Frances**

1. Why are chlamydial cells entirely dependent on the host cell to supply them with ATP and other intermediates?

2. Structurally, what causes *Chlamydia* to infect only humans?

**9- Joan**

1. What characteristic does both *Clostridium* and *Bacillus* possess that are important for the food and medicine industry? Explain why.

2. What disease does *Bacillus anthracis* cause and why is it a possible agent for of biological warfare?

**10- Kathy**

1. What type of bacilli cause diseases that range from pharyngitis to scarlet fever?

2. What type of bacilli cause MRSA?  How many different species have been identified and why are there so many?

**11- Marcella**

1. Compare and contrast the genus of the species *Listeria monocytogenes and* *Enterococcus faecalis*?

2. Name some characteristics that contribute to *Enterococcus faecalis* virulence?

**12- Marissa**

**13- Megan**

1. About what percentage of fungi are in the phylum Ascomycota? Name some common examples.

2. Why was the group microsporidia thought to be an early diverging group of eukaryotes in evolution and why is it now classified as a fungi?

**14- Michael**

1.) Where does sexual reproduction in basidiomycota take place?

2.) Where can you find zygomycota?

**15- Miguel**

1) Why are Diatoms important for our climate and how are they able to reduce the amount of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

2) What causes the phenomenon of "red tides" and how does this affect the environment?

**16- Morgan**

1. Where do you find most protists?

1. How does an amoeba move as a pseudopodia? (hint: it’s the Greek word for false feet)

**17- Natalie**

**18- Norah**

**19- Reynaldo**

1. Explain the life cycle of ascaris and trichinella.

2. What is cryptobiosis and how does a nematode benefit from it?

**20- Sagal**  
  
1. Why do some people with HPV have no symptoms, how does this relate to the type of infection?

2. Why is a primary infection more severe than a recurrent infection in terms of Herpes?

**21- Sam**

**22- Sarah**

1. Can Ebola viruses which belong to filoviridae spread through the air?

2. Why is retrovirus called retrovirus?

**23- Valoree**

1. In the replication process of negative sense (antisense strand) single-stranded RNA viruses, like that of the Orthomxyoviridae and Bunyaviridae families, what must take place before proteins can be synthesized?

2. What features of influenza A virus contribute to its ability for reassortment and the formation of new virus subtypes?

**24- Vincent**

1. What is the probable function of prion?

2. How do infected prions affect normal prions and the structure of brain tissue in patients and animals suffering from spongiform encephalopathies?