

**Miramar College, Spring 2019**  
**Biology 205 Microbiology, Diversity Quiz Questions**

RACHELLE RANOSA

1. Why are *Wolbachia* and host symbioses complex?
  
2. What happens when a non-infected male mosquito and a female mosquito infected with *Wolbachia* mate?

ERVIN QUIAMBAO

3. How do *Nitrobacter* reproduce
  
4. What is the temperature and pH optima for *Nitrobacter*?

JULIE VO

5. What allows *Azospirillum brasilense* to be motile?
  
6. To which antibiotics are *Azospirillum brasilense* resistant?

ANGELINA YU

7. What is the morphology of *Rhodospirillum*?
  
8. What pigment does *Rhodospirillum rubrum* produce?

DAVID KAMAU

9. What type of asexual reproduction do *Anabaena azollae* perform?
  
10. What do *Anabaena azollae* use to carry out photosynthesis?

YESSENIA REYNA

11. What type of horizontal gene transfer are *Deinococcus radiodurans* unable to do?
  
12. What ion does *Deinococcus radiodurans* form to facilitate gamma radiation resistance?

KELSEY GUERENA

13. In what temperature range do the diatom *Surirella* live?
  
14. What is the cell wall of *Surirella* called?

BENEDICT CABILING

15. How are species of the phylum Haptophyta identified?

16. What are the essential roles of *Chrysochromulina polylepis* in the environment?

RONA SIMON

17. What carries out the bioluminescence reaction in *Noctiluca scintillans*?

18. What is a red tide?

ZI TSUI

19. Which country does *Vulcanisaeta thermophila* inhabit and where?

20. To which two antibiotics is *Vulcanisaeta thermophila* resistant?

HANNAH COMSTOCK

21. In what type of environments do Euryarchaeota thrive?

22. In what habitat does the species *Methanobrevibacter smithii* live?

TRACY DERRACO

23. How are Zygomycota characterized?

24. What is the temperature requirement for *Spinellus fusiger* to grow?

LEANNE YANO

25. *Aspergillus flavus* is the second leading cause of what disease among humans?

26. *Aspergillus flavus* is the major producer of what mycotoxin?

DEVON HARRIS

27. A Lichen consists of a symbiotic partnership between which two organisms?

28. How old is the oldest Lichen species?

CAROLYN CHANG

29. What disease does *Giardia duodenalis* cause?

30. *Giardia duodenalis* contains 2 stages, cyst and trophozoite, in its life cycle. Which stage is infectious?

ASHLEY ALVAREZ

31. How many nuclei does *Entamoeba coli* have?

32. Where can *Entamoeba coli* be found?

MACY REYES

33. What are the usual colors of a Euglenozoa?

34. For what are the paired flagella of Euglenozoa used?

CHRIS ELASSIS

35. What disease does *Plasmodium falciparum* cause?

36. Why is *Plasmodium falciparum* hard to treat?

JUAN GUTIERREZ

37. What disease do *Schistosoma* cause?

38. In what organ in the human body are *Schistosoma mansoni* usually found?

ZACH GAULT

39. In which regions can you find *Trichinella nativa*?

40. Where do adult *Trichinella* mature in the definitive host?

GRACE OLAES

41. From where in humans do adult, female *Dracunculus medinensis* emerge?

42. What is the vector for the Guinea Worm?

GIANNI LEONG

43. How does Human Papillomavirus infect its host's cells?

44. In what way(s) can Human Papillomavirus be diagnosed using clinical/experimental testing?

NICOLE VAN NOY

45. TRUE OR FALSE: Covalently Closed Copies of DNA function as template for transcription of mRNA of Hepatitis B Virus

46. What particle is known as the "infectious" particle of Hepatitis B Virus, containing DNA polymerase and viral DNA?

ALISSON RUIZ

47. What are natural hosts for *Cardiovirus*?

48. What allows *Cardiovirus* entry into host's cell?