



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق -2025/2024م-كلية الطب البيطري :: فيروسات 1 - (MI356) - ال
د.حميد الرفاعي

- 1) Viruses have their genetic information in
 - 1) - both DNA AND RNA
 - 2) + Either DNA or RNA
 - 3) - DNASE OR RNASE
 - 4) - DNA
- 2) Viruses have:
 - 1) - organelles
 - 2) - nucleus and capsid
 - 3) + nucleic acids and capsid
 - 4) - organelles and capsid.
- 3) Viruses are affected by:
 - 1) - antibiotics
 - 2) + antiviruses
 - 3) - anti fungal
 - 4) - all are true
- 4) Morphology of viruses based on arrangement of
 - 1) - peplomers
 - 2) - nucleocapsid
 - 3) - capsid
 - 4) + capsomeres
- 5) The Viruses are:
 - 1) - obligate intracellular
 - 2) - obligate extracellular
 - 3) + obligate intracellular parasites
 - 4) - obligate extracellular parasites
- 6) The envelope of viruses is derived from the
 - 1) - capsid
 - 2) + host cell membrane
 - 3) - host cell wall
 - 4) - capsomeres
- 7) The overall shape of the virus particle varies in different groups of viruses. Most animal viruses are
 - 1) - helical symmetry
 - 2) - complex symmetry
 - 3) - icosahedral symmetry
 - 4) + roughly spherical
- 8) Viruses depend in their replication and reproduction completely on the following ..one of them not correct
 - 1) - the animal cells
 - 2) - the bacterial cells
 - 3) + the viruses
 - 4) - the fungal cells
- 9) the envelope is present in:
 - 1) - helical viruses
 - 2) - all viruses
 - 3) + some viruses
 - 4) - complex viruses.
- 10) parvoviruses are one of





- 1) - small viruses.
 - 2) - the largest viruses
 - 3) the smallest viruses
 - 4) - normal viruses
- 11) The viral family which does not belong to group of Viruses With Reverse Transcription is
- 1) orthomyxoviridae
 - 2) - Retroviridae
 - 3) - Hepadnaviridae
 - 4) - Caulimoviridae
- 12) the nucleic acid which equal = messenger RNA (m RNA) is
- 1) (+ss RNA)
 - 2) - (ssDNA)
 - 3) - (ds RNA)
 - 4) - (ssNA)
- 13) Viroids Are associated with viruses of
- 1) - animals
 - 2) - bacteria
 - 3) plants
 - 4) - all are right.
- 14) Type of nucleic acid in Hepadnaviridae is
- 1) - ds-RNA
 - 2) - ss-RNA.
 - 3) ds-DNA
 - 4) - ss-DNA
- 15) Type of nucleic acid in bacteriophages is
- 1) - ds-RNA
 - 2) - ss-DNA
 - 3) - ss-RNA.
 - 4) ds-DNA
- 16) Coronaviridae are
- 1) - nonenveloped helical symmetry.
 - 2) - enveloped icosahedral symmetry
 - 3) enveloped helical symmetry
 - 4) - nonenveloped complex symmetry
- 17) Which the parts of virus that enter the bacterial cell
- 1) - whole virus
 - 2) - nucleocapsid
 - 3) nucleic acid
 - 4) - RNA and DNA
- 18) Segmented genome is divided into multiple segments in
- 1) influenza viruses and myxo viruses
 - 2) - influenza viruses and corona viruses
 - 3) - parainfluenza virus and reo viruses.
 - 4) - parainfluenza viruses and myxo viruses
- 19) the responsible proteins for attachment of virus to cells are called
- 1) - nucleocapsid.
 - 2) peplomers
 - 3) - capsomeres
 - 4) - lipid proteins





- 20) Foot and mouth disease virus (FMDV) causes a severe disease in
- 1) - African buffalo
 - 2) European cattle
 - 3) - African cattle
 - 4) - Asian buffalo
- 21) Which the following animals are more resistant to African horse sickness virus
- 1) - horses
 - 2) - mules
 - 3) - mares
 - 4) donkeys
- 22) the viruses which more sensitive to heat, dry & other factors, are
- 1) - non Enveloped viruses
 - 2) - naked viruses
 - 3) Enveloped viruses
 - 4) - icosahedral viruses
- 23) many DNA viruses such as herpesviruses are
- 1) - intermediate inducers
 - 2) - Best inducers
 - 3) Poor inducers
 - 4) - all are true
- 24) Envelope of virus is derived from cell membrane except
- 1) herpesviruses
 - 2) - poxviruses
 - 3) - paramyxoviruses
 - 4) - coronaviruses
- 25) The influenza virus carries:
- 1) - one kind of peplomers
 - 2) - non peplomer
 - 3) two kinds of peplomers
 - 4) - three kinds of peplomers
- 26) Maturation: This is the assembly of daughter virions following the synthesis of viral nucleic acid and proteins. It can take place in
- 1) - the host cell nucleus
 - 2) - the host cell cytoplasm
 - 3) the host cell nucleus or cytoplasm
 - 4) - all are right
- 27) the virus enters into the host cell, this process is called:
- 1) - Uncoating
 - 2) - Adsorption
 - 3) Penetration
 - 4) - Biosynthesis
- 28) In general most DNA viruses synthesise their nucleic acid acid in
- 1) - the host cell cytoplasm
 - 2) - the host cell nucleus and cytoplasm
 - 3) the host cell nucleus
 - 4) - all are right
- 29) Most RNA viruses synthesise all their components in the cytoplasm, except:
- 1) - poxviruses
 - 2) - all paramyxoviruses





- 3) - Reoviruses
4) Orthomyxoviruses
- 30) Maturation: This is the assembly of daughter virions following the synthesis of viral nucleic acid and proteins. It can take place in the host cell cytoplasm
- 1) Picornaviruses.
2) - adenoviruses
3) - papovavirus
4) - bacteriophages.
- 31) Myxoviruses are released by :
- 1) - with cell lysis
2) without cell lysis
3) - not budding
4) - all are right
- 32) The time taken for a single cycle of replication for picornavirus is about
- 1) 15-30 hours
2) - 15-50 hours
3) - 15-30 minutes
4) - 2-10 hours
- 33) Multiplication of viruses is called:
- 1) - reproduction
2) replication
3) - budding
4) - all are true
- 34) In general, most DNA viruses synthesise their nucleic acid in the host cell nucleus. Exceptions are
- 1) - herpesviruses
2) - adenoviruses
3) - bacteriophages
4) poxviruses
- 35) the outer layers and capsid of the virus are removed, this process is called;
- 1) - Adsorption
2) Uncoating
3) - Penetration
4) - Biosynthesis.
- 36) Three categories distinguished by detection of virus during period of persistence infections, one of the following is not correct;
- 1) - Latent infections
2) Acute infections
3) - chronic infections
4) - low infections.
- 37) in Persistent viral infections, the viruses present in host
- 1) - Non Continually
2) release by budding
3) - rarely
4) - release by lysis
- 38) the following infectious agents cause slow infections except:
- 1) Retroviruses
2) - measles virus
3) - Mark Disease
4) - Prions diseases





- 39) Prions are
- 1) - infectious virus
 - 2) + infectious proteins
 - 3) - sensitive to disinfectants
 - 4) - Non Resist To Disinfectants
- 40) Oncoviruses: mammalian viruses capable of initiating tumors, one is not correct:
- 1) + Hepadnavirus
 - 2) - Herpes virus
 - 3) - Papillomaviruses
 - 4) - Hepatitis B virus.
- 41) Viruses can alter properties via:
- 1) - Mutation
 - 2) - Genetic re assortment
 - 3) - infecting the same cell with two viruses
 - 4) + all are right
- 42) Interference is the condition in which infection of a cell by one virus prevents super infection by another virus, the second virus is called:
- 1) + suppressed virus
 - 2) - interfering virus
 - 3) - infectious virus
 - 4) - causative virus.
- 43) the Interference between two viruses occurs through the following
- 1) - prevents attachment
 - 2) - inhibits an essential biosynthetic step.
 - 3) - competition of the RNA
 - 4) + all are right
- 44) gamma interferon which called immune interferon was isolated from
- 1) - Fibroblasts and leukocytes
 - 2) - only fibroblast
 - 3) + T lymphocytes activated by antigen
 - 4) - all are right
- 45) Factors affecting production of interferon The nature of the inducer ; Best inducers such as;
- 1) - herpesviruses
 - 2) - picornaviruses
 - 3) - poxviruses
 - 4) + reoviruses.
- 46) Factors affecting production of interferon The nature of the inducer; intermediate inducers : replicative form(RF) & replicative intermediate which formed during the replication of:
- 1) - ds DNA
 - 2) + ss RNA
 - 3) - ss DNA
 - 4) - ds RNA
- 47) Factors affecting production of interferon The nature of the inducer ; intermediate inducers such as
- 1) - Togaviruses
 - 2) + poxviruses
 - 3) - picornaviruses
 - 4) - myxoviruses.
- 48) interferon is small soluble proteins produced by:
- 1) - all types of cells in vivo





- 2) many types of cells in vitro and in vivo
- 3) one type of cells in vitro and in vivo
- 4) all are right
- 49) the interferon Appears post infection within
- 1) 7 hours
- 2) 12 hours
- 3) 3 hours
- 4) 24 hours
- 50) Duration of interferon is
- 1) 24 hours
- 2) 36 hours
- 3) 72 hours
- 4) 90 hours

