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.