

GIARRANO-JUNIOR COSMETOLOGY- OFF-SITE LEARNING PACKET DAY 2

DIRECTIONS:

1. IF YOUR PACKET BEGINS WITH A SUMMARY AND REVIEW PLEASE READ THOSE PAGES FIRST
2. COMPLETE THE WORK SHEETS AND VOCABULARY WHERE IF INCLUDED. YOU MAY GOOGLE AND REFERENCE THE MILADY WEB SITE FOR VOCABULARY WORDS. NOT ALL ASSIGNMENTS CONTAIN VOCABULARY, OR WORK SHEETS. THEY MAY BE SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT.
3. COMPLETE THE PRACTICE TESTS TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.
4. YOU MAY USE YOUR MILADY OR COURSEMATE ONLINE PROGRAM TO ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY.
5. PLEASE PUT YOUR NAME ON EVERY PAGE YOU HAVE COMPLETED.

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Jr. Blizzard Bag / Infection Control**Multiple Choice***Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- _____ 1. One-celled microorganisms with both plant and animal characteristics are:
 a. diseases c. cells
 b. bacteria d. minute
- _____ 2. Bacteria are so small they can only be seen with the aid of:
 a. a telescope c. a lens
 b. a microscope d. eyeglasses
- _____ 3. The small minority of harmful bacteria that invade plant or animal tissue are considered:
 a. flat c. pathogenic
 b. round d. nonpathogenic
- _____ 4. An infection that is transmitted from one person to another is:
 a. characteristic c. harmless
 b. communicable d. microbes
- _____ 5. The type of bacteria that rarely shows any active motility is:
 a. cocci c. spirilla
 b. pathogenic d. flagellum
- _____ 6. Pus-forming bacteria arranged in curved lines resembling a string of beads is:
 a. staphylococci c. spirillum
 b. streptococci d. coccus
- _____ 7. Round-shaped pathogenic bacteria that appear singly or in groups are:
 a. bacilli c. lyme disease
 b. spirilla d. cocci
- _____ 8. Spherical bacteria that grow in pairs and can cause diseases such as pneumonia are:
 a. staphylococci c. spirilla
 b. diplococci d. streptococci
- _____ 9. Bacteria generally consist of an outer cell wall containing a liquid called:
 a. spore-forming c. protoplasm
 b. spherical spore d. photosynthesis
- _____ 10. A rod-shaped microorganism that infected clients due to improper disinfection of a whirlpool foot spa was:
 a. of vegetable origin
 b. diplococci furunculosis
 c. mycobacterium fortuitum furunculosis
 d. staphylococci fortuitum
- _____ 11. The active stage and inactive or spore-forming stage of bacteria are referred to as the:
 a. life cycle of bacteria c. beneficial effects
 b. chemical origin of bacteria d. surrounding environment
- _____ 12. The division process where bacteria divide into two new cells is:
 a. mitosis c. multiplication
 b. medium d. mutation
- _____ 13. Body tissues being invaded by disease-causing or pathogenic bacteria results in a(n):
 a. infection c. abrasion
 b. antitoxin d. inflammation

Giarrano Jr Day 2

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 14. A pimple or an abscess is an example of a:
- a. blood disease
 - b. general infection
 - c. daughter cell
 - d. local infection
- ___ 15. A sign of a bacterial infection is the presence of:
- a. lesions
 - b. tissue
 - c. pus
 - d. blood
- ___ 16. A common human bacteria that can be transferred through skin-to-skin contact or unclean implements is:
- a. staph
 - b. cocci
 - c. antibiotics
 - d. strep
- ___ 17. Nonpathogenic bacteria are:
- a. harmful
 - b. harmless
 - c. disease producing
 - d. toxic
- ___ 18. A disease that spreads from one person to another by contact is said to be:
- a. epidemic
 - b. immunity
 - c. community
 - d. contagious
- ___ 19. A submicroscopic structure capable of infesting almost all plants and animals is a:
- a. disease
 - b. parasite
 - c. virus
 - d. contaminant
- ___ 20. A disease caused by a bloodborne virus and marked by inflammation of the liver is:
- a. hepatitis
 - b. tuberculosis
 - c. pneumonia
 - d. blood poisoning
- ___ 21. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that causes:
- a. acceptable immune delivery syndrome
 - b. acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
 - c. active immunity deficiency syndrome
 - d. acquired immune defense systems
- ___ 22. Organisms that live in or on another living organism and draw their nourishment from the host organism are:
- a. scabies
 - b. fumigations
 - c. parasites
 - d. pathogens
- ___ 23. Nail fungus can be contracted through implements that are not properly:
- a. washed
 - b. sharp
 - c. stored
 - d. disinfected
- ___ 24. Disease-causing bacteria or viruses that are carried through the body in the blood or body fluids are called:
- a. positive pathogens
 - b. acquired pathogens
 - c. inoculation pathogens
 - d. bloodborne pathogens
- ___ 25. A contagious skin disease that is caused by the itch mite is:
- a. scabies
 - b. lice
 - c. pediculosis
 - d. immunity
- ___ 26. The skin disease that is caused by an infestation of head lice is called:
- a. pediculosis bacteria
 - b. pediculosis capitis
 - c. contagious diseases
 - d. filterable virus
- ___ 27. The type of immunity that the body develops after overcoming a disease or through vaccinations is:
- a. natural immunity
 - b. natural healing
 - c. acquired immunity
 - d. acquired resistance

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 28. The three main types of decontamination are:
- a. sanitation, sterilizing, and dry heat
 - b. sterilizing, cleaning, and processing
 - c. sanitation, disinfection, and sterilization
 - d. sanitation, steam autoclave, and heat
- ___ 29. The level of protection required by the salon to kill most organisms, with the exception of bacterial spores, is:
- a. sanitation
 - b. hand washing
 - c. antiseptics
 - d. disinfection
- ___ 30. Substances used to destroy bacteria and viruses on surfaces such as implements and combs are:
- a. disinfectants
 - b. antiseptics
 - c. sanitizers
 - d. fumigants
- ___ 31. Federal law requires manufacturers to provide important product information, precautions, safety information, and ingredients in the form of:
- a. Manufacturers Directions Sheets
 - b. Manufacturers Reports and Labels
 - c. Safety Approval Sheets
 - d. Material Safety Data Sheets
- ___ 32. To meet salon requirements for use against bacteria, fungi, and viruses, a disinfectant must have the correct:
- a. risk
 - b. efficacy
 - c. color
 - d. standard
- ___ 33. Single-use items that do not have the capacity to be disinfected after each client use must be:
- a. discarded
 - b. washed
 - c. stored
 - d. immersed
- ___ 34. A very safe and useful type of disinfectant, commonly called quats, is:
- a. quaternary antiseptic solution
 - b. quaternary-based compounds
 - c. quaternary softening compound
 - d. quaternary ammonium compounds
- ___ 35. To be effective, the strength of ethyl alcohol must be no less than:
- a. 20 percent
 - b. 40 percent
 - c. 60 percent
 - d. 70 percent
- ___ 36. When removing implements from the disinfectant solution, to avoid damaging the skin or contaminating the disinfectant solution, use:
- a. a spatula
 - b. your fingers
 - c. tongs
 - d. a spoon
- ___ 37. All of the following need to be disposed of after a single use except for _____.
- a. paper towels
 - b. neck strips
 - c. nippers
 - d. orangewood sticks
- ___ 38. If an exposure incident should occur, discard all disposable contaminated objects in a:
- a. trash bag
 - b. container for contaminated waste
 - c. marked paper bag
 - d. paper towel
- ___ 39. The first step in the decontamination process is called:
- a. sterilization
 - b. cleaning
 - c. sanitation
 - d. shampooing

Name: _____

ID: A

- ___ 40. An important action that can prevent the transfer of microorganisms from one person to another is:
 - a. hand washing
 - b. alcohol-based products
 - c. hot water
 - d. liquid soaps

- ___ 41. The standard that must be used in the industry in dealing with bloodborne pathogens is regulated by:
 - a. DOL
 - b. DOE
 - c. OSHA
 - d. FDA

2

ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Match the following essential terms with their identifying terms or phrases.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| ___ Bacteria | 1. Lives and reproduces by penetrating cells. |
| ___ Pathogenic | 2. Powerful tuberculocidal disinfectants. |
| ___ Infectious | 3. Kills most, but not all, microorganisms on nonliving surfaces. |
| ___ Toxin | 4. One-celled microorganisms. |
| ___ Virus | 5. An organism that lives on another organism. |
| ___ Mitosis | 6. Cleaning. |
| ___ Efficacy | 7. Elimination of microbial life. |
| ___ Local infection | 8. Contagious disease caused by the itch mite. |
| ___ Mildew | 9. Harmful bacteria. |
| ___ Parasites | 10. Can be spread from one person to another. |
| ___ Scabies | 11. Poisonous substance. |
| ___ Sanitation | 12. Cell division. |
| ___ Disinfection | 13. Effectiveness of a solution to kill germs. |
| ___ Sterilization | 14. Confined to a specific part of body. |
| ___ Phenolics | 15. A type of fungus. |

4

ESSENTIAL EXPERIENCE

Word Scramble—Bacteriology

Scramble

Correct Word

aaseptir

Clue: Require living matter for growth.

fsoniceti

Clue: Contagious.

aiarcetb

Clue: Minute, one-celled vegetable microorganisms.

alcicyoocshpt

Clue: Grow in bunches or clusters.

asseibc

Clue: Caused by an itch mite.

cpnaiegoht

Clue: Disease producing.

mrseg

Clue: Also known as bacteria.

napnocnghieot

Clue: Helpful or harmless.

calol fctnoiine

Clue: Contains pus.

seborcim

Clue: Also known as germs or bacteria.

ssriminagoorc

Clue: Bacteria are an example of this.

ucosaignto

Clue: Spreads by contact.