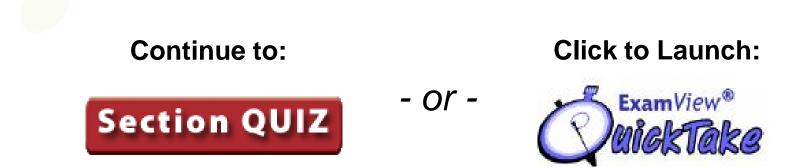
19-1 Section QUIZ

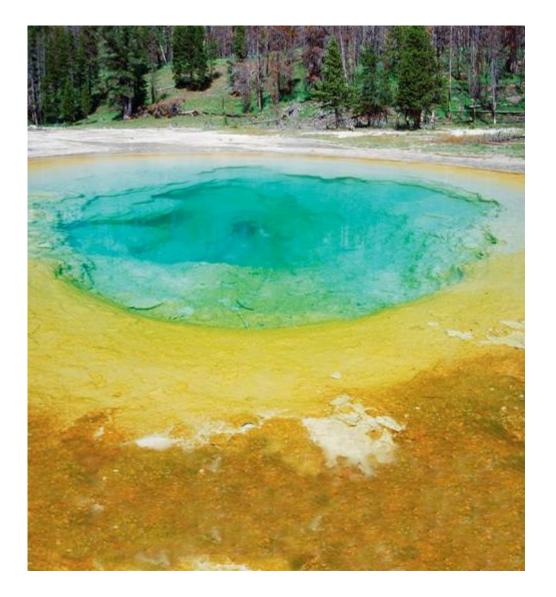




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19–1 Bacteria





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End Show

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- 1 Which characteristic distinguishes eubacteria from archaebacteria?
 - a. Eubacteria lack peptidoglycan in their cell walls.
 - b. Eubacteria contain peptidoglycan in their cell walls.
 - c. Eubacteria lack a nucleus.
 - d. Eubacteria do not possess mitochondria.



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- 1 Which characteristic distinguishes eubacteria from archaebacteria?
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Rod-shaped prokaryotes are called

- a. bacilli.
- b. cocci.
- c. spirilla.
- d. streptococci.



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2 Rod-shaped prokaryotes are called

- a. bacilli.
- b. cocci.
- c. spirilla.
- d. streptococci.



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- Bacteria that must live without oxygen are called
 - a. obligate aerobes.
 - b. facultative anaerobes.
 - c. obligate anaerobes.
 - d. facultative aerobes.



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Bacteria that must live without oxygen are called

- a. obligate aerobes.
- b. facultative anaerobes.
- c. obligate anaerobes.
- d. facultative aerobes.



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19–1 Section QUIZ

- Prokaryotes that <u>make their own food</u> molecules from carbon dioxide and water but live where there is <u>no light</u> are called
 - a. photoautotrophs.
 - b. photoheterotrophs.
 - c. chemoautotrophs.
 - d. chemoheterotrophs.



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19-1 Section QUIZ

- Prokaryotes that <u>make their own food</u> molecules from carbon dioxide and water but live where there is <u>no light</u> are called
 - a. photoautotrophs.
 - b. photoheterotrophs.
 - c. chemoautotrophs.

d. chemoheterotrophs.



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- 5 Bacteria that attack and digest the tissue of dead organisms are called
 - a. decomposers.
 - b. nitrogen fixers.
 - c. chemoautotrophs.
 - d. archaebacteria.



Slide 11 of 40

- 5 Bacteria that attack and digest the tissue of dead organisms are called
 - a. decomposers.
 - b. nitrogen fixers.
 - c. chemoautotrophs.
 - d. archaebacteria.



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