

# 19-1 Section QUIZ

Continue to:

**Section QUIZ**

- or -

Click to Launch:



# 19-1 Bacteria



1

Which characteristic distinguishes eubacteria from archaeobacteria?

- 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.

**1** Which characteristic distinguishes eubacteria from archaeobacteria?

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.

2 Rod-shaped prokaryotes are called

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

2 Rod-shaped prokaryotes are called

a. bacilli.

b. cocci.

c. spirilla.

d. streptococci.

**3** Bacteria that must live without oxygen are called

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

## 19-1 Section QUIZ

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



4 Prokaryotes that make their own food molecules from carbon dioxide and water but live where there is no light are called

- a. photoautotrophs.
- b. photoheterotrophs.
- c. chemoautotrophs.
- d. chemoheterotrophs.

4 Prokaryotes that make their own food molecules from carbon dioxide and water but live where there is no light are called

- a. photoautotrophs.
- b. photoheterotrophs.
- c. chemoautotrophs.
- d. chemoheterotrophs.

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

**5** Bacteria that attack and digest the tissue of dead organisms are called

- a. decomposers.
- b. nitrogen fixers.
- c. chemoautotrophs.
- d. archaeobacteria.