

Test Bank for Prescotts Principles of Microbiology 2nd Willey

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PUBLISHER

McGraw-Hill

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RESOURCE TYPE

Test Bank

ISBN

9781260259032

Prescotts Principles of Microbiology 2nd Edition by Willey

CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1) Extant microorganisms are organisms from the fossil record that are no longer present on Earth today.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

2) Microbiologists study a variety of organisms, but all are considered either *Bacteria* or *Archaea*.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman hosts

Learning Outcome : 01.01a Define the term microbiology

3) All eukaryotes have a membrane-delimited nucleus.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa and algae) carry out

4) Viruses are not generally studied by microbiologists because they are not classified as living organisms.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

Learning Outcome : 01.01a Define the term microbiology

ASM Objective : 02.05 The replication cycles of viruses (lytic and lysogenic) differ among viruses an

5) Viruses constitute the fourth domain of life in current biological classification schemes.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

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Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system of

Section : 01.01

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6) The earliest microbial fossils that have been found are dated from approximately 4.5 million years ago.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system of life

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Topic : Bacteria

7) Fanny Hesse first suggested that agar be used to solidify microbiological media.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical, and biological factors

ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms

Learning Outcome : 01.03c Predict the difficulties that might arise when using Koch's postulates to identify a pathogen

8) M. J. Berkeley demonstrated that the great potato blight of Ireland was caused by a water mold (then thought to be a fungus).

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

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Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

9) Invisible living creatures were thought to exist and cause disease long before they were ever observed.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

10) Koch's postulates were instrumental in establishing that the intracellular parasite *Mycobacterium leprae* is the causative organism of leprosy.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03c Predict the difficulties that might arise when using Koch's postulates to d

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11) Edward Jenner's work in preventing rabies led to the use of the term vaccination to describe a type of procedure used in the prevention of disease.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

12) Although developed over 100 years ago, Koch's postulates continue to be used successfully in all known human infectious diseases.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03c Predict the difficulties that might arise when using Koch's postulates to d

13) Viruses and bacteria were first cultured in the laboratory at about the same time.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

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ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

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Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

14) Charles Chamberland developed porcelain filters that allowed other scientists to demonstrate that viruses are smaller than bacteria.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Topic : Module 07 Scientific Thinking

ASM Objective : 07.01b Ability to apply the process of science: Analyze and interpret results from a

15) The first disease to be identified as being caused by a virus was tobacco mosaic disease.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03b Outline a set of experiments that might be used to decide if a particular m

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16) John Tyndall demonstrated that microorganisms present in the air are carried on dust particles.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 05.01 Microorganisms are ubiquitous and live in diverse and dynamic ecosystems.

17) Agostino Bassi demonstrated that a type of silkworm disease was caused by a fungus and proposed that many diseases are caused by microorganisms.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

18) The usefulness of agar in solidifying microbiological growth media is limited because it does not remain solid at temperatures above 28°C.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

19) Robert Koch developed a vaccine that could be used to prevent anthrax.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

20) The endosymbiotic hypothesis is generally accepted as the origin of eukaryotic organelles.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Objective : 01.01 Cells, organelles (e.g. mitochondria and chloroplasts) and all major metabolic

Learning Outcome : 01.02c Compare and contrast the evolution of mitochondria and chloroplasts

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21) The relationship between specific bacteria and specific diseases was first demonstrated by Koch.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

22) Some microorganisms are useful in bioremediation processes that reduce the effects of pollution.

- ☐ true
- ☐ false

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Topic : Bacteria

ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms

Section : 01.04

ASM Objective : 06.01 Microbes are essential for life as we know it and the processes that support li

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

23) Protists contain all of the following forms of life EXCEPT _____.

- A) protozoa
- B) fungi
- C) slime molds
- D) algae

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Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system of life

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 1. Remember

24) Cells with a relatively complex morphology that have a true membrane-delimited nucleus are called _____.

- A) prokaryotes
- B) eukaryotes
- C) urkaryotes
- D) nokaryotes

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a description

ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa and algae) carry out various functions

25) Cells with a relatively simple cell morphology that do not have a true membrane-delimited nucleus are called _____.

- A) prokaryotes
- B) eukaryotes
- C) urkaryotes
- D) nokaryotes

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

Topic : Bacterial Cellular Morphology

ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m

26) The ribosomal RNA studies that led to the division of prokaryotic organisms into the Bacteria and the Archaea were begun by _____.

- A) Pasteur
- B) Woese
- C) Needham
- D) Watson

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system of

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 1. Remember

27) Proteins function in modern cells as _____.

- A) catalysts
- B) hereditary information
- C) structural elements
- D) both catalysts and structural elements

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

Learning Outcome : 01.01a Define the term microbiology

Topic : Bacterial Cellular Morphology

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

ASM Objective : 03.01 Bacteria and Archaea exhibit extensive, and often unique, metabolic diversity (

28) RNA serves to convert the information stored in DNA to _____.

- A) carbohydrates
- B) protein
- C) lipids
- D) RNA

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Section : 01.02

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow and Genetics

Topic : Bacteria

ASM Objective : 04.02 Although the central dogma is universal in all cells, the processes of replicat

29) Which of the following distinguish the field of microbiology from other fields of biology?

- A) The size of the organism studied.
- B) The techniques used to study organisms regardless of their size.
- C) Both the size of the organism studied and the techniques employed in the study of organisms.
- D) Neither the size of the organism studied nor the techniques employed in the study of organisms regardless of their size.

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Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01a Define the term microbiology

ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m

Topic : History of Microbiology

30) Who of the following developed a set of criteria that could be used to establish a causative link between a particular microorganism and a particular disease?

- A) Fracastoro
- B) Koch
- C) Pasteur
- D) Lister

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03b Outline a set of experiments that might be used to decide if a particular m

31) Who of the following was the first to observe and accurately describe microorganisms?

- A) Pasteur
- B) Lister
- C) van Leeuwenhoek
- D) Tyndall

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Question Details

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Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

ASM Objective : 02.01 The structure and function of microorganisms have been revealed by the use of m

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

32) Who of the following provided the evidence needed to discredit the concept of spontaneous generation?

- A) Pasteur
- B) Koch
- C) Semmelweis
- D) Lister

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

33) The concept that living organisms arise from nonliving material is called _____.

- A) biogenesis
- B) cell theory
- C) spontaneous generation
- D) germ theory

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Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 05.01 Microorganisms are ubiquitous and live in diverse and dynamic ecosystems.

34) The concept that human and animal diseases are caused by microorganisms is called the _____.

- A) cell theory
- B) germ theory
- C) causative theory
- D) disease theory

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03b Outline a set of experiments that might be used to decide if a particular m

35) Whose work on spontaneous generation first demonstrated the existence of a very heat-resistant form of bacteria that are called endospores?

- A) Schwann
- B) Redi
- C) Tyndall
- D) Pasteur

Prescotts Principles of Microbiology 2nd Edition by Willey

CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

ASM Objective : 02.03 Bacteria and Archaea have specialized structures (e.g. flagella, endospores, an

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

36) Antiseptic surgery was pioneered by _____.

- A) Pasteur
- B) Lister
- C) Jenner
- D) Kitasato

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

37) Studies by Emil von Behring and Shibasaburo Kitasato demonstrated that inactivated toxins can induce the synthesis of antitoxins in the blood of rabbits. These antitoxins (antibodies) are the basis of _____.

- A) humoral immunity
- B) cell-mediated immunity
- C) antibiotic immunity
- D) phagocyte-mediated immunity

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Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

38) The first surgical antiseptic to be used was _____.

- A) iodine
- B) ethanol
- C) phenol
- D) None of the choices are correct.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

39) Old cultures of bacteria that have lost their ability to cause disease are said to be _____.

- A) impotent
- B) virulent
- C) pathogenic
- D) attenuated

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Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

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Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

40) Who is credited with developing and documenting the first vaccination procedure against smallpox?

- A) Koch
- B) Pasteur
- C) Jenner
- D) Lister

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

41) Who is credited with developing a vaccine against chicken cholera?

- A) Koch
- B) Pasteur
- C) Jenner
- D) Lister

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Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

42) Who of the following first discovered that some blood leukocytes could engulf disease-causing bacteria?

- A) von Behring
- B) Meister
- C) Metchnikoff
- D) Ivanowski

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

43) The use of enrichment cultures and selective media was pioneered by _____.

- A) Beijerinck
- B) Jenner
- C) Pasteur
- D) von Behring

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CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

44) Which of the following provides the *best* explanation for why viruses are *not* included in the three domain system?

- A) Viruses are too small.
- B) Viruses have either DNA or RNA, *not* both.
- C) Viruses are not a cellular life form.
- D) Viruses show no evidence of evolution.

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 5. Evaluate

45) A new microbe has been discovered in the rumen of sheep. Microscopy shows no evidence of a nuclear membrane and biochemical studies of the cell wall demonstrate the lack of peptidoglycan. Metabolic studies show that this microbe generates methane. This microbe would most likely be classified in _____.

- A) domain Bacteria
- B) domain Archaea
- C) domain Eukarya, Kingdom Fungi
- D) domain Eukarya, Protists

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Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

ASM Objective : 03.01 Bacteria and Archaea exhibit extensive, and often unique, metabolic diversity (

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

- 46) What is the most compelling reason why “protists” are NOT considered to be a taxonomic group?
- A) They are *not* cellular life forms.
 - B) They are too small to be included among the eukaryotes.
 - C) The group includes both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell types.
 - D) The organisms often included in this group are very diverse and don't form a cohesive taxon.

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system of

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 5. Evaluate

- 47) Scientists study microorganisms on Earth today to search for life forms elsewhere, as well as to explore the origins of life on Earth. These microorganisms that are studied are referred to as _____.
- A) existing
 - B) extant
 - C) extinct
 - D) extirpated

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Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms

Bloom's : 3. Apply

ASM Objective : 06.02 Microorganisms provide essential models that give us fundamental knowledge about

48) The most important aspect of agar that makes it a useful ingredient for solidifying media for bacterial culture is _____.

- A) because it provides an excellent nitrogen source for bacteria
- B) because bacteria are unable to break it down so it stays solidified
- C) because it melts at 100°C and solidifies at temperatures below 40°C
- D) because it provides an excellent carbon and energy source for bacteria

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

49) Which molecule is believed to have preceded the other two during the evolution of life?

- A) Proteins
- B) DNA
- C) RNA

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CH01

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

50) What is the most compelling reason why DNA, rather than RNA, evolved to be the storage repository for genetic information in cellular life forms?

- A) DNA has deoxyribose rather than ribose.
- B) DNA molecules are more chemically stable than RNA molecules.
- C) DNA is double-stranded rather than single-stranded.

Question Details

Section : 01.02

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow and Genetics

ASM Objective : 04.02 Although the central dogma is universal in all cells, the processes of replication

Topic : History of Microbiology

Bloom's : 5. Evaluate

51) Each of the following provides evidence in support of the primary role of RNA in the evolution of life EXCEPT _____.

- A) some RNA molecules are catalytic
- B) RNA catalyzes peptide bond formation during protein synthesis
- C) ATP (energy currency of the cell) is a ribonucleotide
- D) RNA is less chemically stable than DNA
- E) RNA can regulate gene expression

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CH01

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

Learning Outcome : 01.02a Explain the RNA world hypothesis and the evidence that supports it

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow and Genetics

ASM Objective : 04.02 Although the central dogma is universal in all cells, the processes of replicat

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

52) While each of these processes are believed to have evolved prior to aerobic respiration, which one is the most critical process, without which aerobic respiration could never have developed?

- A) Oxygenic photosynthesis
- B) Anoxygenic photosynthesis
- C) Alcohol fermentation
- D) Lactic acid fermentation

Question Details

Section : 01.02

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Learning Outcome : 01.02c Compare and contrast the evolution of mitochondria and chloroplasts

ASM Objective : 03.02 The interactions of microorganisms among themselves and with their environment

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

53) Which term is most inclusive? In other words, which term includes all the others?

- A) Microbial species
- B) Microbial strain
- C) Biovars
- D) Serovars

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CH01

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

Learning Outcome : 01.02b Design a set of experiments that could be used to place a newly discovered

54) Which of the processes named here is the least likely to contribute to the evolution of genetic diversity of bacteria and archaea?

- A) Mutation
- B) Sexual reproduction
- C) Binary fission
- D) Horizontal gene transfer

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.02c Compare and contrast the evolution of mitochondria and chloroplasts

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

ASM Objective : 01.04 The traditional concept of species is not readily applicable to microbes due to

55) A student is observing microorganisms in a sample of pond water. One organism of interest has an obvious nucleus, small oval structures containing a green pigment, and does *not* appear to be motile. In which of the following groups would this microbe most likely be classified?

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CH01

- A) Eukaryotes (Fungi)
- B) Eukaryotes (Algae)
- C) Bacteria
- D) Archaea
- E) Eukaryotes (Protozoa)

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa and algae) carry out

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

56) A student is observing microorganisms in a sample of pond water. One organism of interest has an obvious nucleus and has been moving rapidly during observation and appears to have rows of cilia along its surface. In which of the following groups would this microbe most likely be classified?

- A) Eukaryotes (Fungi)
- B) Eukaryotes (Algae)
- C) Bacteria
- D) Eukaryotes (Protozoa)

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa and algae) carry out

Bloom's : 4. Analyze

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CH01

57) Morphovars, serovars, biovars, and pathovars are examples of terms that refer to microbial _____.

- A) species
- B) strains
- C) types
- D) Archaea

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.02b Design a set of experiments that could be used to place a newly discovered

ASM Objective : 01.04 The traditional concept of species is not readily applicable to microbes due to

ASM Objective : 01.02 Mutations and horizontal gene transfer, with the immense variety of microenviro

58) In a search for new antibiotics, a previously unknown organism has been recovered from the soil. It is nonmotile and is composed of long threadlike structures formed from nucleated cells. It is non-photosynthetic and absorbs its nutrients. This organism will most likely be classified among the _____.

- A) bacteria
- B) Archaea
- C) eukaryotes (fungi)
- D) eukaryotes (protozoa)
- E) eukaryotes (algae)

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

ASM Objective : 02.04 While microscopic eukaryotes (for example, fungi, protozoa and algae) carry out

Bloom's : 3. Apply

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CH01

59) Three of the SSU rRNA sequences of three organisms have been compared. For organisms 1 and 2, two of the twelve nucleotides in the sequence are different. For organisms 1 and 3, six of the twelve nucleotides are different. Which organism has greater evolutionary distance from organism 1?

- A) Organism 2
- B) Organism 3
- C) The evolutionary distance is the same.
- D) Evolutionary distance cannot be predicted from this data.

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.02b Design a set of experiments that could be used to place a newly discovered

60) Which group of microbes contains organisms necessary for production of wine and bread?

- A) Bacteria
- B) Archaea
- C) Fungi
- D) Algae

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 06.03 Humans utilize and harness microorganisms and their products.

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types of

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CH01

61) You discover a new microbe while working on a citizen scientist project. The microbe is taken to a lab that specializes in placing organisms in their correct phylogenetic niche. In order to determine its evolutionary relatedness to other microbes, the lab carries out _____.

- A) SSU rRNA analysis
- B) microscopic analysis
- C) biochemical tests
- D) DNA fingerprinting

Question Details

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.02b Design a set of experiments that could be used to place a newly discovered

62) You are a medical microbiologist in Dallas, TX. A small population of individuals spread throughout the city have been experiencing alarming yet similar symptoms affecting the liver that have physicians puzzled as to the etiology, although they all suspect it is microbial in nature. What steps would you take to elucidate the organism?

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CH01

A) 1. Sample the livers from affected patients to culture and compare organisms; 2. Grow the suspected organisms in culture; 3. Inoculate the cultured organisms into a laboratory animal and monitor for similar symptoms; 4. Culture and analyze the organism from the lab animal and determine relatedness.

B) 1. Inoculate all suspected organisms into a laboratory animal and monitor for similar symptoms; 2. Biopsy the original patient's liver to look for organisms; 3. Grow the suspected organisms from the liver in culture; 4. Culture and analyze the organism from the lab animal and determine relatedness.

C) Sample the livers of all sick individuals and culture the organisms, comparing symptoms and microscopic characteristics.

D) 1. Biopsy the patient's liver to look for organisms; 2. Culture the organisms obtained from the liver and run biochemical tests to determine similarities to other known liver pathogens; 3. Inoculate liver pathogens into lab animals to compare symptoms.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : Bacteria

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03b Outline a set of experiments that might be used to decide if a particular m

Bloom's : 5. Evaluate

63) Which microbial group members cause serious diseases such as smallpox, AIDS, and Ebola fever?

- A) Algae
- B) Bacteria
- C) Fungi
- D) Prions
- E) Viruses

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CH01

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types o

64) Which microbial group members are photosynthetic, include unicellular and multicellular forms, and are the foundation of aquatic food chains?

- A) Algae
- B) Bacteria
- C) Fungi
- D) Prions
- E) Viruses

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types o

65) Which microbial group includes beneficial microorganisms that fix nitrogen and make antibiotics, as well as harmful microorganisms that cause disease such as plague and strep throat?

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CH01

- A) Algae
- B) Bacteria
- C) Fungi
- D) Prions
- E) Viruses

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types o

66) Which microbial group members have caused "mad cow disease" and Creutzfeld-Jacob disease?

- A) Algae
- B) Bacteria
- C) Fungi
- D) Prions
- E) Viruses

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types o

67) Which microbial group members include decomposers, associate with plant roots and help plants grow, produce antibiotics, help bread rise, and help make wine?

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CH01

- A) Algae
- B) Bacteria
- C) Fungi
- D) Prions
- E) Viruses

Question Details

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Bloom's : 3. Apply

Learning Outcome : 01.01d Provide an example of the importance to humans of each of the major types o

FILL IN THE BLANK. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

68) All cellular organisms can be placed into one of three _____, which include the *Bacteria*, *Archaea*, and the *Eukarya*.

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tre

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.01b Explain Carl Woese's contributions in establishing the three-domain system f

Section : 01.01

69) *Archaea* are cellular organisms that have unique cell membrane _____.

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CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Section : 01.01

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 02 Cell Structure and Function

Topic : Archaea

ASM Objective : 02.03 Bacteria and Archaea have specialized structures (e.g. flagella, endospores, an

Learning Outcome : 01.01c Determine the type of microbe (e.g., bacterium, fungus, etc.) when given a

70) Elie Metchnikoff discovered _____, which is a major feature of the host immune response.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

ASM Objective : 03.04 The growth of microorganisms can be controlled by physical, chemical, mechanical

71) An Italian physician, _____, challenged the concept of spontaneous generation by demonstrating that maggots do not arise from decaying meat but rather from developing fly eggs.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

72) _____ discovered that soil bacteria could oxidize iron, sulfur, and ammonia to obtain energy.

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CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

ASM Objective : 03.01 Bacteria and Archaea exhibit extensive, and often unique, metabolic diversity (

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

73) _____ was the first to isolate a root nodule bacterium capable of nitrogen fixation.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

ASM Objective : 03.01 Bacteria and Archaea exhibit extensive, and often unique, metabolic diversity (

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.03

Learning Outcome : 01.03a Evaluate the importance of the contributions to microbiology made by Hooke,

74) The branch of microbiology that deals with diseases of humans and animals is called _____ microbiology.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04b Discuss the belief held by many microbiologists that microbiology is experi

75) The branch of microbiology that deals with the mechanisms by which the human body protects itself from disease-causing organisms is called _____.

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CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04b Discuss the belief held by many microbiologists that microbiology is experi

76) _____ microbiologists monitor community food establishments and water supplies in order to control the spread of communicable diseases.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

ASM Objective : 05.04 Microorganisms, cellular and viral, can interact with both human and nonhuman h

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

77) The branch of microbiology that studies the relationship between microorganisms and their habitats is called _____.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 05 Microbial Systems

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

ASM Objective : 05.03 Microorganisms and their environment interact with and modify each other.

78) _____ microbiology involves the use of microorganisms to make products such as antibiotics, vaccines, steroids, alcohols, vitamins, amino acids, and enzymes.

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CH01

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

Topic : History of Microbiology

ASM Topic : Module 06 Impact of Microorganisms

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

ASM Objective : 06.03 Humans utilize and harness microorganisms and their products.

79) Microbial _____ are scientists who investigate the synthesis of antibiotics and toxins, the production of energy with microorganisms, and the ways in which microorganisms survive harsh environmental conditions.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 03 Metabolic Pathways

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

ASM Objective : 03.02 The interactions of microorganisms among themselves and with their environment

80) Microbial _____ focuses on the nature of heredity and how it regulates the development and function of cells and organisms.

Question Details

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Bloom's : 1. Remember

ASM Topic : Module 04 Information Flow and Genetics

Topic : History of Microbiology

Section : 01.04

Learning Outcome : 01.04a Construct a concept map, table, or drawing that illustrates the diverse nat

ASM Objective : 04.01 Genetic variations can impact microbial functions (e.g., in biofilm formation,

81) A microbial _____ is a collection of strains that share many stable properties and differ significantly from other groups of strains.

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CH01

Question Details

Bloom's : 2. Understand

ASM Topic : Module 01 Evolution

Topic : Taxonomy of Microorganisms

Section : 01.02

ASM Objective : 01.05 The evolutionary relatedness of organisms is best reflected in phylogenetic tree

Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

Gradable : automatic

Learning Outcome : 01.02b Design a set of experiments that could be used to place a newly discovered

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CH01

Answer Key

Test name: CH01

- 1) FALSE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) TRUE
- 8) TRUE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) FALSE
- 11) FALSE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) TRUE
- 16) TRUE
- 17) TRUE
- 18) FALSE
- 19) FALSE
- 20) TRUE
- 21) TRUE
- 22) TRUE
- 23) B
- 24) B
- 25) A

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CH01

- 26) B
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) C
- 30) B
- 31) C
- 32) A
- 33) C
- 34) B
- 35) C
- 36) B
- 37) A
- 38) C
- 39) D
- 40) C
- 41) B
- 42) C
- 43) A
- 44) C
- 45) B
- 46) D
- 47) B
- 48) B
- 49) C
- 50) B
- 51) D
- 52) A
- 53) A
- 54) B
- 55) B

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CH01

- 56) D
- 57) B
- 58) C
- 59) B
- 60) C
- 61) A
- 62) A
- 63) E
- 64) A
- 65) B
- 66) D
- 67) C
- 68) domains
- 69) lipids
- 70) phagocytosis
- 71) Redi
- 72) Winogradsky
- 73) Beijerinck
- 74) medical
- 75) immunology
- 76) Public health
- 77) microbial ecology
- 78) Industrial
- 79) physiologists
- 80) genetics
- 81) species