
SELF-TESTS

In the matching section, there is only one answer to each question; however, the lettered options (a, b, c, etc.) may be used more than once or not at all.

I. Matching

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|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ___ 1. Bacteria. | a. Prokaryotes |
| ___ 2. Elephants. | b. Protista |
| ___ 3. Multicellular algae. | c. Animalia |
| ___ 4. Mushrooms. | d. Plantae |
| ___ 5. Yeasts. | e. Fungi |
| ___ 6. Cyanobacteria. | |

II. Matching

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| ___ 1. Related kingdoms. | a. Domain |
| ___ 2. Made up of all phyla or divisions that are related to each other. | b. Species |
| ___ 3. In bacteria, all cells with similar characteristics in common. | c. Genus |
| ___ 4. In eukaryotes, closely related organisms that are capable of breeding among themselves. | d. Kingdom |
| ___ 5. A group of similar orders in eukaryotic cells. | e. Class |
| | f. Order |

III. Matching

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| ___ 1. A serological test for bacterial identification. | a. Dichotomous key |
| ___ 2. Makes use of bacterial viruses to identify bacteria. | b. Phage typing |
| ___ 3. A sequence of questions with only two possible answers. | c. Nucleic acid hybridization |
| ___ 4. Determines the taxonomic relationship of bacteria by allowing complementary strands of DNA from different organisms to reassemble as a complementary pair. | d. Amino acid sequencing |
| ___ 5. Taxonomic relationship of bacteria found by base pair percentage in DNA. | e. G + C ratio |
| ___ 6. Maps of branching lines that show evolutionary relationships. | f. Slide agglutination test |
| ___ 7. Used to discover or identify microbes that cannot be cultivated. | g. Cladogram |
| | h. Fluorescent in situ hybridization |

IV. Matching

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|---|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. A technique that may be able to suggest evolutionary relationships among bacteria based on the determination of the base composition of the DNA. | a. Taxa |
| ___ 2. A system we use for naming biological organisms with two names. | b. G + C ratio |
| ___ 3. The taxonomic categories into which organisms are arranged that reflect degrees of relatedness among them. | c. Genera |
| ___ 4. The science of classification. | d. Binomial nomenclature |
| ___ 5. Plural of genus. | e. Taxonomy |

V. Matching

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|---|--------------------|
| ___ 1. Giraffes. | a. Domain Bacteria |
| ___ 2. Microbe that causes anthrax. | b. Domain Archaea |
| ___ 3. Mushrooms. | c. Domain Eukarya |
| ___ 4. Prokaryotes without peptidoglycan in cell walls. | |

