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To order this and any other test banks and solutions of solutions, course, tasks, discussions, tests, exams, contact us at: [Email Proteced] Test Bank Biology of Microorganisms 14 Microorganisms, 14E (Madigan et al.) Chapter 1 Microorganisms and Microbiology 1.1 Questions of Mother Link Choice 1) Which of the following statements is false? A) Microbial squads exist as ciona. B) Microbial squads perform their life growth processes independently. C) Microbial squids include bactus and varchus. D) Microbial squids exclude plants from plants and animals. Answer: C Taxonomy of C Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 2) Basic microbiology can be used to a) Probe the fundamental processes of life. B) Characteristics of the study of Ctans of multicellular organisms. C) Model our understanding of cellular processes in multicellular organisms, including humans. D) Prove the fundamental processes of life, the characteristics study the cells of multicellular organisms and model our understanding of cellular processes in multicellular organisms, including humans. Answer: D Taxonomy of D Bloom: Request Chapter: 1.1 3) Applied deals with important practical problems in a) medicine. B) Agriculture. C) Strong. D) Medicine, agriculture and the Straight. Answer: D Taxonomy of BLOOM: Application Chapter Section: 1.1 4) The largest mass of life material on Earth comes from a) microorganisms. B) plants. C) Animals. D) plants and animals together. Answer: Taxonomy of a flower: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.1 5) The differential selection and reproduction of phenomenal occurs during a process called a) cellular differentiation. B) evolution. C) growth. D) transformation. Answer: B Taxonomy of B Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 6) where/which domains of life are the microorganisms represented? A) archaea b) bacton c) eukarya d) archaea, bacton and eukarya Answer: d d taxonomy bloom: knowledge chapter section: 1.3 7) Determine which result is less probable for A microorganism is mothers. A) Avoid predation by bacterioporos b) maintaining the osmatic equilibrium within a salt gradient c) movement in direction to growth substrates d) Plasman transfers to progress Answer: Bloom Taxonomy: Review £ o Section of the Chapter: 1.2 8) Protection catalysts involved in the acceleration of the rate of quantic reactions are called a) Catalan converters. B) growth agents. C) Evolutionary numbers. D) enzymes. Answer: D Taxonomy of BLOOM: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 9) About the innio of life on earth, a) Microbial life existed by billion years before plant and animal life. B) Microbial life existed long before animals, but there is approximately the same amount of time as plants. C) Microbial life, plant life and animal life have appeared in it is time. D) It is impossible to determine which type of life first appeared. Answer: Taxonomy of a Flower: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.3 10) Most of the prokarionic CLES resides a) in the superphyte of the earth. B) in lakes, rivers and oceans. C) in and non-procariotic organisms (including humans and other animals). D) in oceanic and terrestrial subsurfaces. Answer: d d Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.4.11) The person who described the "little animals" was (a) Robert Hooke. (B) Antoni van Leeuwenhoek. (C) Louis Pasteur. (D) Ferdinand Cohn. Answer: B B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.6 (12) Fannie Hesse is credited with giving _____ the id of using Hagar as a solidifying agent. A) Louis Pasteur b) Ferdinand Cohn c) Robert Koch d) Sergei Winogradsky Answer: C B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.8 13) Which of the following characterizes all cellular organisms? A) Communication b) Evolution C) Motility D) Communication, Evolution and Motility B B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.2 14) Deduce why viruses are excluded from the of Lifeÿ ribossÃ'mica RNA base. A) Some viruses contain multiple strands of RNA. B) Its general elements cannot be sequenced. C) They can infect other organisms, which complicates the comparisons µ genes. D) They do not have riboss RNA. Answer: D Bloom Taxonomy: Section Assessment If: 1.4 15) Which statement is true? A) Populations µ assemblies of microbial communities. B) Microbial communities are population assemblies µ. C) Habitats are assemblies of microbial communities. D) Populations are µ assemblies of habitats. Answer: B B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.2 (16) Louis Pasteur developed the vaccine (s) for anthrax. (B) Bird harvesting. (C) Anger. D) anthrax, ³ of birds and anger. Answer: D Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.7.17) The discovery of ³ antigens and other important chemicals has led to the field of A) Industrial Microbiology. (B) agricultural microbiology. (C) marine microbiology. D) Microbiology here. Answer: Taxonomy of a flower: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.5 18) Microbial sterilization is used to (a) reduce the possibility of contaminants growing in a culture. B) Kill bact, but not c c :atsopseR .ohlabart ed aeriÃ amu epmiL)D .sotejbo me uo me soib³Ãrcim so sodot etaM)C .soib³Ãrcim sortuo uo surÃv Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.7 19) Double -sided transparent plates used for the cultivation of most commonly called Petri Places. B) Baker dishes. C) sterilization plates. D) Culture medium plates. Answer: Bloom Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.8 20) Microns that play a role in the fixation of nitrogen in plants live in _____, while those who play a role in the digestive tract of certain herbavores live in _____. A) RãºMENES / NUMBERS B) Non. Louis Pasteur realization? A) determined that the process of producing £ in € was mediated by microbial fermentation and, therefore, refuted the theory of spontaneous generation enrichment c) developed heat sterilization techniques that involved the creation of a specialized swannecked balloon d) developed the first anti-rabies vaccine and treated thousands of individuals Answer: B Taxonomy by Bloom: Knowledge of Knowledge Section Section: 1.7 22) The theory of spontaneous generation refuted by the work of a) Louis Pasteur. B) Robert Koch. C) Robert Hooke. D) Antoni Van Leeuwenhoek. Answer: Bloom Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.7 23) A pasteur bottle has a (n) a) swan neck to prevent partians from entering the main body of the bottle. B) double bottleneck so that two substances can be added at the same time. C) Secondary opening at the base to allow drainage. D) Inverted upper edge to avoid spill while wheel. Answer: Bloom Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.7 24) Predicted how Pasteur's conclusions on spontaneous generation with swan bottles would have changed if he had worked and kept the vials in one Cover is laminar flow. A) the sterilization of of swan bottles would not have been necessary to reject spontaneous generation. If he sterilized the vials, the hypothesis of spontaneous generation would have supported. B) Their incubation times would not have been enough to refute spontaneous generation. C) Pasteur's jars would never have putrefuted, and experience would not have refuted spontaneous generation. D) The Viruses would still be present, and their conclusion would have remained unchanged. Answer: C Bloom Taxonomy: Section Assessment If: 1.7 25) A pure culture A) Ã© estÃ© ril. B) There is a population of identical squid. C) It is made of a clearly defined medium. D) cont ©m a microbial squid. Answer: B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.8 26) Martinus Beijerinck was the first to isolate A) green algae. B) certain nitrog-fixing root n³dule bacts. C) certain sulfate reducing bacts. D) green algae, certain nitrog-fixating root n³doubles and certain sulfate-reducing bactÃ© ria. Answer: D Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.9 27) Chemotrophy involves A) oxidation of organic compounds. B) oxidation of inorganic compounds. C) reduction of organic compounds. D) metab³lica autotrophy. Answer: B Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.9.28) Developments in the fields of immunology and medical microbiology were extensive µ the work of A) Sergei Winogradsky. (B) Antoni van Leeuwenhoek. (C) Joseph Lister. (D) Robert Koch. Answer: D Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Understanding If: 1.8 29) Microbial control in Residual water would more logically be a part of A) microbial gen ©tica. B) microbiology here. C) microbiology D) bacterial energy. Answer: B Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Understanding If: 1.10 30) Robert Koch contributed to the field of microbiology by being the first person to develop the tuberculin test. (B) formulate four postulates to link a specific micro-organism definitively to a specific disease. C) use Digar as a solidifying agent in growth media. (D) developing to formulate four postulates in order to definitively link a specific micro-organism to a particular and use agar as a solidifying agent in growth. Answer: D Taxonomy of BLOOM: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.8 31) The scrubbing and classification of microorganisms is known as a) microbial physiology. B) protein. C) metabol. D) Microbial system. Answer: d d Taxonomy Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.10 32) Mycobacterium tuberculosis is very difficult to stain due to ã a) ribosomes presence in the cytoplasm. B) Localization of DNA within the Lula. C) Large quantities of a cerious lipid present in your cell wall. D) Lack of a cell wall. Answer: C Taxonomy of C Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.8 33) Louis Pasteur's most famous success was his work in a) Mycobacterium tuberculosis. B) The vaccine against anger. C) ãtical ishammers. D) Cultivation of E. coli. Answer: B Taxonomy of B Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.8 34) Microorganisms perform papa pits in the cycling of important nutrients in plant nutrition, particularly a) carbon. B) Nitrogen. C) sulfur. D) carbon, nitrogen and sulfur. Answer: d d taxonomy Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.5 35) Microbial ecology is the study of a) microbial processes in the rhizosphere that benefit plant growth. B) the diversity and activities of microorganisms. C) the grouping and the classification of microorganisms. D) microorganisms in their natural environments. Answer: d d taxonomy Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.10 36) The structure that confers structural forction in the cerefy is known as a) cytoplasmatic membrane. B) cell wall. C) ribosome. D) cytoplasm. Answer: B Taxonomy of B Bloom: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 37) What scientific objective is less related to microbial gene? A) Determining the ancestral origin of a recently discovered bacton b) identifying mutations in a bacterial population c) identifying interactions of of quorum among bacteria d) manipulating a microorganism for bioremediation Response: C Bloom taxonomy: Analysis Chapter: 1.10 38) A microbial membrane is sicarhtna sullicaB)44 8.1 :oÃ§ÃšeS olut-ÃpaC otnemicehnoC :moolB B ed aimonoxaT B :atsopseR .aviar ad zacife anicav amu odnezaf e esolucrebut ad rodasuac etnega omoc sisolucrebut muiretcabocyM odnacifitnedi ,aloÃrav a artnoc oÃ§Ãanicav amu odnevlovneseD)D .aviar ad zacife anicav amu odnezaF)C .esolucrebut ad rodasuac etnega omoc sisolucrebut muiretcabocyM odnacifitnedI)B .aloÃrav a artnoc oÃ§Ãanicav amu odnevlovnesed)a arap anicidem uo aigoloisif me 5091 ed lebo N oimªÃrP O odibecer hcoK treboR)34 4.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC otnemicehnoC :aimonoxaT moolB :atsopseR seralulecitlum somsinagro / sacinºÃ salul©Ãc ed somsinagrO)d socinªÃgotap oÃn somsinagro / socinªÃgotap somsinagro)c socisÃf e socim-Ãuq setneibma sues / soviv somsinagro)b somsinagroorcim / somsinagroorcaM)A ._____ moc otnuj _____ iulcni ametsissoce mU)24 5.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC otnemicehnoC :moolB D ed aimonoxaT D :atsopseR .oÃ§Ãaidemerroib)D .airahnegneoiB)C .oÃ§ÃadargedoiB)B .oÃ§Ãatnemguaoib)a omoc sadicehnoc oÃs sanamuh sedadivita sA rop adairc oÃ§Ãiulop a rapmil a raduja arapâá sodasu oÃs somsinagroorcim so lauq olep ossecorp O)14 3.1 :olutÃpac od oÃ§ÃeS oÃsneerpmoC :ymonoxaT moolB :atsopseR oinªÃgixo / saxor sair©Ãtcab)d socinçÃgro sotsopmoc / saxor sair©Ãtcab)C oinªÃgixo / sair©Ãtcabonaic)b socinçÃgro sotsopmoc / sair©ÃtcabonaiC)A ._____ rarebil ed sezapac oÃs _____ so sanepa ,otnatne oN .zul ad aigrene mªÃtbo saxor sair©Ãtcab e sair©ÃtcabonaiC)04 2.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC otnemicehnoC :moolB amu ed aimonoxaT :atsopseR sinªÃgatuM)D oÃ§ÃarutaM)C acit©Ãneg acorT)B oÃ§ÃaicnerefiD)A .iap alul©Ãc ed opit od rigrus e sodazilaicepse ranrot es medop salul©Ãc ed sopit soiriÃv siauq son _____ rerfos medop somsinagroorcim snuglA)93 2.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC otnemicehnoC :moolB D ed aimonoxaT :leviÃemrepimes atsopseR)d odigÃr)c ovitelessorcim)B laicnerefiD)A .etneibma ues oa atsopser me saluc©Ãlom sartuo atropxe e atropmi m©Ãbmat ,otnatne oN .alul©Ãc ad ortned soditnam oÃs sonretni setniutitsnoc sues euqrop ,_____ otnemicserc otnemicserc oa oÃ§ÃšaÃler me xatomehC)a ed zapac aires oÃn raicnerefid ed edadicapac aus me B) create popcorn. C) form endopores. D) grow without additional nutrients supplemented. Answer: C Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Summary If: 1.2 (45) Microbial biochemistry involves the discovery of the _____. µ A) biomolÃ ©cula / funÃ§Ães B) enzymes / catalysts C) metab³lic pathways / reaÃµ ³ µãS d) biomolÃ ©cula, enzymes and metabÃa pathways D Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.10 (46) The main classes of macromol ©cula present in all living microorganisms include A) amino acids, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids. B) cell wall, cytoplasm membrane, nucleid³ide and ribosomes. (C) genes, proteins and vitamins. (D) organic and non-organic compounds. Answer: A Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.2.47) Microbial squid will first evolve on Earth approximately _____µbillion years ago. A) 1.6 to 1.8 B) 3.8 to 3.9 C) 5.4 to 5.6 D) 7.0 to 7.2 Response: B Bloom Taxonomy: Knowledge If: 1.3 (48) Anthrax is caused by the bactÃ© ria patogÃnica _____, which produces heat-resistant structures known as _____. A) Azotobacter chroococcum / endorsement B) Azotobacter chroococcum / plasmÃdos C) Bacillus anthracis / endopor D) Bacillus anthracis / plasmÃdos C Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.8 (49) Groups of cÃ© squid derived from a single cÃ ©squid by successive cell µcell divisions are known as micro _____ and live in environments known as _____ microbials. A) communities / habitats B) communities / ecosystems C) population µes / habitats D) population µes / ecosystems Response: C Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.4 (50) The first documented description of a micro-organism was a _____ by _____. A) bactÃ ©ria / Ferdinand Cohn B) fungus / Robert Koch C) mold / Robert Hooke D) yeast / Martinus Beijerinck Answer: C Bloom Taxonomy: CaptLump Knowledge uo uo esolulec ed ritrap a esocilg ed anaiborcim o£Ã§Ãatnemref rop adizudorp _____)15 6.1 otua an aifortotua an aifortotua ed amrof avon amu racifitnedi a oriemirp o iof _____)75 5.1 :otnemicehnoc od olutÃpac od oÃ§ÃeS :rolf amu ed aimonoxat A :atsopseR oÃ§Ãadargedoib ed somsinagroorcim ed aixatoimiuq asu)d anaiborcim oÃ§ÃulovE a acovni)c acit©Ãneg acort ed somsinacem arolpxe)b larutan azepmil ed ossecorp o areleca)A .setneulop ed serodimusnoc somsinagroorcim so odnatneserpA _____ o£Ã§ÃaidemerroiB)65 2.1 :olutÃpac od oÃ§ÃeS otnemicehnoC :moolB D ed aimonoxaT :atsopseR anarbmem ed sadarrecne salenagro e soelc°ÃN)d anarbmem rop sadarrecne salenagro)C IELCUN)B SANARBMEM)A .igloG omoc ,m©Ãtnoc ayrakue euq _____ ed atlaf an setnoiracorp omoc sadacifinu oÃs sair©Ãtcab e aeahcrA)55 3.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC otnemicehnoC :moolB C ed aimonoxaT C :atsopseR oxor erfoxne ed sair©ÃtcaB)D sair©ÃtcabonaiC)C aeahcrA)B saglA)A .arreT a etnemlaicini ranegixo rop etnemlapicnirp leviÃsnopser iof _____,siÃrta sona ed seµÃhlib siod etnemadamixorpA)45 5.1 :oÃ§ÃeS olutÃpaC oÃ§ÃacilpA :moolB B ed aimonoxaT B :atsopseR ralucelom aigoloiborciM)D lairtsudni aigoloiborciM)c aigoloncetoiB)b adacilpa aigoloiborciM)A .aigoloiborcim ad anilpicsidbus amu ,_____ ed olpmexe mu ©Ã sodacifidom etnemaciteneg somsinagroorcim rop)anilusni ,olpmexe rop( )35 6.1 :otnemicehnoc od olutÃpaC :ymonoxaT moolB C :atsopseR keohnewueeL nav inotnA / hcoK treboR)d keohnewueeL nav inotnA / ekooH treboR)hcoK treboR / keohnewueeL naV inotnA)b kooH treboR / keohnewueeL naV inotnA)A .sair©Ãtcab ajeV res a oriemirp o iof _____ otnauqne ,somsinagroorcim so revercsed a oriemirp o iof _____)25 5.1 :olutÃpac od oÃ§ÃeS oÃsneerpmoC :moolB D ed aimonoxaT D :atsopseR lairtsudni / lonate ed satsigoloiborciM)d satsigoloncetoib / lonate)c lairtsudni / leseidoib ed satsigoloiborciM)b satsigoloncetoib / leseidoiB)A .etnemlaicremoc levÃnopsid otudorp mu etse ranrot arap sodazilaicepse _____ soiriÃssecen oÃs e ,sodinU sodatsE son sievÃtsubmocoib sod etnatropmi siam etnenopmoc mu odnanrot es iÃtse © energy obtained from inorgÃnico oxidizing inorganic compounds _____. A) Martinus Beijerinck / heteroautotrophy B) Martinus Beijerinck / chemolithotrophy C) Sergei Winogradsky / heteroautotrophy D) Sergei Winogradsky / chemolithotrophy Answer: D Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.9 1.2 True/False Questions 1) The bubonic plague was caused by Yersinia pestis, a highly pathogenic virus. Answer: FALSE Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension Chapter Section: 1.8 2) Most microorganisms are pathogenic. Answer: FALSE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.5 3) All microorganisms require molecular oxygen to carry on life functions. Answer: FALSE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.3 4) Metabolism is a unifying characteristic of all cellular organisms. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 5) According to our present understanding, each of the three major domains has what is known as its own universal ancestor. Answer: FALSE Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis Chapter Section: 1.3 6) Both environmental conditions and nutrient resources strongly influence the composition of a microbial community. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.4 7) The environment in which a microbial population lives is its habitat. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.4 8) Differentiation occurs only in multicellular organisms. Answer: FALSE Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.2 9) The discipline of microbiology is intimately associated with biochemistry and genetics, because cells are both biochemical catalysts and genetic coding devices. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension Chapter Section: 1.10 10) Today, the enrichment culture technique developed over a century ago by Martinus Beijerinck remains a feasible approach to discovering bacteria capable of degrading pollutants. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Application Chapter Section: 1.9 11) Sergei Winogradsky worked with bacteria involved in cycling nitrogen and sulfur. Answer: TRUE Bloom's Taxonomy: Chapter Section: 1.9 12) Treponema pallidum, a bactÃ ©ria associated with Paraphilii, you are not considered a ³ because at the moment it remains inculcable in the ³ and therefore Koch's postulates cannot be fulfilled. Answer: False Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Review: 1.8(13) Not only do some microorganisms tolerate extremely hot temperatures, but some do require high temperatures for optimal growth. Answer: True Bloom Taxonomy: Heading Section Knowledge: 1.4 1.3 Test questions 1) Explain the nature and the fun of an enrichment culture. Answer: Responses vary, but an enrichment culture uses media, humic products, or culture µ to select or encourage the growth of organisms with specific characteristics. One answer could describe the supply of only carbon ³ as a carbon source to select ³, for example. Bloom Taxonomy: Understand Chapter Section: 1.9 2) Why is it wrong to say that an object is partially © ril? Answer: This means the absence of all living organisms. Something's not. Other terms are used for describing objects that have been cleaned but are not clean, such as disinfected. Bloom Taxonomy: Understand Chapter Section: 1.7.3) Microbes were formally observed in the mid³1600s, but the theory of the CÃ ©lulas was not enunciated until© 1839. Write a brief essay explaining why microbiology did not become a formally recognized science until such time as Louis Pasteur's and Robert Robert Robert and Robert Tempo de Koch. Answer: The answers vary, but one theme must be the lack of powerful microscopy tools. Without sufficient ³, individual squids could not be seen, but the activities of microorganisms could be observed, such as the production of ethanol in Louis Pasteur's experiments on ferment. Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Summary: 1.6 Trown contributions from Ferdinand Cohn to the development of microbiology. Answer: Answers may include: foundation bacteriology as a separate separate The study of Beggiatoa, the discovery of the Bacillus Bacillus (along with its endeavor formation and its life cycle), and the elaboration of mothers to avoid contamination. Bloom Taxonomy: Knowledge Chapter Section: 1.6 5) Compare and contrast the works of Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch in terms of applied and basic science. Answer: Answers vary, but should highlight the differences between basic scientific research in which fundamental ideas are discovered in opposition to the use of microbioological principles to resolve larger questions. Examples of the basic scientific contributions of pasteur are their works showing that the fermentation was mediated by microorganisms and the preferential metabolism of certain microtic -so -sors. Pasteur also applied his ideas to develop sterilization techniques. Robert Koch focused more on the application of microbiology to identify the cause of tuberculosis, developing pure cultivation techniques and the four postulates to connect micron to a disease. Chapter: Sunnight Section: 1.8 6) Explain why the microbial squids are excellent models to understand the cellular function in higher organisms. Answer: Answers vary, but they must include similarities of functions, biochamic and gene similarities, and ease and quickness with which they can be cultivated in large quantities. Bloom Taxonomy: Understanding Chapter Section: 1.2 7) Compare and contrast the main causes of death in 1900 with the main causes of death today. What did microbiologists play in the dramatic changes that are evident? Answer: The answers vary, but a focus should be that pathens who killed people in the 1900s in the years are now tractable due to the knowledge learned with microbiologists. Section: 1.5 8) Explain how you would use Robert Koch's postulates to determine that Streptococcus pyogenes is the causative agent of streptocytic pharyngitis (â € œFaringitis senegoyp senegoyp .S omoc rahlated oÃrasicerp sam ,mairav satsopser sA :atsopseR be submitted to the four postulates. Bloom Taxonomy: Application Heading Section: 1.8.9) The text states that ³ are derived from micro-organisms. What is the benefit to a micro-organism that produces anti³hytics from the production of an anti³hypertensive in its natural habitat? Answer: The answers vary, but it must first be stated that the ³bio³producing micr would have to be resistant to the anti³antibiotic. This should go on to a discussion about how the production of anti³bibles can be seen as a way of persisting in the environment, as maintaining the gift of one community over others. Bloom Taxonomy: Section of the evaluation chapter: 1.2.10) Describe harmful and beneficial ways of interacting microorganisms with agricultural crops. Answer: Certain ³ are beneficial for crops when they produce nutrients (e.g. NH4+, SO42-) that a culture uses from a substrate that was unusable. Other ³ can cause diseases in plants, just as ³ cause diseases in humans. Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Section Understanding: 1.5.11) Provide evidence to support the claim that a microbial ecosystem is controlled. Answer: The answers vary, but one example could be the depletion of oxygen, where the loss of oxygen would favor anaer³bio microorganisms. Bloom Taxonomy: Section of the evaluation chapter: 1.4 (12) Explain why only bactÃ ©rias anaer³bias inhabited the Earth in the first two billion µ years of its existence. Answer: The main idea is that an ³ environment will not allow the survival of ³ organisms. Bloom Taxonomy: Chapter Section Understanding: 1.3.13) How would the presence of endospores in Louis Pasteur's nutritional µ have affected his conclusions µ spontaneous generation? Answer: Answers vary, but ultimately this could have confused Pasteur if the endospores sometimes entered a phase of vegetative and other times no growth was observed. Bloom’s Taxonomy: Analysis Chapter Section: 1.6.14) Using specific examples, explain why it is sometimes To satisfy Robert Koch’s postulates. Answer: Answers vary, but one question is to consider a model animal host that will react to the (human) pathogen in the same way as a human host. For example, a chicken would not show flu-like symptoms when infected with the influenza virus. Another issue is the inability to grow some microorganisms outside the host. Bloom’s taxonomy: Understanding Chapter section: 1.8 15) Explain why infectious diseases are much less lethal in developed countries than in underdeveloped countries. Answer: Answers vary, but should emphasize ways in which increased knowledge about microbial pathogenesis has influenced preventive care (for example, sanitation) and treatment (for example, antimicrobial drugs). Bloom’s Taxonomy: Understanding Chapter section: 1.5 16) Describe two features of microbes that exemplify their dynamic nature. Answer: Answers may include cell-cell communication, ability to move (motility), ability to differentiate and exchange materials (any two). Bloom’s taxonomy: Understanding Chapter section: 1.2 17) Compare and contrast the functions that microbes serve in the digestive systems of humans and rumors (eg, livestock). Answer: Responses vary, but should focus on humans with a localized density of high cells in the colon (large intestine), while rumors have higher microbial populations in the rumen. Microbes in both systems aid digestion and improve the nutrition/health of the host. Bloom taxonomy: Analysis Chapter section: 1.5 18) Chemical explosive trinitrotoluene (TNT) can remain in soils after use and is dangerous to humans. Propose an experiment in which TNT-degrading microorganisms can be isolated for bioremediation purposes. They also indicate which experimental evidence would be useful to isolate microorganisms by TNT. Answer: Experimental projects vary, but an example would be to use the enrichment culture technique with the soil of a municipal place. While while TNT for the culture of enrichment, an experimental evidence key could be the loss of TNT in culture to start isolation attempts. Bloom Taxonomy: Section of the Chapter of Santesis: 1.5 1.5

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