

Name: _____ Date: _____

A Microbe's Guide to the Galaxy: College Microbiology Quiz

Assess foundational recall of taxonomic domains and cellular architecture focusing on pathogenic and industrial microorganisms.

1. Which of the following organisms is characterized by a cell wall composed of peptidoglycan?

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Entamoeba histolytica
- D. Tobacco Mosaic Virus

2. Prions are considered microorganisms because they contain a simplified genetic code of RNA.

- A. True
- B. False

3. The ___ are a group of eukaryotic microorganisms that typically lack a cell wall and obtain nutrients through ingestion or absorption.

- A. Archaea
- B. Cyanobacteria
- C. Protozoa
- D. Bacteriophages

4. Which microorganism is widely utilized in the biotechnology industry for the production of ethanol and bread leavening?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
- C. Plasmodium falciparum
- D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

5. Archaea are prokaryotic organisms that are often found in extreme environments such as hydrothermal vents.

- A. True
- B. False

6. An organism that requires a living host cell to replicate and consists of a protein coat surrounding a nucleic acid core is known as a ___.

- A. Viroid
- B. Saprophyte
- C. Virus
- D. Bacillus

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7. Which of the following is a primary difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic microbes?

- A. Prokaryotes lack a nuclear membrane.
- B. Eukaryotes lack ribosomes.
- C. Prokaryotes contain mitochondria.
- D. Eukaryotes do not have a plasma membrane.

8. Helminths, such as tapeworms, are technically studied in microbiology because their infective stages (eggs/larvae) are microscopic.

- A. True
- B. False

9. ___ are photosynthetic eukaryotes that play a critical role as primary producers in aquatic food webs.

- A. Cyanobacteria
- B. Algae
- C. Mycoplasmas
- D. Molds

10. Which of these is a common feature of all cellular microorganisms, but not viruses?

- A. Genetic material (DNA or RNA)
- B. The ability to evolve
- C. Autonomous metabolism
- D. Protein synthesis