

1. Small molecules of double stranded, helical, non-chromosomal DNA not essential for normal bacterial growth that bacteria may lose or gain without harm best describes:

A. plasmids

B. transposons

C. integrons

D. nucleoids

2. Small pieces of DNA that encode enzymes that can cut a segment of DNA out of one molecule and insert it into another DNA molecule are termed:

- A. plasmids.
- B. nucleoids.
- C. transposons.
- D. DNA topoisomerases.

3. The ability of bacteria to adapt to new environments as a part of bacterial evolution, most frequently results from the acquisition of new genes through:

A. mutation.

B. vertical gene transfer.

C. horizontal gene transfer.