

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:

1. plasmids
2. transposons
3. integrons
4. nucleoids

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:

1. plasmids.
2. nucleoids.
3. transposons.
4. DNA topoisomerases.

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:

1. mutation.
2. vertical gene transfer.
3. horizontal gene transfer.