

1. The function of peptidoglycan in bacteria is to:

A. Determine what goes in and out of the bacterium.

B. Prevent bacterial bursting in a hypertonic environment.

C. Prevent bacterial lysis in a hypotonic environment.

2. Composed of NAM, NAG, and a pentapeptide.
This best describes:

- A. the bacterial cytoplasmic membrane.
- B. a phospholipid.
- C. a peptidoglycan monomer.
- D. the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria

3. Enzymes that reform the peptide cross bridges between the layers and rows of peptidoglycan during bacterial cell wall synthesis are called:

- A. autolysins
- B. bactoprenols
- C. transpeptidases
- D. transglycosidases

4. Enzymes that break the glycosidic bonds and peptide cross bridges so that new monomers can be inserted during peptidoglycan synthesis are called:

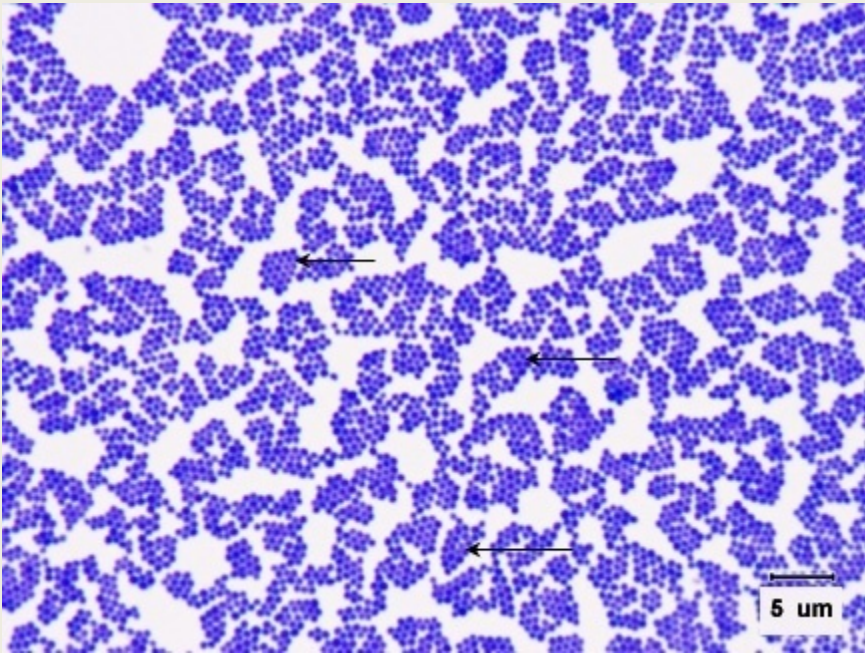
A. autolysins

B. bactoprenols

C. transpeptidases

D. transglycosidases

5. This is a Gram stain. Is this bacterium Gram-positive or Gram-negative?



- A. Gram-positive
- B. Gram-negative
- C. neither