1. Bacteriophages that replicate through the lytic life cycle are called:

A. lytic bacteriophages.

B. temperate bacteriophages.

C. prophages.

D. lysogenic bacteriophages.

2. During the lytic life cycle, bacteriophages are released from the host bacterium by:

1. exocytosis.
2. degrading peptidoglycan.
3. budding.

3. A virus adsorbs to receptors on a bacterium, injects its genome, uses the bacterium's metabolic machinery to produce viral parts and enzymes, assembles, and is released by host cell lysis. This best describes:

A. The lytic life cycle of bacteriophages.

B. The lysogenic life cycle of bacteriophages.

C. The productive life cycle of proviruses.

4. A virus adsorbs to receptors on a bacterium, injects its genome, and either inserts into the host cell's chromosome or replicates within the host cell. This best describes:

A. The lytic life cycle of bacteriophages.

B. The lysogenic life cycle of bacteriophages.

C. The productive life cycle of proviruses.