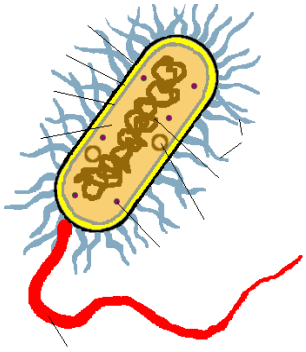
Prokaryotes: Eubacteria and Archaebacteria NAME_____ #_____

Questions



1. Label the parts of this prokaryotic cell.

2. Name the 2 prokaryotic Domains

   a.

   b.

3. _____ are found in harsh environments.

4. Give 3 examples of harsh environments in which #3 can be found.

5. What group is referred to as the 'true' bacteria?

6. What photosynthetic member is in this group?

*Not in your PPt- so here's a free one: Cyanobacteria

7. What must be used to view prokaryotic cells?

8.What cell structures are lacking in prokaryotes?

9. Do bacteria have ribosomes like other types of cells? Why or why not?

10. Describe the genetic material of bacteria. Be sure to tell where it is found.

11. What surrounds the cytoplasm of bacterial cells?

12.What surrounds the outside of all bacterial cells?

13. Cell walls of true bacteria contain _____.

14. Some bacteria have a sticky _____ around the cell wall to attach to _____ or other bacteria.

15. Besides the circular chromosome, where else can DNA be found inside a bacterial cell?

16. What is the approximate size of most bacterial cells?

17. Most bacteria act as important _____. Why is this beneficial and so important?

18. How can some bacteria be harmful? Give an example.

19. Give two other important uses for bacteria.

20. What does motile mean?

21. Motile bacteria may have one or more _____ for movement.

22. Name and describe 3 shapes used to classify bacteria.

a.

b.

c.

23. How do the cell walls of Archaebacteria differ from the true Bacteria?

24. Do Archaebacteria require oxygen?

25. How is their environment different from true bacteria?

26. Methanogens live in _____ environments. What is lacking in this environment?

27. The _____ live in very salty environments.

28. Name a body of water in which halophiles are found.

29. _____ live in extremely hot environments.

30. Name a habitat in which thermophiles are found.

31. Name and describe at least 2 modes of nutrition in bacteria.

a.

b.

32. Bacteria reproduce asexually by what method?

33. Bacteria can reproduce sexually by _____. This causes _____, as well as all organisms that have sexual reproduction .

34. Some bacteria are pathogens. What does that mean?

35. Draw a GENERAL cladogram of the evolution of Eubacteria, Archaea and Eukarya.

36. Explain the term moneran and why the term no longer applies in classification. Include which organisms were both once classified as monerans.