

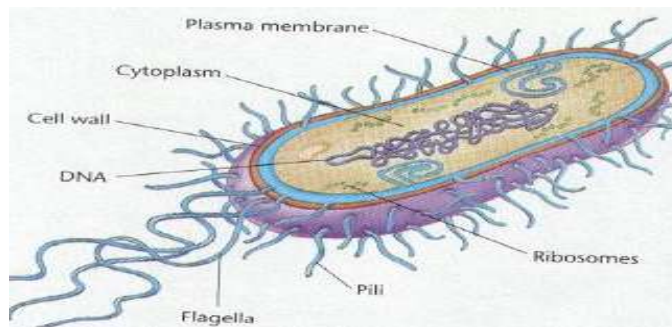
Bacteria

Domain:

Kingdom:

Characteristics

- Lack
- Usually _____ than eukaryotic cells
- _____ cells but can form _____ or _____
- Single _____ piece of _____
- Reproduce by _____
 - Can divide every _____
 - Limited _____ source reduces actual _____
- _____ that spins for _____
 - Some have _____
 - _____ and _____ than flagella
 - Used for _____



- _____ or _____ metabolism

Classification of Bacteria

- Ways Bacteria are classified
 - _____ - most common way to classify
 - _____ (Number/ size)
 - _____ requirements
 - _____ requirements
 - How they _____/number of _____
 - Cell _____ composition (gram staining)

- Method of _____ - rarely used

Bacterial Shapes

- Bacillus = _____



- Coccus = _____



- Spirillum = _____



Bacterial Arrangement

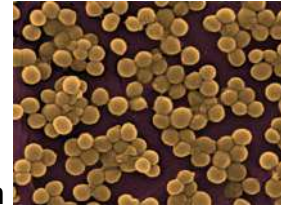
- Diplococcus = _____ bacteria cells



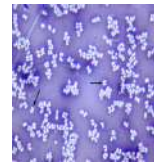
- Streptococcus = _____ bacteria



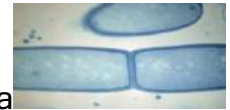
- Staphylococcus = _____ bacteria



- Tetrad = _____ bacteria in a _____



- Diplobacillus = _____ shaped bacteria



- Streptobacillus = _____ shaped bacteria



Bacteria Facts

- Bacteria is _____
- The number of bacteria in the _____ mouth is greater than the number of people who _____ on the earth.
- _____ is a scientist who studies bacteria.
- Bacteria is grown in a lab as a _____ with nutrient _____ (_____).

Gram Staining

- Used to identify the _____ of bacteria present
- Used to determine the best _____ needed to kill the bacteria
- Antibiotic = _____
- _____ - penicillin inventor

Why are bacteria so resistant?

- Endospores =
- Ex-
- Endospores will open up when

_____.

Bacteria Structure

- Draw a bacterial cell. Label cytoplasm, DNA, ribosomes, flagella, pili, capsule, cell wall, cell membrane

Obtaining energy (nutrition)

1. Photosynthetic =
2. Heterotrophs =
 - a. Saprophytes = Eat _____ organisms
 - b. Symbiotic relationships =
 - Mutualism = both organisms are _____
 - Example=
 - Parasitism =
 - Host = organism that is _____
3. Chemoautotrophs
 - a. Use _____ compounds such as _____ and _____ to make food
 - b. Use _____ compounds such as _____ to make food

Respiration

- Obligate aerobes -
- Obligate anaerobes -
 - Botulism -
- Facultative anaerobes -

Economic Importance

- _____ - disease causing
 - Examples: tuberculosis, _____, bubonic plague, cholera, _____, lyme disease, typhus, _____, acne, _____, stomach ulcers
- _____ Poisoning
 - _____
 - _____ (ground beef)
- _____ spoilage
- _____
- _____ Production
 - _____, buttermilk, _____, sauerkraut, olives, _____, _____ bread, sausage
- Make _____
 - _____, _____, _____
- Mining
 - Extracts _____ from impure sources
- Clean up _____ and _____ spills

Preventing Food Spoilage

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____