

Unit 4: Lesson 2- Archaea, Bacteria, and Viruses

Vocabulary

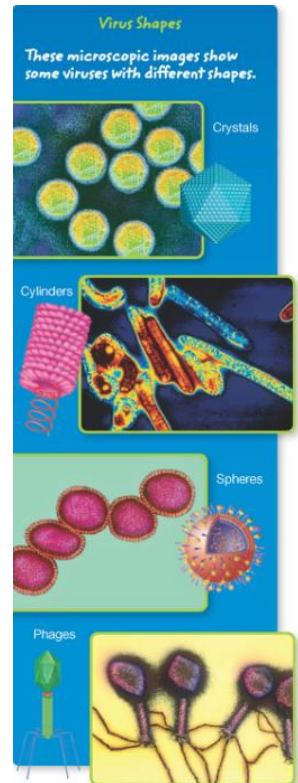
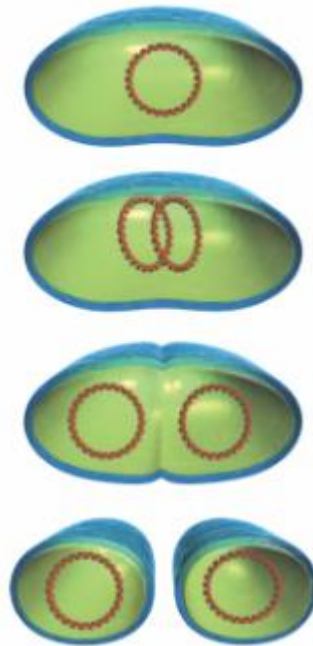
1. Archaea (page 294)-

2. Bacteria (page 294)-

3. Binary Fission (page 298)-

4. Virus (page 300)-

5. Host (page 302)-



What is a Prokaryote? Page 294

1. What are some characteristics of a prokaryote?

2. Prokaryotes are divided into two domains, what are they?

3. What are the characteristics of Bacteria?

4. What are the characteristics of Archaea?

5. What is the difference between Bacteria and Archaea?

6. What is the difference between a prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell?

What are Some Characteristics of Archaea? Page 295

7. What are the characteristics of Archaea?

8. Where are some specific places where you will find Archaea living?

9. What kind of environment do Archaea like to live in?

10. What evidence suggests that archaea are more closely related to eukaryotes than bacteria are?

What Are Some Characteristics of Bacteria? Pages 296-297

11. What are some characteristics of bacteria?

12. What is the difference between Autotroph and Heterotroph?

13. What are the three shapes of bacteria?

14. Where can bacteria be found?

15. What are endospores?

16. What are the advantages for bacteria that form endospores?

How Do Bacteria Reproduce? Page 298

17. How do bacteria reproduce?

18. When do bacteria reproduce?

19. How often can bacteria divide?

20. What is binary fission?

21. What are the steps to binary fission?

22. What is asexual reproduction?

How Do Bacteria Exchange DNA? Page 299

23. What are the three ways to acquire new genetic material?

24. Are these examples of reproduction? _____

25. What is transformation?

26. What is transduction?

27. What is conjugation?

What Are Some Characteristics of Viruses? Page 300

28. What is a virus?

29. How do Viruses attack cells?

30. What do viruses causes? _____

31. What are some examples of Viruses?

32. Are humans the only ones who can get viruses?

33. What are viruses made up of?

34. Which is bigger? A Cell or a virus? _____

35. Are viruses living? _____

36. What do all living things have in common with viruses? _____

37. Why are viruses not living?

How Do Viruses Replicate? Pages 302-303

38. When can viruses replicate?

39. What is a host?

40. Why do viruses only attack certain types of host cells?

41. What are the steps to the Lytic Cycle?

42. What does lysis mean? _____

43. What is the lysogenic cycle?
