

Bacteria And Archaea Study Guide Answers

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Bacteria and Archaea are prokaryotic. What does that mean? Be able to draw (and interpret) the phylogenetic tree of the three domains of life: Bacteria, Archaea, and Eukarya. Bacteria are ancient, diverse, abundant, and ubiquitous.

Study Guide: Bacteria and Archeae—**The Biology Primer**

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Bacteria and Archaea Study Guide | [Bacteria and Archaea](#)—

Archaea and bacteria are both prokaryotes, meaning they do not have a nucleus and lack membrane-bound organelles. They are tiny, single-cell organisms which cannot be seen by the naked human eye...

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Prokaryotic flagella differ greatly from eukaryotic flagella: they are one-tenth the width and are not covered by an extension of the plasma membrane. Overall, structural and molecular comparisons suggest that the flagella of bacteria, archaea, and eukaryotes arose independently. 11. How quickly can E. coli divide under ideal conditions?

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18.4 Bacteria and Archaea Questions and Study Guide—

Bacteria: has a peptidoglycan cell wall (made up of sugar polymer and polypeptide) and sometimes also have an outer membrane Archaea: varies widely, but never contains peptidoglycan cell wall Eukaryotes: cellulose or chitin Animals do NOT have cell wall because we move around a lot and it can impair our movement

[Bacteria, Archaea, & Protists Questions and Study Guide](#)—

Archaea & Bacteria What characteristics distinguish Bacteria? Cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan, membrane based on fatty acids, some use chlorophyll in photosynthesis, cannot generate methane, sensitive to streptomycin, & their genes do not contain introns. What characteristics distinguish Archaea?

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1.) DNA Packaging: Eukaryotes package DNA in nucleus whereas DNA in Bacteria is free 2.) Cell Wall - Bacteria contain peptidoglycan in cell wall 3.) Internal Structures- Eukaryotes contain membrane organelles whereas Bacteria does not

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Bacteria gram stain are based on physical and chemical properties of the cell wall. The cell wall is composed of Peptidoglycan, which is a layer of the cell wall made of sugar and amino acids. If bacteria absorbs the stain and turns purple it is gram-positive bacteria. If bacteria does not absorb the stain and turns pink is gram-negative bacteria.

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Archaea and bacteria are various domains of life. Archaea are the oldest domain of life and are ancient forms of bacteria. archaea first appeared on earth 3.5 billion years ago according to the...

[Discuss the similarities between archaea and bacteria](#)—

(Be able to list and describe at least two reasons) Features Bacteria Archaea Peptidoglycan in cell wall Yes No Membrane lipids Unbranched hydrocarbons (ester linkage) Some branched hydrocarbons (ether linkage in phospholipid) RNA polymerase One kind Several kinds First amino acid in protein synthesis Formyl methionine Methionine Introns in genes Very rare Present in some genes Response to the antibiotics Growth usually inhibited Growth not inhibited Histones associated with DNA No exist in ...

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Prokaryotes can be divided into domain Bacteria and Archaea. The genetic material or DNA in prokaryotes is present in the nucleoid. ... UExcel Microbiology: Study Guide & Test Prep

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Members of the Archaea and Bacteria domains are both prokaryotes and thus do not have a nucleus that houses their chromosomes or any other membrane-bound organelles. ... Exam 1 Final Study Guide. 74 terms. A2 Chapter 26: Bacteria and Archaea: The Prokaryotic Domains. 119 terms. Prokaryotes (Chapter 27) 107 terms. BIO 2 Super Quiz 1.

[Bacteria, Prokaryotes, Archaea, Protists Questions and](#)—

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Until relatively recently bacteria and archaea actually were considered to be within a single domain called prokarya. The advent of genetic study has...

[Why are archaea in a different kingdom from bacteria](#)—

Answer and Explanation: Archaea are important when devising classification systems because they have characteristics in common with bacteria and eukaryotes. This means their position in any...

[Why are Archaea so important when devising](#)—[study.com](#)

Bacteria is one of the three domains (categories) of living things: Bacteria, Eukarya (this is the domain with plants, animals and fungi), and Archaea. The study of bacteria is called bacteriology (bac-teer-ee-ol-o-gee) .