

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 27: Bacteria and Archaea

### Overview

1. The chapter opens with amazing tales of life at the extreme edge. What are the “masters of adaptation”? Describe the one case you thought most dramatic.

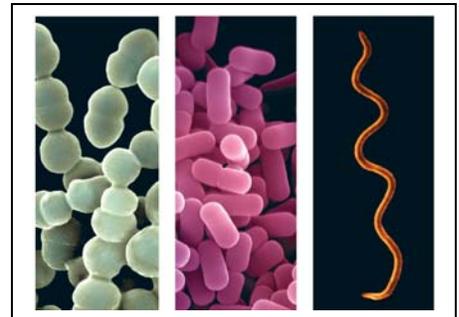
### Concept 27.1 Structural and functional adaptations contribute to prokaryotic success

2. Which two domains include *prokaryotes*?
3. Let's focus on some general details about *prokaryotes*.

a. Are they multicellular or unicellular?

b. Compare their size relative to eukaryotic cells.

c. What three shapes are most common? Label them on the figure.



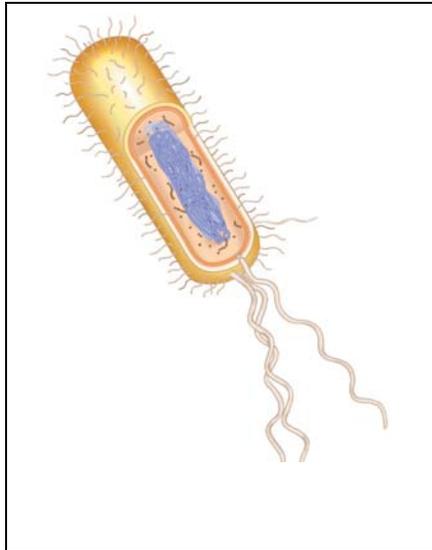
d. What is the composition of the typical bacterial cell wall?

4. A key feature of prokaryotic cells is the *cell wall*. What three functions does it provide for the cell?
5. Quick review! What material comprises the cell wall of plants? of fungi?
6. The cell walls of Archaeans are different. They lack \_\_\_\_\_ but contain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Explain the difference between *Gram-positive* and *Gram-negative bacteria*.
  
8. What is a bacterial *capsule*? What functions may it serve?
  
9. Many prokaryotes are capable of directional movement. What is this called?
  
10. What bacterial feature makes this possible?
  
11. Under ideal conditions, how quickly can *E. coli* divide? What conditions check prokaryotic reproduction?
  
12. What three key features allow prokaryotic populations to consist of trillions of individuals?
  
13. Compare prokaryotes to eukaryotes in terms of the following characteristics:

	<b>Prokaryotes</b>	<b>Eukaryotes</b>
<i>Size</i>		
<i>Genome</i>		
<i>Membranes</i>		
<i>Location of genome</i>		
<i>Plasmids</i>		
<i>Ribosomes</i>		

14. What are the small, circular, self-replicating pieces of DNA found in bacteria called?
15. Label the following structures of a typical prokaryote seen here: *cell wall*, *sex pilus*, *circular chromosome*, *nucleoid region*, *ribosomes*, *flagella*, *capsule*, and *fimbriae*. Sketch in a plasmid or two, and label them. For each structure, know the function. (Go to the end of the chapter, p. 573, for help with this figure.)



16. When conditions for survival are difficult, some species produce *endospores*. What are these? Can you name any species that form *endospores*? As a hint, consider what causes botulism or tetanus.

**Concept 27.2 Rapid reproduction, mutation, and genetic recombination promote genetic diversity in prokaryotes**

17. You should now have some idea why there is so much potential for genetic diversity with bacterial populations. Although mutation is the major source of genetic variation in prokaryotes, listed below are the other three ways variation is introduced. Explain each one.

Source of Variation	Summary Explanation
<i>Transformation</i>	
<i>Transduction</i>	
<i>Recombination</i>	

18. Define *transformation*. This idea was first described by *Frederick Griffith*. (You read about his work in Concept 16.1.)
  
19. What is *transduction*? What is the vector for this process?
  
20. Compare and contrast *transduction* and *transformation*.
  
21. What is a *sex pilus*? What is the *F factor*? And how are the two related?
  
22. The F factor is an *episome*. This is a piece of DNA that can be integrated within the main chromosome of the bacterium, or able to exist as an independent plasmid. What is the bacterial cell called:  
  
when the F factor is in plasmid form?  
  
when it lacks an F plasmid?  
  
when it is integrated within the chromosome?
  
23. What occurs in bacterial *conjugation*?
  
24. When a mating bridge forms between an  $F^+$  cell and an  $F^-$  cell and the *F plasmid* is replicated and transferred, what is the status of the  $F^-$  cell afterward?

25. What is an *Hfr* cell?
26. How are *Hfr* cells created?
27. Summarize the transfer of genetic information from an *Hfr* cell to an *F*- cell.
28. An understanding of *R plasmids* and antibiotic resistance will be important when you do a bacterial transformation lab. What are *R plasmids*?

**Concept 27.3 A great diversity of nutritional and metabolic adaptations have evolved in prokaryotes**

29. Prokaryotes can be placed in four groups according to their mode of nutrition, which is how they take in carbon and how they obtain energy. List each group below, and summarize how each of them obtains energy. Place an \*\* by the heterotrophs.

Mode of Nutrition	Energy Source	Examples

30. Compare the metabolic requirements of each group with respect to oxygen:
  - obligate aerobes**
  - obligate anaerobes**
  - facultative anaerobes**
31. To which of the above groups do you think the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*, the causative agent of tetanus, belongs?

32. *Biofilms* form dental plaque and result in tooth decay. They can damage industrial and medical equipment and contaminate products. What are *biofilms*? How do individual cells cooperate to form dental plaque?

**Concept 27.4 Molecular systematics is illuminating prokaryotic phylogeny**

33. The work of *Carl Woese* changed our approach to the taxonomy of prokaryotes. How did it do this?
34. As you read in the Overview to this chapter, many archaea live on the edge and so are termed *extremophiles*. Where would you find these types of archaea?

**extreme halophiles**

**extreme thermophiles**

The *thermophiles* are interesting because their DNA and enzymes are stable at high temperatures. DNA polymerases from *thermophiles* are important in *polymerase chain reaction* (Chapter 20).

35. Pee-yoo! *Methanogens* are found in many habitats. What are some of these habitats? What do they all have in common?
36. Compare the three domains of life in this chart by filling in either *present* or *absent*. One row is done for you.

**A COMPARISON OF THE THREE DOMAINS OF LIFE**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Bacteria</b>	<b>Archaea</b>	<b>Eukarya</b>
<i>Nuclear envelope</i>			
<i>Membrane-enclosed organelles</i>			
<i>Introns</i>			
<i>Histone proteins associated w/ DNA</i>	absent	absent	present
<i>Circular chromosome</i>			

***Concept 27.5 Prokaryotes play crucial roles in the biosphere***

37. Define each of these terms, and give a specific example of the role that prokaryotes play in the terms marked with an asterisk (\*):

**decomposers\***

**symbiosis**

**host**

**symbiont**

**mutualism\***

**commensalism\***

**parasitism\***

**parasite**

**pathogens\***

***Concept 27.6 Prokaryotes have both harmful and beneficial effects on humans***

38. What are *antibiotics*? Why are they becoming less effective?
39. There are many bacterial diseases. Make a list of six bad ones here, and give as much information about each disease as you can find in your text.
40. Explain how a normally harmless symbiont of our gut, *E. coli*, can be the agent of serious food poisoning. (Tell the story of 0157:H7.)

41. Not all bacterial activity is negative. Humans employ bacteria for many diverse activities. Cite three human applications of prokaryotes here.

*Testing Your Knowledge: Self-Quiz Answers*

Now you should be ready to test your knowledge. Place your answers here:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

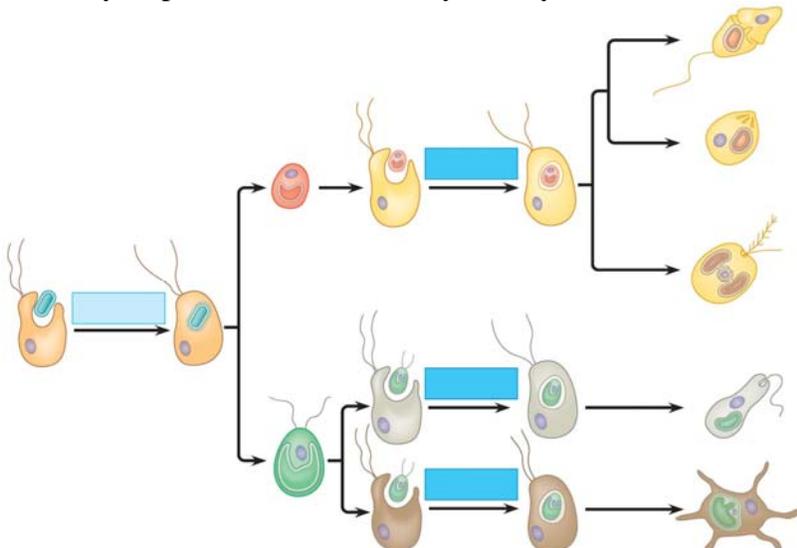
## Chapter 28: Protists

### Overview

The kingdom you learned as Protista is no longer recognized as an official taxon. Work in *Protista* systematics has revealed that the kingdom is paraphyletic and in need of extensive reworking. The kingdom formally known as Protista has been divided into many separate kingdoms. Biologists now use the term *Protista* in a general, nontechnical way to refer to eukaryotes that are neither plants nor animals nor fungi. As we move through this chapter, we will concentrate on the evolutionary events of significance and the specific protists that are important.

### Concept 28.1 Most eukaryotes are single-celled organisms

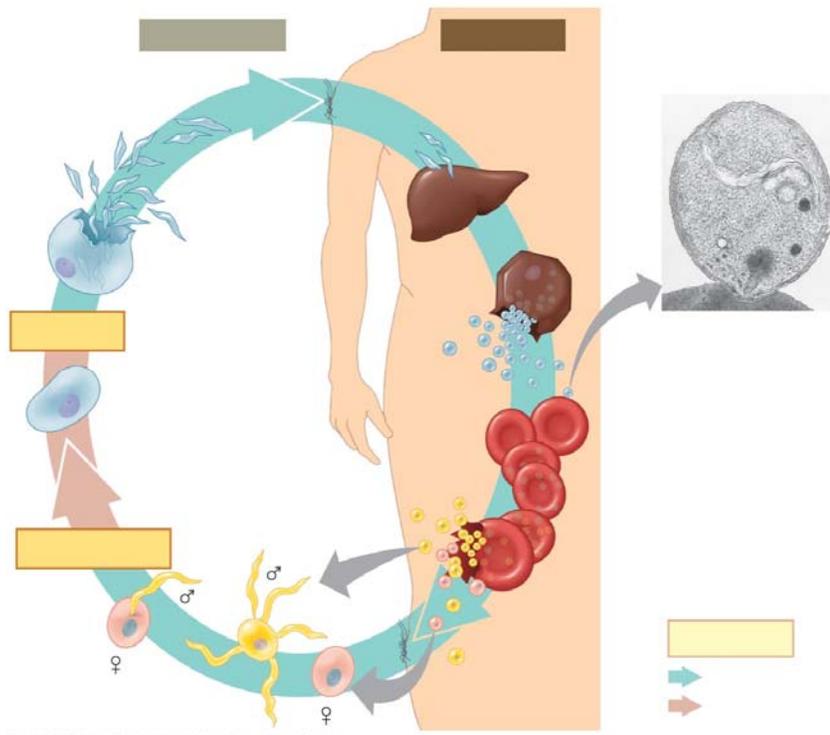
- Protists vary in structure and function more than any other group of organisms. However, here are some common traits:
  - All have membrane-bounded organelles, and so are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Most are single-celled, or \_\_\_\_\_.
  - They get their food in several ways. Some contain chloroplasts and do photosynthesis, and so are considered \_\_\_\_\_. Others ingest food particles and so are \_\_\_\_\_.
- Endosymbiosis* is a key component of eukaryotic evolution. Many protists are also the result of *secondary endosymbiosis*. Using Figure 28.2 from the text, label the figure below to show the key steps in several secondary endosymbiotic events.



3. Define *secondary endosymbiosis*.

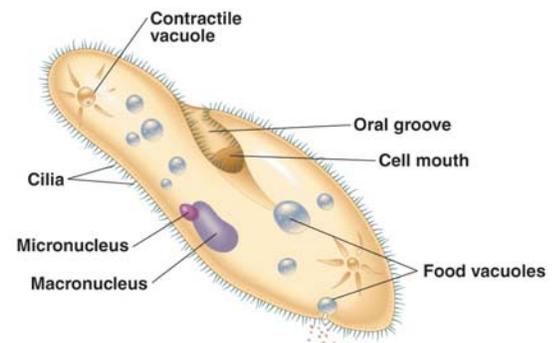
**Concept 28.3 Chromalveolates may have originated by secondary endosymbiosis**

4. Malaria is a leading cause of infectious disease. Over 300 million people in the tropics are infected each year, and the death rate is 2 million people per year. The parasites that cause malaria are in the genus *Plasmodium*. *Plasmodium* uses both mosquitoes and humans in its complex life cycle, shown below. Explain the eight steps in the *Plasmodium* life cycle.



5. Answer these questions about the ciliate *Paramecium*.

- How does the *Paramecium* obtain food?
- How do food vacuoles and lysosomes help with nutrition?
- The *Paramecium* is hypertonic to its surroundings, so how does this organism maintain water balance?



***Concept 28.3 Protists play key roles in ecological relationships***

6. Describe one mutualistic symbiotic relationship and one parasitic relationship involving protists.

Mutualistic example:

Parasitic example:

7. What is a key ecological role of protists in many aquatic food webs?
8. This is a large chapter with a great deal of information about many different protists. To give you an idea of some of them, here is a short list gleaned from your text. You may recognize many of these protists:
- Giardia intestinalis* (causes “hiker’s diarrhea”; always treat your water!)
  - Trichomonas vaginalis* (sexually transmitted infection)
  - Trypanosoma sp.*(sleeping sickness and Chagas’ disease)
  - Euglena* (remember seeing the tiny flagellated green cell with a red eyespot in Bio. I?)
  - Dinoflagellates (blooms cause “red tides”; many are bioluminescent)
  - Plasmodium* (causative agent of malaria)
  - Ciliates (*Paramecium* and *Stentor* are examples; micro- and macronuclei)
  - Amoeba* (move by pseudopodia)
  - Diatoms (unicellular with two-part, glass-like wall made of silica)
  - Golden algae
  - Brown algae (kelp)
  - Oomycetes (water molds and their relatives; includes causative agent of potato blight)
  - Red algae (multicellular; some found at great depths; sushi wraps)
  - Green algae (*Chlamydomonas*, *Ulva*, *Volvox*; this group is the closest relative of land plants)
  - Slime molds

*Testing Your Knowledge: Self-Quiz Answers*

Now you should be ready to test your knowledge. Place your answers here:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_