Term	Hint
Structure morphology of genetic material of a viroid	circle
This mucilaginous glycocalyx surrounds the bacterial cell wall	Capsule
During this stage of the girl life cycle hundreds if not thousands of new viral particles are released	Lytic
Product of binary fission is two of these cells	Daughter
If a bacterium gets its high energy electrons from minerals or inorganic chemical elements you will see this as a part of the name describing their metabolism	Litho
These bacteria ultimately produced the oxygen environment we live in today	caynobacteria
These bacteria produced the natural gas we currently burns as fuel	methanogens
Chemical state of a compound that has lost an electron	oxidised
Changes and mutations are expressed immediately in bacteria because of this structure of the genome	Haploid
This form of bacterial diversity is best seen in the different choices of electron acceptors used in respiration	Haploid
Term for the feeding strategy of all bacterial types that use carbon in an organic form to make a build complex molecules	Hetertrophic
Loops, folds and these are responsible for the stability of compaction of the bacterial genome	Supercoils
Prions are common on the surface and are important in this cellular process	adhesion
In terms of their ‘gram’ designation these bacteria have the reinforcing elements of the cell wall at the surface, they stain	positive
In the prokaryotes gene regulation is based on this model	Operon
The type of chemical bond that holds adjacent strands of peptidoglycan together in the bacterial cell wall	covalent
These little hairs found o the surface of some bacteria	pilli

Term	Hint
pathogenicity of gram-negative bacteria is often associated with this membrane layer of bacterial cell wall	outer
Autotrophs get their carbon from this compound	carbon dioxide
Usual shape of the bacterial genome	Circular
The domain that doesn't include prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Unlike organisms in the other two domains, bacteria don't have these interrupting the gene sequence	introns
These extreme bacteria can survive both very high heat and very low temperatures	thermopilles
This geological eon occurred from 3.8 Ma ago until 2,500 Ma and ends when oxygen first appears in the earth's atmosphere	Archean
Virus particles surrounded by a bilipid plasma membrane are of the this type	enveloped
The reinforcing material in the bacterial cell wall consists of long chains of polysaccharid and side gains made of this material	peptide
Photoautotrphs use this light particle as a source of energy to synthesize organic compounds	photon
Form of the genetic material in a retrovirus	RNA
The number of amino acids in the peptide part of bacterial peptidoglcan	Four
Swamp ges, natural gas and bovine flatulence all have this arechean gas in common	Methan
Bacteria are specialist at this type of gene trasnfer, or gene swapping as it sometimes called	horizontal
these infectious agents contain no nucleic acids	prions
components of the electron transport chain pump these across the membrane	protons
bacteria often survive harsh conditions by forming these protective structures. In this form they can survive almost anything	endospores
These proteins change the direction that the bacterial flagellum rotates	switch proteins

Term	Hint
the number of different modified surgars that are found in peptidoglycan	two
in the bacterial flagellum protons flow through which protein complex when then rotates flagellum	motor protein complex
The gram negative bacteria have a binary of this compound as their outermost layer	lipid
this basic arrangement of the sugar molecules in the glycan part of the peptidoglycan molecules different from cellulose and chitin	dimers