

Biology 102 Exam I Study Guide

How many kingdoms are there today? What are they?

This type of cell is small, simple, lacks a nucleus, and membrane bound organelles?

This type of cell is large and complex, has a nucleus, and has membrane bound organelles?

Which of the following class of organisms is considered prokaryotic?

What does it mean for something to be truly multicellular?

Mitochondria and chloroplasts are thought to once have been independent bacterial cells that were ingested by an early eukaryote and instead of being digested they formed a symbiotic relationship with their host. This method of forming organelles is called?

Which of the following is not one of the shapes that bacteria can have?

What can bacteria use for locomotion?

Do bacteria have flagella?

What does the term pathogenic mean?

What do bacteria have in place of a nucleus?

Prokaryotes actually are divided into two major groups, two whole domains, the bacteria and these, which represent truly ancient bacteria?

What chemical is the bacterial cell wall composed of?

Can some bacteria can carry out photosynthesis and make their own food?

How are bacteria important economically to humans?

Which of the following terms describes a bacterium that produces its own food using outside sources of energy like deep sea thermal vents or volcanoes, not the sun?

When a bacterial cell is an obligate anaerobe this means what?

When a bacterial cell is an obligate aerobe this means what?

What are plasmids? What are they used for? And why are they important?

What are the long, sharp projections that cover the bacterial cell called? The short ones?

What do we call the fluid inside the bacterial cell? (same as all cells)

This category of bacteria are responsible for a substantial amount of the oxygen that is produced in the atmosphere?

This category of bacteria is very important to humans and agriculture and is found in root nodules of legumes (pea family)?

This structure of bacteria is external to the cell wall and is used for locomotion. It is similar to flagella but is wrapped around the body of the cell and is enclosed in a sheath of membrane?

This thick, gelatinous material, located external to the cell wall, called the capsule or slime layer is technically referred to as the?

Bacteria can be further divided into two groups based upon the type of cell wall structure they have. They are called either _____ positive or _____ negative.

What are some of the structures found internal to the cell wall in bacteria?

Bacterial ribosomes, as measured by molecular weight, are different from eukaryotic ribosomes. Bacterial ribosomes are called what?

The region containing the bacterial chromosome inside the bacterial cell is called?

These are small, contained lumps of inorganic material that is stored by bacteria when times are good to be used by bacteria when times are bad?

What are prions composed of?

What are some of the traits of prions?

Prion itself stands for?

What diseases are caused by a prion?

Viruses are considered non-cellular. This means they are?

What does the terms "obligate intracellular parasite" mean?

Can viruses use RNA as well as DNA as their genetic material?

In a virus, the genetic material is always surrounded by a what? What is the technical term and common term for this structure.

The subunits that make up the shell of a virus are called what?

These subunits are actually molecules of what substance?

To reproduce, viruses must do what?

What are the two life cycle that a virus can take on?

Which life cycle of viruses immediately ends with lysis and death for the host cell?

What are some of the different body shapes the shell of viruses can have?

What do we call viruses that can infect a bacteria?

Which life cycle of viruses ends with a dormant virus and the host cell remaining alive?

What are the basic steps in the viral life cycle?

The HIV/AIDS virus is an example of a special type of virus that uses RNA for its genetic material called a?

What are examples of fungi?

What do we call the study of fungi?

What are the three primary divisions (groups) of fungi? Which is the most common?

What do we call the thin filaments that make up the body of a fungus?

What is the term for the visible portion of a fungus?

What are fungal diseases called?

What do we call the symbiotic fungi that live with plants?

What are some of the economically important impacts of fungi?