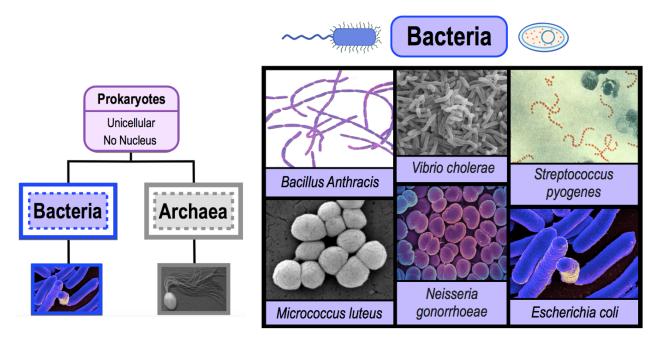
CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO BACTERIA

•	(singular: <i>bacterium</i>): o	rganisms in one of the three domains of	f life.
	□ Consist of <i>uni</i> cellular, <i>prokaryotic</i> organisms (no nucleus) that vary in shape & range in length from 0.5 to 10 μ □ One of the most primitive groups of organisms (believed to be the domain of life to exist). □ Bacteria are major inhabitants of human bodies, forming the <i>human</i>		
 Bacteria 	a divide/multiply by	_ fission & most have cell	_ made of peptidoglycan.
	Though many bacteria have been st	udied, most remain largely uncharacteri	zed.

EXAMPLE: Introduction to Bacteria.



PRACTICE: Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of bacteria?

- a) Prokaryotic.
- b) Unicellular.
- c) All have the same shape.
- d) Divide via binary fission.
- e) Some have the ability to move.

PRACTICE: Which of the following groups is the most diverse and abundant group of organisms on Earth?

- a) Archaea.
- b) Bacteria.
- c) Eukarya.
- d) Viruses.