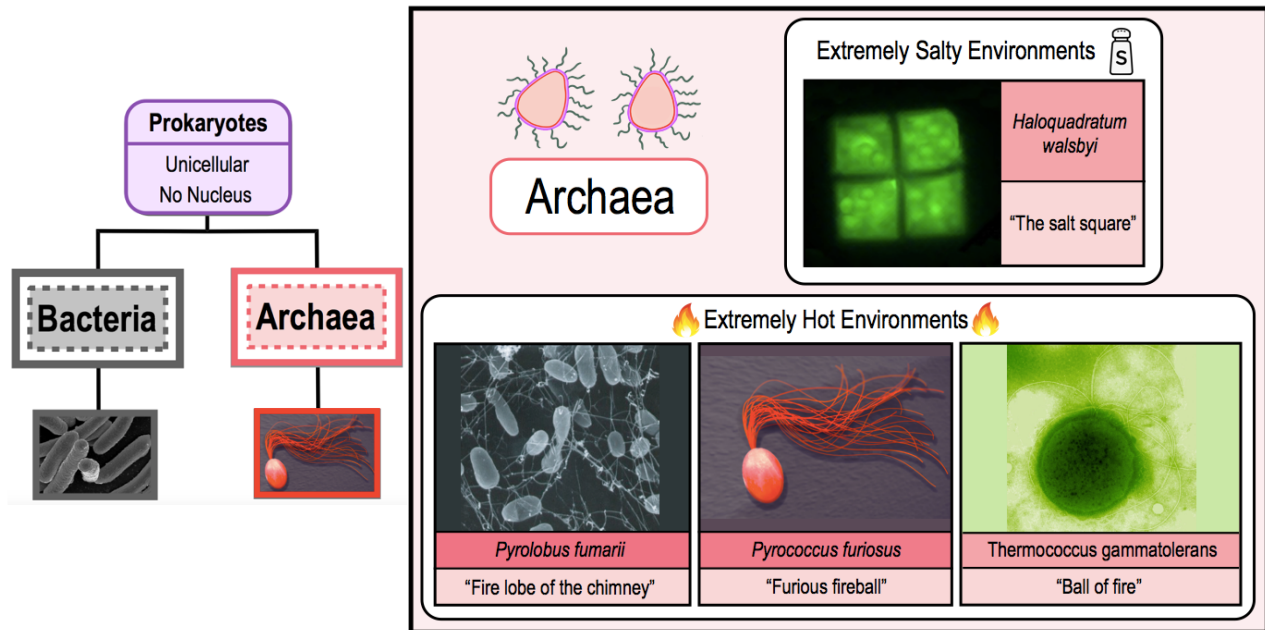


CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEA

- _____ (singular: *archaeon*): organisms in one of the three domains of life.
 - Like Bacteria, Archaea also have a _____ karyotic cell structure, but they still have many *differences*.
 - Archaea have unique ribosomal RNA (rRNA) sequences & have cell walls that _____ peptidoglycan.
 - Well known for growing in _____ environments (*extremophiles*) but also grow in moderate environments.

EXAMPLE: Introduction to Archaea.



PRACTICE: Many species of Archaea are known to thrive in environments in which most living things would not survive.

We call these Archaea...

- Extremophiles.
- Thermophiles.
- Halophiles.
- Acidophiles.
- Alkaliphiles.

PRACTICE: If you wanted to increase your chances of obtaining a member of Archaea (rather than a member of another domain), which would be the best site to obtain a sample?

- Inside a human intestine.
- On the surface of human skin.
- A 95°C (203°F) hot spring in Yellowstone.
- A 22°C (72°F) freshwater spring in Hawaii.
- On the surface of a raw hamburger patty.