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| Aerobic | Anaerobic |
| Archaea | ATP |
| Autotroph | Bacteria |
| Bacterial Spore | Bacteriophage |
| Binary Fission | Blue-Green Algae |
| Not using oxygen gas from the air. | Using oxygen gas from the air. |
| Adenosine triphosphate; a high-energy molecule produced by cellular respiration and used to power the cell’s life functions. | A kingdom of prokaryotes which often live in extreme conditions. |
| The kingdom of organisms with no nuclear membranes or organelles; thrive in a wide variety of habitats. | “Self feeder”; any organism capable of making its own food energy. |
| A virus that infects bacterial cells. | A tiny, thick-walled structure of a bacterium which allows it to survive unfavorable environmental conditions. |
| A member of Kingdom Bacteria that gets its energy through photosynthesis; also called cyanobacteria. | A type of asexual reproduction in which a cell splits into two equal parts. |
| Colony  | DNA |
| Eukaryotes  | Flagellum |
| Heterotroph | Humus |
| Mutualism | Nodules |
| Parasitism | Pasteurization |
| Deoxyribonucleic acid; the chemical instructions in the nucleus of a cell. | A mass of bacteria large enough to be seen without a microscope. |
| A whip-like protein fiber used for locomotion. | Organisms that have a nuclear membrane and organelles. |
| Dark, decayed organic matter in topsoil. | “Other feeder”; any organism that cannot make its own food energy. |
| Small bumps on the root of a legume containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria. | A close relationship between two organisms which benefits both organisms. |
| The process of heating milk or another liquid to kill bacteria. | A close relationship between two organisms that benefits one organism and harms the other. |
| Prokaryotes | Saprophytism |
| Virus |  |
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| A relationship in which an organism uses dead organisms as a food source. | Organisms without a nuclear membrane or organelles; bacteria and archaeans. |
|  | A DNA or RNA particle, usually with a protein coat, able to take over a host cell’s metabolism. |
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