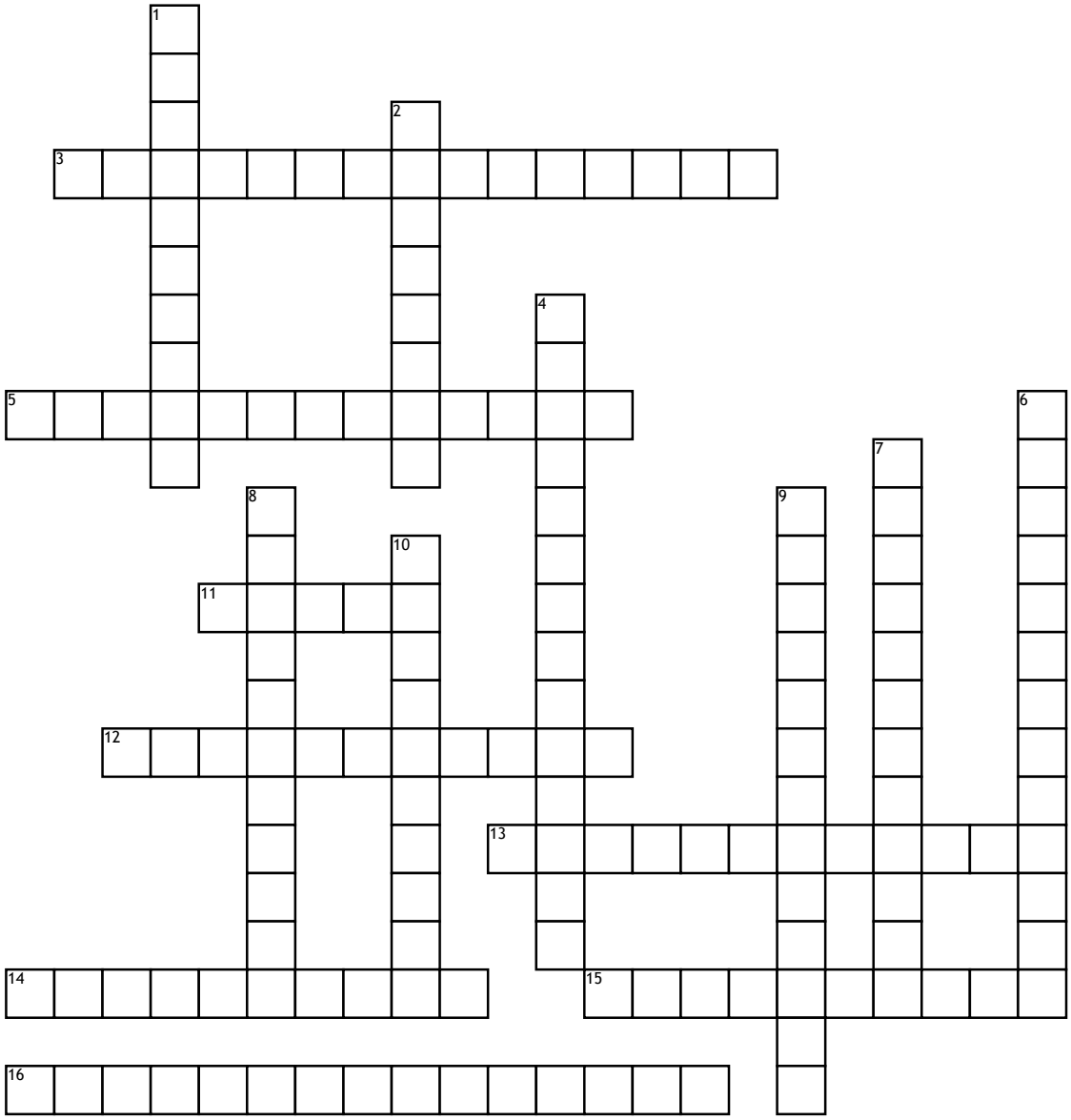
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Eubacteria Crossword Puzzle



Across

3. The decline of bacterial growth, as well as the reaching of maximum potential in the bacteria life cycle.

5. the asexual reproduction of prokaryotic bacteria that occurs rapidly. There are five main steps to this process.

11. he divided prokaryotes into eubacteria and archaebacteria and helped with the discovery of the domain “bacteria”.

12. spiral-shaped and free living anaerobic bacteria that are generally pathogenic. They move using flagella that are between the inner and outer membrane.

13. a pathogenic bacteria that generally causes illness and disease. They are commonly associated with 16 across

14. gram-positive bacteria that, for the most part, are beneficial to the human body. They are anaerobes and help regulate certain levels of chemicals and molecules in its host organism.

15. one of six kingdoms that consists of prokaryotic, unicellular, and simple bacteria with rigid cell walls. These organisms are found in nearly all environments and are commonly referred to as “true” bacteria.

16. a gram-negative bacteria that has an outer membrane and can lead to food poisoning. It is very common and is used in labs frequently.

Down

1. intracellular parasites that live in animal cells. These bacteria are pathogenic and lack peptidoglycan.

2. In this phase of the bacteria life cycle, no bacterial growth takes place; they simply become familiar with their environment and produce vitamins and amino acids in order to prepare for division.

4. gram-negative bacteria that have an outer membrane; generally are pathogens and are one of the most common forms of eubacteria.

6. also known as blue-green algae, these bacteria obtain their energy through photosynthesis; they generally live in aquatic environments.

7. For the most part, gram-positive bacteria are non-pathogenic bacteria that have no outer membrane and a thick cell wall. They show up purple on the Gram’s Stain test.

8. a unicellular organism that does not contain a nucleus or any membrane-bound organelles.

9. a substance that makes up the cell walls of most bacteria; it can differ in thickness and placement, especially within the cell.

10. the bacteria loses its ability to reproduce, resulting in population decline as well as death.