Britannica ACADEMIC





PG 04 欢迎

Introduction to Britannica Academic

PG 05 - 06 首页

Features of the Academic Home Page

PG 07 浏览文章与媒体

Explore the Contents on Britannica Academic

PG 08 人物传记

Browse Biographies of Famous People

PG 09 文章页面与阅读工具

Features and Tools within an Article

PG 10 媒体工具: 图像与视频

Features and Tools within an Image or Video

PG11文章作者查询

Verify the Source using the Article Contributors Button

PG 12 研究工具

Search Britannica's Extensive Content by Key Word/Phrase

PG 13 高级搜索

Learn How to Refine Your Search Results

PG14 引文工具

Learn How to Cite an Article

PG 15 My Research: 创建个人账号

Create a My Research Account to Save your Favourite Britannoia Content

PG 16 My Research: 整理内容

Favourite, Organise, Tag and Share Britannica Content

PG 17 英语为非母语用户

Tools for Students Learning English as a Second Language or Dialect.

PG 18 笔记

Notes Page

PG 19 联络我们

Our Contact Details

欢迎

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Britannica Academic

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首页



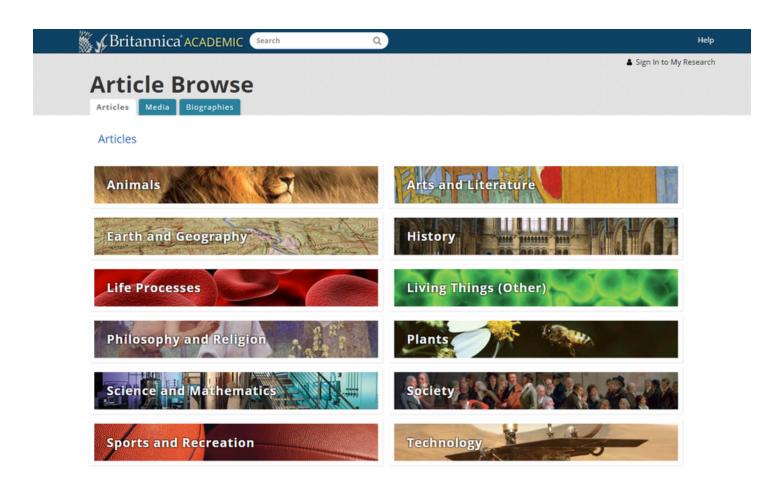
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首页

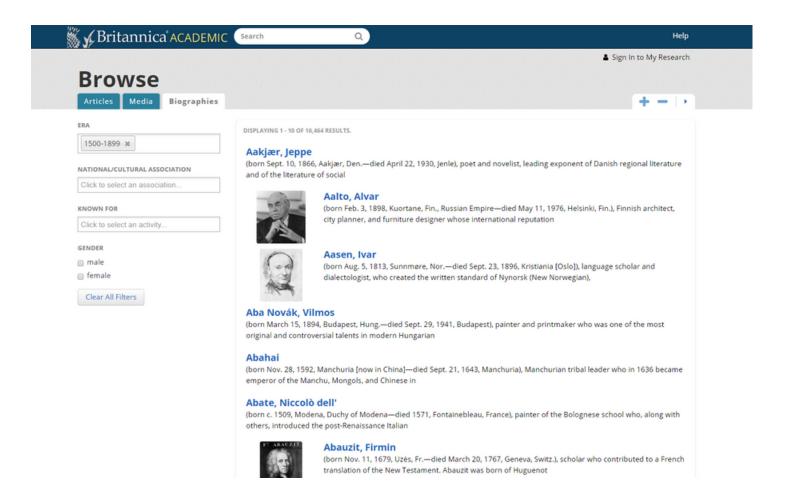


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在主页点击文章浏览(Article Browse)或媒体浏览(Media Browse)可让您按主题和子主题深入探索Britannica Academic的内容。

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点击"传记" (Biographies) 标签,按性别,时代,国籍及其专业领域搜索和浏览名人传记。 您还可以通过主页上的"传记" (Biographies) 链接进入。

文章页面与阅读工具

文章目录

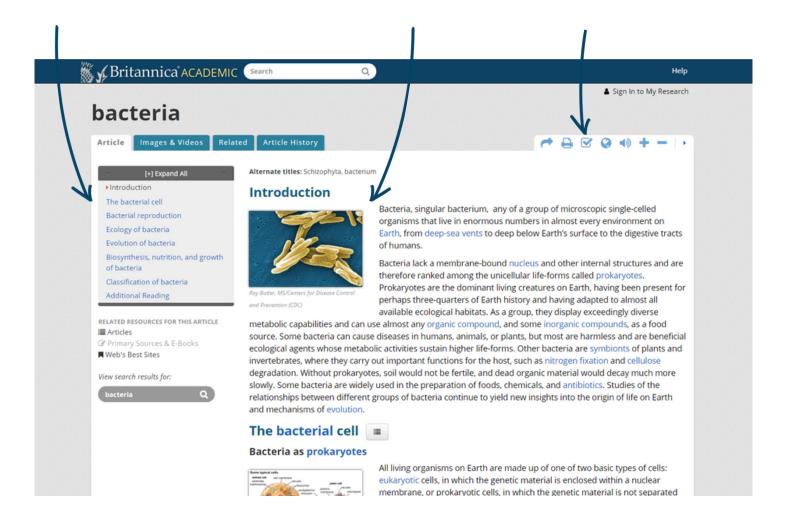
通过单击"目录"中的子主题链接转 跳到文章的任何部分。

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② 翻译全文

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媒体工具:图像与视频



I how major plants and animals exchange genetic information. But the ways in which microbes like are often overlooked.

ent mechanisms for the exchange of genetic materials. In one case, a bacterial cell may transfer genetic her bacterial cell through a process called conjugation.

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复制链接

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文章作者查询

Help

are classified on the basis of many characteristics. Cell shape, nature of multicell aggregates, motility, formation of spores, and reaction to the Gram stain are important. Those morphological features, including the shape and colour of bacterial colonies, are not always constant and can be influenced by environmental conditions. Important in the identification of a genus and species of bacteria are biochemical tests, including the determination of the kinds of nutrients a cell can use, the products of its metabolism, the response to specific chemicals, and the presence of particular characteristic enzymes. Other criteria used for the identification of some types of bacteria might be their antigenic composition, habitat, disease production, and requirement for specific nutrients. Some tests are based on the ultrastructure of the bacteria revealed under the electron microscope by negative staining and preparation of thin sections.

Robert J. Kadner

Kara Rogers

Additional Reading

A comprehensive survey of the vast array of bacterial species is presented in George M. Garrity et al. (eds.), *Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology*, 5 vol., 2nd ed. (2001–12), a reference and sourcebook accepted as standard throughout the world for classification of bacteria and related microorganisms. Advanced textbooks covering all general characteristics of microorganisms—including morphology, physiology, biochemistry, ecological role, and classification—are Michael T. Madigan et al., *Brock Biology of Microorganisms*, 14th ed. (2015); Joanne M. Willey, Linda M. Sherwood, and Christopher J. Woolverton, *Prescott's Microbiology*, 10th ed. (2015); and Lucy Shapiro and Richard Losick (eds.), *Cell Biology of Bacteria* (2011).

THOMAS D. Brock, The Emergence of Bacterial Genetics (1990), describes the historical development of bacterial genetics and molecular biology. Additional coverage of the molecular and genetic features of bacteria is found in LARRY SNYDER et al., Molecular Genetics of Bacteria, 4th ed. (2013). CLIVE EDWARDS (ed.), Microbiology of Extreme Environments (1990); and CHARLES GERDAY and NICOLAS GLANSDORFF (eds.), Physiology and Biochemistry of Extremophiles (2007), are detailed explorations of microorganisms that live in extreme environments.

Bacteria in the human body and their role in human health and disease are discussed in JULIAN MARCHESI (ed.), The Human Microbiota and Microbiome (2014).

Robert J. Kadner

EB Editors



滚动到文章末尾单击Article Contributors查看文章贡献者以及他们在该主题方面做过的相关研究与贡献。通过Additional Reading查看额外阅读和参考建议,以帮助您进一步进行研究。

研究工具

关键词搜索

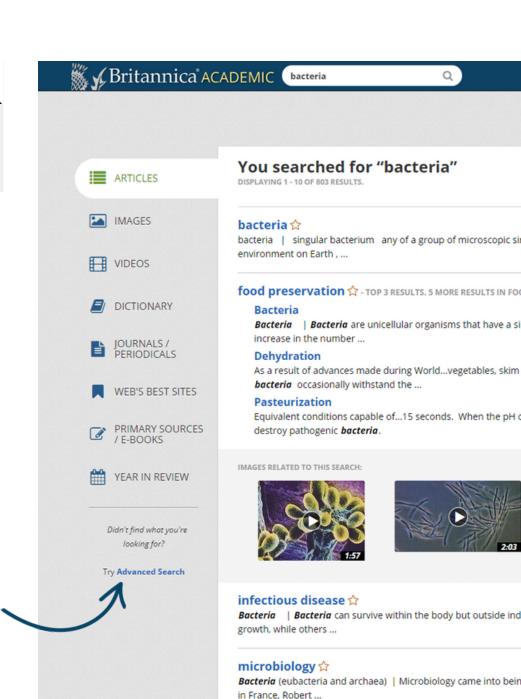
在搜索框中键入关键词,例如"bacteria",开始搜索。

过滤搜索结果

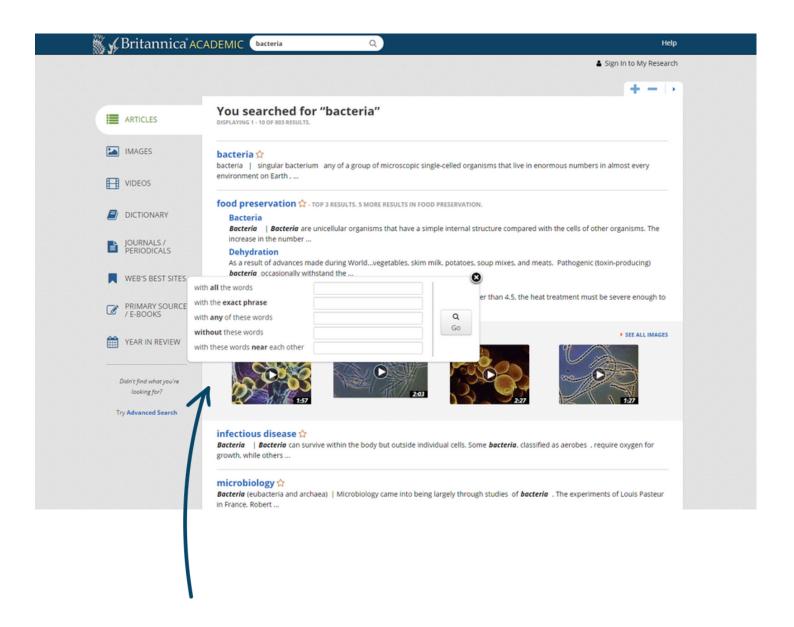
通过左侧菜单内的图标按 内容类型筛选搜索结果, 例如文章(articles),图像 (images),视频(videos), 词典(dictionary),期刊杂志 (journals/periodicals),原始 文献与电子书(primary sources/e-books) 或年度回 顾 (Year in Review)。

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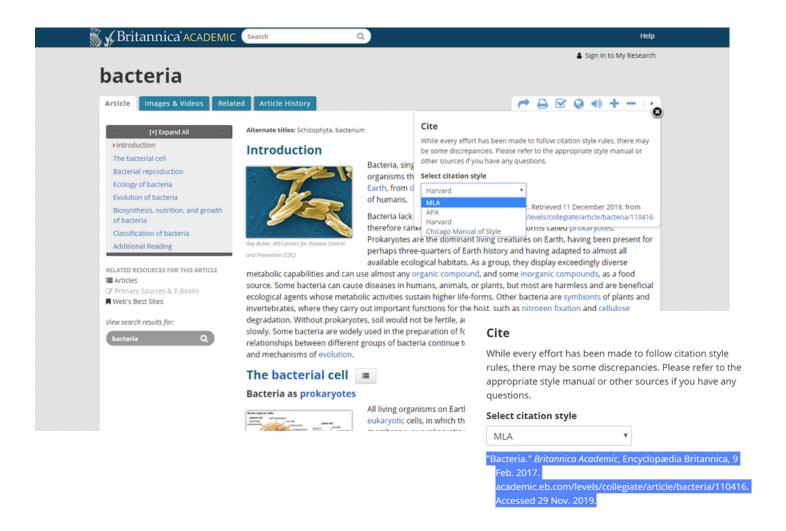


高级搜索



高级搜索允许您使用参数 来优化搜索。 您可以输入一个或多个可用的高级搜索参数(如下)。 大英百科的搜索引擎将查找与您指定的所有参数匹配的内容。

引文工具



引文工具可以按照多个规范格式为您生成引用文章或媒体出处。单击工具栏中的引用(Cite)图标打开引用弹窗,从下拉菜单中选择一个格式。复制生成的引文并根据需要粘贴到另一个文档中。

- MLA
- · ADA
- Chicago Manual of Style
- Harvard

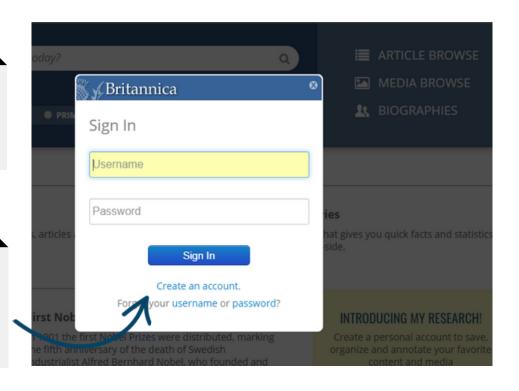
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→ □ ☑ ② → → + This item has been added to your favorites. Iternate titles: Schizophyta, bacterium ntroduction Add this to an existing Resource Pack: Bacteria organisr Prokaryotes × Review all Resource Packs Earth, fr Create a new Resource Pack and add this item: of huma Bacteria therefor Prokaryotes are the dominant living creatures on Earth, having be resent for perhaps three-quarters of Earth history and having adapted to almo available ecological habitats. As a group, they display exceedingly diver

netabolic capabilities and can use almost any organic compound, and some inorganic compounds, as a food ource. Some bacteria can cause diseases in humans, animals, or plants, but most are harmless and are beneficial cological agents whose metabolic activities sustain higher life-forms. Other bacteria are symbionts of plants and overtebrates, where they carry out important functions for the host, such as nitrogen fixation and cellulose egradation. Without prokaryotes, soil would not be fertile, and dead organic material would decay much more lowly. Some bacteria are widely used in the preparation of foods, chemicals, and antibiotics. Studies of the elationships between different groups of bacteria continue to yield new insights into the origin of life on Earth nd mechanisms of evolution.

he bacterial cell

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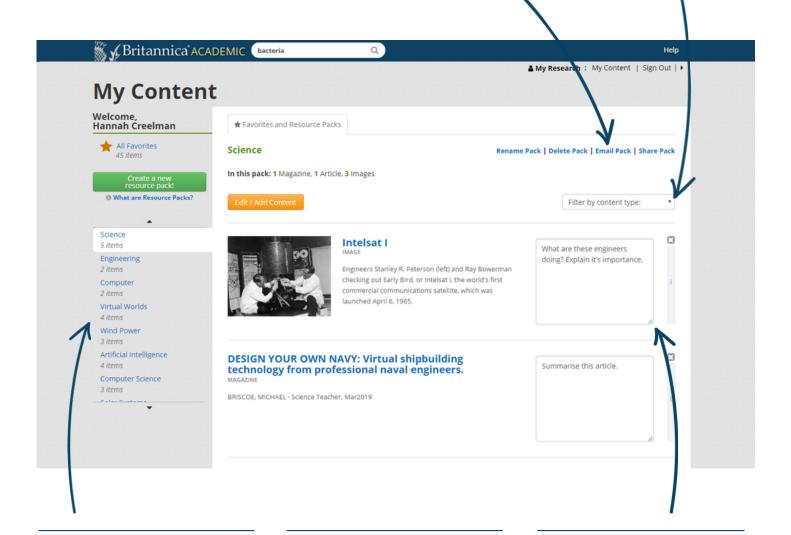
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添加备注 Notes

为已收藏的内容添加备注。

英语为非母语用户

字典 Dictionary

双击文章中的任意单词查看字 典定义。由韦氏大词典提供英 语注解。

朗读文章 Read Aloud

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通过将所有页面翻译成简体中文来支持英语为第二语 言的用户。在语言之间切换以增强英语理解能力。

笔记 Notes





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