A central illustration of a green, multi-lobed microorganism, possibly a virus or a complex bacterium, with numerous smaller, similar structures radiating from its core. The background is black, making the green organism stand out.

# CLASIFFICATION OF MICROORGANISMS

## Topic 1.1

*Doctor Graphics*

07/08/09

1.1\_Classificationofmicros

**Review**

# Learning Outcomes

**¥1. List the characteristics of various types of microorganisms**

**¥2. Classify microorganisms into bacteria, fungi, protozoa, viruses and algae**

**¥3. Describe the characteristics of each**

# Microorganisms

¥1. Microorganisms are tiny organisms that can only be seen under a microscope



¥2. Called as microbe

¥3. Found in surround of the air, water, soil, other object and in the bodies of other organisms.

# CLASSIFICATION OF MICROORGANISMS BY THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

**Form**

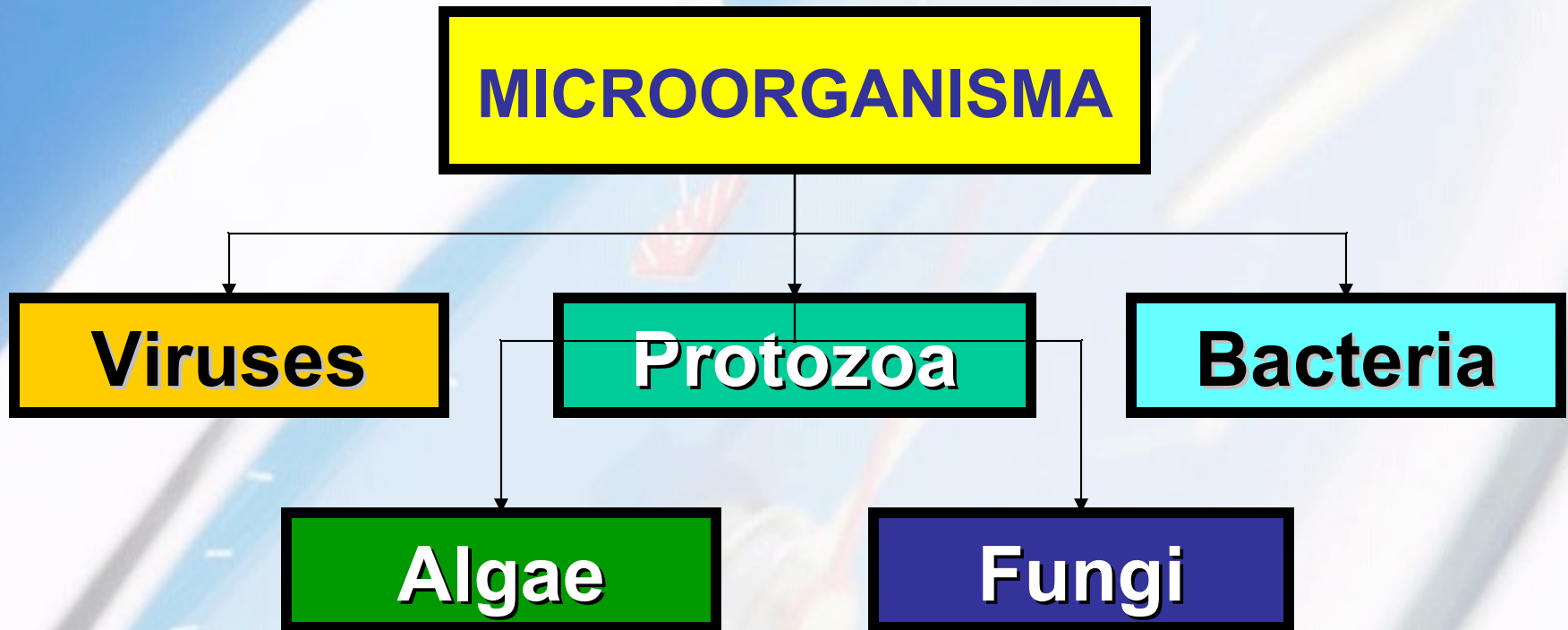
**Size**

**Habitats**

**Nutrition**

**Method of Reproduction**

# TYPES OF MICROORGANISMS





# VIRUSES

**Virus**

07/08/09

1.1\_Classificationofmicros

**Review**

# Size of Viruses

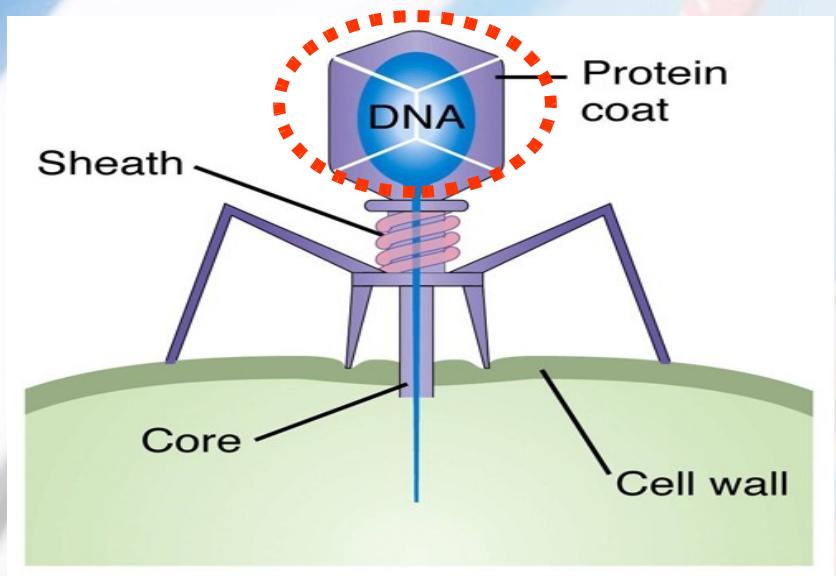
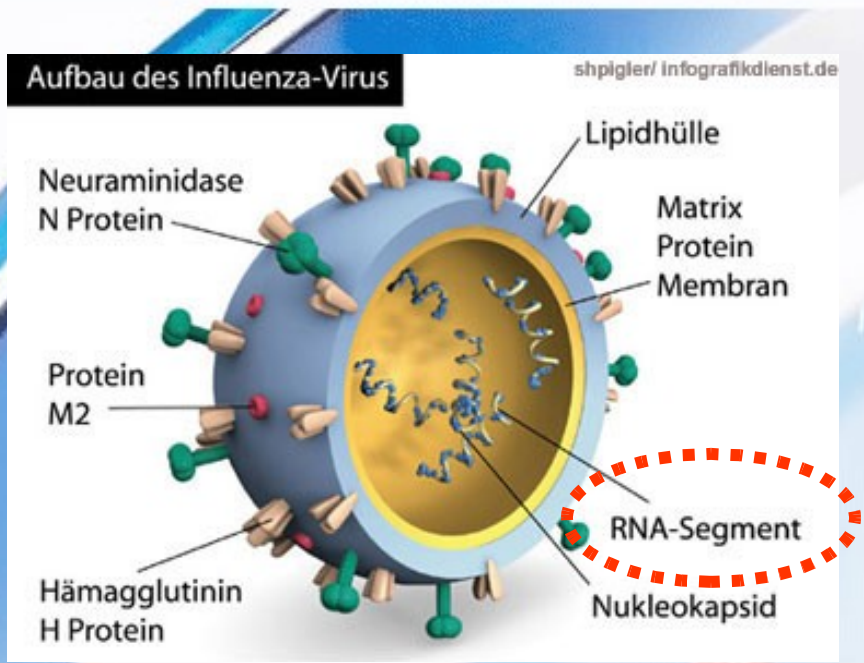
- ¥1. Smallest microorganisms.
- ¥2. Visible under electron microscope.
- ¥3. Different types of viruses have different shapes.

¥4. Size: 0.0006  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{D}$

$\mu\text{m}$  / (6  $\text{D}$  100  $\mu\text{m}$ )

# Structure of Viruses

Basically, has a strand of genetic material either DNA or RNA and surrounded by a protein coat.





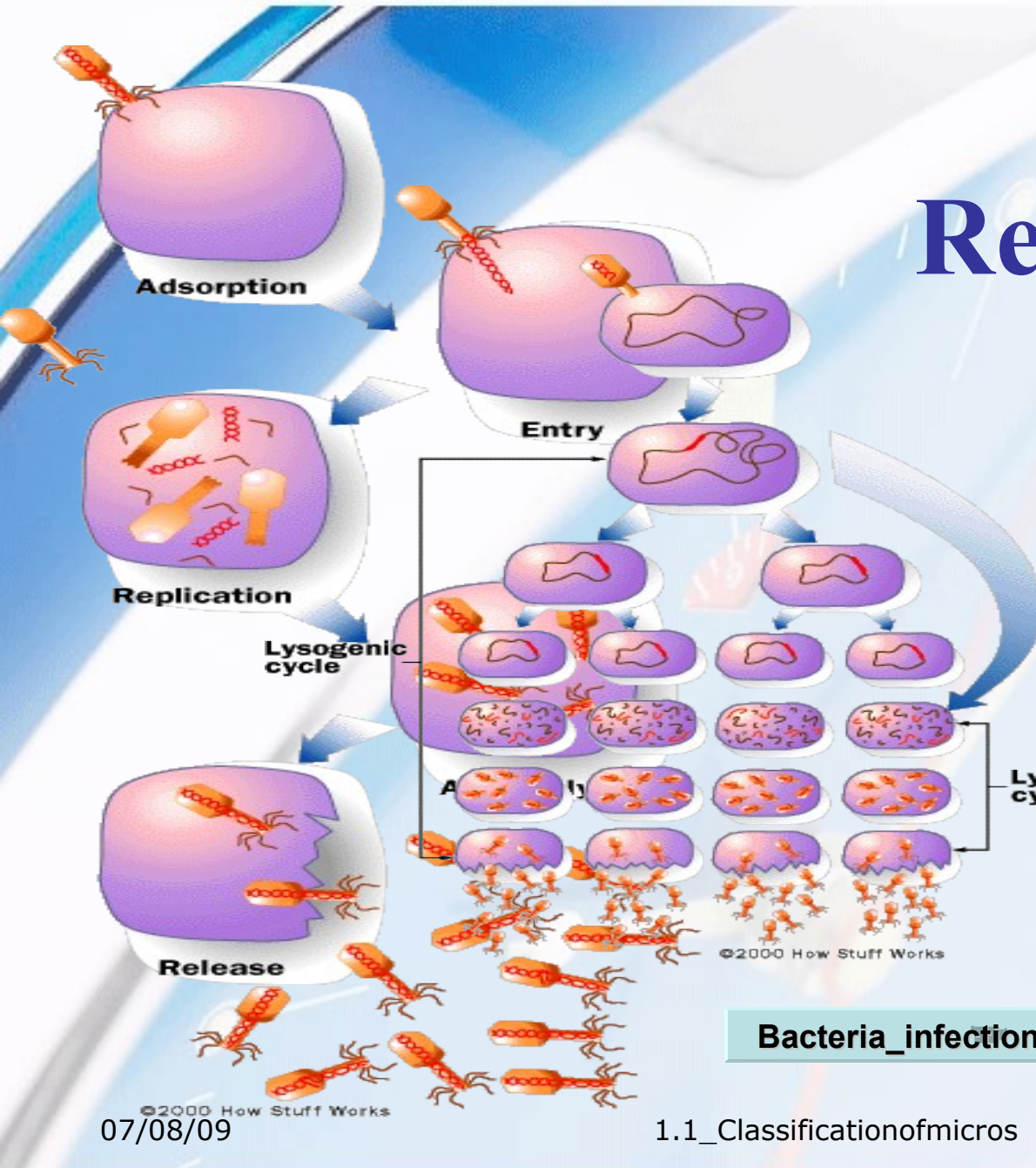
# Viruses Nutrition

¥Are non-living things  
because they DO NOT  
feed, respire, grow and  
reproduce to stimuli

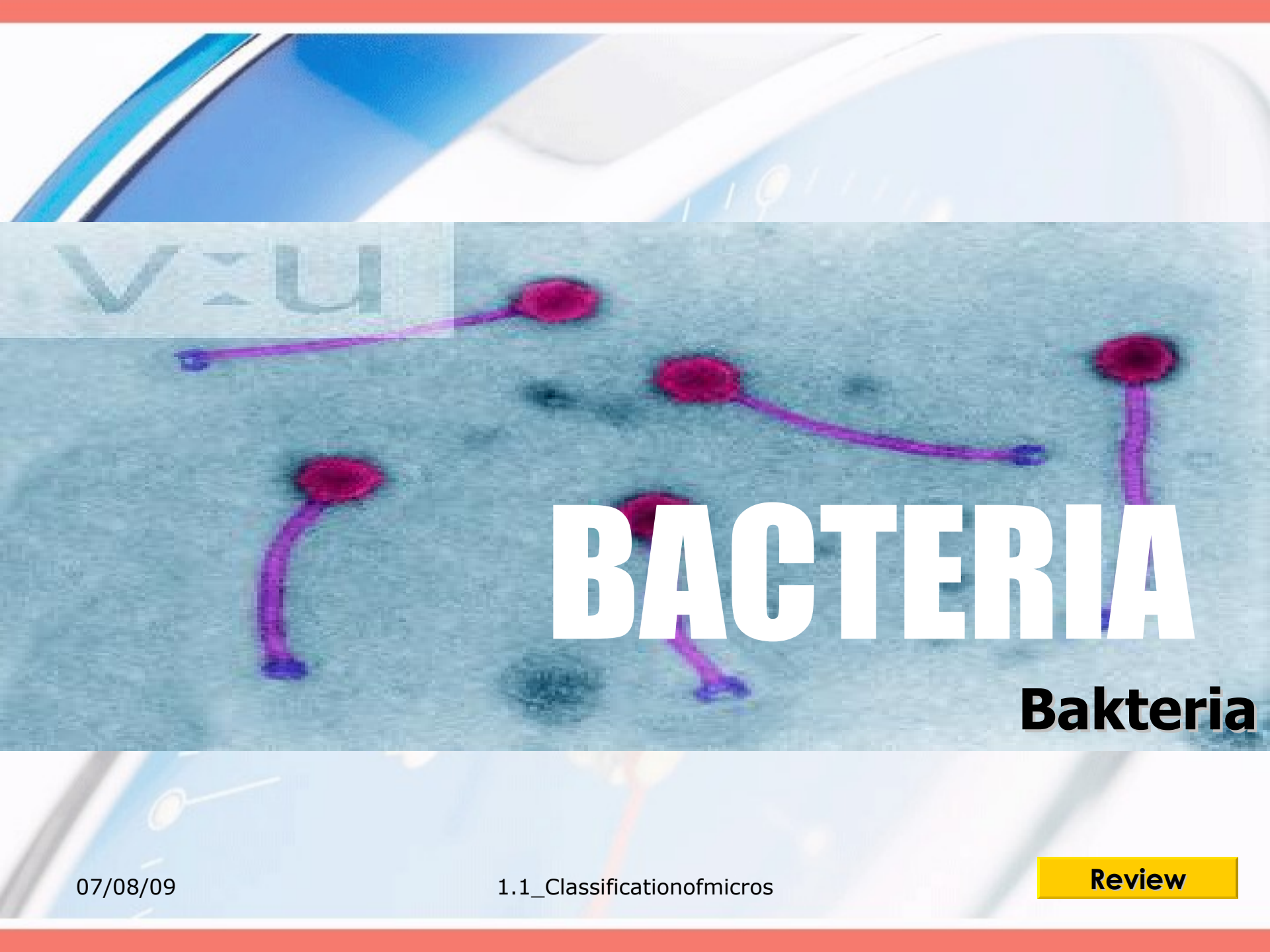
# Method of Reproduction

¥1. Virus are PARASITIC.

¥2. Reproduce in the HOST CELL



[Bacteria\\_infection\\_movie\\_go!](#)



# BACTERIA

**Bakteria**

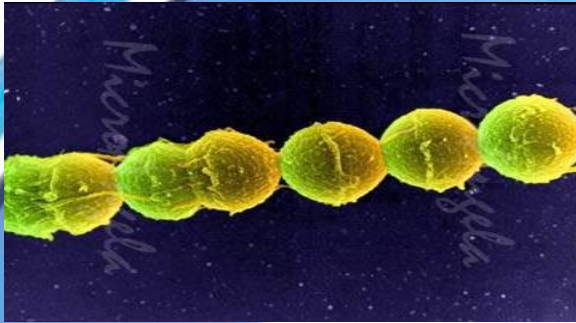
# Size of Bacteria

¥1. Tiny unicellular organisms (*bersel tunggal*)

¥2. Size: 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{D}$  10.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

¥3. named and classified by their shapes.

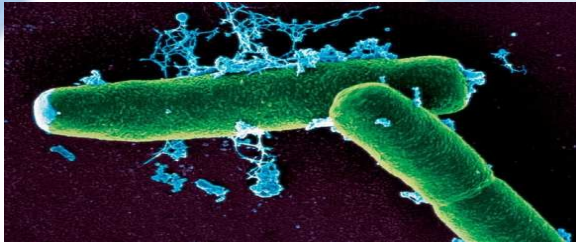
# Shapes of Bacterium



Cocci → spherical bacteria



Spirilla → spiral bacteria

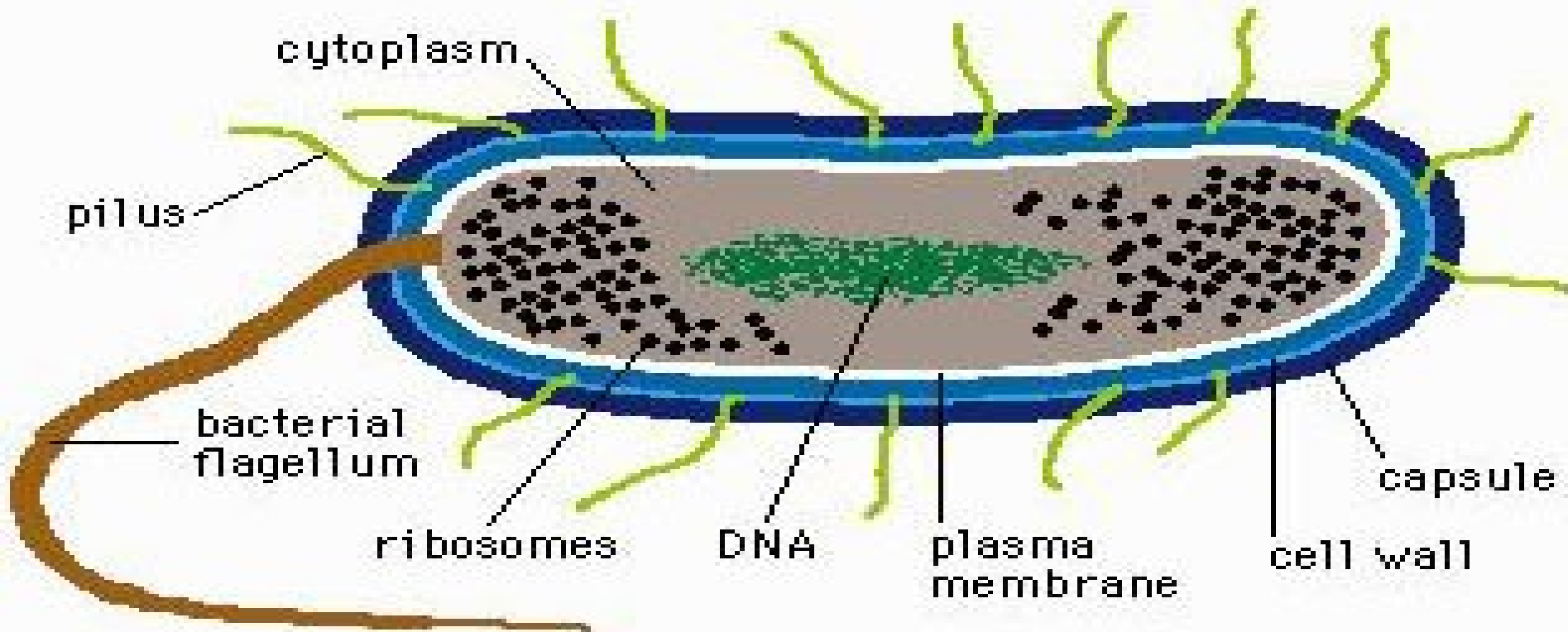


Bacilli → rod-shaped bacteria



Vibrios → comma-shaped bacteria

# Structure of Bacteria



# Habits of Bacteria

¥1. Classified as living things.

¥2. Live in the air, water, soil, food and decaying organic matter.

¥3. Able to survive unfavourable (extreme) environmental condition (extreme temperature,

drought scarcity) by

# Nutrition of Bacteria

¥1. Different types of them obtain nutrients in the different ways.

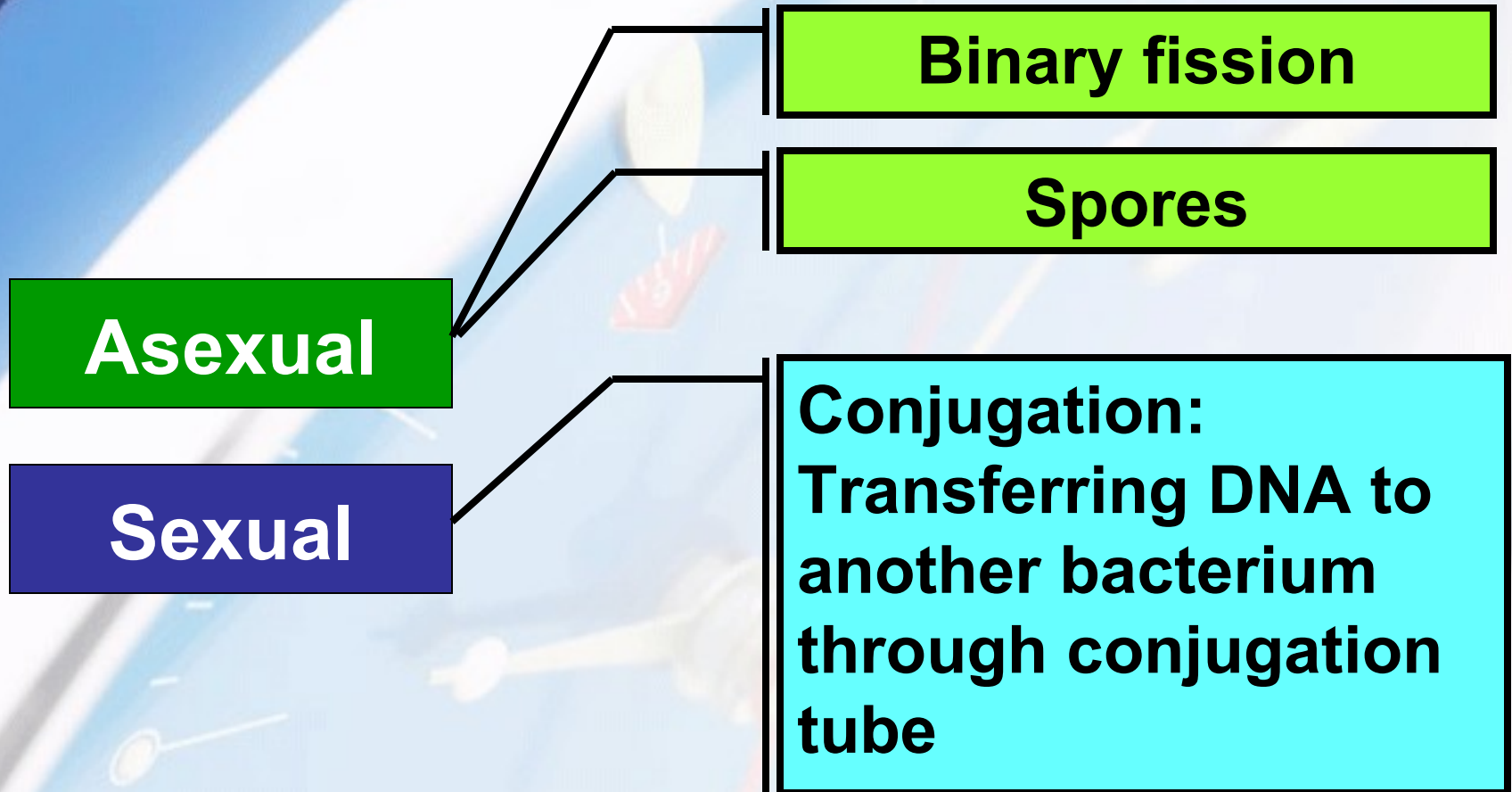
¥a. Autotrophic

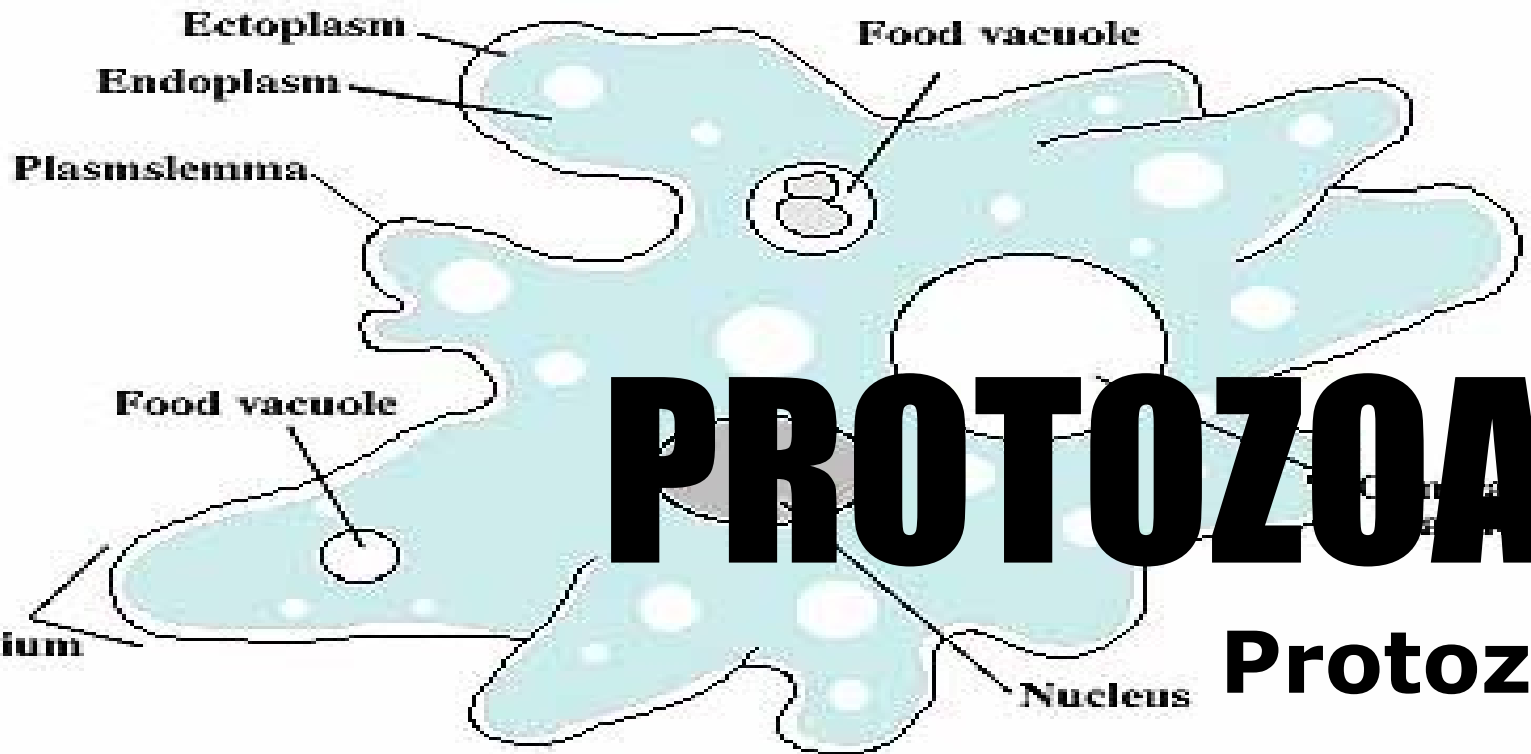
bacteria:

¥b. Parasitic bacteria:



# Method of Reproduction





# PROTOZOA

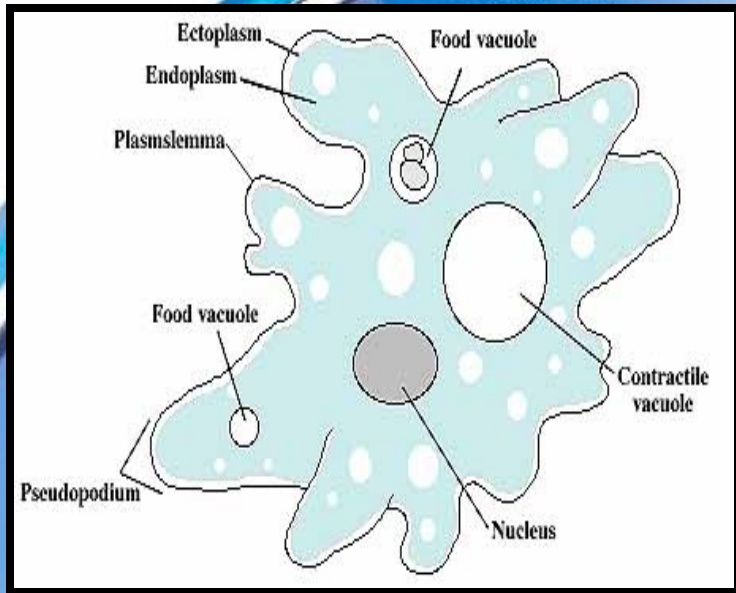
## Protozoa

# Size of Protozoa

¥1. Unicellular organisms.

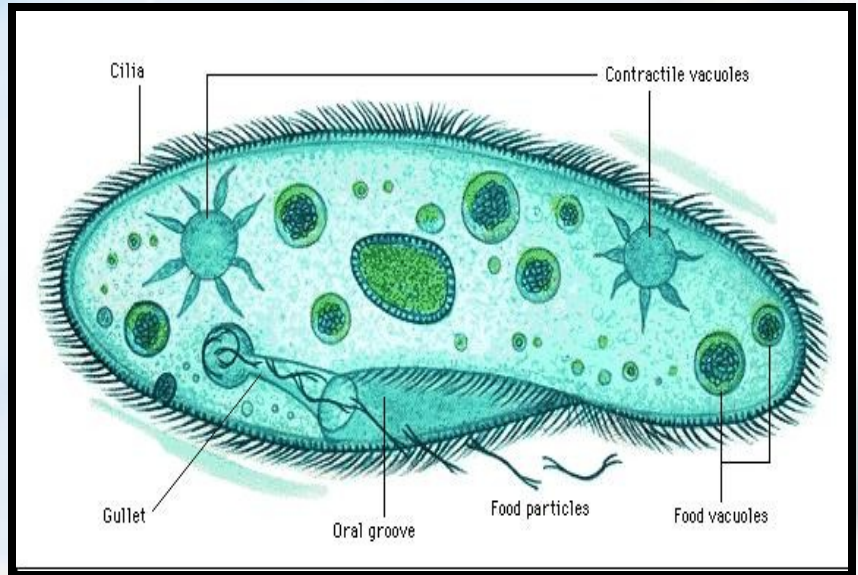
¥2. Size:  $5\ \mu\text{m}$   $\text{D}$   $250\ \mu\text{m}$ .

¥3. Shape: various type  
 $\text{D}$  round, spherical,  
spindle-shaped.

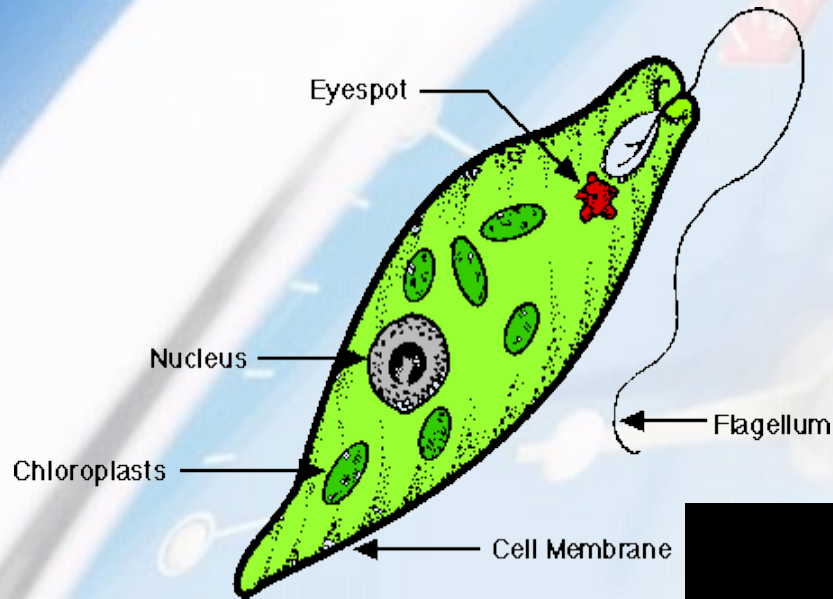


1?

# Structure of Protozoa



2?



3?

# Habits of Protozoa

**¥1. Live in the bodies of other living things, in the sea, fresh water and damp soil.**

# Nutrition of Protozoa

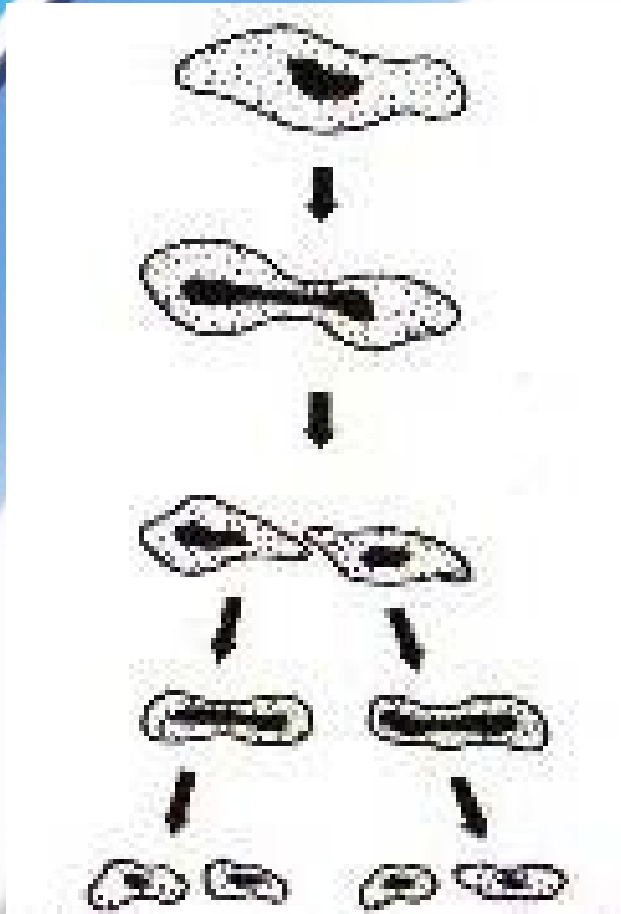
**¥1. Most of them are parasitic and feed on other living things.**

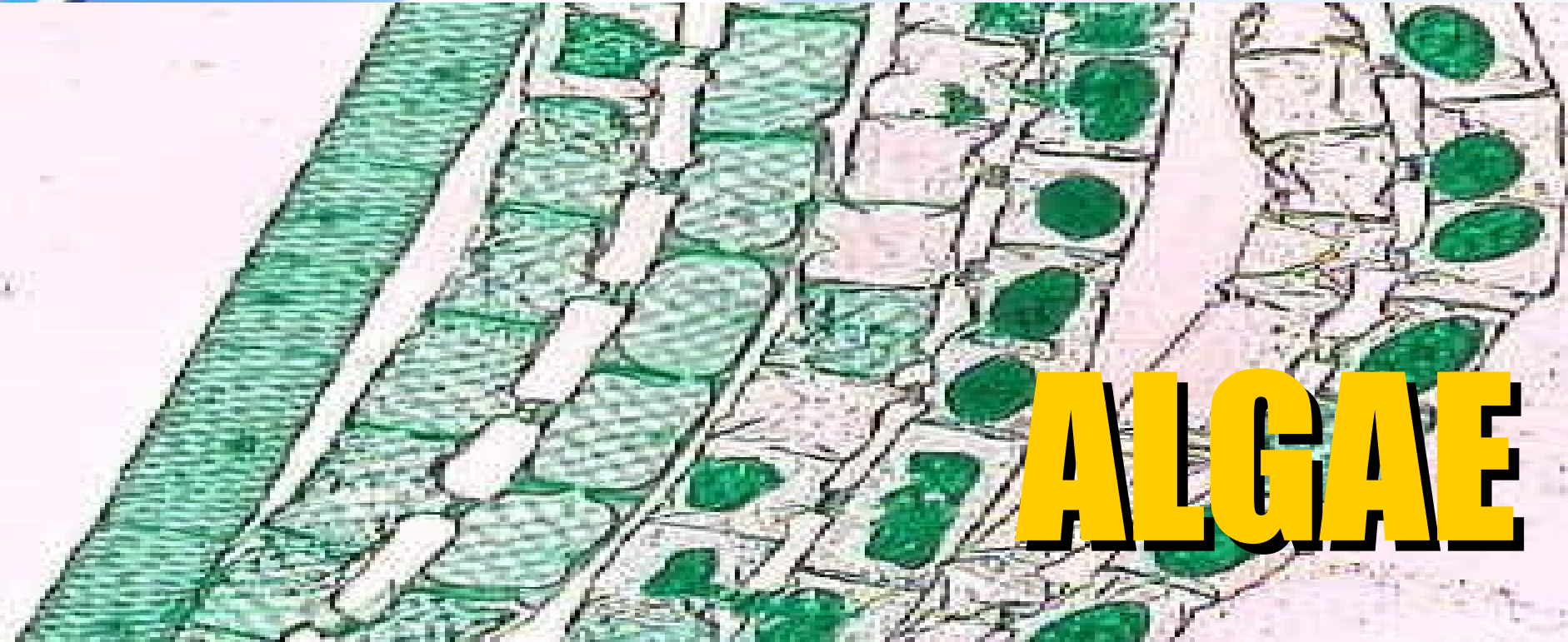
**¥2. Some of protozoa which contains chlorophyll carry out photosynthesis.**

# Method of Reproduction

¥1. Most reproduce asexually by binary fission.

¥2. Some protozoa reproduce sexually through conjugation.





# ALGAE

Alga



# Size of Algae

¥1. Can be unicellular (chlamydomonas) / multicellular (seaweeds) plants.

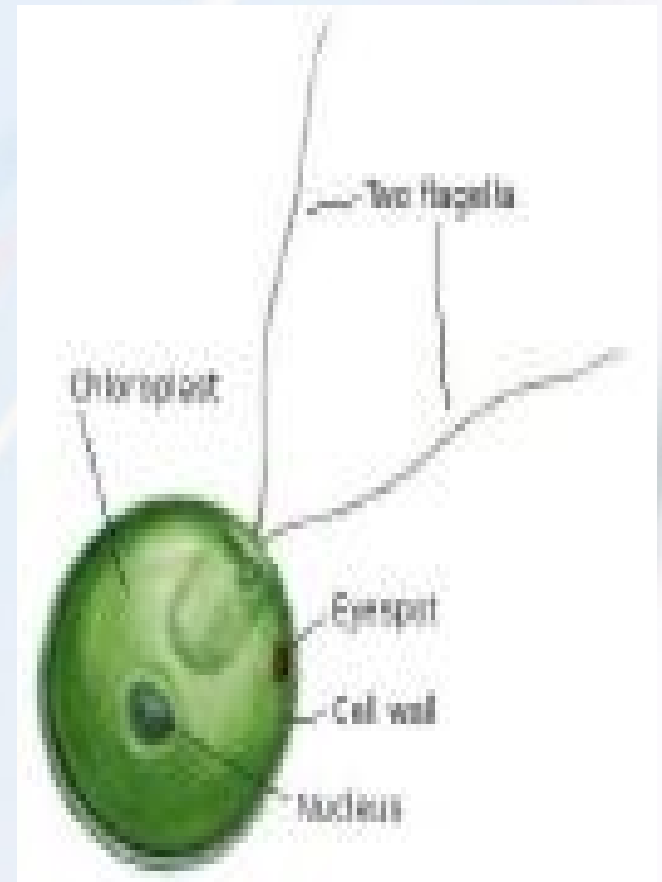
¥2. have / no chlorophyll.

¥3. Size:  $1 \mu\text{m} \text{ } \text{Ø} \text{ } 10$

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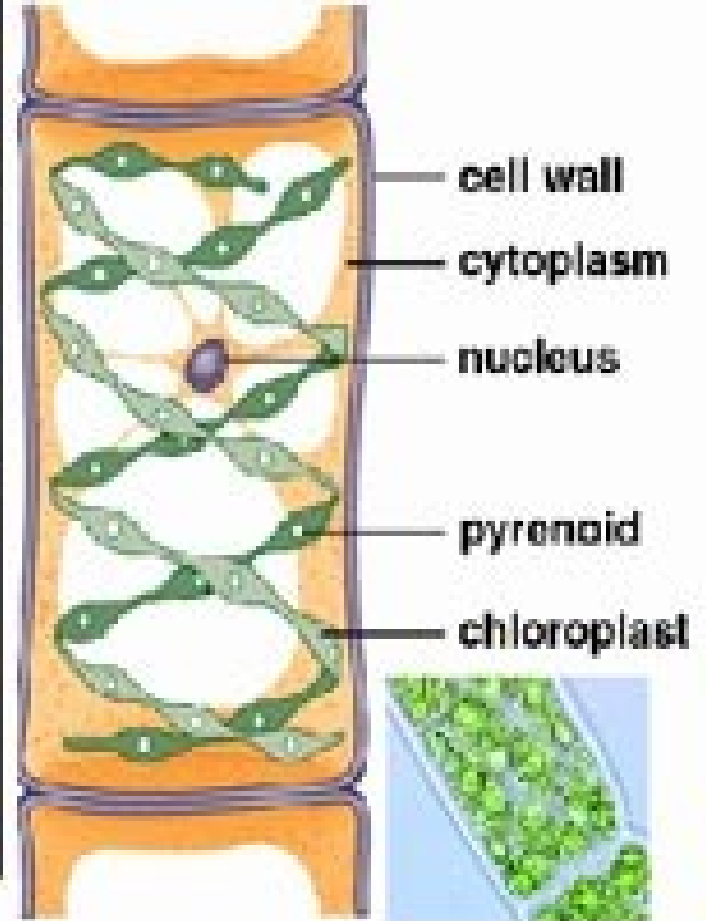
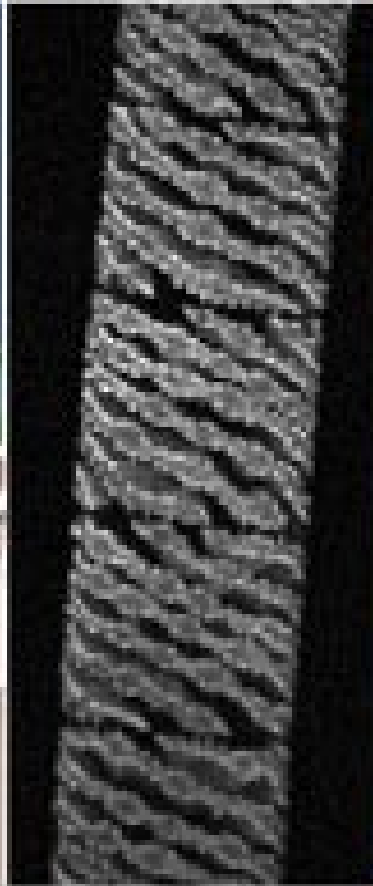
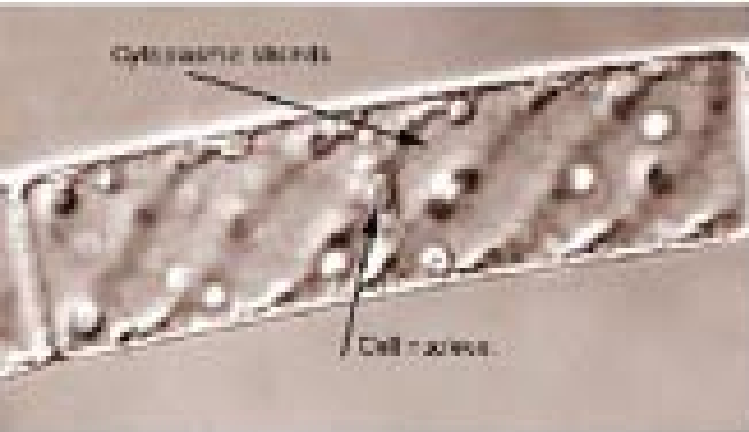
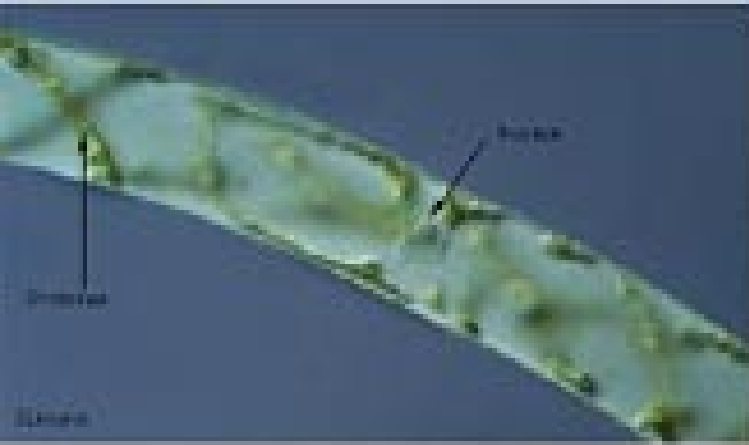
1.1\_Classificationofmicros

000  $\mu\text{m}$ .



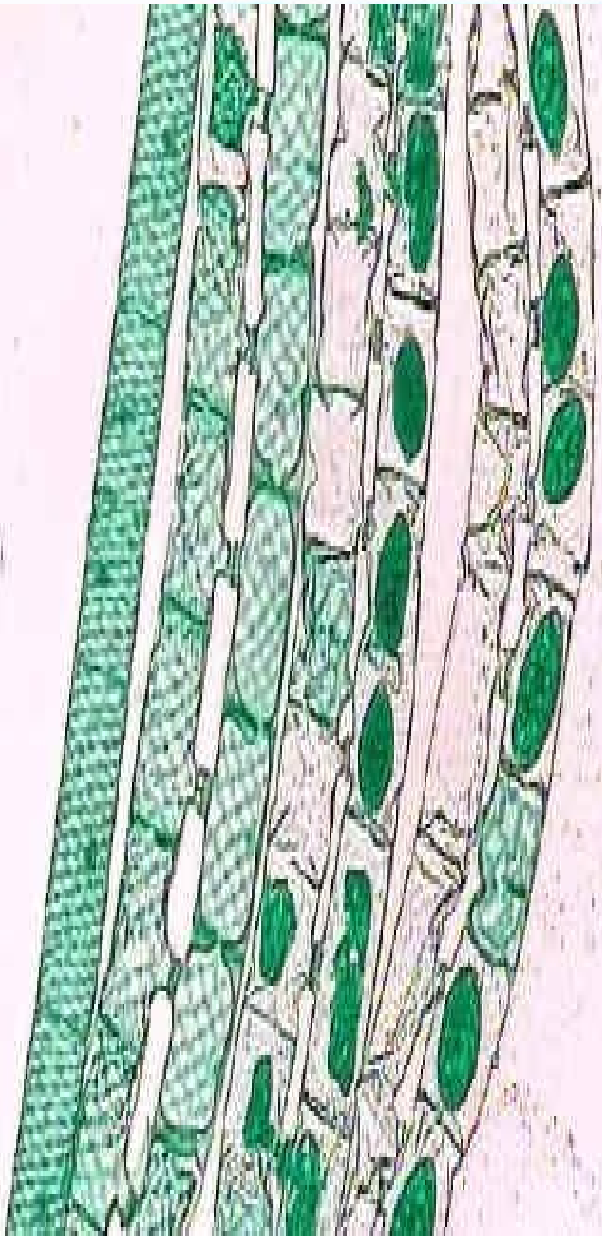
Review

# Structure of Algae



# Habits of Algae

¥ Microscopic algae live in fresh water, sea water, damp soil and on the barks of trees

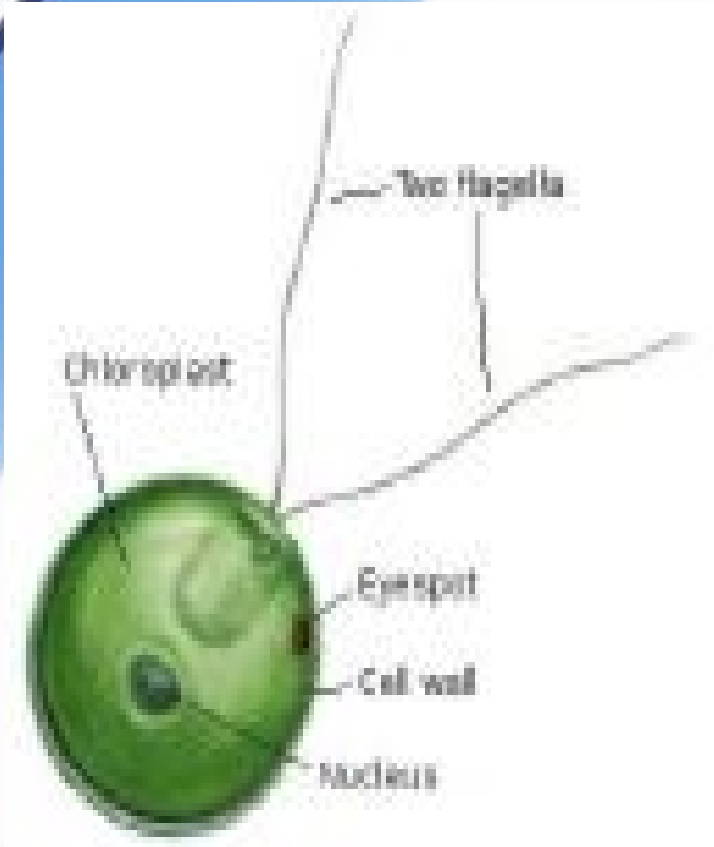


# Nutrition of Algae

¥1. Some have nuclei and chloroplasts (green pigments).

¥2. Make their own food by carry out

photosynthesis.



# Method of Reproduction

Movie 1

Movie 2

**¥1. Asexual: by binary fission, fragmentation and spore formation.**

**¥2. Sexual: by conjugation**



# FUNGI

**Kulat**

07/08/09

1.1\_Classificationofmicros

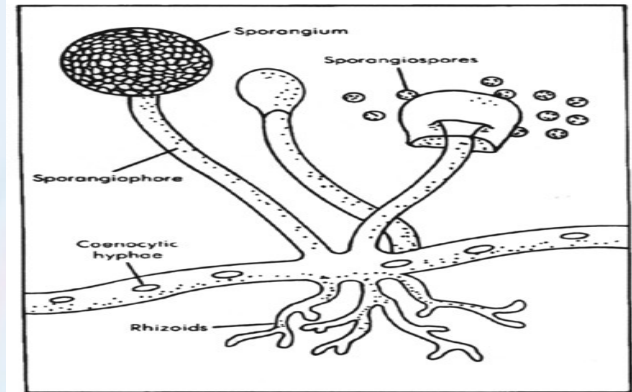
**Review**

# Size of Fungi

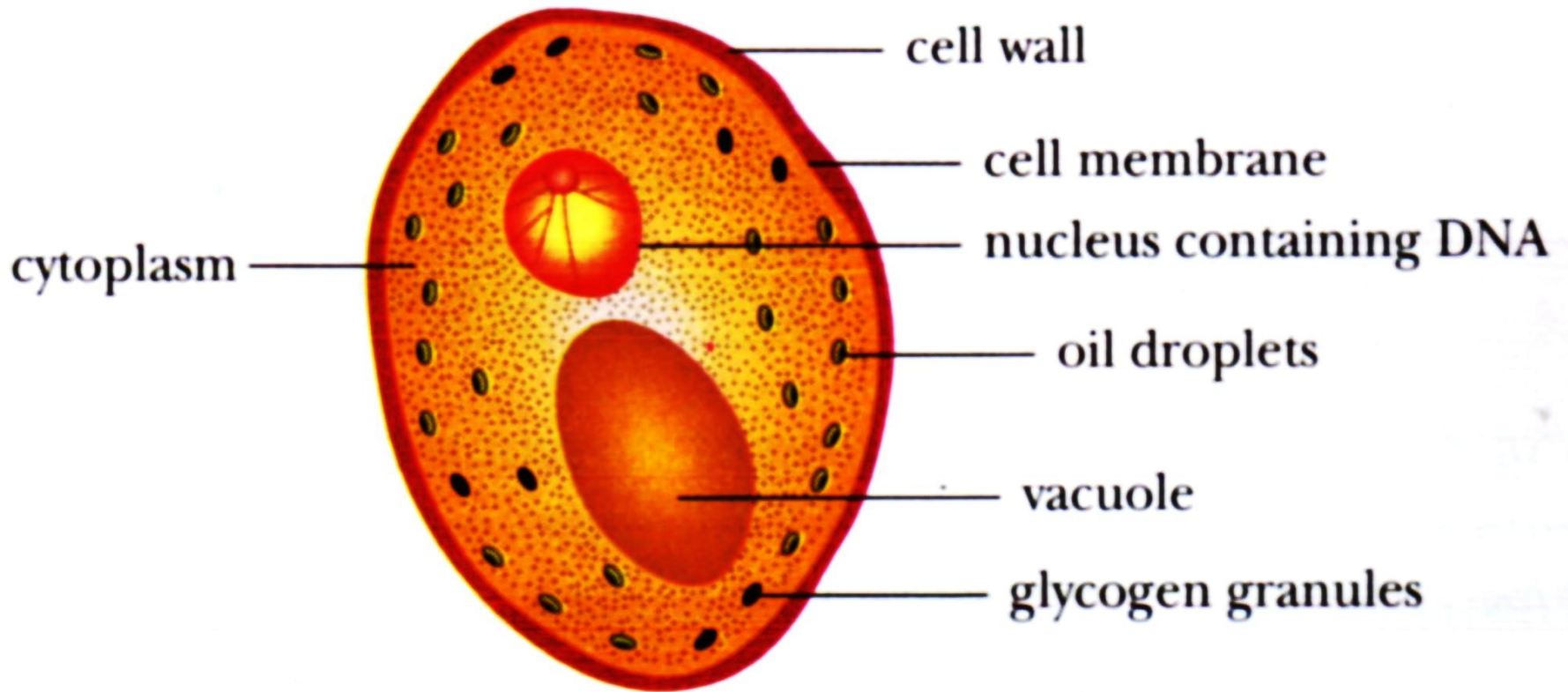
¥1. Type:  
unicellular  
(yeast) /  
multicellular  
(mucor).

¥2. Range: 10  $\mu\text{m}$   
D 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

¥3. Have various  
shapes, sizes



# Structure of Fungal Cell





# Habits of Fungi

# Nutrition of Fungi

¥1. Decaying organic matter.

¥2. Found in outside / inside of

¥1. Do not have chlorophyll.

¥2. Feed on other organisms as

movie

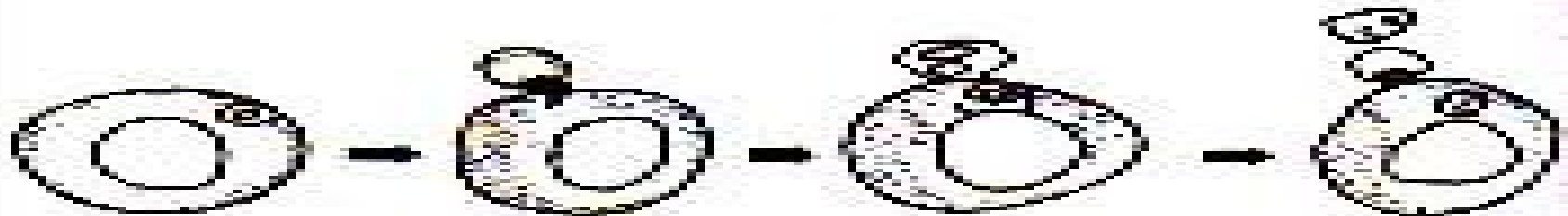
parasites /

Review

# Method of Reproduction

¥1. Asexual:  
produce spores,  
budding

¥2. Sexual:



# Classification of Microorganisms

Learning outcomes

1.0 Microorganisms

1.1 Viruses

1.2 Bacteria

1.3 Protozoa

1.4 Algae

1.5 Fungi

Exercise 1.1

Review 1.1

**EXIT**

## Practice 1.1

**¥1. Viruses differ from other types of microorganisms because they É**

**¥A. are not classified as living things**

**¥B. can reproduce**

**¥C. cannot be seen with our eyes**

**¥2. Which of the following shows the microorganisms in descending order of size from the largest to**

- ¥ A. Bacteria, fungi, viruses**
- ¥ B. Fungi, bacteria, viruses**
- ¥ C. Viruses, fungi, bacteria**
- ¥ D. Viruses, bacteria, fungi**



# CLASIFFICATION OF MICROORGANISMS

**The end**

*Doctor Graphics*