

Virus Terms

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| Bacteriophage | Lysogenic infection | Prophage |
| Capsid | Lytic infection | Retrovirus |
| Host | Oncogenic | Vaccine |
| Lyse | Prions | Virus |

1. _____ - the cycle in which a virus embeds its DNA into the DNA of the host cell and is replicated along with the host cell's DNA
2. _____ - the cycle in which a virus enters a cell, makes copies of itself, causes the cell to burst and release thousands of new viruses
3. _____ - cancer causing viruses
4. _____ - cell "bursting"
5. _____ - a virus's outer protein coat
6. _____ - contain only protein, not DNA or RNA; cause mad cow disease
7. _____ - viruses that contain RNA as their genetic information
8. _____ - preparation of weakened or killed pathogen (or an inactive toxin) used to produce immunity from disease
9. _____ - the name for viruses that infect bacteria
10. _____ - noncellular particles made up of nucleic acid and protein that can reproduce only by infecting living cells
11. _____ - the organism that a parasite lives in/on and obtains energy from
12. _____ - a bacteriophage that is embedded in the bacterial host's DNA and is inactive until triggered to separate from the bacterial chromosome

Prokaryote (Bacteria) Terms

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|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Antibiotics | Endospore | Pathogens |
| Archaea | Eubacteria | Peptidoglycan |
| Archaeobacteria | Facultative anaerobes | Photoautotroph |
| Autotroph | Flagella | Photoheterotroph |
| Bacteria | Gram negative | Prokaryote |
| Bacilli | Gram positive | Spirilla |
| Binary fission | Gram stain | Staphylo |
| Chemoautotrophs | Heterotroph | Sterilization |
| Cocci | Nitrogen fixation | Strepto |
| Conjugation | Obligate aerobes | |
| Decomposers | Obligate anaerobes | |

13. _____ - carbohydrate found in the cell walls of Eubacteria
14. _____ - method used to tell the two types of cell walls in Eubacteria apart by applying two different dyes
15. _____ - a single-celled organism that lacks a nucleus and has few organelles
16. _____ - a type of asexual reproduction in which a prokaryote replicates its DNA and divides in half, forming two identical cells
17. _____ - organism that can make its own food
18. _____ - organism that cannot make its own food
19. _____ - organism that captures sunlight for energy, but also needs organic compounds for nutrition
20. _____ - organism that uses light to make its own food
21. _____ - organism that uses organic chemicals to make its own food
22. _____ - clusters of prokaryotes
23. _____ - compounds that block the growth and reproduction of bacteria
24. _____ - destroys bacteria by subjecting them to great heat or chemical action
25. _____ - disease-causing agents
26. _____ - eubacteria that stain red when a Gram stain is applied
27. _____ - eubacteria that stain purple when a Gram stain is applied

28. _____ - formed when growth conditions become unfavorable and can remain dormant for centuries until growth conditions improve
29. _____ - kingdom which contains prokaryotes that live in extreme environments
30. _____ - kingdom which contains the “true bacteria”
31. _____ - long chains of prokaryotes
32. _____ - organisms that break down the nutrients in dead matter allowing other organisms to use the nutrients
33. _____ - organisms that do not require oxygen and, in fact, are poisoned by the presence of oxygen
34. _____ - organisms that do not require oxygen, but are not poisoned by its presence
35. _____ - organisms that require a constant supply of oxygen to survive
36. _____ - rod-shaped prokaryotes
37. _____ - spherical-shaped prokaryotes
38. _____ - spiral and corkscrew-shaped prokaryotes
39. _____ - process of converting nitrogen into a form plants can use
40. _____ - type of sexual reproduction in which two prokaryotes exchange genetic information through a hollow protein bridge
41. _____ - whip-like structure used by prokaryotes for movement
42. _____ - domain that includes Eubacteria
43. _____ - domain that includes the Archaeobacteria