Bacteria, Virus, and Infectious Disease Open Note Test

Bacteria

1. Kingdom ____________ contains single-celled prokaryotes called bacteria.

2. The domain _____________ contains ancient bacteria such as methanogens, and other chemoautotrophs.

3. The domain _____________ contains many of the bacteria that we are familiar with today.

4. Many bacteria, such as blue-green bacteria, are ________________, which means they make their own glucose from energy captured from sunlight.

5. A group of bacteria living together in the same location is called a ____________.

6. Three items that can destroy bacteria are ________________, ________________, and ________________.

7. _________________ are bacteria which feed on dead organic matter.

8. When bacteria replicate their DNA and then split into two new bacteria, the process is called ______________ ____________.

9. Binary fission is considered asexual reproduction because there is no change in the ____________.

10. _________________ is the process of sexual reproduction in which a single filament called a ______________ connects two bacteria so that DNA can be transferred.

11. Sometimes, in a harsh environment, bacteria can form a ____________ and become “dormant” until conditions improve.

12. During _________________, a bacteria picks up DNA from dead bacteria, therefore altering their genetic code.

13. The process of a virus changing the DNA of a bacteria is the called _________________.

14. Bacteria can either be classified by ________________ or through a process called ___________

______________.
15. Spherical shaped bacteria are called ________.
16. Rob shaped bacteria are called ________.
17. Spiral shaped bacteria are called ________.
18. The prefix which indicates a long chain of a certain bacteria are called______________.
19. The prefix _________ means two.
20. The prefix ____________ indicates a cluster of bacterial cells.
21. Gram___ have no extra outer membrane, and show the color ________ after gram staining.
22. Gram___ have an extra outer membrane which causes them to appear __________ after staining.
23. _______________ and _______________ are products that humans consume in which bacteria is used to make.

**Viruses**

24. The ________________ is the protein coat which surrounds a virus.
25. A virus’ ________________ is its genetic material, contained within the capsid.
26. Viruses are _______________ _______________ ____________, which means that they can only attack one type of cell in a host.
27. Viruses rely on a host to reproduce, which classifies them as a ________________.
28. Like organisms, viruses contain a _______________ _______________, and are capable of ________________.
29. Viruses are not considered cells because they are not composed of ________________, and cannot reproduce outside of a ________.
30. During the _________________ cycle, the virus is in a holding pattern, quietly using the cell to replicate its DNA.
31. When an organism is expressing symptoms of a virus, it is in the ______________ cycle, when the virus is actively destroying cells.
32. The West Nile virus is a _______________ shaped virus (has a perfect geometric shape).

33. The Ebola virus is a worm shaped virus called a __________.

34. The tobacco mosaic virus is an example of a ____________ shaped virus.

35. A polyhedral virus such as a ______________ has a capsid and genome head, and a long cylindrical body shaped like a syringe.

36. Aside from shape, viruses can also be classified by __________, the organism that they are attacking.

37. A ______________________ is a virus which contains RNA, making a DNA copy within a cell.

38. Since antibiotics won’t work on viruses, you must use __________ to help develop natural __________ against the virus.

39. These ___________ will recognize a virus, and will phagocyte the virus before it can infect a person.

**Infectious Diseases**

40. A __________________ is a disease causing agent which attacks a host.

41. Any scientist who studies the outbreak and spread of diseases is called an __________________________.

42. An ____________________ is an outbreak of a disease affecting a large number in the population.

43. A ____________________ is an epidemic that spreads worldwide.

44. Three of the vectors of transportation discussed in class are ____________, ____________, and ____________.

45. The ________________ plague began in China in the early ________’s, and spread via trade vessels to ____________, where it killed millions of people.

46. The plague was spread by ____________ which traveled on the backs of __________, biting victims and infecting them.

47. A large ____________ epidemic in ____________ was carried by soldiers returning from war, and infected approximately _____% of Americans.
48. Chicken pox is a form of the __________ virus, causing itchy raised rashes and bumps over the entire body.

49. __________ __________ is the only virus thought to be eradicated from the earth.

50. HIV is a __________ that attacks your bodies natural immune cells.

51. HIV can eventually turn into ______________, a symptom, or collection of symptoms.

52. Necrotizing fasciitis is the __________ - __________ bacteria, which can invade open wounds and destroy flesh.

53. The three types of the anthrax bacteria are ______________. ______________, and ______________.

54. ______________ ______________ is a bacteria commonly found on the human body, but can cause severe infections if allowed to invade a wound.

55. Some staph bacteria have become ______________ to antibiotics, which means they cannot kill it.

56. The use or threat of use, of living organisms or viruses as a weapon is called _________________.

57. After 9/11, there were cases of bioterrorism in which _____________ bacteria was used to infect the lungs of victims.

58. It is feared that ________________ stashes in Europe could be stolen, leading to bioterrorism.