

II. Viruses and bacteria

A. _____ - small, nonliving particles that invade living cells

1. _____ - a living thing that provides an energy source for a virus or an organism
2. _____ - organism that lives on or in a host and harm the host.
3. Viruses act like parasites.
4. Not made of _____
5. Do not use energy to _____ or develop
6. Do not respond to their surroundings
7. Considered to be nonliving
8. Have two basic parts:
 - a) _____ protein coat
 - b) Inner core of _____ material
9. Can reproduce using a living cell by attaching, taking over, and forcing to reproduce more viruses.
10. **bacteriophage**- a _____ that infects bacteria

B. **Bacteria**- single-celled organisms that do not have a nucleus (singular= bacterium)

1. Oldest and most numerous form of life on Earth, discovered in the late 1600s by Anton _____ Leeuwenhoek
2. Classified into two kingdoms:
 - a) _____ - live in extreme environments, like hot springs
 - b) _____
3. Can reproduce using two methods:
 - a) conjugation- sexual, two parents
 - b) binary fission- _____, one parent

4. Some bacteria are autotrophs and produce oxygen
5. Some do not need oxygen to survive.
6. Structures of bacteria:
 - a) cell wall- (in some bacteria) outer covering can make three shapes of bacteria:
 - 1) rod-shape
 - 2) _____
 - 3) _____
 - b) ribosomes- produce proteins
 - c) cell membrane- selectively permeable
 - d) flagella- (in some bacteria) used to move (singular= _____)
 - e) cytoplasm
 - f) no nucleus- _____ material is free floating in the cytoplasm
7. Some bacteria are decomposers- break down _____ organisms
8. Some bacteria can form a small internal resting cell during unfavorable conditions. This is called an _____.
9. Bacteria can be helpful to humans by being involved in:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
 - c) _____

C. Viruses, Bacteria, and your Health

1. _____