

Name _____

Virus and Bacteria WS

The genetic material of viruses can be either _____ or _____. (p. 450)

This genetic material is contained in a protein container called a _____.

List 3 reasons why viruses are not considered to be alive.

What is the purpose of an envelope on a virus?

A virus that infects bacteria is called a _____.

Draw and label the steps of the lytic pathway for viral reproduction. (p. 451)

What happens to the host cell at the end of the lytic pathway?

How is the lysogenic pathway different from the lytic pathway?

Which cells in the human body are specifically targeted by HIV? (p. 453)

List 3 other diseases caused by viruses. (p. 455)

All bacteria are _____-celled and prokaryotic, which means they do not have a _____. (p. 458)

What is peptidoglycan?

Aerobic bacteria require _____.

Compare an obligate anaerobe to a facultative anaerobe.

Bacteria are able to reproduce asexually through a simplified form of cell division called _____. (p. 459)

Bacteria also have a simple form of sexual reproduction called conjugation. How can conjugation benefit a bacterium? (p. 460)

What is the term for bacteria that cause disease? (p. 461)

Name 5 diseases caused by bacteria. (p. 461-463)

List 5 benefits of bacteria. (p. 464)

How are archaea and bacteria alike? (p. 468)

How are archaea and bacteria different? (p. 468)

Why are archaea also known as extremophiles?