

## CHAPTER

## 21

## VOCABULARY

## Viruses and Bacteria

Use the terms from the list below to fill in the blanks in the following passage.

bacteriophages	glycoproteins	prions
capsid	lysogenic cycle	provirus
emerging viruses	lytic cycle	viroids
envelope	pathogen	viruses

Segments of nucleic acids contained in a protein coat are called

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_. The protein coat, or (2) \_\_\_\_\_ may contain RNA or DNA, but not both. Many viruses have a(n) (3) \_\_\_\_\_, which surrounds the capsid and helps the virus enter cells. It consists of proteins, lipids, and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ derived from the host cell. Viruses that infect bacteria are called (5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Any agent that causes disease is called a(n) (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Viruses cause damage when they replicate inside cells many times. When the viruses break out, the cell is destroyed. The cycle of infection, replication, and cell destruction is called the (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

During an infection, some viruses stay inside the cells but do not make new viruses. Instead, the viral gene is inserted into the host chromosome and is called a(n) (8) \_\_\_\_\_. Whenever the cell divides, the provirus also divides, resulting in two infected host cells. This type of replication cycle is called a(n) (9) \_\_\_\_\_.

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Viruses that evolve in a geographically isolated area and are pathogenic to humans are called (10) \_\_\_\_\_ .

Infectious disease agents that have a single strand of RNA and have no capsid are called (11) \_\_\_\_\_. There is a newly discovered class of infectious particles called (12) \_\_\_\_\_ , which are composed of protein with no nucleic acid.

*In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term or phrase.*

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|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 13. pilus       | a. a gel-like layer outside the cell wall and membrane               |
| _____ 14. bacillus    | b. spiral-shaped bacterium   |
| _____ 15. coccus      | c. bacterial structures that can survive environmental stress        |
| _____ 16. spirillum   | d. an outgrowth on bacteria that attaches to surfaces or other cells |
| _____ 17. capsule     | e. round-shaped bacterium  |
| _____ 18. antibiotics | f. a process in which two organisms exchange genetic material        |
| _____ 19. endospores  | g. oxygen-free environment   |
| _____ 20. conjugation | h. environment with oxygen   |
| _____ 21. anaerobic   | i. chemicals poisonous to eukaryotic cells                           |
| _____ 22. aerobic     | j. rod-shaped bacterium  |
| _____ 23. toxins      | k. chemicals that interfere with life processes in bacteria          |