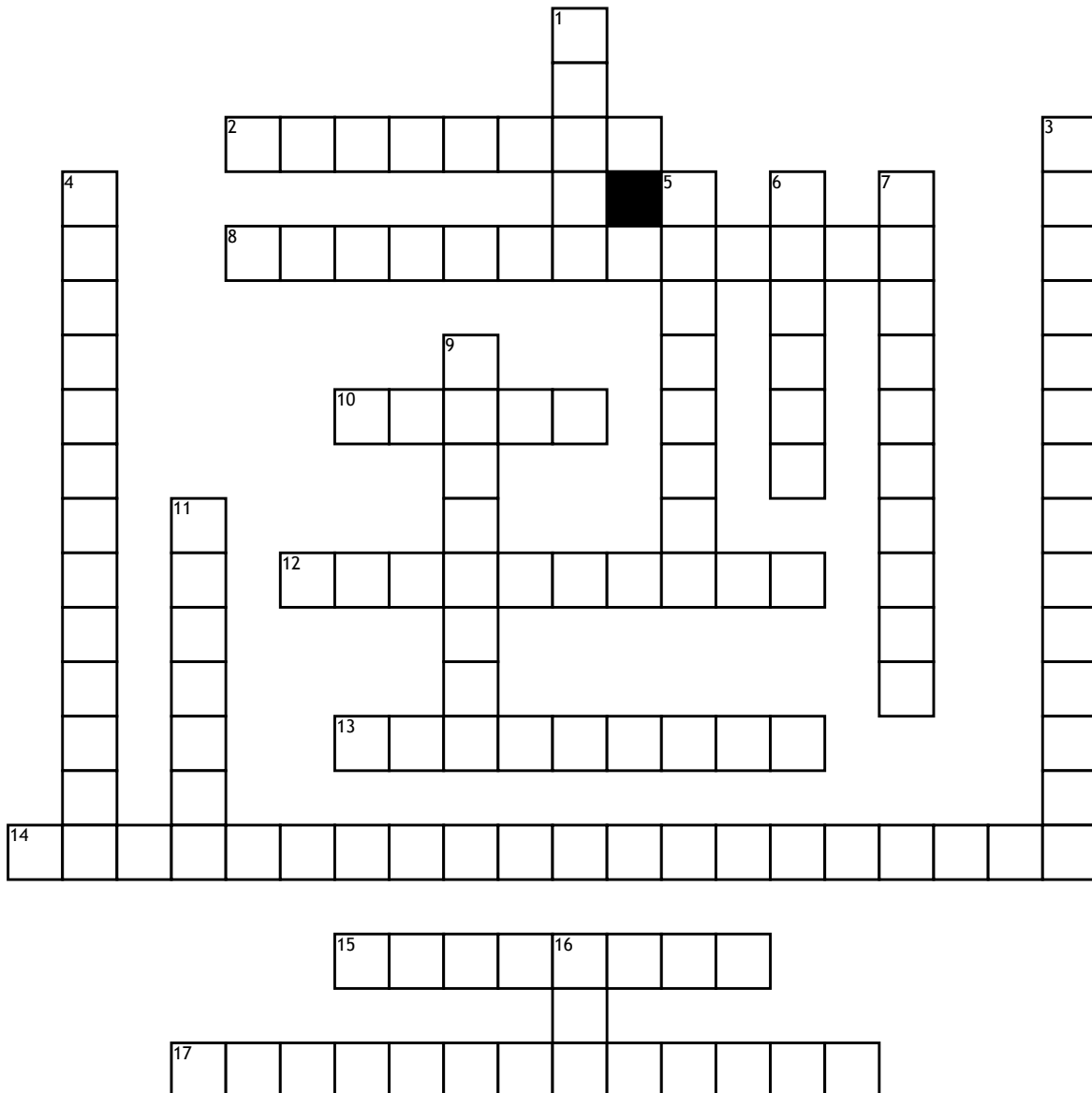


# Viruses



**Across**

- 2. A global epidemic
- 8. A phage that replicates only by a lytic cycle.
- 10. An infectious particle incapable of replicating outside of a cell, consisting of an RNA or DNA genome surrounded by a protein coat and for some viruses, a membrane envelope.
- 12. A type of phage replicative cycle resulting in the release of new phages by lysis (and death) of a host cell.
- 13. The limited number of species whose cells can be infected by a particular virus.
- 14. An enzyme encoded by certain viruses that uses RNA as a template for DNA synthesis.

- 15. A phage genome that has been inserted into a specific site on a bacterial chromosome.
- 17. A membrane, derived from membranes of the host cell, that cloaks the capsid, which in turn encloses a viral genome.

**Down**

- 1. An infectious agent that is a misfolded version of a normal cellular protein.
- 3. A phage that is capable of replicating by either a lytic or lysogenic cycle.
- 4. A virus that infects bacteria
- 5. A widespread outbreak of a disease.

- 6. The protein shell that encloses a viral genome
- 7. An RNA virus that replicates by transcribing its RNA into DNA and then inserting the DNA into a cellular chromosome; an important class of cancer-causing viruses.
- 9. A viral genome that is permanently inserted into a host genome.
- 11. A harmless variant or derivative of a pathogen that stimulates a host's immune system to mount defenses against a pathogen.
- 16. The infectious agent that causes AIDS.