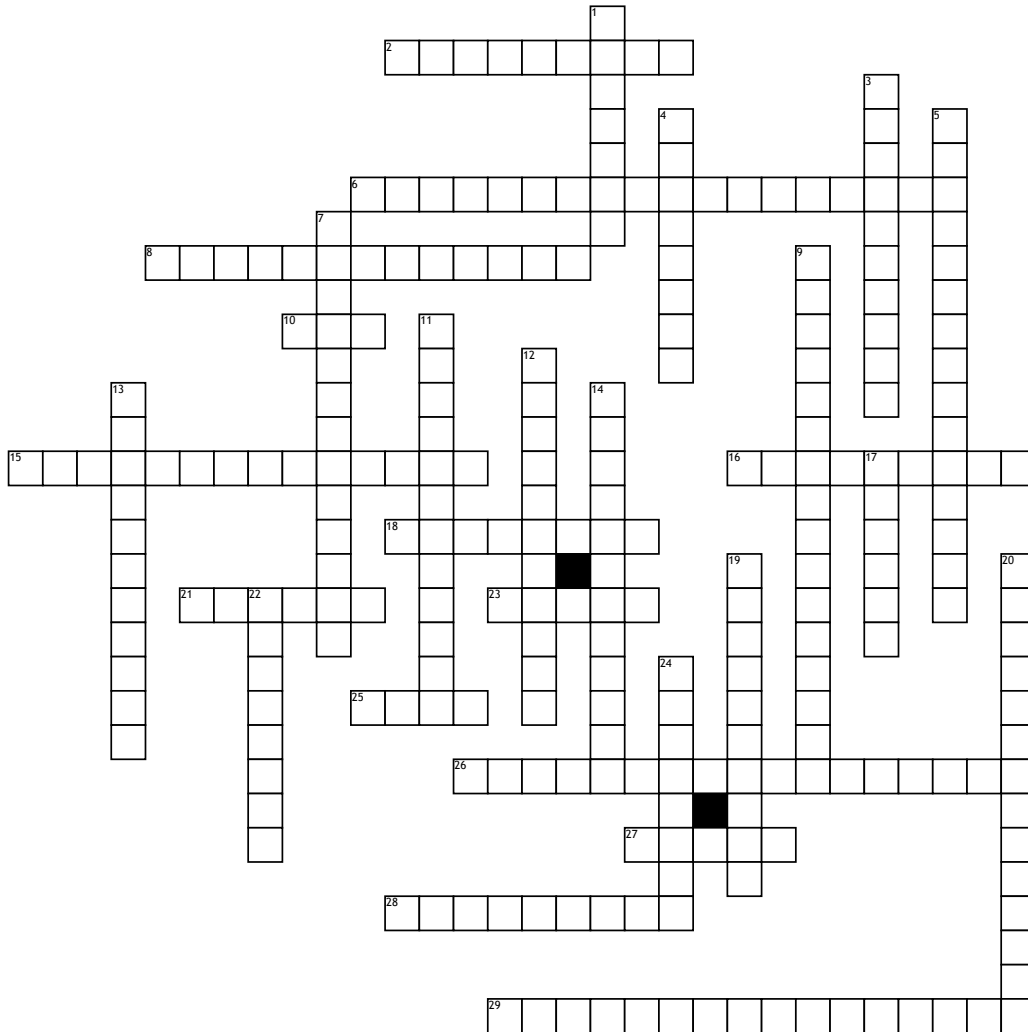


Viruses and Prokaryotes



Across

2. long, whip-like structure outside of a cell that is used for movement.
6. a phage combines its Dna into the host's cell's Dna.
8. How do prokaryotes reproduce? _____
10. A viroid unlike any other pathogen is made only of _____
15. is an infection pathway in which the host cell bursts, releasing the new viral offspring into the host's system, where each then infects another cell.
16. Vaccines are made from weakened _____
18. Any living organism or particle that can cause an infectious disease.
21. a protein shell that surrounds the genetic material of a virus.
23. poison released by an organism.
25. What is the first that a virus must pass before infecting a vertebrate? _____

Word Bank

pathogens
Bioremediation
skin
toxin
negative
Virus

plasmid
binary fission
Spirochaeta
Enterococci
Lytic infection
cyanobacteria

flagellum
Lactobacilli
Pathogen
genetic material
RNA
antibiotic

prophage
Lysogenic Infection
genetic variation
Capsid
retrovirus
bacteria cell

epidemic
endospore
oxygen
obligate anaerobe
facultative aerobe

26. prokaryotes that can survive whether oxygen is present in the environment or not.
27. Infectious particle made only of a strand of Dna or Rna surrounded by a protein coat.
28. specialized cell, with a thick protective coat.
29. Conjugation is when prokaryotes transfer genetic material which produces _____
- Down**
1. small piece of genetic material that can replicate separately from the prokaryote's main chromosome.
3. chemicals that kill or slow the growth of bacteria.
4. rapid outbreak of an infection that affects many people.
5. Prions unlike any other pathogen contains no _____
7. What prokaryotes are responsible for adding oxygen to the atmosphere? _____

9. prokaryotes that cannot live in the presence of oxygen.

11. What term describes the image
12. What term describes this image
13. What term describes this image
14. What kind of cell does a phage infect?

17. Obligate aerobes need _____ to survive
19. is a virus that contains Rna and uses an enzyme called reverse transcriptase to make a Dna copy.
20. a process that uses microbes and other living things to break down pollutants.
22. the phage Dna inserted into the host's cell's Dna
24. Gram _____ bacteria have a thin layer of peptidoglycan and stain red