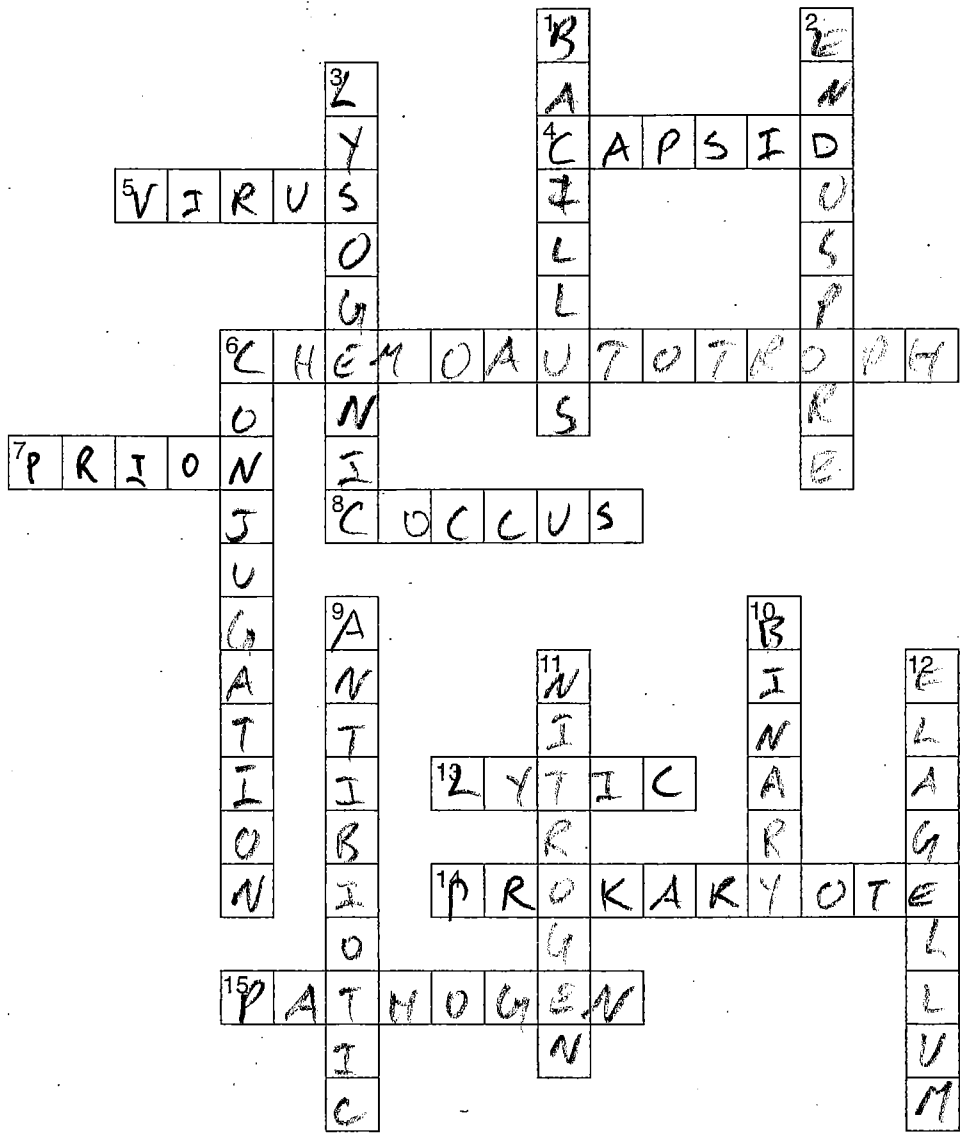


Chapter 19: Bacteria and Viruses **Chapter Vocabulary Review**

Crossword Puzzle: Use the clues below and on the following page to complete the puzzle.



Across

- 4. the outer protein coat of a virus
- 5. particle of nucleic acid and protein that can reproduce only by infecting living cells
- 6. organism that obtains energy directly from inorganic molecules
- X 7. an infectious particle made of protein rather than DNA or RNA
- 8. sphere-shaped bacterium
- 13. type of infection in which the host cell bursts and is destroyed
- 14. single-celled microorganism that lacks a nucleus
- 15. disease-causing agent

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Down

1. rod-shaped bacterium
2. type of spore that can remain dormant until favorable conditions for growth arise
3. type of infection in which a host cell makes copies of the virus indefinitely
6. how bacteria exchange genetic material
9. compound that blocks the growth and reproduction of bacteria
10. Bacteria may reproduce by _____ fission.
11. The process of converting nitrogen into a form that plants can use is _____ fixation.
12. a structure prokaryotes use to propel themselves

Completion *On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.*

16. The larger of the two kingdoms of prokaryotes is the Eubacteria.
17. The archaeobacteria may be the ancestors of eukaryotes.
18. A corkscrew-shaped bacterium is called a(an) Spirillum.
19. A whiplike structure used for movement is a(an) flagellum.
20. A prokaryote that carries out photosynthesis is called a(an) photoautotroph.
21. A(An) photoheterotroph is photosynthetic, but also requires organic compounds for nutrition.
22. Organisms that require a constant supply of oxygen in order to live are called obligate aerobes.
23. Bacteria that are killed by oxygen are called obligate anaerobes.
24. Bacteria that can survive with or without oxygen are known as facultative anaerobes.
25. Bacteria that attack and digest dead tissue are called decomposers.
26. A typical virus is composed of a core of DNA or RNA surrounded by a protein coat.
27. A virus that infects bacteria is called a(an) bacteriophage.
28. A virus that stores its genetic information as RNA is called a(an) retrovirus.
29. A(An) antibiotic can be used to cure many bacterial diseases.
30. Techniques of sterilization rely on extreme temperatures or chemical action to destroy bacteria. or controlling bacteria