# Bacteria & Virus Notes

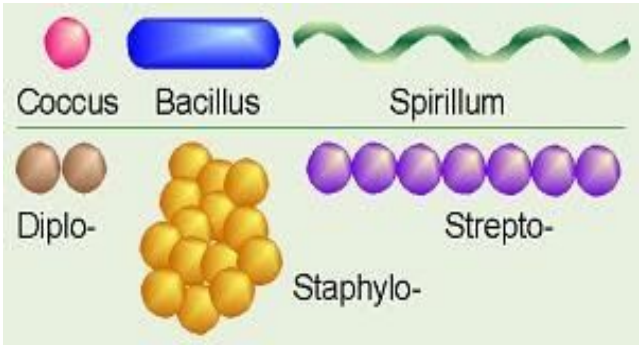
Domain _____
**Kingdom _____:** found in extreme habitats
Examples: _____
Domain _____
**Kingdom _____:** found everywhere
Examples: _____

Most bacteria **require** _____ for respiration – thus called _____

Others will be **killed** in the presence of oxygen and are called _____

**Bacteria are classified in 2 major ways: _____ and _____**

**3 types of shapes:**
1. _____: round shaped
2. _____: spiral shaped
3. _____: rod shaped




**3 types of arrangement**
1. _____: paired
2. _____: clustered together
3. _____: long chain

Osmosis is important in treatment of bacterial diseases – because they have a _____ that is very strong to prevent rupture. Penicillin kills _____ by interfering with the cell wall – it is like _____ in the wall

**2 types of cell walls**
1) _____: turns purple and has a layered cell wall Example: *Streptococcus pheumoniae*
2) _____: turns pink and has a thick cell wall Example: *E. coli*

Reproduction is _____
1. Binary Fission
2. Conjugation

# Virus Notes

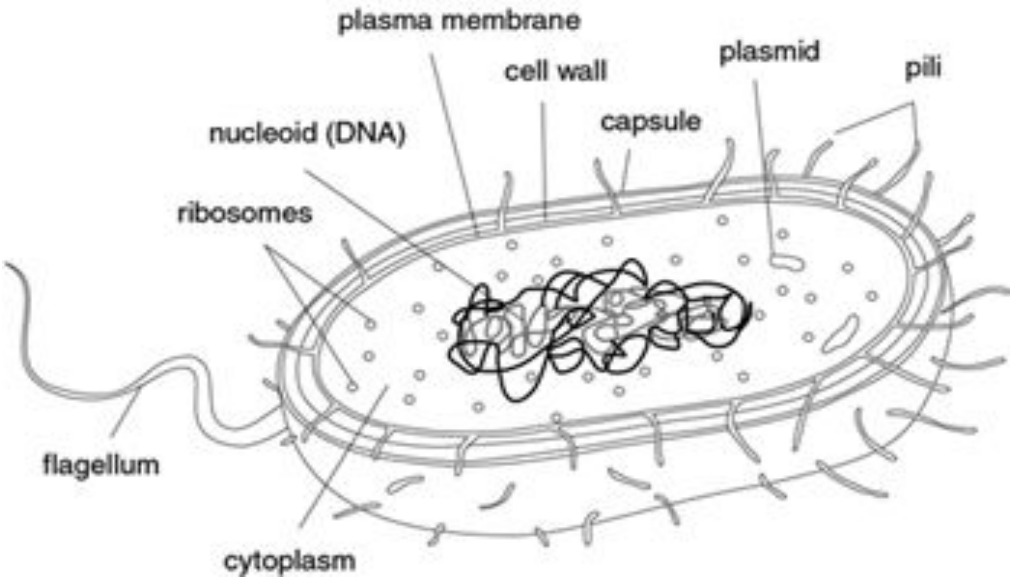
- A _____ is a disease causing _____ particle that can reproduce only in _____ cells.
- A virus is considered not-living because it cannot _____, _____ or _____ and they cannot _____ on their own
- The living cell that a virus reproduces inside of is called a _____

- Before a virus can enter and reproduce in a cell, it must recognize and attach to a specific site … therefore most viruses can only _____ in a few cells
- Once inside a host cell a virus takes over that _____
- A protein coat that holds the genetic material is called the _____
- _____: a membrane that surrounds the capsid for added protection
- **Genetic material**: can be either _____ or _____
  **RNA**: HIV, AIDS, influenza, rabies
  **DNA**: warts, chicken pox, and mono

# Bacteria -vs- Virus

| Virus | Bacteria |
|---|---|
| 1) _____ alive<br>2) Cannot function until _____ a host<br>3) Genetic material is _____<br>4) Does not go thru _____<br>5) No _____ thus no _____ | 1) _____ alive<br>2) Contains _____ such as cytoplasm, cell wall, and ribosomes<br>3) Genetic material is _____<br>4) Does go thru _____<br>5) Has _____ thus it can go thru _____<br>6) Mobile on own using _____ |

Prokaryotic cell




Virus Diagram