

Name _____

Date _____

Viruses

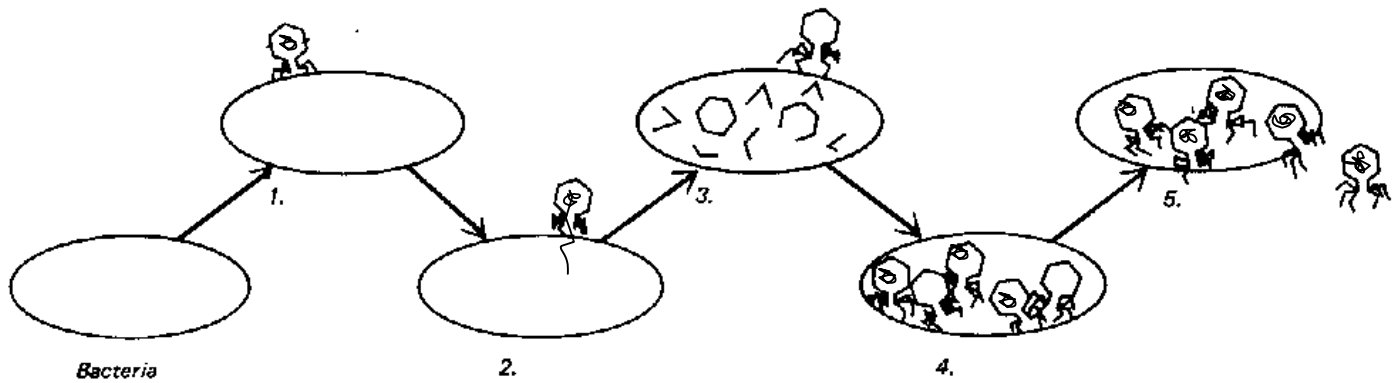
Directions: In each space below, fill in the term described.

1. The protein coat of a virus is known as a _____.
2. Viral DNA that is integrated into a bacterial chromosome is a _____.
3. The bursting of a host cell is also called _____.
4. Viruses can be classified according to which genetic material, _____ or _____, makes up the viral core.
5. Early viral studies were done with the _____ virus.
6. Viruses are much _____ than bacteria in size.
7. RNA viruses are also called _____.
8. Some viruses have an outer _____ that helps them enter their host cell.
9. Temperate viruses reproduce via the _____ cycle.
10. The incomplete viruses, _____ and _____, have been linked to certain diseases such as scrapie and mad cow.

Directions: Answer the following.

1. What are the two main parts of a virus?
 -
 -
2. What is a bacteriophage?
3. What is transduction?
4. What is the scientific proof that viruses are not living organisms?
5. At what point in the reproductive cycle of the T4 Bacteriophage is host cell infection irreversible?

Directions: Look at the diagram below showing the lytic cycle of the T4 Bacteriophage. Provide a term that describes what is happening at each numbered stage.



Directions: Compare and contrast each pair of terms.

1. Lytic cycle and Lysogenic cycle

- same in that they are both _____
- different in that the lytic cycle _____
while the lysogenic cycle _____

2. Viroids and Prions

- same in that they are both _____
- different in that viroids _____
while prions _____

3. Temperate and Virulent

- same in that they both _____
- different in that temperate _____
while virulent _____