

## About the preview....

**This test covers information on viruses and bacteria.**

**There are 70 questions on the test:**

- **16 fill in the blank**
- **34 multiple choice**
- **20 matching**

**All answers are included**

## Test: Viruses and Bacteria

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 Name given to a group of prokaryotes that can live in extremely harsh conditions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 The type of relationship between two organisms where one benefits, and the other is harmed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11 The coat of a virus is usually made up of: (1) nucleic acid (2) protein (3) cellulose (4) carbohydrates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18 The type of viral reproduction that invades a host cell and remains inactive through several generations of the cell is termed: (1) the lytic cycle (2) the lysogenic cycle (3) the virulent phage (4) endospores.

Matching. Match the definition with the correct term from the word list.

- |                     |                     |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Antibiotics      | 2. Binary Fission   | 3. Beijerinck   |
| 4. Bacteriophage    | 5. Commensalism     | 6. Capsid       |
| 7. Endospores       | 8. Host             | 9. Jenner       |
| 10. Lytic cycle     | 11. Lysogenic cycle | 12. Mutualism   |
| 13. Prophage        | 14. Prion           | 15. Parasite    |
| 16. Peptidoglycan   | 17. Pili            | 18. Retrovirus  |
| 19. Stanley         | 20. Symbiosis       | 21. Saprophytes |
| 22. Temperate Phage | 23. Vaccine         | 24. Viroid      |
| 25. Virulent Phage  | 26. Virus           |                 |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 19 An infectious particle that is nonliving.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20 The name of the protein coat that covers the DNA of a virus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 38 Short, stiff structures found on the outside of a bacterium; they are used to attach to the host.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 39 Viruses reproduce by: (1) undergoing mitosis (2) binary fission (3) inducing a host cell to form viral particles (4) reproducing asexually under unfavorable conditions (5) conjugation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 50 When two bacteria join and exchange genetic information, it is known as:  
 (1) transference (2) transformation (3) conjugation (4) binary fission  
 (5) spore production.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58 Bacteria can move by all of the following ways except: (1) secreting and gliding through a layer of slime (2) expelling water from a contractile vacuole (3) producing a corkscrew type motion (4) using a whip like flagella.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64 What term describes the relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits from the relationship and the second is neither harmed nor helped?  
 (1) commensalism (2) parasitism (3) symbiosis (4) mutualism.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 65 What are the two ways that bacteria can cause diseases?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 66

The diagram below shows the stages of the lytic cycle. Each stage is indicated by a letter. Give the name of each stage and describe what is happening during that stage of the cycle.

**Diagram has been omitted for the preview**

Stage	Name of Stage	Description of Stage
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		

## Answers:

1. archaeobacteria
2. parasitism
3. suitable temperature
4. water
5. food
6. darkness
7. pathogenic
8. cocci
9. bacilli
10. spirilla
11. 2
12. 2
13. 1
14. 2
15. 1
16. 4
17. 3
18. 2
19. 26
20. 6
21. 10
22. 18
23. 24
24. 3
25. 25
26. 14
27. 16
28. 19
29. 15
30. 4
31. 13
32. 1
33. 23
34. 20
35. 21
36. 2
37. 7
38. 17
39. 3
40. 5
41. 3
42. 2
43. 1
44. 4
45. 3
46. 4
47. 1
48. 3

49. 4
50. 3
51. 3
52. 2
53. 3
54. 1
55. 3
56. 4
57. 4
58. 2
59. 1
60. 2
61. 3
62. 1
63. 4
64. 1
65. cell damage
66. toxins/poisons
67. conjugation
68. Bacteria
69. Archaea

A: Attachment. The virus attaches to the host cell.

B: Entry. The virus injects its DNA into the host cell.

C: Synthesis. The host cell begins to manufacture viral parts.

D: Assembly. The viral parts are assembled.

E: Release. The cell bursts, releasing 100's of viruses.