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Crash Course Biology 39: Viruses & Vaccines: How Do Vaccines Work?

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The scientist who first discovered that an infectious agent smaller than bacteria was responsible for disease in tobacco plants was _____.
2. The Dutch botanist Martinus Beijerinck coined the term _____ to describe the infectious agent he studied.
3. Viruses are not considered alive because they cannot _____ on their own.
4. The protective protein coat that surrounds a virus's genetic material is called a _____.
5. Some viruses have an additional outer membrane called a _____.
6. The genetic material inside a virus can be either _____ or _____.
7. A virus must infect a _____ in order to reproduce.
8. The term for a virus that infects bacteria is _____.
9. Viruses that can jump between species and infect humans and animals are known as _____ diseases.
10. A virus uses its _____ proteins to attach to and enter a host cell.
11. The enzyme that allows retroviruses to convert RNA into DNA is called _____.
12. The process by which a virus integrates its genetic material into the host's DNA is called _____.
13. Vaccines work by training the immune system to recognize and fight viruses using _____ versions or parts of the virus.
14. The scientist who worked on microbicides to help prevent HIV infection in women was _____.
15. Antiviral drugs help fight infections by blocking viruses from _____ or _____.

Crash Course Biology 39: Viruses & Vaccines: How Do Vaccines Work? - KEY

1. The scientist who first discovered that an infectious agent smaller than bacteria was responsible for disease in tobacco plants was *Dmitri Ivanovsky*.
2. The Dutch botanist Martinus Beijerinck coined the term *virus* to describe the infectious agent he studied.
3. Viruses are not considered alive because they cannot *reproduce* on their own.
4. The protective protein coat that surrounds a virus's genetic material is called a *capsid*.
5. Some viruses have an additional outer membrane called a *viral envelope*.
6. The genetic material inside a virus can be either *DNA* or *RNA*.
7. A virus must infect a *host cell* in order to reproduce.
8. The term for a virus that infects bacteria is *bacteriophage*.
9. Viruses that can jump between species and infect humans and animals are known as *zoonotic* diseases.
10. A virus uses its *spike* proteins to attach to and enter a host cell.
11. The enzyme that allows retroviruses to convert RNA into DNA is called *reverse transcriptase*.
12. The process by which a virus integrates its genetic material into the host's DNA is called *integration*.
13. Vaccines work by training the immune system to recognize and fight viruses using *weakened* versions or parts of the virus.
14. The scientist who worked on microbicides to help prevent HIV infection in women was *Dr. Quarraisha Abdool Karim*.
15. Antiviral drugs help fight infections by blocking viruses from *entering cells* or *replicating*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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