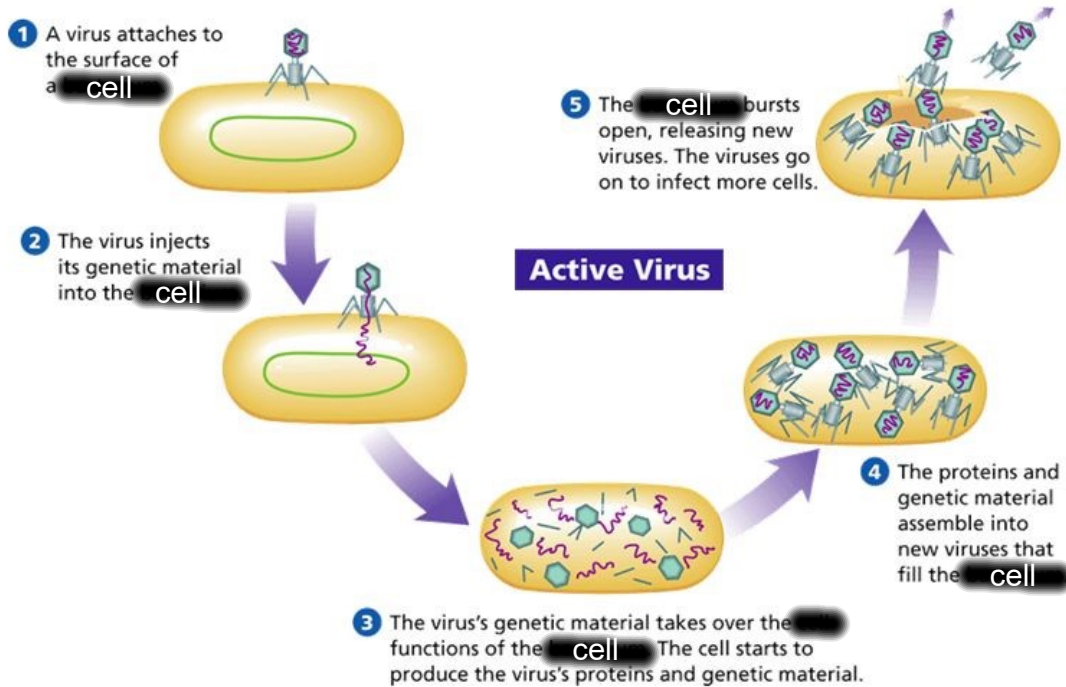


Here are some visuals to help you understand viruses and bacteria.

Use pages 2-3 to complete Replication of an Active Virus and Replication of a Hidden Virus worksheets.

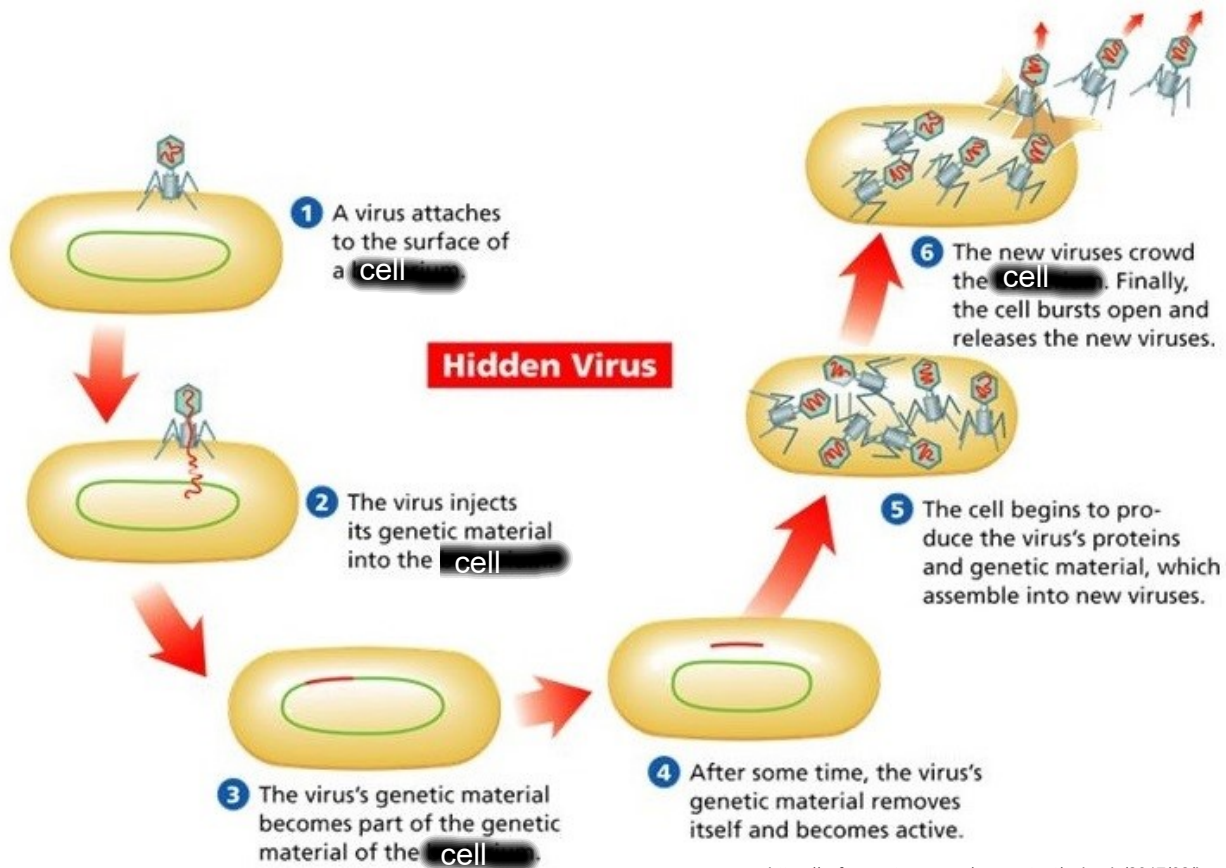
Active How Viruses Multiply

- Active viruses enter cells and immediately begin to multiply, leading to the quick death of the invaded cells.



<http://slideplayer.com/slide/7714708/25/images/6/How+Viruses+Multiply+Active+viruses+enter+cells+and+immediately+begin+to+multiply,+leading+to+the+quick+death+of+the+invaded+cells..jpg>

How a Hidden Virus Multiplies



<https://safesymptoms.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Lysogenic-1.jpg>

Binary Fission in Bacteria

a form of asexual reproduction (requires only one parent)

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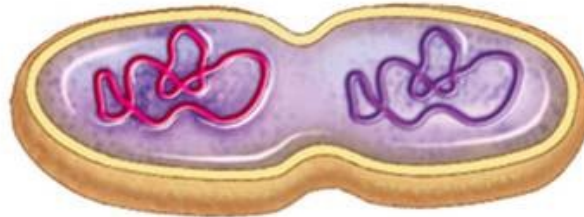
Bacteria are prokaryotes; they have no nucleus around their genetic material



Bacteria makes a copy of its genetic material



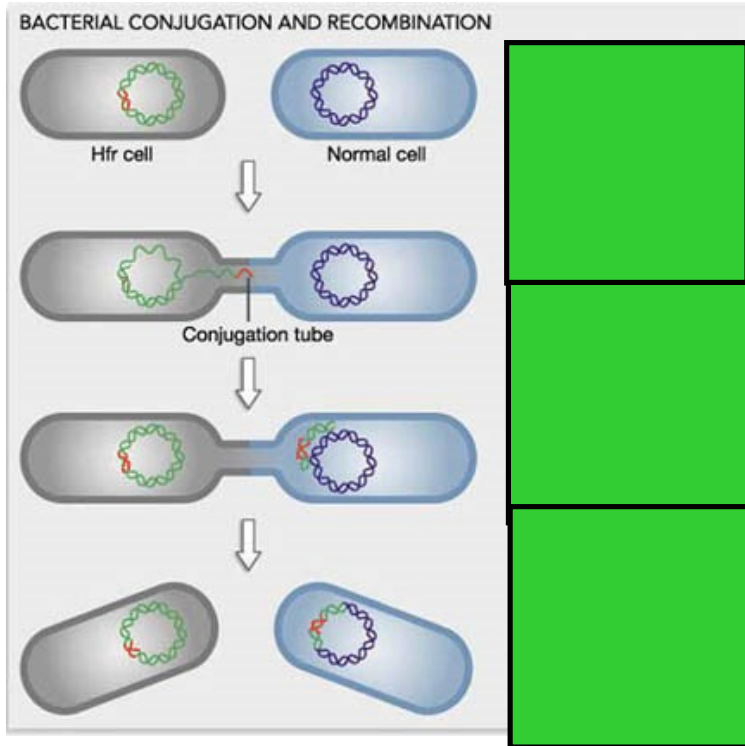
Bacteria sends one copy of genetic material to each side of its cell, and cell begins to pinch in half



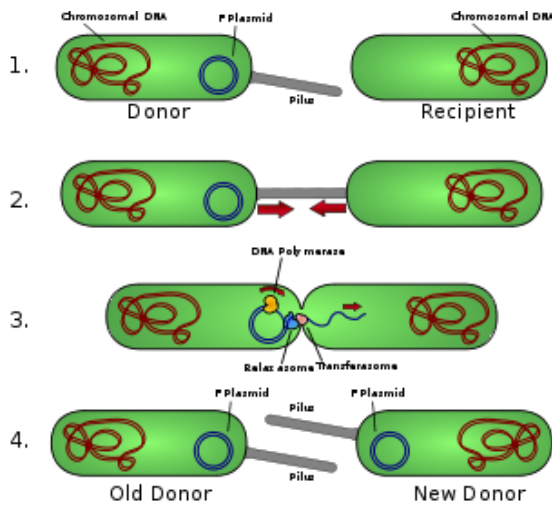
Bacteria splits into two daughter cells, which will then grow and reproduce the same way



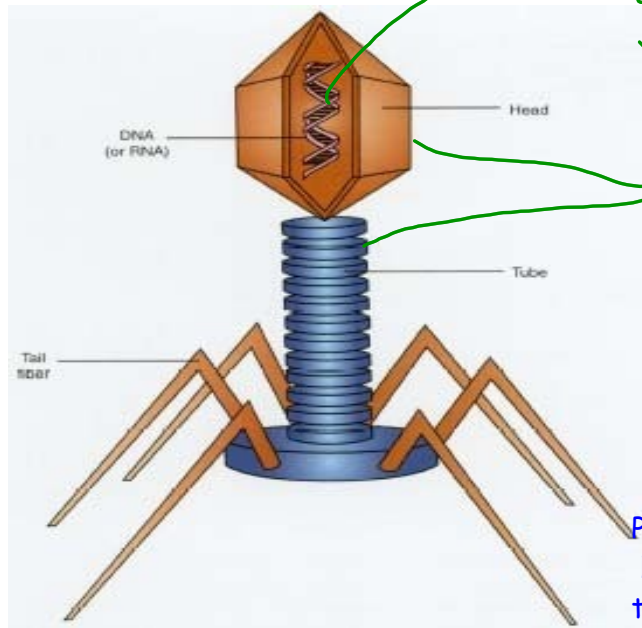
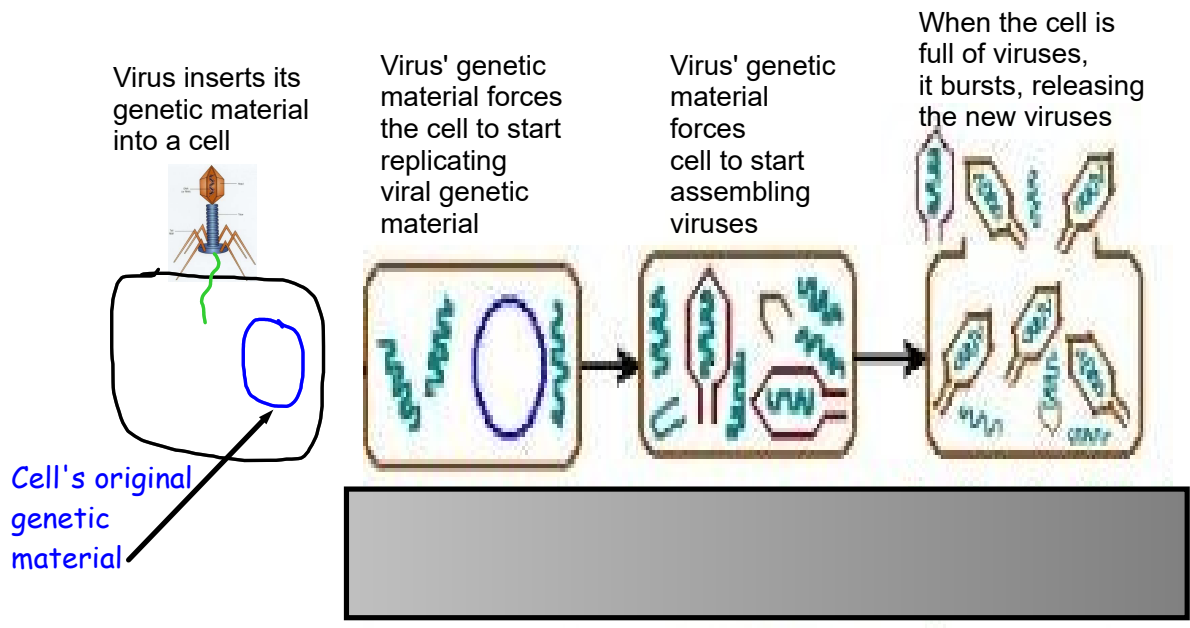
Conjugation - sexual reproduction in bacteria



A section of DNA is copied and then transferred to another bacteria.



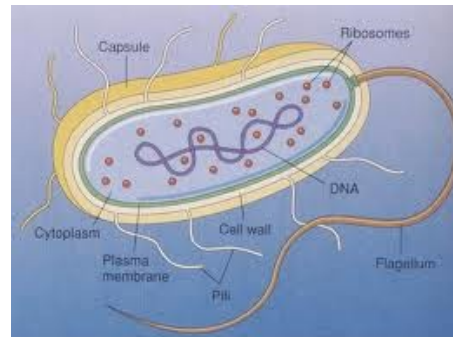
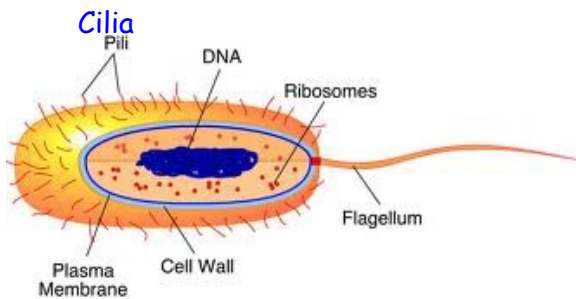
'Reproduction' of an active virus



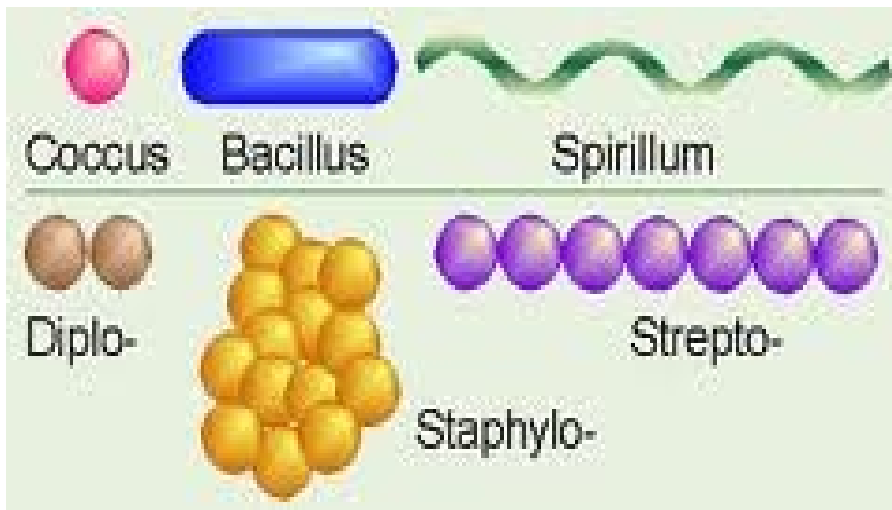
genetic material
protein coat

Proteins on feet help virus to attach to a cell

Bacteria



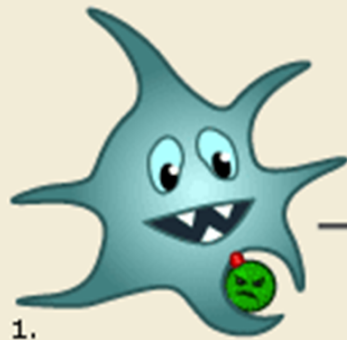
Shapes of bacteria



How your immune system discovers and fights an invader like a bacteria or virus.

Antigen Presentation

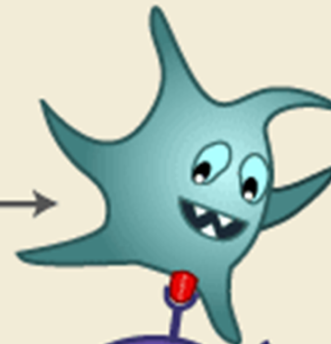
dendritic cell



1. A phagocyte "eats" a bacteria.



2. Parts of the bacteria (antigen) goes to the surface of the phagocyte



3. The phagocyte presents the antigen to a helper T cell

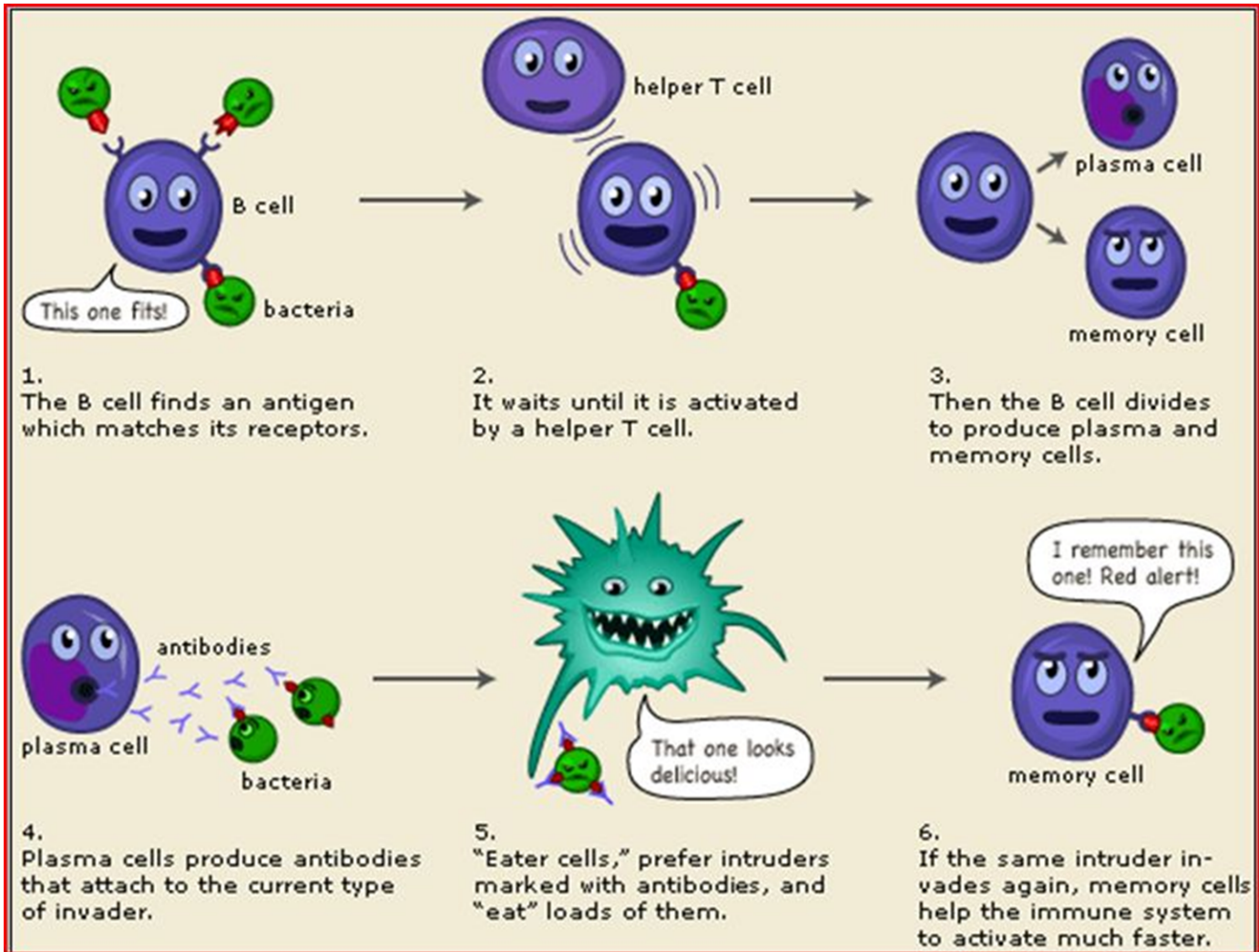


helper T cell

activated helper T cell



4. The helper T cell is activated.



Ebola Virus



