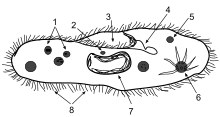
**UNIT 8 IMMUNITY AND MICROORGANISMS TEST**

Prokaryote

Eukaryote

* Prokaryotes vs. Eukaryotes
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – NO membrane-bound organelles), **Eukaryotes** – have membrane-bound organelles
    - Membrane organelles include nucleus, chloroplast, mitochondria
  + Prokaryotes evolved **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** Eukaryotes
* 6 Kingdoms – Archaebacteria, Eubacteria, Protista, Fungi, Plants, Animals
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – unicellular, live in extreme environments
  + **Eubacteria** – true bacteria (some cause diseases such as **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*)**
  + **Protista** – are eukaryotes so they have membrane-bound organelles, are many different sizes and shapes, can be one-celled or many cells, can be autotrophic or heterotrophic
    - **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – protists that can perform photosynthesis

C:\Users\mlane\Desktop\220px-Flagellum_(PSF).png

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – Whiplike tails that some protozoans use to move
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – little hairs around outside of organism used for movement (movement also called locomotion)
  + **Paramecium** – example of protozoan that has cilia

Paramecium with Cilia

* **Bacteria**
  + Called “nature’s recyclers” because they **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** dead organisms
  + They are prokaryotic – meaning NO membrane-bound organelles (no nucleus, no mitochondria, no chloroplasts, etc.)
  + They are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
  + Used in food production, help us to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** foods, help plants to get nitrogen from the air
* **Viruses**
  + Have many different size and structures
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – not made of cells, cannot make proteins, cannot use energy (but study in Biology since they are active inside living cells)
  + Viruses are made of proteins and nucleic acids
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ infection**- ends when new viruses burst out of the infected cell (also called “host cell”), this destroys the host cell right away
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ viruses** – embed DNA into host cell’s DNA, do NOT kill cell right away
* Immunity
  + **Pathogens** are foreign things that are bad for the body – bacteria, virus
  + Body responds to infections first with extra mucus, sweat, tears
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immunity** – a person is exposed to antigens (antigens are anything that causes your body to make antibodies, such as bacteria and viruses) and then makes **memory B cells and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** against that antigen
    - When already have memory B cells against a certain pathogen, then you are less likely to get the disease a second time
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immunity** – when antibodies in breast milk are passed from mother to baby and help protect nursing babies from many illnesses
  + **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – made from killed or weakened pathogens
    - When a person receives a vaccine, they make antibodies to fight that pathogen
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – only kill bacteria NOT viruses
  + Antibiotics work by interfering with cell processes that are only in bacteria, not in viruses
* **Malaria** – uses a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** (mosquito) to transmit disease to humans

**Review**

* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Transport** – when need energy to move molecules across a cell membrane (such as the sodium-potassium pump)
* **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Transport** – molecules do NOT need energy to move across cell membrane (ex. diffusion, osmosis, facilitated diffusion)
* Liquid fats contain mostly **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fatty acids** (solid fats have mostly saturated fatty acids)