**8.L.1.1 Vocabulary**

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| **Vocabulary** | **Definition** |
| **Microbiology** | **The study of microscopic organisms** |
| **Virus** | **A small, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.** |
| **Bacteria** | **Single-celled organisms that lack a nucleus; prokaryotes** |
| * **Cocci (plural)**
 | **Coccus- a round or spherical shaped bacterium** |
| * **Bacilli (plural)**
 | **Bacillus- a rod-shaped bacterium** |
| * **Spirilla (plural)**
 | **Spirillum- a bacterium that has a spiral shape** |
| **Fungi** | **Eukaryotic organisms that have cell walls, use spores to reproduce, and are heterotrophs that feed by absorbing food.** |
| **Parasite** | **An organism that lives on or in a host and causes harm to the host** |
| **Disease** |  |
| **Unicellular** |  |
| **Host Cell** | **An organism that provides a sources of energy or a suitable environment for a virus or for another organism to live** |
| **Antibiotics** | **A chemical that can kill bacteria without harming a person’s cells** |
| **Passive Immunity** | **Immunity in which antibodies are given to a person rather than produced within the person’s own body** |
| **Active Immunity** | **Immunity that occurs when a person’s own immune system produces antibodies in response to the presence of a pathogen** |
| **Vaccine** | **A substance introduced into the body to stimulate the production of chemicals that destroy specific viruses, bacteria, or other disease-causing organisms****Vaccination-The process by which harmless antigens are deliberately introduced into a person’s body to produce active immunity** |
| **Infectious disease** | **A disease caused by the presence of a living thing in the body** |
| **Noninfectious disease** | **A disease that is not caused by a pathogen** |
| **Carcinogens** | **A substance or a factor in the environment that can cause cancer** |

**8.L.1.2 Vocabulary**

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| **Vocabulary** | **Definition** |
| **Epidemic** | **An outbreak of a disease that affects many people in an area** |
| **Pandemic** | **An epidemic that spreads over a large area, or throughout the world** |
| **Vectors** | **An organism that transmits a disease. The organism does not cause the disease itself, but spreads infection by conveying pathogens from one host to another. Example-Mosquitoes are vectors for the deadly disease Malaria.** |
| **Pathogens** | **An organism that causes disease** |
| **Microbe (microorganism)** | **A living thing that cannot be seen without a microscope** |
| **Antimicrobial** | **An agent, like a drug, that is destructive to or prevents the growth of microorganisms** |