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| **Chapter 13 L 1 Vocab.** |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Illustration** |
| Bacteria(P. 493) | Microscopic prokaryotes |  |
| Flagellum(P. 496) | Long whip-like structure |  |
| Fission(P. 496) | -cell division-forms 2 genetically identical cells |  |
| Conjugation(P. 496) | 2 bacteria of same species attach and combine DNA |  |
| Endospore(P. 497) | Thick internal wall around chromosomes and cytoplasm. |  |

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| **Chapter 13 L 2 Vocab.** |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Illustration** |
| Decomposition(P. 502) | Breaking down organisms and organic wastes |  |
| Nitrogen fixation(P. 502) | Convert atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compound usable by living things |  |
| Bioremediation(P. 503) | The use of organisms to clean up environmental pollution |  |
| Antibiotic(P. 504) | Medicines that stop growth and reproduction of bacteria |  |
| Pasteurization(P. 505) | Process of heating food to temperature that kills most harmful bacteria |  |

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| **Chapter 13 L 3 Vocab.** |
| **Term** | **Definition** | **Illustration** |
| Virus(P. 509) | -DNA surrounded by proteins-Can infect and replicate in host cell |  |
| Pathogen(P. 504) | Cause disease |  |
| Antibody(P. 513) | Protein that can attach to pathogen and make it useless |  |
| Vaccine(P. 514) | Mixture that contains material from 1 or more deactivated pathogen |  |