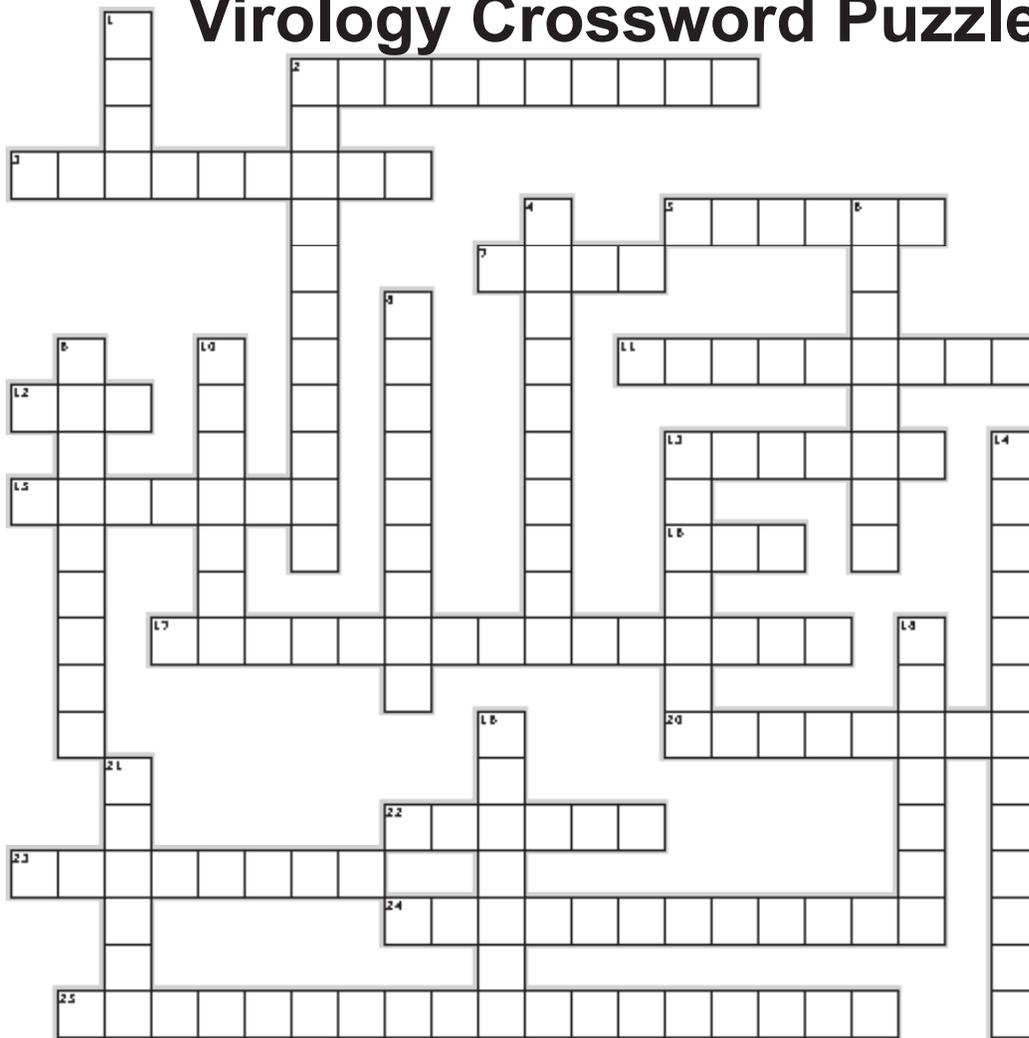


# Virology Crossword Puzzle



## Across

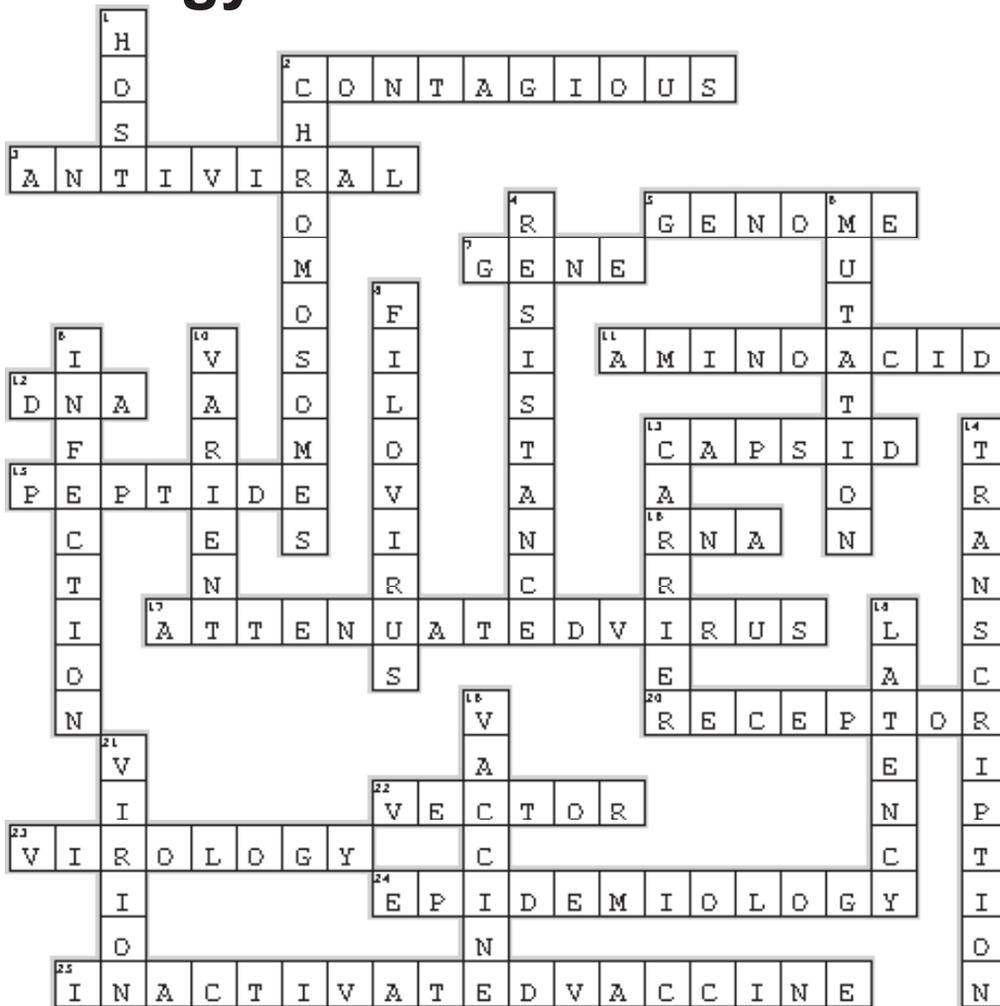
2. Any infectious disease capable of being transmitted by casual contact from one person to another.
3. A substance, drug, or process which destroys a virus or suppresses its replication.
5. The DNA code that comprises the complete genetic composition of an organism.
7. A unit of DNA that carries information for the bio-synthesis of a specific product.
11. Any one of 20 or more organic acids, some of which are the building blocks for proteins and are necessary for metabolism and growth.
12. A complex protein that is the carrier of genetic information. The cellular mechanisms for replication.
13. The protein covering of some viruses - made up of capsomeres; may stimulate the body's immune response.
15. A short string of amino acids.
16. A single stranded molecule that carries genetic information in the human body.
17. A weakened virus with reduced ability to infect or produce disease, which some vaccines are based on.
20. A structure on a cell which joins with proteins to produce changes in cellular function.
22. Anything capable of moving or transferring genetic material.
23. The study of viruses and viral disease.
24. The science concerned with the determination of the specific causes of a disease or the interrelation between various factors determining a disease, as well as disease trends in a specific population.
25. Dead microorganisms used as antigens to produce immunity.

## Down

1. A cell or organism that supports the growth of a parasite or virus.
2. A condensed DNA structure normally found in the nucleus of a cell.
4. Refers to the ability of some pathogens to grow and multiply even in the presence of certain drugs which normally kill them.
6. A rearrangement of genes or change in base pairs so they produce different effects within their environment.
8. The thread-like virus family which includes such viruses as Ebola and Marburg; very deadly.
9. Condition in which virulent organisms are able to multiply within the body and cause a response from the host's immune defenses.
10. A variation of a particular strain of virus or infective agent; slightly different in form or function.
13. Organism that carries a virus either in form of an infection or while it is in incubation.
14. Constructing a mRNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template; results in the transfer of genetic information to the mRNA.
18. The period when an organism is in the body, shows no symptoms, but is in an inactive state (also known as incubation period).
19. A substance that contains antigenic components from an infectious organism. By stimulating an immune response (but not disease), it leads to immunity to a certain microorganism and protects against subsequent infection by that organism.
21. A virus particle existing freely outside a host cell.



# Virology Crossword Puzzle Solution



## Across

2. CONTAGIOUS-Any infectious disease capable of being transmitted by casual contact from one person to another.
3. ANTIVIRAL-A substance, drug, or process which destroys a virus or suppresses its replication.
5. GENOME-The DNA code that comprises the complete genetic composition of an organism.
7. GENE-A unit of DNA that carries information for the bio-synthesis of a specific product.
11. AMINO ACID-Any one of 20 or more organic acids, some of which are the building blocks for proteins and are necessary for metabolism and growth.
12. DNA-A complex protein that is the carrier of genetic information. The cellular mechanisms for replication.
13. CAPSID-The protein covering of some viruses - made up of capsomeres; may stimulate the body's immune response.
15. PEPTIDE-A short string of amino acids.
16. RNA-A single stranded molecule that carries genetic information in the human body.
17. ATTENUATED VIRUS-A weakened virus with reduced ability to infect or produce disease, which some vaccines are based on.
20. RECEPTOR-A structure on a cell which joins with proteins to produce changes in cellular function.
22. VECTOR-Anything capable of moving or transferring genetic material.
23. VIROLOGY-The study of viruses and viral disease.
24. EPIDEMIOLOGY-The science concerned with the determination of the specific causes of a disease or the interrelation between various factors determining a disease, as well as disease trends in a specific population.
25. INACTIVATED VACCINE-Dead microorganisms used as antigens to produce immunity.

## Down

1. HOST-A cell or organism that supports the growth of a parasite or virus.
2. CHROMOSOMES-A condensed DNA structure normally found in the nucleus of a cell.
4. RESISTANCE-Refers to the ability of some pathogens to grow and multiply even in the presence of certain drugs which normally kill them.
6. MUTATION-A rearrangement of genes or change in base pairs so they produce different effects within their environment.
8. FILOVIRUS-The thread-like virus family which includes such viruses as Ebola and Marburg; very deadly.
9. INFECTION-Condition in which virulent organisms are able to multiply within the body and cause a response from the host's immune defenses.
10. VARIANT-A variation of a particular strain of virus or infective agent; slightly different in form or function.
13. CARRIER-Organism that carries a virus either in form of an infection or while it is in incubation.
14. TRANSCRIPTION-Constructing a mRNA molecule using a DNA molecule as a template; results in the transfer of genetic information to the mRNA.
18. LATENCY-The period when an organism is in the body, shows no symptoms, but is in an inactive state (also known as incubation period).
19. VACCINE-A substance that contains antigenic components from an infectious organism. By stimulating an immune response (but not disease), it leads to immunity to a certain microorganism and protects against subsequent infection by that organism.
21. VIRION-A virus particle existing freely outside a host cell.

