

# [Microbiology vocab ii assignment](https://assignbuster.com/microbiology-vocab-ii-assignment/)

Micrometeorites – A micrometeorite is a microorganism that requires oxygen to revive, 7. Aerobic – relating to, involving, or requiring free oxygen 8. Anaerobic – An organism, such as a bacterium, that can live in the absence of atmospheric oxygen 9. Thermopile – microorganism that thrives at a temperature of 50 C or higher 10. Basophilic – a motile polysaccharide leukocyte that bins leg Ionizing radiation – high energy radiation capable to produce ionizing through 11. Substance 12. Beta radiation – is ionizing radiation resulting from the decay of radioisotopes where a beta particle is emitted. 3. Filtration – the action or process of filtering something. 14. Heavy metals – a metal of relatively high density, or of high relative atomic weight. 15. Leaderless – an organic compound containing the group – CHOC 16. CO fixation – conversion of inorganic carbon (carbon dioxide) to organic compounds by living organisms Glycoside – the energy yielding breakdown (termination) tot glucose to pyrrhic or lactic acid 18. Metabolism – a general term for the totality of chemical and physical processes occurring in a cell 19.

Krebs cycle – the sequence of reactions by which most living cells generate energy during the process of aerobic respiration. 20. Nitrogen fixation – any process of combining atmospheric nitrogen with other elements 21. Quantify structure – most complex pr structure characterized by the formation of large, multiuse proteins by more than one of the polypeptides 22. Ethylene oxide – flammable toxic gas used as an intermediate and fumigant 23. Catabolic – the chemical breakdown of compounds into simpler units to be used nickel metabolism 24.

Anabolism – the energy consuming process of incorporating nutrients into protoplasm through biosynthesize 25. Oxidative phosphorescently – is the metabolic structure, enzyme s, and energy leased by the oxidation of nutrient s to reform 26. Electron transport – couples electron transfer between an electron donor (such as NADIA ) and an electron acceptor 27. Chemisorbs – generation of a concentration gradient of hydrogen ions called the proton motive force 28. Dehydrogenate -an enzyme that catalysts the removal of hydrogen atoms from a particular molecule 29.

Kinas – an enzyme that catalysts the transfer of a phosphate group from TAP to a specified molecule. 30. Electron acceptor – An electron acceptor is a chemical entity that accepts electrons transferred to it from another compound 31 . Melba toast – thin toast we eat? 32. FADED – Alvin adenine denunciative (FAD) is a redo cofactor involved in several important reactions in metabolism rev a De AND+, is a commence found in all living cells. NADIA – actinide adenine denunciate e ABA 34. Enveloped virus – virus whose nucleotides is enclosed by a membrane derived in part from the host cell 35.

Sapid – protein covering of a virus’s nucleic acid core 36. Replication – n DNA synthesis, the conservatives mechanisms that ensure precise duplication of the parent DNA strand 7. Transcription – Mrs. synthesis, the process by which a strand of RNA is produced against DNA template 38. Translation – protein synthesis, the process of decoding the messenger RNA code into a polypeptide 39. Code – a specific sequence of three nucleotides in Mrs. 40. Person – genetic operational unit that regulates metabolism by controlling Mrs. production 41.

Helices/grease – DNA grease produces DNA superimposing and DNA helices unwinds DNA 42. Mrs. is derived from a large primary transcript from a DNA sequence 43. Tarn – Its main purpose is to transfer specific amino acids to growing lapidated chain during the ribosomal site of protein synthesis during what you call translation. 44. Plasmid – extraterrestrial genetic units characterized by several features 45. Chemotherapy’s – microorganisms that derive their nutritional needs from organic compounds 46.

Chemotherapy – an organism that relies upon inorganic chemicals for its energy and carbon dioxide for its carbon 47. Vector – an animal that transmits infectious agents from one host to another 48. Host – organism in which smaller organisms or viruses live, feed, and reproduce Intentions agent – an agent capable tot producing intention 50. Virulence – in infection, the relative capacity of a pathogen to invade and harm host cells 51 . Defined media – here are different types of media for growing different types of cells 52.

Obligate anaerobe – an organism that cannot grow in the presence of oxygen Facultative anaerobe – A facultative anaerobic organism is an organism, usually 53. Makes TAP 54. Exponential growth – period of maximum growth rate in a growth curve 55. Open system – a material system in which mass or energy can be lost to or gained from the environment. 56. 57. 58. 59. Acidophilic – an organism that thrives in a relatively acid environment Christopher – a microorganism that thrives at low temperature (O C – 20 C ) Mesosphere – microorganisms that grow at intermediate temperatures Helpline – n organism, esp.. Microorganism, that grows in or can tolerate saline conditions. 60. Endoscope – small dormant, resistant derivative of a bacterial cell that germinates under favorable growth conditions into a under favorable growth conditions into a vegetative cell 61. Autoclave – sterilization chamber that allows the use of steam under pressure to sterilize materials 62. Bastardization – heat treatment of perishable fluids such as milk, fruit Juices or nine to destroy heat sensitive vegetative cells 63.

Sterilization – process that completely removes or destroys all viable microorganisms 64. Antiseptic – growth inhibiting agent used on tissues to prevent infection 65. Germicidal – bactericidal: preventing infection by inhibiting the growth or action of microorganisms 67. 68. 69. Sporadic – Retiring to a soporific or the activity tot a soporific Halogen – a group of related chemicals with antimicrobial applications Organic – relating to, or derived from living matter Essential – absolutely necessary; extremely important closed system