

# Microbiology vocab ii assignment



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

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. Thermophile – microorganism that thrives at a

temperature of 50 C or higher 10. Basophilic – a motile polysaccharide

leukocyte that binds long 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 – CHO 16. CO

fixation – conversion of inorganic carbon (carbon dioxide) to organic

compounds by living organisms Glycoside – the energy yielding breakdown

(termination) of glucose to pyruvic 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 protein 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 biosynthesis 25. Oxidative phosphorylation - is the metabolic structure, enzymes, and energy leased by the oxidation of nutrients to reform 26. Electron transport - couples electron transfer between an electron donor (such as NADH) and an electron acceptor 27. Chemiosmosis - generation of a concentration gradient of hydrogen ions called the proton motive force 28. Dehydrogenase - an enzyme that catalyzes the removal of hydrogen atoms from a particular molecule 29.

Kinase - an enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP 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. FAD - Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) is a redox cofactor involved in several important reactions in metabolism. It is derived from NADH, is a coenzyme found in all living cells. NADH - nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide 34. Enveloped virus - virus whose nucleocapsid is enclosed by a membrane derived in part from the host cell 35.

Envelope - protein covering of a virus's nucleic acid core 36. Replication - In DNA synthesis, the conservative mechanisms that ensure precise duplication of the parent DNA strand 37. Transcription - mRNA 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. Codon - a specific sequence of three nucleotides in mRNA 40. Operon - genetic operational unit that regulates metabolism by controlling mRNA 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 lipidated 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 (0 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 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 wine 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 sporific or the activity tot a sporific Halogen – a group of related chemicals with antimicrobial applications Organic – relating to, or derived from living matter Essential – absolutely necessary; extremely important closed system