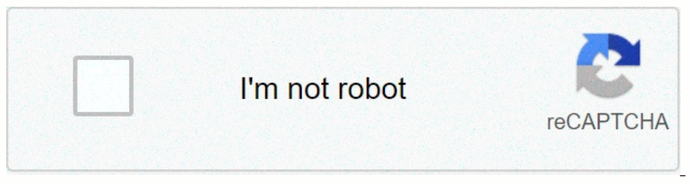

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Student exploration virus lytic cycle gizmo answer key

Virus Lytic Cycle Response Key vocabulary: bacteriofag, capsid, host cell, lyse, lytic cycle, virus Prior Knowledge Questions (Do this BEFORE using Gizmo.) [Note: The purpose of these questions is to activate the prior knowledge and thinking of students. Students are not expected to know the answers to questions of prior knowledge.] A computer virus is a program that can copy and infect a computer itself without the permission of the owner. How do you think a computer virus compares to a real virus? The answers will vary. A computer virus infects a computer and the real virus infects the organism. During infection, both types of viruses make copies of themselves so that more infections may occur. A computer virus often interferes with the functions of a computer, while a real virus destroys its host cell (and interferes with the functions of multicellular organisms).] Have you ever been infected with a virus like the cold or flu virus? The answers will vary. If so, how did the virus affect you? The answers will vary. [Viruses often cause fever, rashes, blockages and other symptoms.] Gizmo Warm-up A virus is a microscopic fragment that can infect a cell. Viruses are primarily composed of a protein coat called capsid and anilic acid. In Lytic Cycle Gizmo virus™ learn how the virus infects a cell and uses a cell to produce multiple viruses. Viruses are extremely small. A typical virus is about 100 times smaller than a single cell, such as bacteria. Highlight the virus and the bacterial cell in the picture on the right. Bacteria are viruses that infect bacteria. On the basis of the diagram, mark the head, tail, tail fibers and beam of the ailes in the picture on the right. Activity A: Lytic cycle Prepare Gizmo: If necessary, click Reset (). Introduction: Unlike living organisms, viruses cannot reproduce themselves. Instead, viruses infect host cells that take over cell machines to produce more viruses. This process is called the lytic cycle. Question: What are the steps in the lytic cycle? Observe: Use the navigation arrows on the DESCRIPTION tab to read about the stages of the lytic cycle. Use your own words to recrete each step of the cycle. Step Summary 1 A lytic bacteriophage virus binds to a bacterial cell. The virus is a very simple structure consisting of a protein capidide, kernel acid and tail section. 2 The virus injects its jecylic into the cell. Eatic acid uses ribosome cells to pull out viral proteins. Proteins break down the cell's DNA. 3 The virus capsid and tail, now relentless, detached from the cell and decayed. Inside the cell takes on viral eating acid and directs the production of new viral proteins and adric acid. 4 Viral proteins and aned-fornic acid are composition into new viruses. 5 Specific proteins produced by viral hydrotic acid cause host cell for lyse (burst), destroying the cell in the process. Many new viruses can infect other cells. (Activity A continued on the following page) Activity A (continues from the previous page) Analyze: The yellow ring inside the bacterial cell represents bacterial DNA. Why does this structure disappear after the 3rd step lytic cycle? In step 2, viral aninic acid takes control of the cell by destroying the DNA of the host cell. Describe: How does a virus destroy the DNA of a host cell? Viral eating acid uses ribosome cells for proteins. These proteins break down the DNA of the bacterial cell. Describe: How do new viruses reproduce? Viral nucleated acid takes control of the cell's mechanisms, including the structures used by the cell to extract proteins and copy the nucleus. Viral anilic acid uses these mechanisms for new parts of the virus. They are divided into new viruses. Think and discuss: Why can't the virus reproduce on its own? Viruses do not have the structures required for extracts of protein or copies of kernel acid. Justify: it's lyse to blow up or explode. Why do you think the virus's reproductive cycle is called the lytic cycle? After using the cell to reproduce new viruses, a specific viral protein causes the membrane cells to open or leak. This process gives lytic cycle his name. Reset >Activity B: Spread infection Prepare Gizmo: If necessary, click Reset. Question: How does viral infection spread? Predict: let's say the virus infects a small population of bacteria. It predicts how the number of viruses, infected cells and unint/infected cells will change as the infection progresses. Write an increase, decrease, or stay the same on the blanks below. Viruses: Increase infected cells: increase un infected cells: reduce observe: click Play () to view the simulation. Describe what you see. Sample response: As the infection progresses, viruses spread to un infected cells at an ever faster rate. Test: Click Reset and select the BAR CHART tab. Turn on Show numeric values. Click Play to view each row while the simulation is running. What do you notice and how does that compare to predictions? Sample response: The change in the number of viruses, infected cells, and unintnosiaced cells closely matched my predictions. Over time, the number of viruses increased, as did the number of infected cells. The number of un infected cells has decreased from 50 to 0. Data Record: Select the TABLE tab and use the data to complete the second column of the table below. To finish each cell in the third column, subtract the previous time value from the current time value. For example, if it took 80 minutes to reach 40 cells and 100 minutes to reach 30 cells, then the time difference is 20 minutes. The answers will vary. Sample of the answers given below. Number of cells (m) Time to reduce the reduction of from 10 50 0 m -- 40 79 m 79 m 30 110 m 31 m 20 128 m 18 m 10 145 m 17 m (Activity B continued on the following page) Activity B (continued from the previous page) Analyse: What trend do you see in the third column of your data table? Sample response: The time when viruses destroyed the first set of 10 cells was about twice the time it took to destroy the next set of 10 cells. This trend continued for the next 20 cells, but the rate of cell destruction for the last set of 10 cells was switched off. Explain: How would you explain this trend? The number of viruses increases over time, allowing the infection rate to increase. However, the rate of infection decreases when there are no more healthy cells for infection. Explanation: Select the GRAPH tab. Restart Gizmo and observe what happens in the SIMULATION pane when the graph shows a decrease in virus population size. Why does the number of viruses sometimes increase and sometimes decrease? At some points during viral infection, all viruses are inside host cells. These days, it seems like the virus population is zero. Sometimes, when a virus enters a cell, it becomes dorman ord for a while. Why would it make it harder for a doctor to diagnose a viral infection? Until the infected cell lies down, it will appear to be a healthy, functioning cell. A person will have no symptoms until the viruses start destroying their cells. Spread your mind: AIDS is one disease caused by infection with the virus. The virus attacks cells of the immune system known as T cells. Based on your observations from Gizma, how would you explain the data shown in this graph? Over time, viruses infect healthy T cells and destroy them. In the process, several viruses are produced. These viruses continue to infect a person's T cells until a person has a T cell count near zero. [Note: The initial increase in T cell count is due to an attempt by the immune system to fight infection by producing increased T cells. Viruses quickly overtake new T cells, causing the next drop in the number of T cells.] Share with friends: You don't see a free preview page 3 in this preview. Preview.

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