Name_	Mirrer Yeshiva HS May 6, 2020 Rabbi Bresler
	Biology Remote Learning Chapter 19-2 Bacteria and Viruse
irst read pa	s assignment is due Sunday Night May 10, 2020 Pages 477-481 Page 477 Page 477 Page 477 Page 477
	Page 477
2. Bring	g an example of the truth to the following statement: "Without bacteria, life as we
know	v it would be impossible"
	Page 478
	lain how bacteria cause the consumption of beans to be a good form of obtaining tein.
•	ain how the nitrogen fixation can be an example of mutualism. (2 different organisms fit each other.) Note: Read 2 nd paragraph carefully.
	Page 479
5. Descr	ribe the two ways that pathogens cause disease and give an example for each. Example:
b).
	Example:

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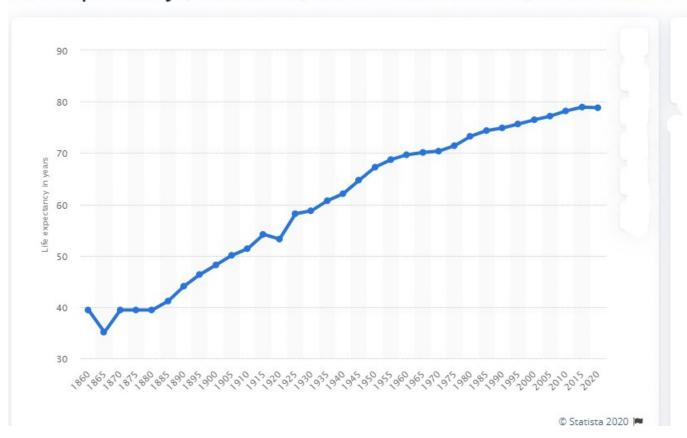
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6.	What are the main ways to prevent and heal bacterial infections?			
			•	

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- 7. Bases of figure 19-10, what is the single most important measure that people can do to prevent bacterial diseases?
- 8. What single most factor can explain the data on the graph below?

Life expectancy (from birth) in the United States, from 1860 to 2020



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Ho	w do antibiotics control bacteria?
D.Lis	t four beneficial ways that people use bacteria.
	a
	b
	c
	d
	Page 481
.Ho	w can you prove that bacteria are the source for almost all food spoilage?
Wl	ny does refrigeration and freezing keep food staying fresh for longer?
 3.If p	pathological bacteria are found, what are the two methods that can be done to ki
the	em?

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14. Note to students: the answer to the following question is not stated directly in your book, but I am asking you to think of a logical explanation.

Taken from your book page 476:

When growth conditions become unfavorable, many bacteria form structures called spores. One type of spore, called an **endospore**, is formed when a bacterium produces a thick internal wall that encloses its DNA and a portion of its cytoplasm. The endospore can remain dormant for months or even centuries, until more favorable growth conditions arise. The ability to form spores makes it possible for some bacteria to survive harsh conditions—such as extreme heat, dryness, or lack of nutrients—that might otherwise kill them.

Why would sterilization help to destroy bacteria, perhaps the bacteria are of these type t	hat
are almost impossible to destroy?	