Virus (8.L.1.1)	Microscopic core of genetic material surrounded by a protein coating that can cause illness when they infect a living cell	
Protozoa (8.L.1.1)	Single-celled organisms with animal-like behaviors	Cylingham pushed transitive continues for dissenses.
Parasite (8.L.1.1)	An organism that lives on or in another organism and benefits at the other organism's expense	
Pathogen (8.L.1.1)	Biological agent that causes disease or illness to its host	Pathogens  Pathogen - A more segament that causes disease.  Reservoir - A natural environment in which a pathogen typically free.  - An animal - An animal segment that soil or water  New do pathogens spread?  Pathogens much leave the reservoir through some portal of exit.
Fungi (8.L.1.1)	One-celled or many-celled organisms; most that cause disease are one-celled	
Bacteria (8.L.1.1)	One-celled (prokaryotic) organisms that are grouped according to shape	

Antibiotic (8.L.1.1)	Drugs that kill bacteria or slow their growth	ANTIBIOTICS
Vaccine (8.L.1.1)	A weakened or dead form of the pathogen that stimulates the immune system to make antibodies	
Antiviral (8.L.1.1)	Drugs that slow down the rate at which the virus reproduces	Taminus 2
Host (8.L.1.1)	Organism on which a parasite lives	The state of the s
Microbiology (8.L.1.1)	The study of microorganisms	Microbiology  Energy & Environment Infectious Diseases Marine
Microscopic (8.L.1.1)	Organisms that need to be seen under a microscope	
Transmit (8.L.1.1)	To pass or spread (disease, infection,etc.) to another	

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Resistant (8.L.1.1)	Immune to change	
Mutate (8.L.1.1)	To change or alter	COMMITTEE OF SCIENTISTS IL- STOP THE NUCLEAR BOMBING. WARNING! RAPIATION CAN ALTER THE ENTIRE HUMAN RACE!  HOMO SAPIENS  SENI- MUTATE  FULL MUTATE
Vector (8.L.1.1)	An organism that transmits a disease	I CAUSE MALARIA
Replicate (8.L.1.2)	To repeat, duplicate, or reproduce, especially for experimental purposes	
Immune System (8.L.1.2)	Your body's defense system, can naturally kill many pathogens	
Pandemic (8.L.1.2)	Prevalent throughout an entire country, continent or the whole world, an epidemic over a larger area	
Outbreak (8.L.1.2)	A sudden or spontaneous occurrence of a disease	

Exposed (8.L.1.2)	Susceptible to attack, vulnerable	RISK
Infectious (8.L.1.2)	Tending to spread from one to another, as in one person to another or from one part of the body to another	
Contagious (8.L.1.2)	Capable of being transmitted by bodily contact with an infected person or object	
Quarantine (8.L.1.2)	A strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease	QUARANTINE AREA
Non-Infectious (8.L.1.2)	A disease, or disease causing organism not able to be transmitted through the environment from person to person	Diabetes  Cancer Chronic lung Diseases  NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE DISEASE THAT IS NOT CONTAGIOUS OR SPREADABLE.  Physical inactivity Ciets

Epidemic (8.L.1.2)	A widespread occurrence of a disease	
Biotechnology (8.L.2.1)	Manipulation of living things to make useful products	
Genetics (8.L.2.1)	The science of heredity, dealing with resemblances and differences of related organisms resulting from the interaction of their genes and the environment	
Gene (8.L.2.1)	The basic physical unit of heredity	
Cloning (8.L.2.1)	Creation of genetically identical organisms	

Genetic Modification (8.L.2.1)	Any alteration of genetic material, as in agriculture, to make them capable of producing new substances or performing new functions	
Ethical (8.L.2.1)	Dealing with morals, deciding what is right and wrong	
Bioremediation (8.L.2.1)	Uses microbes to remove harmful toxins from the environment	Plants  Fungi  Green earth  Bacteria
<b>Toxic</b> (8.L.2.1)	Acting as, or having the effect of a poison	