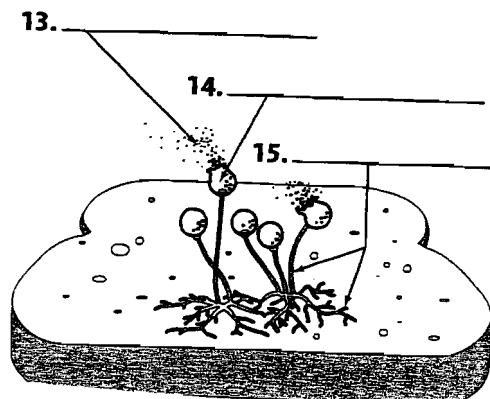


Kingdom Fungi

Fungi	Eukaryotic (Have a nucleus) many celled organisms.
	Feed on dead or decaying material
	Obtain their food directly from living things
Asexual reproduction	Cell division produces _____.
Sexual reproduction	In, the _____ of two <u>genetically different</u> fungi of the same species produce spores that differ genetically from both parents
	Organisms composed of a fungus and either a green alga or a cyanobacterium; they can appear crusty, leafy, or grow upright 1. Lichens can be an important _____ source for animals. 2. Lichens help rocks <u>weather</u> , or _____. 3. Since lichens are sensitive, they help scientists monitor _____ levels.
Best Conditions For Growth	Fungi grow anchored in <u>soil</u> like plants, but do not make their own _____-they grow best in _____ places.
Beneficial Aspects	Used as Food Sources: _____, yeast (Bread, beer, wine production), Cheeses (Blue Cheese, Roquefort, Brie) Produce _____, such as penicillin, which can fight diseases. Important as _____, recycling organic matter
Bad Aspects	Many fungi cause animal and plant _____.



Hyphae Spores
Sporangia

Viruses

Virus	a _____ strand of hereditary material surrounded by a protein coating
Virus multiplication	viruses can make copies of themselves only inside a living _____
_____	—make the host cell create new viruses, which kills the host cell
Viruses	
_____	hide in the host cell without destroying it
Viruses	
Reproduction	
Fighting viruses	_____—weakened <u>virus particles</u> which allow the host to fight some diseases
Treating viral diseases	<p>_____ are not effective treatments for viral infections.</p> <p>Infected cells sometimes produce _____, which are proteins that can protect non infected cells.</p> <p>Antiviral drugs often have adverse _____, limiting their use.</p> <p>Public health measures can _____ or slow disease spread.</p> <p>Research with viruses—_____ uses viruses to replace defective cell hereditary material with normal cell hereditary material.</p>