



ACROSS

- 4 _____-sense viral RNA is complementary to the viral mRNA and thus must be converted to positive-sense RNA by an RNA polymerase prior to translation.
- 8 A reverse _____, also known as RNA-dependent DNA polymerase, is a DNA polymerase enzyme that transcribes single-stranded RNA into single-stranded DNA.
- 11 The _____ cycle is the mode of viral reproduction characterized by the fusion of the nucleic acid of a bacteriophage with that of a host so that the integrated prophage can then be transmitted to daughter cells in subsequent cell divisions.
- 13 Tobacco _____ virus is an RNA virus that infects plants. It was the first virus to be discovered.
- 14 Human _____ virus (HIV) is a retrovirus that can lead to AIDS, a condition in humans in which the immune system begins to fail.

DOWN

- 1 _____-sense viral RNA is viral RNA which may be directly translated into the desired viral proteins.
- 2 Viral _____s are present in many viruses, covering the protein capsid, typically derived from portions of the host cell membranes but including some viral glycoproteins.
- 3 A _____ is an enveloped viruses possessing a RNA genome, which replicates via a DNA intermediate.
- 5 A _____ is a sub-microscopic particle that can infect the cells of a biological organism and which can replicate itself only by infecting a host cell.
- 6 _____, commonly known as flu, is an infectious disease of birds and mammals caused by RNA viruses of the family Orthomyxoviridae.
- 7 A _____ is any one of a number of viruses that infect bacteria.
- 9 A _____ is the protein shell of a virus.
- 10 A _____ is a virus genome that has integrated itself into the DNA of a host cell.
- 12 The _____ cycle is the one of the two cycles of viral reproduction that is typically considered the main method of viral replication, since it results in the destruction of the infected cell and release of virus particles.