

Match the infectious agent to its examples:

- ___ Athlete's foot
- ___ Chicken pox
- ___ Strep throat
- ___ Common cold
- ___ Malaria
- ___ Ringworm
- ___ The flu
- ___ Ear infection
- ___ Tapeworm
- ___ Yeast infection
- ___ Food poisoning
- ___ A tick

- A. Virus
- B. Bacteria
- C. Fungi
- D. Parasite

True or False

1. It is easy to control the spread of a virus.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Some bacteria are used to make food.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Parasites always kill their host.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Fungi are capable of photosynthesis.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. Bacteria and Fungi are the 2 infectious agents that do not need a host to survive.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Fill in the blank in the paragraph below, using the word back.

Single-celled

Fungi

Nonliving

Antifungal

Parasites

Host organism

Viruses

Weaker

Infectious agents

Strep throat

Vaccines

Bacteria

Outside

There are four types of _____ that can affect the human body. These are _____, _____, _____, and _____. Viruses are _____ agents that infect a host's cells to reproduce rapidly. _____ are the best way to combat viral infections, preventing them in the first place. Bacteria are usually _____ organisms that get their nutrients from the environment around them. Some bacteria are harmful, such as those that cause _____, while others are beneficial, such as those that help with the digestion of food. Fungi obtain nutrients from both living and nonliving sources _____ of their bodies. Fungal infections are typically treated with _____ drugs and creams. Parasites live on or in a _____ and get their nutrients from that organism. Typically, parasites do not kill the host, but they often make the host _____.