Name:

- eukaryotic >
- unicellular or multicellular (yeasts are unicellular, molds are multicellular) >
- nonmotile >
- Why are they ecologically important?
 - > Scavengers; they live off dead matter and thus, decompose it.

-Energy:

Heterotrophs >

Protozoa ("first animals"):

- eukaryotic >
- > unicellular
- motile or nonmotile >
- disease causing 2 examples: malaria & > giardiasis (one of the "don't drink the water diseases")

-Energy:

>

- Viruse > Acellular, so not considered prokaryotic or eukaryotic; obligate intracellular parasites; when
 - they are outside of a host cell, there is no evidence that these guys are alive.
 - > Basic structure of a virus a piece of nucleic acid (RNA or DNA) enclosed by a protein coat (capsid); possess no nucleus, organelles, cell membrane, or cytoplasm.
 - > Size - 1/10 to 1/1000 the size of an ordinary bacterial cell.
 - > Nonmotile

What are Some Ways that We Can Control Infectious Diseases?



Immunity - stimulating the body's own ability to combat infection; from 1. ancient times it was a recognized fact that people who suffered from certain diseases never got them again; infection could produce immunity.

