

**Directions:** Danny has been listening to the news about the virus and wanted to learn more about viruses in general. Help him fill in the missing to complete his speaking points.

I was surprised to find out that viruses and \_\_\_\_\_ (waterborne, bacteria, sample) are actually different things. Antibiotics are not useful against viruses, but can be against bacteria that are bad for us. Not all bacteria are bad, we need some to help us survive, like for digestion.

Still some bacteria are problematic. When explorers were first discovering new parts of the world, they often needed water for survival. Unfortunately, not all water is \_\_\_\_\_ (potable, astounding, bouts). When water sits too long, it can become \_\_\_\_\_ (patrons, probe, stagnant) and if someone drinks it, they can get sick with \_\_\_\_\_ (dysentery, waterborne, sample). This is because it is largely a \_\_\_\_\_ (potable, pertinent, waterborne) illness.

When a researcher wants to learn more about an illness or disease, they start by taking a \_\_\_\_\_ (probe, astounding, sample) of the bacteria or virus. This is the starting stage of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (epidemiological, bouts, insurmountable) study. With the sample, they can begin to gather \_\_\_\_\_ (probe, pertinent, stagnant) information to share with others. To do such research, there are often \_\_\_\_\_ (constituent, patrons, rampant) who help pay for the necessary supplies. Though this seems pointless, it is how we keep many diseases at bay and not running \_\_\_\_\_ (rampant, bouts, probe) through populations of people or animals. The more we know, the easier it is to find a cure.



## Answer Key

### Worksheet 3

bacteria

potable

stagnant

dysentery

waterborne

sample

epidemiological

pertinent

patrons

rampant