

Black Death

Victims developed painful, swollen lumps called buboes , usually in the armpits, groin, or neck.	It caused high fever, chills, vomiting, and dark patches on the skin, which gave it the name " Black Death ."
The disease spread rapidly and widely, often wiping out entire villages within days.	Caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis , which was primarily spread through fleas on rats .

Tackling Diseases

Antibiotic -> Kill bacteria	Vaccines -> Substances introduced into the body that activates specific white blood cells to eliminate virus or bacterium
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Soap -> Keep microorganism away from skin, Disinfectants -> Kill bacteria

Aerobic & Anaerobic in Fungi (Yeast) and Bacteria

Yeast (Aerobic) -> Uses oxygen to break down sugar. Helps bread to rise when baking .	Yeast (Anaerobic) -> Without oxygen, yeast does fermentation . Used in making wine and beer .
Bacteria (Aerobic) -> Some bacteria use oxygen to get energy . They produce carbon dioxide and water. These bacteria live in places with air.	Bacteria (Anaerobic) -> Some bacteria don't need oxygen to live . They use nitrate instead of oxygen. They live in places like mud or inside the body.

Kingdoms

Fungi -> Eukaryotic organisms that absorb nutrients from other materials and often act as decomposers. Most are multicellular, except for yeast. Examples: Mushroom, Yeast, Penicillium.	Plants -> Multicellular, autotrophic organisms that make their own food through photosynthesis and have cell walls made of cellulose. Examples: Sunflower, Oak tree, Fern.
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Animals -> Multicellular, heterotrophic organisms that usually move and rely on other organisms for food. They don't have cell walls. Examples: Human, Elephant, Butterfly.	Bacteria -> Unicellular prokaryotic organisms that reproduce quickly and live in many environments. Some are helpful, while others cause diseases. Examples: Escherichia coli (E. coli), Streptococcus, Lactobacillus.
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Protists -> Mostly unicellular eukaryotes that don't belong to plants, animals, or fungi. Examples: Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena.	https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:AND9GcTUV-mJwm0yebLWV2tb1ijFU9RNKM-_fdQ01IDA&s
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Growth Curve of Yeast

Shows how its population changes over time in a culture.	It has four phases: lag phase (adjusting to the environment), exponential phase (rapid growth), stationary phase (growth slows as nutrients run out), and death phase.
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Helps understand yeast's behavior in baking and fermentation