

### Black Death

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

### Tackling Diseases

Antibiotic -> Kill bacteria	Vaccines -> Substances introduces into the body that activates specific white blood cells to eliminate virus or bacterium
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 <b>rise when baking</b> .	Yeast (Anaerobic) -> Without oxygen, yeast does <b>fermentation</b> . Used in <b>making wine and beer</b> .
Bacteria (Aerobic) -> Some bacteria <b>use oxygen to get energy</b> . They produce carbon dioxide and water. These bacteria live in places with air.	Bacteria (Anaerobic) -> Some bacteria <b>don't need oxygen to live</b> . They use nitrate instead of oxygen. They live in places like mud or inside the body.

### Kingdoms

Fungi -> <b>Eukaryotic organisms</b> that <b>absorb nutrients</b> from other materials and often act as decomposers. Most are multicellular, except for yeast. Examples: Mushroom, Yeast, Penicillium.	Plants -> <b>Multicellular, autotrophic organisms</b> that make their own food through photosynthesis and have cell walls made of cellulose. Examples: Sunflower, Oak tree, Fern.
Animals -> <b>Multicellular, heterotrophic organisms</b> that usually move and rely on other organisms for food. They don't have cell walls. Examples: Human, Elephant, Butterfly.	Bacteria -> <b>Unicellular prokaryotic</b> organisms that reproduce quickly and live in many environments. Some are helpful, while others cause diseases. Examples: Escherichia coli (E. coli), Streptococcus, Lactobacillus.
Protists -> <b>Mostly unicellular eukaryotes</b> that don't belong to plants, animals, or fungi. Examples: Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena.	<a href="https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:AND9GcTUV-mJwm0yebLWV2tb1jjFU9RNKM-_fdQ01IDA&amp;s">https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:AND9GcTUV-mJwm0yebLWV2tb1jjFU9RNKM-_fdQ01IDA&amp;s</a>

### Growth Curve of Yeast

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



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