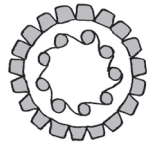


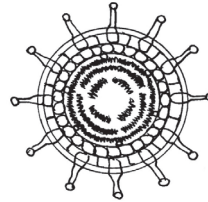
Learn to recognize common virus diagrams:



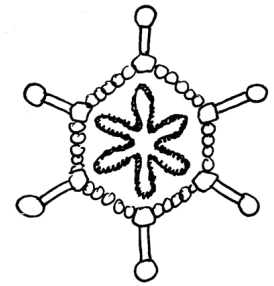
Poliovirus is very small. No envelope, naked RNA, flat attachment proteins.



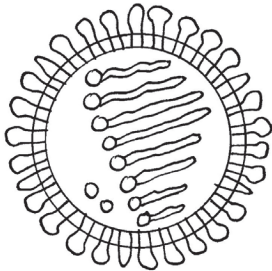
Papilloma is small, and has its DNA genome wound around protein spools (like animal cells do).



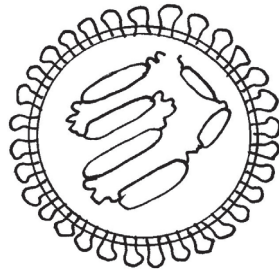
Rotavirus is fairly small, and looks like a wheel (rota = wheel). Its dsRNA genome is in 11 segments.



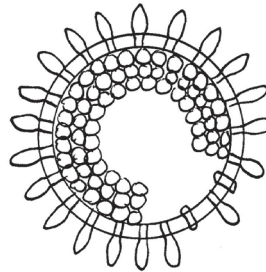
Adenovirus is easy to recognize with its long spikes. Its DNA genome is arranged into an unusual shape.



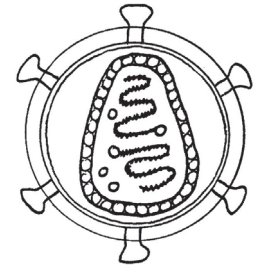
Influenza is medium-sized and is easy to recognize with its RNA genome consisting of 8 segments.



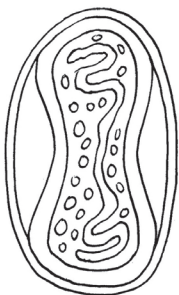
Measles is medium-sized and has an RNA genome that looks like a string of sausages.



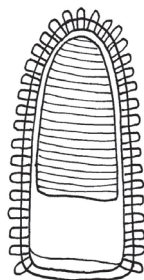
Coronavirus is fairly large and has a huge RNA genome arranged into a letter C shape. ("C" for "corona.")



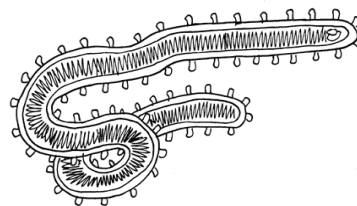
HIV is easy to recognize, with its small number of spikes, and two copies of its RNA genome inside a pear-shaped capsid.



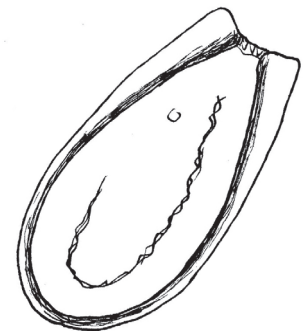
Smallpox is large and oval, with a DNA genome inside a bowtie-shaped capsid.



Rabies is fairly large and has a very unusual bullet shaped capsid containing an RNA genome.



Ebolavirus is unique with its long, snake-shaped capsid filled with RNA.



Pandoravirus is one of the giant viruses. The capsid has the shape of a Greek vase, like the one mythical Pandora opened.