**Virus Coloring**

Shown below is an image of a typical virus.   Color the virus according to the directions.

The **envelope** of the virus contains **proteins** that can be used to attach to the host cell.   These proteins are actually what is used to name viruses.   For example. H1N1, is the name for a flu virus that has a particular set of proteins.  These proteins can be used to attach to the cell surface and gain entry.

 Color the viral envelope  (A)  yellow. and the attached proteins (B)  red. In coronavirus, the main protein on the envelope is “S,” for “spike.”

All viruses contain a genetic sequence inside another inner shell called the **capsid**.  This genetic sequence is made of **DNA** (deoxyribonucleic acid) in some viruses, but other viruses might contain a similar molecule called RNA.    Once the virus is taken into the cell, the capsid opens and releases the DNA.     The space between the capsid and the envelope also contains proteins and is called the **tegument**. Coronaviruses are RNA viruses.

 Color the capsid (C) green  and the DNA (D) blue  and the tegument (E) purple.

After viral DNA or RNA enters a cell, the virus controls the cell and makes the cell produce more virus particles.   When the process is completed, the cell will release the new viruses which will then infect other cells.

