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## Super zombie zombieland

In the early 2000s, zombies hit a lot. 28 Days later, and the remake of Dawn of the Dead gave the genre a new life, and let's not forget the ever-watching Shaun from the Dead, a film that brought Simon Peking and Edgar Wright into the mainstream (at least in the states). Despite the success of these films, there was some suspicion that the public fascination of zombies would dry up. After all, how much is there to say? Then, towards the end of the decade, in 2009, came Zombieland and reminded us that zombies can still be fun. A year later, he premiered The Walking Dead on AMC, and the zombies were turned off and running — er, shambling — again. In the long-awaited attachment, Zombieland: Double Tap, it's been a decade since we first met Tallahassee, Columbus, Wichita, and Little Rock and, as far as anyone knows, zombies are not going anywhere. Nevertheless, the genre has evolved and Zombieland: Double Tap is obviously very aware of this. The note that no one thought we'd ever get is self-conscious and self-destruct. He digs in himself to make tongue-in-cheek comments about how date elements have become. Even the new characters are mirror images of the old guard. He seems to be yelling at you from the other side of the screen, you know what to expect, you've seen it all. Even the characters have become decent about the threats that surround them. It's just another day on the zombie-killing farm. Until a new kind of ghosts appear. You see, zombies have evolved, too, at least some of them. Lovingly dubbed the T-800, they are smarter, faster and harder to kill. Previously we have written about how zombie hordes can be viable rises, but Zombieland: Double Tap is forcing a new question: Could zombies evolve? EVOLUTION VIRULENCE There are as many explanations for the emergence and spread of zombie plague as there have been stories. For our purposes, it will be treated as a disease and one that must be transferred through direct contact. Zombies are, from a certain point of view, only viruses that are large. It is therefore appropriate that the virus may be a mode of transmission. Like zombies, viruses move through cell populations, infecting them, taking them over and converting them for their purposes. As a result, more viral cells are created and the cycle continues until the host dies or the pathogen is wiped out. On a micro scale, a viral infection could look a lot like a zombie rebellion. But it doesn't help the virus to be too virulent. If it is too effective, too pre-icing in its work, it kills the host before it can spread. This type of behavior would be a bad strategy for any virus that hopes to prolong its life beyond the current host. Instead, the virus needs to strike some kind of balance, which will increase its chances of spreading, and there are many factors involved. The most important of them is the vector of transmission. If the virus is in the air, which is transmitted by exhalation and inhalation, it may not need to be too much with how long the host lives. The likelihood of finding a new warm body for his offspring is high. But for something like a classic zombie infection, which usually requires direct contact between the mouth and meat to transmit, it is in the best interest of the virus that the host remains mobile. The good news (for viruses, not for us) is that these pathogens reproduce quickly and can go through many generations in a relatively short time. With each generation, there is an opportunity to adapt – and we see that viruses change their behavior to suit their environment. We see a great example of this in the mixome virus, which was released in the 1950s in Australia, a land that Death calls home. As with small goats, the mix (MYXV) was tested as a way of controlling populations of escaped rabbits when it escaped at test sites. In just six months, the virus has spread to a million square miles. And when scientists saw the results, the virus was then deliberately released in other areas, and then the rabbit population declined by 90 percent. While the farmers were happy, it must have been a nightmare for rabbits. MYXV was a horrific disease that caused swelling all over the body and lesions on the skin. Infected rabbits died within two weeks. Interestingly, the following happened from a virological point of view. The virus responded by becoming less deadly. The goal is to say that the virus has it, to extend the life of the host and thus to extend the transmission. In the years after the outbreak of zombies, we can expect a similar relationship with the host of viruses. In the initial weeks and months, the zombie virus could be supplied with high virulention, especially in urban settings, where people are tightly packed. In intervening years, when the human population is dholing and the hosts are becoming little, one might expect the virus to adapt to new circumstances. His goal (again, if it can be said to have a virus), would be to increase the chances of transmission to the new host by leaving the host fitter, longer. It can do this by becoming less lethal, or by reducing the way it inhibits the host. As such, you can start to see zombies who retain more of their human attributes, such as increased speed and intelligence. Could the virus actually improve zombies and give them attributes that exceed the human standard? Friendly HIVes Often we find the disease something entirely negative. The disease is a silent killer; He's hinging, building his hands for an attack you never see. When you know you're sick, it'll be too late. The virus is calling from the house. But viruses are apathetic, they have no agenda other than reproduction. They don't know anything about the consequences of causing the host. In fact, there are many pathogens that do not affect the host. Your body is imbued with viruses and bacteria that live on the surface and inside your All the time, you don't even notice. In addition, there are viruses and bacteria that are beneficial to humans. There is evidence that viruses present in layers of mucous membranes kill harmful bacteria and protect us from their diseases. Viruses, on their part, do more than that. They existed for about 1.5 billion years and evolved with us all this time. The ancient viruses that infected our ancestors remain with us today, at least in part. Currently, about 100,000 genetic particles of these ancient viruses live in our DNA. Most of them are dormant, inactive memorials of viruses long ago. But some of them play an active role in our lives and the study, published in the journal Nature, suggests that we could play an active role in the development of fetuses that protect embryos from other viruses. It's as if these old enemies have been turned on our side, and now we're fighting for our survival when we're most vulnerable. It's pretty impressive for something that's not really alive at all. The potential of viruses around them knows no bounds, it's not known what we could do in all quantities for the future. All we can hope for is that it doesn't include canopy corpses. Zombieland: Double tap is now in the movie. Edit Share The Clown Zombie This was my first brush with the plague of the 21st century. Remember the mad cow disease? Well, crazy cow's become a crazy person who's become a crazy zombie. It's a fast-acting virus that left your brain swollen, a furious fever. That's why you were hostile, violent and gave you a really, really bad case of munchies. Columbus zombies are infected creatures that used to be humans. Columbus says the infection stems from mad cow disease and has become a crazy zombie disease. The abilities [edit | edit the source] Can run almost indefinitely without tiring and have tremendous tolerance to all kinds of pain. They only stop or slow down from enough severe damage to the body to inhibit their range of motion, and die on theokolo only because of major brain damage. Variants [edit | edit source] A few years after the zombie apocalypse, survivors have found that during development there is more than one variant of their undead rooter companion. Homers[edit code | edit source] Main article: Homer Is considered the dumbest version, Homers are able to run, but they can easily be beat and caught. Because of a lack of intelligence, they're going to get a name from Homer Simpson. Hawkings[edit | edit source] Main article: Hawking Hawkings are a much smarter variant of zombies who have a problem-solving rate to get their next installment. They named the name after Dr. Stephen Hawking. Ninjas[edit code | edit source] Main article: Ninja Much faster and stealthier variant of zombies is ninja. Although they are not very durable, they put off the speed and tactics of ambushes. T-800s[edit code | edit source] Main article: T-800 Much stronger zombie comes in the form of T-800. Unlike

typical zombies, It can take a lot more abuse and are so named after the Terminator 800 series. Community content shall be made available under CC-BY-SA, unless otherwise stated. Noted.

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