

Applied to skin or other surfaces to destroy pathogens.

Immunisation is ...

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Becoming immune to a pathogen perhaps by injection or drops.

A vaccine is ...

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An inactive or dead form of a disease-causing microorganism.

The immune system is ...

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The body's system for fighting disease.

Edward Jenner was ...

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An English doctor who developed the first vaccine.

Antibodies are ...

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Specific proteins produced by lymphocytes that attack and destroy microorganisms.

Side effects can be ...

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Temperature, sickness, swollen glands.

Antibiotics are ...

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Medicinal drugs that treat bacterial infections.

Alexander Fleming was ...

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A doctor who accidentally discovered penicillin.

The first line of defence includes ...

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Skin, tears, cilia and stomach acid.

The second line of defence includes ...

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Phagocytes.

The third line of defence includes ...

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Lymphocytes and antitoxins.

Lysozymes

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Antibacterial enzymes found in tears, chemical barrier against infection.

Antigens

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Protein markers on the surface of a pathogen to allow it to be identified by antibodies.

Superbugs

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Types of bacteria that are antibiotic resistant.

MMR

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A type of vaccine given to protect against measles, mumps and rubella.

Smallpox

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A disease that was wiped out in the 1970s as a result of immunisation.

Antitoxin

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Produced by the body to neutralise harmful toxins produced by pathogens.

Platelets

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Stick together to form a scab to stop bleeding.

Cilia

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Produced by the body to neutralise harmful toxins produced by pathogens.

Stomach acid

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Provides the correct pH for protease enzymes to work.

Antiseptic

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Immunity Answers

Key word	Definition
Antiseptic	Applied to skin or other surfaces to destroy pathogens.
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The immune system is ...	The body's system for fighting disease.
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Side effects can be ...	Temperature, sickness, swollen glands.
Antibiotics are ...	Medicinal drugs that treat bacterial infections.
Alexander Fleming was ...	A doctor who accidentally discovered penicillin.
The first line of defence includes ...	Skin, tears, cilia and stomach acid.
The second line of defence includes ...	Phagocytes.
The third line of defence includes ...	Lymphocytes and antitoxins.
Lysozymes	Antibacterial enzymes found in tears, chemical barrier against infection.
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MMR	A type of vaccine given to protect against measles, mumps and rubella.
Smallpox	A disease that was wiped out in the 1970s as a result of immunisation.
Antitoxin	Produced by the body to neutralise harmful toxins produced by pathogens.
Platelets	Stick together to form a scab to stop bleeding.
Cilia	Hair like projections that are a physical barrier against infection.
Stomach acid	Provides the correct pH for protease enzymes to work.