**Fill in the gap!**

Microorganisms which cause disease are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for example, bacteria (e.g. MRSA) and viruses (like COVID-19). Part of our body’s defence system includes physical barriers like our skin and also white blood cells – also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. White blood cells called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are able to ‘ingest’ (‘eat’) pathogens through a process called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to digest and break down pathogens to stop them making us ill. Our bodies also have other white blood cells called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which are part of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as they respond to specific pathogens. Lymphocytes recognise specific pathogens due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which are found on the surface of a pathogen’s body. Upon recognition, lymphocytes release proteins called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which bind to the antigens to make the pathogens easier to destroy. Lymphocytes can also release \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to neutralise toxins that pathogens may release. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help our body respond quickly if the same pathogens are seen again in the future. Over time, our bodies become more resistant to pathogens and we are said to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to that particular pathogen.



**Key words**

After doing the fill in the gap exercise, see if you can write definitions next to all in keywords below using your own words!

* **Immunity**
* **antitoxins**
* **specific immune response**
* **enzymes**
* **antibodies**
* **pathogens**
* **phagocytosis**
* **leukocytes**
* **memory cells**
* **phagocytes**
* **lymphocytes**
* **antigens**