

Cell Types and Pathogens			Growing Bacteria		
1	Animal cell	basic unit of living things in the animal kingdom. Contains nucleus, cytoplasm, ribosomes, mitochondria, cell membrane	21	Petri dish	a small, circular, plastic dish used to grow bacteria in
2	Plant cell	basic unit of living things in the plant kingdom. Contains: nucleus, cytoplasm, ribosomes, mitochondria, cell membrane, chloroplast, vacuole, cell wall	22	Agar jelly	the food source set into a petri dish which bacteria can live on
3	Bacterial cell	single-celled organisms. Contains: loop of DNA, cytoplasm, ribosomes, cell membrane, cell wall, slime coat	23	Aseptic	without infection
4	Fungal cell	single or multi-cellular organisms. Contain nucleus, cytoplasm, ribosomes, mitochondria, cell membrane, cell wall	24	Disinfectant	a product used to create an aseptic environment (one in which bacteria cannot live)
5	Protist cell	single-celled organism similar to bacteria but have a nucleus	25	Exponential growth	when a population grows at a faster and faster rate, over time
6	Virus	an infectious microbe containing some genetic information surrounded by a protein coat. Can only replicate inside a host cell	26	Colony	a group of the same species which live close together
7	Microbe	an organism that can only be seen through a microscope	27	Incubator	a warm oven the ideal temperature for microbe growth
8	Pathogen	a microbe which causes disease	28	Antibiotic	a drug which kills bacteria
Communicable Disease			Body Defences		
9	Non-communicable disease	a disease which cannot be spread from person to person (e.g. cancer)	29	External body defences	tears, saliva, skin, ciliated cells, stomach acid
10	Communicable disease	a disease which can be spread from person to person (e.g. the common cold)	30	Phagocyte	white blood cell which engulfs and destroys pathogens
11	Transmission	the spread of a disease	31	Engulf	to completely surround
12	Direct contact	touching a surface or person	32	Lymphocyte	white blood cell which produces antibodies
13	Air droplets	molecules of water in the air which can carry a pathogen	33	Antigen	proteins or sugars on the surface of all cells
14	Consumption	eating or drinking	34	Antibody	proteins produced by lymphocytes which deactivate pathogens and clump them together
15	Toxin	a harmful substance produced by an organism	Vaccines		
16	Digestive enzyme	a protein which can break down a cell	35	Vaccine	a person is exposed to a dead or weakened form of a pathogen in order to give them future immunity from it
17	Replicate	to make a copy of itself	36	Memory cell	a type of white blood cell which remembers the correct antibody to make for a specific pathogen
Disease Examples			Famous Scientists in Health & Disease		
18	Bacterial diseases	Legionella, Salmonella	37	Alexander Fleming	discovered some fungi produce a 'digestive juice' which can stop bacteria from growing. This led to new disinfectants and the first antibiotic
19	Viral diseases	Spanish flu, Covid, HIV, Ebola, Measles	38	Edward Jenner	discovered that contracting cowpox virus protected humans against smallpox virus. The 'father of Vaccines'
20	Fungal diseases	Yeast infection, Ringworm, Athlete's foot	39	John Snow	discovered that Cholera is caught by consuming contaminated water. The 'father of Epidemiology'
			40	Epidemiology	the study of occurrences and commonalities when a new disease emerges/an outbreak occurs

