3 · Infection and response

AQA · GCSE · Biology · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
pathogens /ˈpæθədʒnz/	Bacteria and viruses can be **pathogens**.
infectious disease /ɪnˈfekʃəs dɪˈziːz/	Flu is an **infectious disease**: it can pass from person to person.
bacteria /bækˈtɪərɪə/	Chlorine kills **bacteria** in drinking water.
toxins /ˈtɒksɪnz/	Smoking passes **toxins** to the baby.
viruses /ˈvaɪrəsɪz/	Flu and colds are caused by **viruses**.
host cells	Viruses damage the **host cells** they reproduce in.
protists	Malaria is caused by **protists** carried by mosquitoes.
fungi /ˈfʌŋgi/	Rose black spot is caused by **fungi**.
vector /ˈvektə/	The mosquito is the **vector** of malaria.
mucus /ˈmjuːkəs/	**Mucus** traps dust in your nose.
cilia /ˈsɪlɪə/	**Cilia** in your airways beat to move mucus up and out.
hydrochloric acid /ˌhaɪdrəˈklɔːrɪk ˈæsɪd/	The stomach makes **hydrochloric acid**.
white blood cells /waɪt blʌd selz/	**White blood cells** fight germs.
phagocytosis /ˌfægəsɪˈtəʊsɪs/	A white blood cell engulfs a bacterium during **phagocytosis**.

Word	Example
antibody production /ˈæntɪbɒdi prəˈdʌkʃn/	**Antibody production** helps the body respond to particular antigens.
antigen /ˈæntɪdʒen/	White blood cells recognise the **antigen** on the surface of a virus.
antitoxin production /ˌæntɪˈtɒksɪn prəˈdʌkʃn/	**Antitoxin production** helps neutralise some toxins released by bacteria.
vaccination /ˌvæksɪˈneɪʃn/	**Vaccination** protects children from measles.
memory cells /ˈmeməri selz/	**Memory cells** remember a germ.
antibiotics /ˌæntɪbaɪˈɒtɪks/	**Antibiotics** kill bacteria but not viruses.
painkillers	**Painkillers** ease symptoms but do not kill pathogens.
mutation /mjuːˈteɪʃn/	A **mutation** is a change in the DNA. DNA
toxicity	Early tests check a new drug's **toxicity**.
efficacy /ˈefɪkəsi/	Trials on patients test the drug's **efficacy**.
dose /dəʊs/	The best **dose** is found in clinical trials.
preclinical	**Preclinical** tests use cells, tissues and animals.
peer review /pɪə rɪˈvjuː/	In **peer review**, other scientists check the work before it is published.
placebo /pləˈsiːbəʊ/	A **placebo** resembles a treatment but lacks its active ingredient.

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Word	Example
double-blind /ˈdʌbl blaɪnd/	In a **double-blind** study, neither the athletes nor the testers know who got the real drink.
monoclonal antibodies /ˈmɒnəʊklɒnl ˈæntɪbɒdiz/	**Monoclonal antibodies** bind to the same particular antigen.
clone /kləʊn/	A **clone** has exactly the same DNA as its parent.
lymphocytes /ˈlɪmfəsaɪts/	**Lymphocytes** make antibodies.
hybridoma /ˌhaɪbrɪˈdəʊmə/	A **hybridoma** cell keeps dividing and makes one kind of antibody.
TMV	**TMV** gives tobacco leaves a mosaic pattern.
rose black spot	**Rose black spot** makes leaves turn yellow and fall early.
aphids /ˈeɪfɪdz/	**Aphids** feed on plant sap and can transmit viruses.
deficiency	Magnesium **deficiency** causes yellow leaves.
chlorosis /ˈklɔːrəʊsiz/	**Chlorosis** makes leaves yellow as they lose chlorophyll.
waxy cuticle /ˈwæksi ˈkjuːtɪkl/	The **waxy cuticle** reduces water loss from the leaf.
herbivores	Thorns protect plants from **herbivores**.

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