1. Complete these sentences by crossing out the wrong words.
   a. Viruses are **larger**/smaller than bacteria and are not made of cells.
   b. **Bacteria**/viruses are single-celled organisms with a cell wall but no nucleus.
   c. **Fungi**/bacteria may be round or made from long threads.

2. Bacteria and fungi have many uses. Draw lines to match each product to the microbe which produces it.
   - Wine: **bacteria**
   - Quorn: **fungi**
   - Bread: **bacteria**
   - Yoghurt: **bacteria**
   - Cheese: **bacteria**
   - Antibiotics: **fungi**

3. Draw lines to match these organisms to their diseases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organism</th>
<th>Disease</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bacteria</td>
<td>athlete's foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virus</td>
<td>food poisoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fungi</td>
<td>flu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Complete these sentences by choosing from the words below. You may use words once, more than once or not at all.

   a. The skin keeps out microbes as long as it has no _______ in it.
   b. Food and water can contain _______ microbes.
   c. Animals and insects can spread disease if you get _______ from them.
   d. If microbes get into the blood, they are eaten by _______ blood cells.
   e. Some white blood cells make _______ that help destroy microbes.
   f. Antibodies recognise and fight microbes, which makes you _______ to diseases.

5. Tick the diseases that can sometimes be cured by using an antibiotic.
   - [ ] flu
   - [ ] athlete's foot
   - [ ] tuberculosis
   - [ ] chicken pox
6 Complete the story about penicillin using the words below.

The first ____________ was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming.
He realised that a mould was killing some ____________ on an agar plate. Fleming named the antibiotic ____________. Later this chemical would be used to ____________ bacterial infections.

7 Complete the sentences by crossing out the wrong words.

a The immune system can/cannot be helped by vaccination.

b You are immune to a disease if you have/do not have antibodies in your blood.

c In a vaccination, the microbes that are injected are dead/live microbes.

d Vaccinations should be given before/after catching the disease.

8 Draw lines to match these diseases to how they were stopped from spreading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>How it was stopped from spreading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Great Plague</td>
<td>The people stopped using the drinking water from the contaminated well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr Snow realised that cholera was transmitted through contaminated water.</td>
<td>The mosquitoes’ breeding grounds were destroyed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow fever was common in Cuba during the 19th century.</td>
<td>The villagers of Eyam isolated themselves so that the disease would not be spread.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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