Immunology Worksheet

A Read and fill the gaps.

The principal role of the immune system ____(1) to defend the body against possible infections by discriminating between self and non-self. The immune system has evolved over millions of years to respond and destroy any organisms ____(2) have gained entry into the body.

The complexity of immune systems generally mirrors evolutionary history: more 'primitive' organisms possess immune systems composed ____(3) discrete, general purpose, effector cells and molecules; more 'advanced' organisms have developed organs and tissues ____(4) a specific immune purpose. A key part of Immunology involves studying ____(5) the many different organs, cells and molecules of the immune system work and interact ____(6) each other.

(7) broad terms, the earlier form of the immune system is known (8) the 'innate' immune system, and is found in a wide range of organisms (including invertebrates and primitive vertebrates); the later form is known as the 'adaptive' immune system and is common to higher vertebrates (including humans).

Specifically:

- The innate immune system includes natural barriers to infection, _____(9) as skin and cells lining the mouth, as well as the effector cells and molecules
- The adaptive immune system includes specialised cells, organs and tissues _____ (10) are responsible for reacting to a specific foreign substance

B Answer these questions:

- 1 What is the major role of the immune system?
- 2 Describe the difference between the 'primitive' and 'advanced' immune systems.

C Read the text again and find synonyms for the following terms:

- 1 distinguish, tell apart
- 2 develop
- 3 particular
- 4 have an effect on one another
- 5 an obstacle

Allergy

A Lead-in

1 Are you allergic to anything?

- 2 What kinds of allergy do you know?
- 3 What do you know about allergies?

B Affinity diagram. Put these terms into appropriate categories.

C Listen and fill the missing words.

1 An allergy is an ______ to a normally harmless substance called an allergen

2 On first ______, the inhaled allergen enters the mucous membrane lining the nasal ______, where it is taken up by the antigen-presenting cell which presents it to the T-cells. These T-cells activate the B-cells to release ______ called IgE antibodies against the allergen.

3 These IgE antibodies sit on the ______ of the mast cells. The mast cells have granules ______ chemical mediators like histamine and prostaglandins etc.

4 On exposure, the allergen ______ to the IgE antibodies present on the mast cells, cross-linking them. This results in the ______ of histamine, prostaglandins and other mediators into the surrounding tissue.

5 These mediators cause dilation of the surrounding ______ vessels and increase their permeability. This results in the nasal ______, sneezing and mucous discharge of allergic rhinitis.

6 Antihistamines work by ______ the action of histamine at its receptors and thus ______ the body's reaction to the allergen

Grammar point – Indirect speech

47.1	Yesterday you met a friend of yours, Steve. You hadn't seen him for a long time. Here are some of the things Steve said to you:		
	1	I'm living in London. 7	I haven't seen Amy recently.
	2	My father isn't very well. 8	I'm not enjoying my job very much.
	3	Rachel and Mark are getting 9 married next month.	You can come and stay at my place if you're ever in London.
	4	My sister has had a baby. 10	My car was stolen a few days ago.
	5	I don't know what 11 Joe is doing Steve	I want to go on holiday, but I can't afford it.
	6	I saw Helen at a party in12 June and she seemed fine.	I'll tell Chris I saw you.

Later that day you tell another friend what Steve said. Use reported speech.

1	Steve said that he was living in London.
2	He said that
3	He
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