Do you know...?	✔
1. How to explain what a pathogen is and give some examples.	
2. How to give examples of diseases caused by bacteria and viruses.	
3. How to explain what prions are and how they affect human health.	
4. How to explain what immunity means and name the two main types.	
5. How to describe the features of innate immunity.	
6. How to explain what the first and second lines of innate immunity include.	
7. How to define acquired (adapative) immunity.	
8. How to explain how the skin protects the body.	
9. How to explain the role of lysozyme and sebum in immunity.	
10. How to give examples of locations in the body where mucus can be found.	
11. How to describe how mucus and cilia help prevent infection.	
12. How to describe how stomach acid and beneficial bacteria contribute to immunity.	
13. How to explain the role of phagocytic white blood cells.	
14. How to explain what macrophages are and how they function.	
15. How to describe the role of complement proteins and interferons in immunity.	
16. How to explain what inflammation is and why it occurs.	
17. How to explain the symptoms and purpose of a fever.	
18. How to explain what antigens are and describe where they can be found.	
19. How to explain how antigens trigger antibody production.	
20. How to explain what antibodies are.	
21. How to describe the role of antibodies.	
22. How to describe the antigen-antibody reaction.	
23. How to explain why antibodies are specific to antigens.	
24. How to explain how antibodies help phagocytes.	
25. How to explain why we don't usually get the same infection twice.	
26. How to explain the difference between active and passive immunity.	
27. How to distinguish between natural and artificial active immunity.	
28. How to explain how vaccines work.	
29. How to describe how vaccines are normally given.	

Do you know...?	✔
30. How to explain the purpose of a booster vaccine.	
31. How to explain what immunisation is.	
32. How to distinguish between natural and artificial passive immunity.	
33. How to explain how antibodies are passed from mother to child.	
34. How to explain the importance of herd immunity.	
35. How to explain how microbial diseases can be prevented.	
36. How to list personal and public health measures to prevent infection.	
37. How to describe the stages of viral replication.	
38. How to explain the difference between DNA and RNA viruses.	
39. How to explain how mutations contribute to new diseases.	
40. How to explain what antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is.	
41. How to explain how environmental changes affect disease spread.	
42. How to explain what R0 means and why it matters.	
43. How to describe how diseases are transmitted.	
44. How to explain why knowledge of emerging diseases is important.	
45. How to describe the economic and social impacts of emerging diseases.	
46. How to describe the role of monocytes and macrophages.	
47. How to name the different types of lymphocytes.	
48. How to explain the function of natural killer (NK) cells.	
49. How to state where B and T cells mature.	
50. How to describe the humoral and cell-mediated immune responses.	
51. How to explain the roles of plasma B cells and memory B cells.	
52. How to explain the structure and function of antibodies.	
53. How to explain why children are more susceptible to infections than adults.	
54. How to explain the roles of helper, killer, suppressor and memory T cells.	
55. How to explain how helper T cells activate other immune cells.	
56. How to describe what killer T cells do and what ‘cytotoxic’ means.	