

VACCINES

Viewing

Watch the video *“How We Conquered the Deadly Smallpox Virus”*. Then complete the following tasks to check your understanding of the key facts and vocabulary.

Task 1. Match the words to their definitions:

1.	smallpox	a.	to introduce a vaccine or substance into the body to produce immunity
2.	pockmark	b.	an area of damaged skin or tissue
3.	inoculate	c.	complete elimination of a disease
4.	scab	d.	a small inflamed spot or blister on the skin filled with pus.
5.	virulent	e.	a serious disease that causes fever and a rash with blisters, often leaving scars after healing.
6.	lesion	f.	a crust that forms over a healing wound
7.	eradication	g.	extremely harmful or dangerous
8.	pustule	h.	a tiny hollow or mark on the skin after an infection heals.

Task 2. Put the following events in chronological order and match them with dates:

- [] Jenner inoculates James Phipps with cowpox
- [] The Buddhist nun discovers protective effect of smallpox survivors
- [] WHO certifies smallpox eradication
- [] Variolation method evolves
- [] Variolation is prohibited in England
- [] Smallpox epidemics hit during the Egypt-Hittite war

Dates: 1022 AD, 1350 BC, 1840, 1796, 1979, 1700s.

Task 3. Choose the correct answer (A–D).

1. When did smallpox first appear?
A. 5000 BC B. 1796 AD C. 1350 BC D. 1022 AD
2. The first known smallpox epidemic occurred during
A. the Roman Empire B. the Egypt–Hittite war C. the Crusades
D. the Industrial Revolution
3. Who first used a method to protect against smallpox?
A. Edward Jenner B. a Buddhist nun C. an Egyptian physician
D. a Greek doctor
4. Variolation involved
A. grinding scabs and inhaling the powder B. injecting cowpox
C. isolating patients D. using herbal medicine
5. What was the main difference between variolation and vaccination?
A. Vaccination was more dangerous
B. Vaccination used the cowpox virus, which was safer
C. Variolation didn't work at all
D. Vaccination caused a stronger infection
6. Why did the dairymaid say she would never have smallpox?
A. She was vaccinated by Jenner
B. She had already survived smallpox
C. She had had cowpox
D. She was naturally immune
7. Edward Jenner tested his theory on
A. a dairymaid B. a young boy C. a scientist D. a farmer
8. The cow that helped create the vaccine was named
A. Daisy B. Blossom C. Sarah D. Lily
9. How many times did Jenner inoculate James Phipps with cowpox?
A. Once B. Twice C. Three times D. Four times
10. What percentage of people died after variolation?
A. Up to 3% B. Up to 10% C. Up to 20% D. Up to 30%

11. When was variolation prohibited in England?
 A. 1796 B. 1820 C. 1840 D. 1850
12. Smallpox was officially eradicated in
 A. 1840 B. 1945 C. 1979 D. 2000

Task 4. Write T (True) or F (False) next to each statement.

1.	The Buddhist nun discovered vaccination in Europe.	T / F
2.	Variolation was completely safe for everyone.	T / F
3.	Jenner used material from cowpox lesions for vaccination.	T / F
4.	Variolation became illegal in England after vaccination was accepted.	T / F
5.	WHO confirmed the eradication of smallpox in the 19th century.	T / F
6.	Smallpox killed 50% of infected people.	T / F
7.	Sarah Nelms was Jenner's assistant.	T / F
8.	Jenner tested the vaccine on himself first.	T / F
9.	Cowpox virus is more dangerous than smallpox virus.	T / F
10.	Variolation used smallpox virus to protect people.	T / F

Task 5. Fill in the blanks with the correct scientific words from the word bank. Use each word only once.

*deadly, Blossom, variolation, eight, scabs, immunity, cowpox,
 arose, lesions, scars, vaccination, four or five, smallpox*

- The Buddhist nun ground up smallpox _____ and blew the powder into the nostrils of healthy people to create early immunity.
- In the 1700s, doctors introduced material from infectious sores into healthy people through _____ scratches on the arm.
- Edward Jenner heard a dairymaid say: "I shall never have _____, for I have had cowpox."
- The cowpox virus used by Jenner came from a cow named _____.
- James Phipps was the _____-year-old son of Jenner's gardener who took part in the first vaccination experiment.

6. The _____ virus attacked the skin cells, bone marrow, and lymph nodes of infected people.
7. Those who survived smallpox gained long-lasting _____ to the disease.
8. The Buddhist nun's method of blowing powdered scabs into the nose was known as _____.
9. Cowpox produces characteristic _____ on the skin of infected cows and humans.
10. Jenner's successful _____ with cowpox proved that protection against smallpox was complete.
11. Ten thousand years ago a deadly virus _____ in northeastern Africa.
12. Survivors bore _____ and scabs for the rest of their lives.
13. Vaccination used the far less dangerous _____ virus.