VIDEO WORKSHEET

Three Lines of Defence

Introduction to How the Immune System Works

Before you start

Watch the video *"Introduction to How the Immune System Works"*

Video link: _____

PART 1 · Which line of defence?

For each term, choose the line of defence it belongs to.

A — External barriers	B — Non-specific internal defences	C — Specific immune defences

№	Term	A	B	C
1	macrophages	A	B	C
2	skin	A	B	C
3	T-cells	A	B	C
4	neutrophils	A	B	C
5	mucus	A	B	C
6	natural killer cells	A	B	C
7	lymphocytes	A	B	C
8	antibacterial enzymes	A	B	C
9	monocytes	A	B	C
10	mucous membranes	A	B	C
11	B-cells	A	B	C
12	interferon	A	B	C
13	protein-digesting enzymes	A	B	C

PART 2 · True, False or Not Given?

Choose T, F, or NG (the video does not say).

Important: Some statements may be true in real life, but answer only from what you hear in the video.

№	Statement	T	F	NG
1	The skin and the mucous membranes are the body's first line of defence.	T	F	NG
2	Mucus contains antibacterial enzymes that destroy the cell walls of bacteria.	T	F	NG
3	Tears and saliva also contain antibacterial enzymes.	T	F	NG
4	The mucous membranes are better protected against invasion than the skin.	T	F	NG
5	Monocytes leave the capillaries and differentiate into macrophages, which engulf bacteria.	T	F	NG

6	Natural killer cells engulf invading microbes.	T	F	NG
7	Histamine makes the capillary walls leaky, so fluid seeps into the tissues and the wound becomes red and swollen.	T	F	NG
8	According to the video, a fever of 38–39 °C is always dangerous and brings no benefit.	T	F	NG
9	Vaccination is the best way to prepare the immune system for an infection.	T	F	NG
10	The appendix protects the helpful bacteria that live in the gut.	T	F	NG
11	Interferon is produced by virus-infected cells and increases the resistance of other cells to the virus.	T	F	NG
12	Immunity to one disease also protects the body against other diseases.	T	F	NG

PART 3 · Vocabulary

Match each term (1–8) with the correct definition (A–H). Write the letter in the answer column.

Terms	Definitions
1. blood clotting	A. Sticky secretion that traps microbes and contains enzymes that destroy bacterial cell walls.
2. binding site	B. Hair-like structures on membranes that sweep mucus and microbes upward to be removed.
3. mucus	C. Process that blocks damaged blood vessels and seals a wound, limiting microbe entry and spread.
4. cilia	D. Highly specific region on an antibody where only certain molecules (antigens) can fit and bind.
5. ward off	E. Mixture around a wound: microbes, tissue remains, and living and dead white blood cells.
6. tissue debris	F. To defend against or prevent future infections (e.g. by remembering a past invader).
7. complement	G. Blood proteins that antibodies can bind to in order to help destroy microbes.
8. pus	H. Remains of damaged tissue that phagocytic cells engulf at a wound site.