



Section 1: Key Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
Pathogen	A disease causing organism
Microbe	A microscopic organism
Bacteria	Bacteria are among the smallest living things. A single bacterium consists of just one cell
Binary Fission	A form of asexual reproduction
Vector	An organism that does not cause disease itself but which spreads infection by passing pathogens from one host to another
Parasite	An organism that lives in or on an organism of another species
Fermentation	The chemical breakdown of a substance by bacteria, yeasts, or other microorganisms
Anaerobic Respiration	The breakdown of glucose when there is a lack of oxygen, it produces lactic acid or ethanol and carbon dioxide
Enzyme	A biological catalyst that speeds up a chemical reaction
Pasteurise	The partial sterilisation of a product using heat e.g. milk
Disinfectant	A chemical liquid that destroys bacteria
Antiseptic	A substance that inhibits the growth and development of microorganisms

Section 2: Quick Questions	
What are the three main types of microbes?	Bacteria, viruses and fungi
How do we use microbes?	To make dairy products like cheese, in fermentation to make alcohol, in baking for making bread
How do we grow microbes?	On an agar plate, which contains food for the microbe, incubated at 25°C to avoid the growth of harmful bacteria
How can microbes spread?	In the air, via contact with animals, through contaminated food, through touch, in dirty water
What diseases are caused by the different microbes?	Fungi - athlete's foot, thrush Bacteria - tuberculosis, TB, salmonella Virus - chicken pox, common cold
How can we prevent disease?	Store food in a cold place to reduce microbial growth, wash hands to prevent spread
How does the body protect itself from disease?	It has physical barriers (skin), stomach acid, enzymes in tears, which hinder microbes entering the body. White blood cells release antibodies, antitoxins and engulf pathogens.

Section 3: Helpful Diagrams	
Fungus	
Virus	
Bacteria	
Section 4: Video Links	