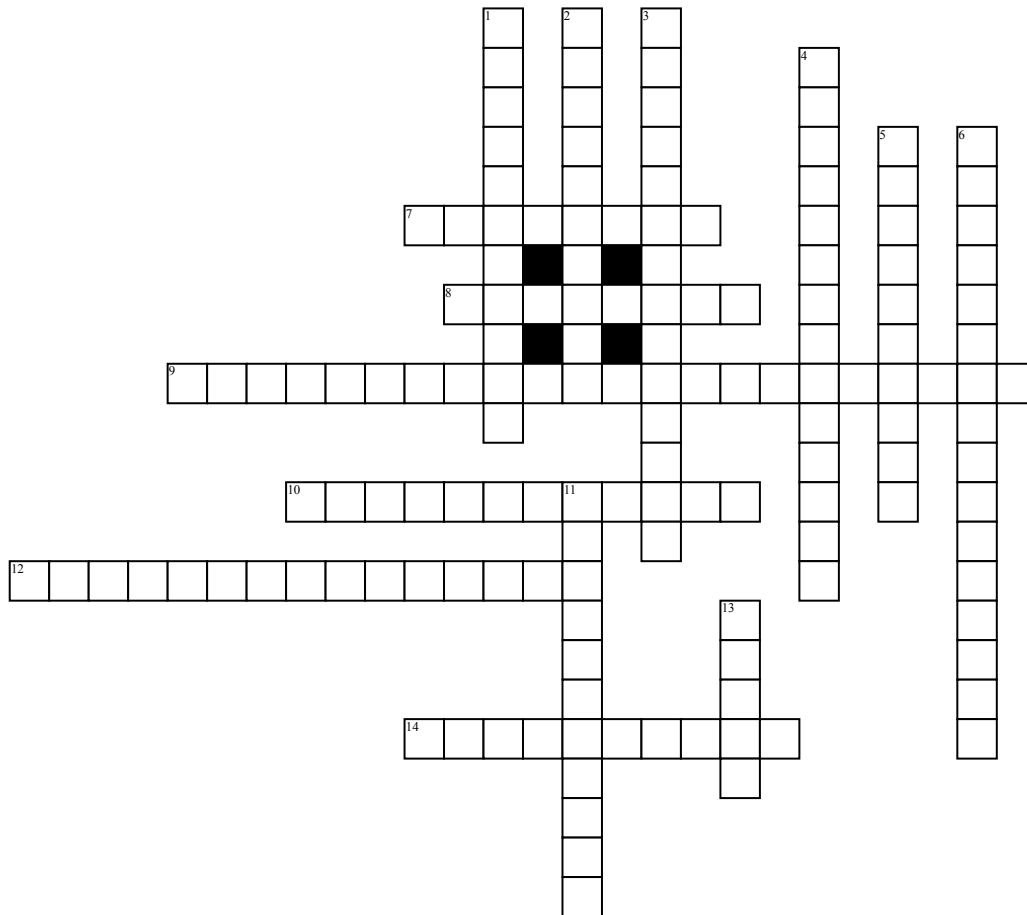


Immunity



Across

7. A disease causing organism.
 8. Protein molecules that occur as markers on the surface of all body cells, viruses, bacteria, protozoa and fungi.
 9. Two types of leukocytes (white blood cells) that play a role in the active immune response.
 10. The process where phagocytes surround and engulf pathogens.
 12. The first line of defence, in the absence of immunisation, against pathogens which enter the body.
 14. Leukocytes (white blood cells) that surround and engulf pathogens.

Down

1. A term used for "clump up" in immunity.
 2. Structures formed by the B-lymphocytes that's used to mark pathogens and cause them to agglutinate and burst.
 3. The way in which a plant or animal protects itself from pathogens. (Its the only immune response in plants)
 4. Two types of lymphocytes that play the most important role in the active immune response. (Some become memory cells that remain in the blood)

5. Blood cells that destroy pathogens during the acquired immune response.
 6. Immune response that occurs when the pathogen penetrates the first line of natural immunity.
 11. The type of leukocyte (white blood cell) that recognises and destroy the body cells that are infected by the virus as the antibodies cannot reach viruses within the host cells.
 13. Natural immune response in the body when they body temperature increases to prevent the multiplication and spread of pathogens.

Word Bank

Antigens	Leukocytes	Phagocytes	Antibodies
Phagocytosis	Pathogen	B/T lymphocytes	Agglutinate
Fever	T-lymphocyte	Lymphocytes/Phagocytes	Natural immunity
Immune response	Acquired immunity		