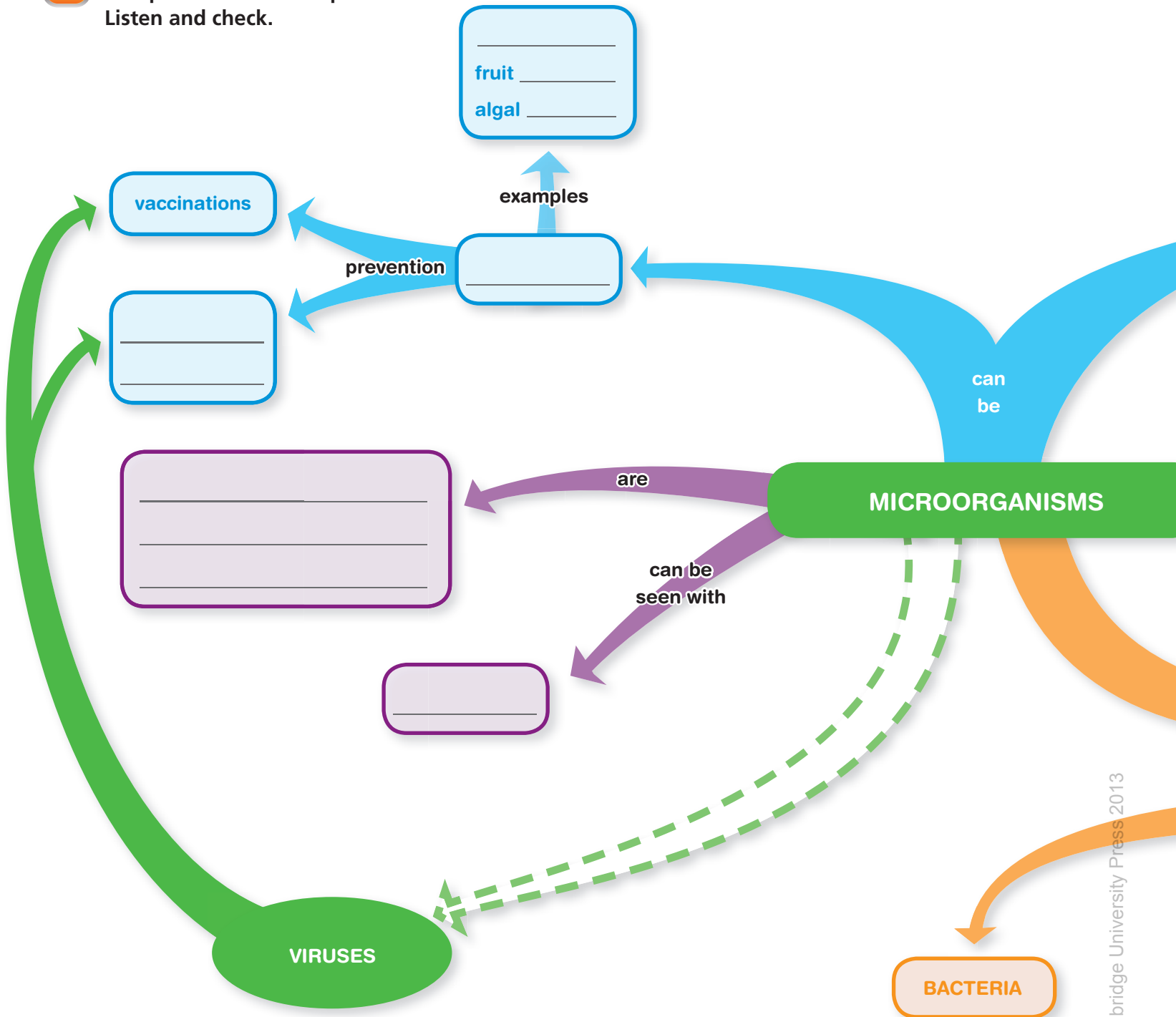
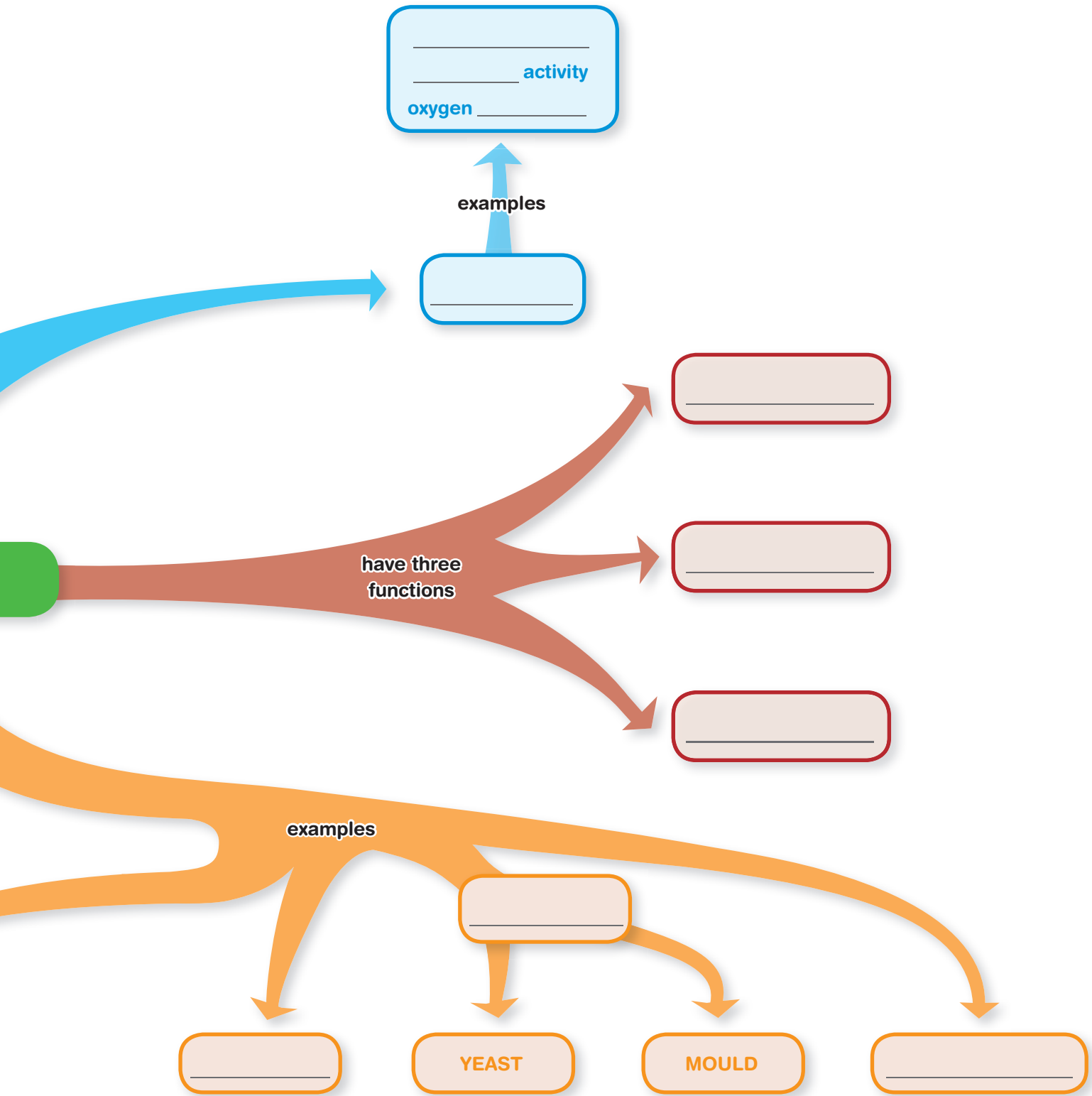


We have learned a lot about microorganisms and other small creatures. The next step is to organise what we know.

1 Complete the mind map. Listen and check.





Do you remember the story? The children had some questions. Let's answer them using your new knowledge of microorganisms.

QUESTION 1

Who or what produces the flu? Is it a living thing?

1 Complete the text. Use the words in the box.

virus symptoms host naked eye reproduce
high temperature infect living things body

Flu is an illness caused by a very small agent called a _____ .

Viruses cannot be seen by the _____ . Not all scientists consider viruses to be _____ because they cannot _____ by themselves.

They need to _____ cells of another living thing to reproduce. These cells are called _____ cells. When we have flu, some of our cells are infected by a virus and our _____ usually reacts to the infection with a _____ .

Other _____ can be a cough, chills*, a headache, etc.

QUESTION 2

Are there living things that we cannot see?

2 Circle the right option in bold.

1 Yes / No, there are / aren't. All living things that **can** / **cannot** be seen by the naked eye are called **macroorganisms** / **microorganisms**.

2 **Microscopes** / **hand lenses** are a great invention. They **do not help** / **help** us find out about and **observe** / **kill** lots of microorganisms through a combination of **lenses** / **numbers**.

3 There are different kinds of **microphones** / **microorganisms**, for example, bacteria, algae, **mushrooms** / **fungi** and protozoa.

4 Viruses form a special microscopic **group** / **collection** on their own.



QUESTION 3

How do we get infected?

3 Complete the sentences.

Protozoa Bacteria Fungi Viruses

The most common ways of becoming ill from harmful microorganisms are:

1 through direct contact

2 through the air

3 through open wounds

_____ : these are usually spread through the air. The germs get into our body through our mouth and nose. Examples are flu and chicken pox.

_____ : we usually become infected by this microorganism from direct contact. An example is athlete's foot which you can get from walking barefoot in a wet, infected area.

_____ : we can become ill from this microorganism from direct contact, open wounds or from eating contaminated food. Examples are salmonella and tooth decay.

_____ : this is not very common but we can become infected by this microorganism through contact with people or animals or through water. An example is leishmaniasis and malaria.

QUESTION 4

What can I do to avoid infection?

4 Match the parts of the sentences.

1 Wash your hands well after being ...

2 Clean and ...

3 Stay away from places ...

4 Get vaccinated as a ...

a ... where there is a disease outbreak.

b ... preventive measure.

c ... disinfect any open wounds.

d ... in public places or after you cough or sneeze.

