IELTS LISTENING – Immunity and Immunization S39T4

IELTS listening Immunity and Immunization listening practice test has 10 questions belongs to the Leisure & Entertainment subject.

Lecturer:

Good afternoon, and thank you for your warm welcome. This will be the first talk in a series of five on health interventions, protection, and prevention. Could I start by asking for a show of hands? How many of you have had a flu vaccination at the beginning of winter? Ah, I thought so. You young ones always think you're indestructible. Well, as you've no doubt aware, disease-spreading germs or pathogens are everywhere.

00:00 00:00

Attempt Free Listening Test...

Questions 31-37

Complete the summary below.

Type **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Everyday the human body is fighting off **31** [Type correct answers here] by destructive pathogens. A person in good health has natural protection in the form of an immune system which works best against familiar microorganisms which may have been encountered during a previous **32** [Type correct answers here] or passed on by the mother before or after birth.

Vaccination is a way to cause **33** [Type correct answers here] immunisation by introducing a small amount of pathogen into the body – just enough for the body's **34** [Type correct answers here] to react by making antibodies. Passive immunization can be used as a way of treating someone who is already sick. Proteins from animal **35** [Type correct answers here] are introduced into the patient to give him the necessary antibodies to fight the disease.

Dr. Edward Jenner observed that people who had suffered and recovered from a serious disease called smallpox did not get it again. He also noted that victims of milder disease, cowpox which they caught from **36** [Type correct answers here] were immune to smallpox. He carried out a successful **37** [Type correct answers here] by deliberately giving a child cowpox in order to make him immune to smallpox.

On a daily basis, the human body has to ward off Q_{31} **attacks** by various harmful bacteria and viruses. A healthy body has a good defence system against many of these germs. But the defence only operates well against microorganisms that it has already encountered, in which case it is said to be immune.

There are two ways in which humans acquire natural immunity. Actively, when a person has first suffered and then recovered from an illness and passively when ready-made protection is transferred into the body, for example, from the maternal blood fire the umbilical cord to an unborn child or through breast milk. Now artificially acquired immunity can help the body to fight Q_{32} **disease** so we can use active immunization as a preventative measure. This is when a person is vaccinated against illness by injection or oral ingestion of a tiny amount of weakened or Q_{33} **inactive** germs not enough to actually cause him or her to contract the illness, but sufficient for the body's Q_{34} **defence** system to recognize and respond to the threat by forming antibodies. Intervention using passive immunization, on the other hand, is a method of curing an illness after it is too late for prevention. It is less effective than active immunization and takes longer to work. It is used when the body has already been invaded by bacteria and the person is ill. In this case, there is no time for the body to make antibodies of its own. So proteins, usually taken from the Q_{35} **blood** of animals are injected to equip the patient with the essential antibodies to combat the particular illness. Let's have a quick look at a bit of history. The discovery of vaccination to boost the body's immune system by making it sensitive to particular disease-causing bacteria was made by an 18th-century English doctor cooled Edward Jenna.

He noticed that survivors of smallpox, a common but extremely dangerous disease, never contracted the disease a second time. In other words, they were immune. He studied a similar disease in cows called cowpox and realized that people in contact with the Q_{36} **infected cows** became ill with symptoms resembling smallpox. However, this disease was quite mild by comparison and those who contracted cowpox were then immune to smallpox.

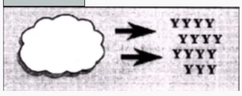
He conducted an Q_{37} **experiment** by injecting a child with a small amount of pass taken from a cowpox postural. The child subsequently became ill, but soon recovered. Later, he injected the child with Puss from smallpox postural, and the child did not get sick. He had developed immunity to the more dangerous disease. The antibodies produced to fight the cowpox bacteria had been able to fight off the smallpox bacteria.

Questions 38-40

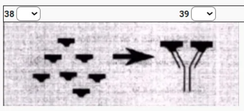
Complete the diagram below.

Choose the correct letter from **A-F** next to questions **38-40**.

A antibody
B agglutination
C antigen
D germs
E plasma
F B-lymphocyte



38 [ ] 39 [ ]



40 [ ] Antiguo-antibody reaction

What are antibodies? Well, antibodies are made by white blood cells called Q_{38} **B-lymphocytes**, and this is done in response to the presence of antigens or other bacterial toxins which have been released by the microorganisms. What we commonly refer to as germs that have invaded the body. These Y-shaped Q_{39} **antibodies**. Or you can think of them as antitoxins may stop the toxins or repair the damage they have done by what is known as the antigen-antibody reaction, which takes place within the plasma of the blood. The correct antibody for that disease clings to a particular Q_{40} **antigen**. In order to render it harmless.

large numbers of these pears clumped together to form a bigger unit. This is called a hallucination and is able to be seen by the naked eye, which is very helpful for doctors and other specialists to determine which illnesses a patient is immune to. Inoculation or active vaccination can protect people from serious diseases.

The vaccine may make a person feel unwell for a few days when the immune system starts to produce antibodies to match the introduced Auntie Jen. This is called a primary reaction. If that particular Auntie Jen should ever enter the body again later, a secondary reaction takes place. The body is then able to produce large numbers of corresponding enter bodies within a short time, so the invading antigen are quickly wiped out without the person suffering any harm from the disease.

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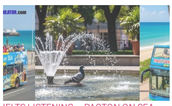

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