**Glossary for Co-IMMUNicate year 1**

**Antibodies:** These are made by an immune cell called a B cell and can latch onto and neutralise viruses allowing the body to remove the virus safely.

**Immune cells**: these are cells that protect the body from infections. There are lots of different types of immune cell that work together to protect the body.

**Lung cells**: these cells make up the lung giving it structure so it can function properly.

**Macrophages**: these are one type of immune cell that can engulf the virus and destroy it.

**Microscope:** This is a piece of equipment that makes small objects e.g., viruses appear enlarged on an image revealing details too small to be seen with the naked eye.

**Respiratory system**: this is the part of the body that ensure you can breathe in the oxygen you need and breath out carbon dioxide. It includes the nose, throat, and lungs.

**Snot:** this is made by immune cells in the upper respiratory system (nose/mouth) and helps to capture bugs so that the body can expel them.

**Symptoms of disease:** This is a physical problem that you feel when you are unwell

**Virus**: these are bugs that infect cells and make lots of copies of themselves. They cause damage to cells and make the body feel unwell.

**Virus mutation:** This happens when viruses make more copies of themselves. The virus can change its coat proteins escaping the antibodies the person has made to protect themselves. The virus can now infect the person again and cause disease.

**Virus transmission:** this describes how viruses can move between different people – for example by an infected person coughing or sneezing on someone else.