

Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education.....	ii
Teacher Feedback Opportunity	iii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iv
Teacher's Introduction.....	v
Activity Types	vi
Crosswords.....	9 pages
Match-Up Activities.....	9 pages
Table-Fill Activities	9 pages
Keyword Answers.....	9 pages
Crossword Solutions.....	9 pages

Summary of Topics

	Topic Title	Spec Reference
1	Causes of infection	A1
2	Types of infection and resulting diseases	A2
3	Factors aiding transmission	A3
4	How infective agents are transmitted	A3
5	Standard procedures to prevent infection	B1
6	Decontamination techniques	B2
7	Organisational policies and procedures for minimising infections	C1
8	Worker roles and protection of service users	C2
9	Responsibilities of health and social care workers	C2

Teacher's Introduction

Overview

This resource has been produced to support teaching and learning of the BTEC Nationals in Health and Social Care specification, Unit 9. The learning content is covered by the following sets of keywords with matching descriptions, which cover all of the Learning Aims for the topic:

Learning Aim A:

- Causes of infection
- Types of infection and resulting diseases
- Factors aiding transmission
- How infective agents are transmitted

Learning Aim B:

- Standard procedures to prevent infection
- Decontamination techniques

Learning Aim C:

- Worker roles and protection of service users
- Responsibilities of health and social care workers

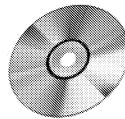
For each set, there are a number of different keyword activities on CD designed to give you a range of different options for classroom, homework and revision. This variety enables you to take a different approach to different topics – such as using the Crosswords as homework for one topic, and the Match Up as a starter for another.

Alternatively, differentiate the activity for a given topic; for example, you might want to give your stronger students the **Crosswords** early on while you start weaker learners on the **Match Up** (where terms and definitions are both available). **Domino** and **Bingo** activities add an element of fun and reinforcement, as well as potential for pair and group work. Finally, the **Flash Cards** come into their own for revision and the **Table Fill** and **Write Your Own Glossary** allow students to test their understanding by correctly filling in keywords or definitions.

For more information about the different activities included, see overleaf →

Digital Format!

All of the activities are provided electronically on the accompanying CD. To use on a school network, the entire contents of the CD needs to be copied and pasted into an accessible location.



Providing easy access to the activities are two HTML menus:

1. Access All Menu

Location: [index.html](#)

This menu, designed primarily for teacher use, includes links to everything on provided on the CD – allowing you to easily select what you need when preparing your lessons.

If you intend to give learners access to this menu, then be aware that it does include links to the solutions.



2. Interactive Crossword Menu

Location: [interactive-crosswords/index.html](#)

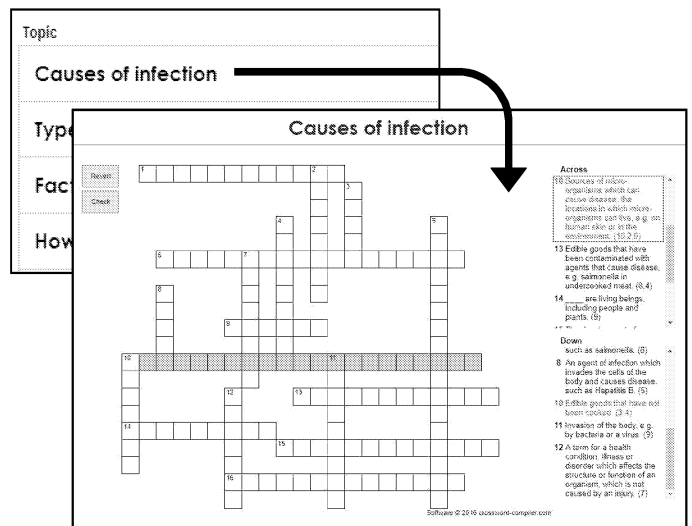
This menu, which can be accessed via the Access All Menu is included to allow learner access to just the interactive crosswords (without the answers).

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Health and Social Care resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

** resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers*

[Go to zzed.uk/freeupdates](http://zzed.uk/freeupdates)



Activity Types

All activities are provided as PDF files, allowing for easy printing and sharing on your school's internal network or VLE. In addition, each of the single-page activities (*crosswords, match up and table fill*), as well as the solutions, are provided on paper too.

The activities included in this resource are as follows:

Bingo

Each student is given a different bingo card containing a selection of words from the set. The teacher reads the definitions using the Keyword Answers and the student must match the definition to the words on their card to complete rows, columns, and the full bingo card. The bingo activity is available for sets with 12 or more words.

✓ PDF

Crosswords

These traditional keyword activities are equally effective as lesson or homework activities – and are also an excellent way to ease students into their revision programme.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER



In addition to the photocopiable worksheets and pdf, the crosswords are provided in interactive format on the accompanying CD-ROM. These are web-based (HTML5) and will run straight from your Internet browser.

Dominoes

This is essentially another match-up activity, but this one is designed to be used in a more active way to engage students. It is recommended that students work in pairs or small groups.

✓ PDF

Half of each card contains a keyword, and the other contains a description. To complete the activity, students must align all the cards in the correct order. There is a 'Start' and a 'Finish', meaning that if any cards are left outside of the chain, then students have gone wrong somewhere.

Match Up

Students match descriptions to their keyword by drawing lines between them. Because there are similar descriptions and keywords, students are likely to make the odd mistake while completing the activity, so it is recommended that they use a pencil to start with! By eliminating the keywords that they are familiar with, students can then think about and learn the ones that they are less confident with.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Flash Cards

These are a helpful revision tool. To make the cards, fold the page in half, then cut each card and stick together so the keyword is on one side and the definition the other. In addition, students could use these to play a game of pairs. Cut each card in two and place face down on the table. Students will then take it in turns to turn over two cards with the aim of matching up a keyword to its definition. Matched up cards are removed and the game is finished when all the cards have been matched.

✓ PDF

Table Fill

Nothing fancy – students simply write the keyword which is being described, without any other help. Because this activity tests the students' own knowledge, it is best used as a homework activity at the end of each topic or during revision. This then acts as a check that they have grasped the key terminology for each topic. Alternatively, they could be given to students at the beginning of the topic, to see what they already know.

✓ PDF ✓ PAPER

Write Your Own Glossary

Like the Table Fill, this activity can be used to test pupils before learning a topic, or as a revision tool after learning a topic. Students are given a list of the keywords and need to produce their own definitions. Using Table Fill and Write Your Own Glossary, lessons can be differentiated for all levels of learner.

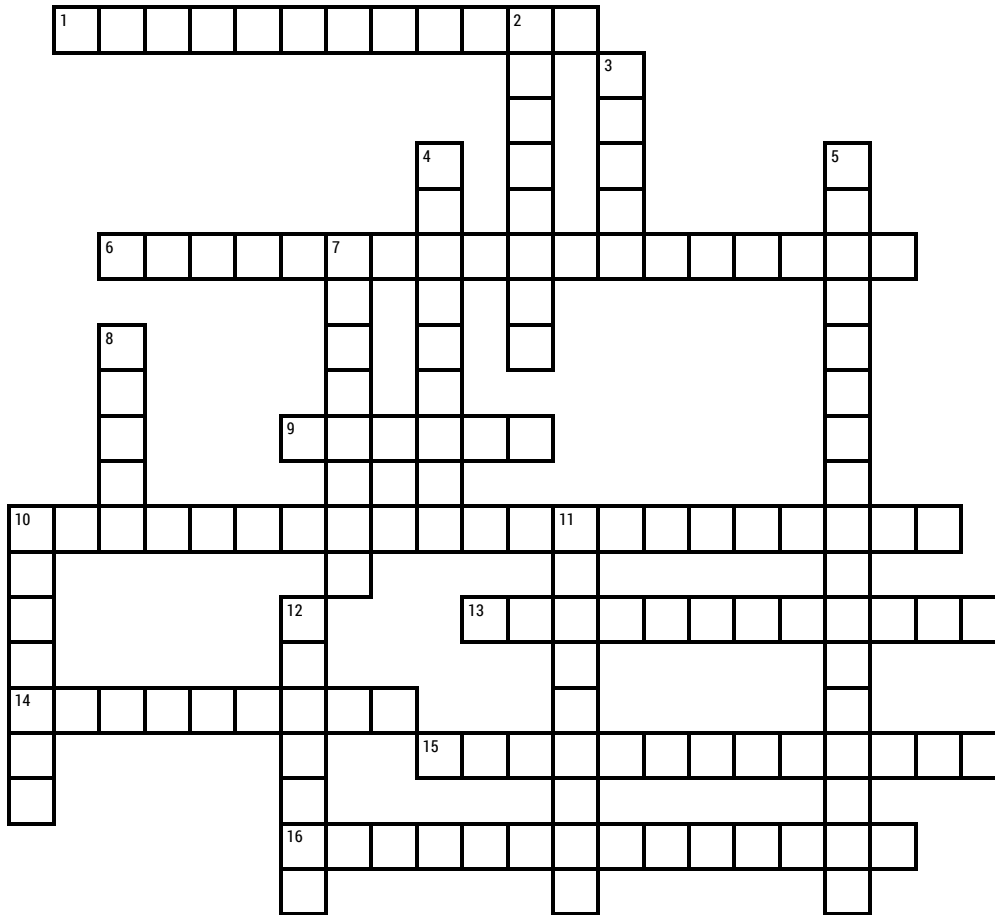
✓ PDF

Selected Activities and Completed Glossary Page

This sample shows one example of several activities.
The whole resource contains approximately 80 activities –
6 or 7 activities for each of the 9 topics.

The resource covers 169 key terms.

Causes of infection



Across

- 1** Interaction between people; can be another means of transmitting infection, e.g. shaking hands. (5,7)
- 6** Illnesses transmitted through contaminated water (e.g. cholera). (5-5,8)
- 9** Insect-borne diseases are also known as ___-borne diseases. (6)
- 10** Sources of micro-organisms which can cause disease; the locations in which micro-organisms can live, e.g. on human skin or in the environment. (10,2,9)
- 13** Edible goods that have been contaminated with agents that cause disease, e.g. salmonella in undercooked meat. (8,4)
- 14** ___ are living beings, including people and plants. (9)
- 15** The development of a structure shaped like a sac, filled with substances such as fluid, pus or air. (4,9)
- 16** The method of asexual (without fusing with another cell) reproduction by fungi. The parent plant produces spores which spread in the air. (5,9)

Down

- 2** Agents which aid the travel of infectious micro-organisms are known as ___ of infection. (8)
- 3** An example of an infection resulting from this type of pathogen is athlete's foot. (5)
- 4** Micro-organisms which feed upon their host. Mosquitoes are an example. (9)
- 5** A micro-organism that invades the body. Examples include bacteria and viruses. (6,2,9)
- 7** Single-cell microorganisms that do not have a nucleus, such as salmonella. (8)
- 8** An agent of infection which invades the cells of the body and causes disease, such as Hepatitis B. (5)
- 10** Edible goods that have not been cooked. (3,4)
- 11** Invasion of the body, e.g. by bacteria or a virus. (9)
- 12** A term for a health condition, illness or disorder which affects the structure or function of an organism, which is not caused by an injury. (7)

Causes of infection

Infection	Invasion of the body, e.g. by bacteria or a virus.
Disease	A term for a health condition, illness or disorder which affects the structure or function of an organism, which is not caused by an injury.
Agents of infection	A micro-organism that invades the body. Examples include bacteria and viruses.
Bacteria	Single-cell micro-organisms that do not have a nucleus. They can be good or bad (e.g. MRSA) for you.
Virus	A micro-organism that invades the body's cells and replicates itself. It is smaller than bacteria. HIV is an example.
Parasites	Micro-organisms which feed upon their host, such as tapeworms. They live on or inside their host.
Fungi	A pathogen that is another type of parasitic organism, which can grow on human skin. One example is yeast.
Reservoirs of infection	Sources of micro-organisms which can cause disease; the locations in which micro-organisms can live, e.g. on human skin or in the environment.
Organisms	A broad term applied to living beings, including people and plants.
Spore formation	The method of asexual (without fusing with another cell) reproduction by fungi. The parent plant produces spores which spread in the air.
Cyst formation	The development of a structure shaped like a sac, filled with substances such as fluid, pus or air.
Carrier of infection	A host (person or organism) which carries a pathogen, yet does not show any side effects and can pass this on to others.
Water-borne diseases	Illnesses transmitted through contaminated water (e.g. cholera).
Vector-borne diseases	A term for illnesses transmitted through insect bites from infected insects.
Human contact	Interaction between people; can be another means of transmitting infection, e.g. shaking hands.
Raw food	Edible goods that have not been cooked.
Infected food	Edible goods that have been contaminated with agents that cause disease, e.g. salmonella in undercooked meat.

Causes of infection *(Table Fill)*

Invasion of the body, e.g. by bacteria or a virus.	
A term for a health condition, illness or disorder which affects the structure or function of an organism, which is not caused by an injury.	
A micro-organism that invades the body. Examples include bacteria and viruses.	
Single-cell micro-organisms that do not have a nucleus. They can be good or bad (e.g. MRSA) for you.	
A micro-organism that invades the body's cells and replicates itself. It is smaller than bacteria. HIV is an example.	
Micro-organisms which feed upon their host, such as tapeworms. They live on or inside their host.	
A pathogen that is another type of parasitic organism, which can grow on human skin. One example is yeast.	
Sources of micro-organisms which can cause disease; the locations in which micro-organisms can live, e.g. on human skin or in the environment.	
A broad term applied to living beings, including people and plants.	
The method of asexual (without fusing with another cell) reproduction by fungi. The parent plant produces spores which spread in the air.	
The development of a structure shaped like a sac, filled with substances such as fluid, pus or air.	
A host (person or organism) which carries a pathogen, yet does not show any side effects and can pass this on to others.	
Illnesses transmitted through contaminated water (e.g. cholera).	
A term for illnesses transmitted through insect bites from infected insects.	
Interaction between people; can be another means of transmitting infection, e.g. shaking hands.	
Edible goods that have not been cooked.	
Edible goods that have been contaminated with agents that cause disease, e.g. salmonella in undercooked meat.	

Causes of infection (Match Up)

1	A broad term applied to living beings, including people and plants.
2	A host (person or organism) which carries a pathogen, yet does not show any side effects and can pass this on to others.
3	A micro-organism that invades the body. Examples include bacteria and viruses.
4	A micro-organism that invades the body's cells and replicates itself. It is smaller than bacteria. HIV is an example.
5	A pathogen that is another type of parasitic organism, which can grow on human skin. One example is yeast.
6	A term for a health condition, illness or disorder which affects the structure or function of an organism, which is not caused by an injury.
7	A term for illnesses transmitted through insect bites from infected insects.
8	Edible goods that have been contaminated with agents that cause disease, e.g. salmonella in undercooked meat.
9	Edible goods that have not been cooked.
10	Illnesses transmitted through contaminated water (e.g. cholera).
11	Interaction between people; can be another means of transmitting infection, e.g. shaking hands.
12	Invasion of the body, e.g. by bacteria or a virus.
13	Micro-organisms which feed upon their host, such as tapeworms. They live on or inside their host.
14	Single-cell micro-organisms that do not have a nucleus. They can be good or bad (e.g. MRSA) for you.
15	Sources of micro-organisms which can cause disease; the locations in which micro-organisms can live, e.g. on human skin or in the environment.
16	The development of a structure shaped like a sac, filled with substances such as fluid, pus or air.
17	The method of asexual (without fusing with another cell) reproduction by fungi. The parent plant produces spores which spread in the air.

<i>Infection</i>	
<i>Disease</i>	
<i>Agents of infection</i>	
<i>Bacteria</i>	
<i>Virus</i>	
<i>Parasites</i>	
<i>Fungi</i>	
<i>Reservoirs of infection</i>	
<i>Organisms</i>	
<i>Spore formation</i>	
<i>Cyst formation</i>	
<i>Carrier of infection</i>	
<i>Water-borne diseases</i>	
<i>Vector-borne diseases</i>	
<i>Human contact</i>	
<i>Raw food</i>	
<i>Infected food</i>	

Causes of infection

