



Scabs and Jabs Comprehension Questions

1.	What is a 'millennial'?
2.	How did Emperor K'ang Hsi of China inoculate his children?
3.	When did TB vaccinations stop being routine for all children and why?
4.	What does the UK Health Protection Agency say is the most effective public health intervention worldwide for saving lives and promoting good health?
5.	How many doses of the COVID-19 vaccine have been given to date?
6.	Where does the word 'vaccine' come from?
7.	Why is the name 'vaccine' possibly inappropriate?
8.	Why did the scientific community reject Lady Wortley Montagu's claims about smallpox inoculation?
9.	What is omission bias?



Scabs and Jabs **Comprehension Questions**

10. E	explain two ways governments try to persuade parents to vaccinate their children?
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EXTE	nsion:
	Why do you think childhood vaccination continues to be controversial?
	Do you think childhood vaccination should be made compulsory? Explain your opinion.
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Scabs and Jabs

Comprehension Questions Answers

1. What is a 'millennial'?

Millennial is a term used to describe people born between 1981 and 1996 who came of age around the turn of the millennium when the internet was also booming.

2. How did Emperor K'ang Hsi of China inoculate his children?

He had them snort ground up smallpox scabs.

3. When did TB vaccinations stop being routine for all children and why?

2005 because the vaccination programme had been successful at reducing rates of TB.

4. What does the UK Health Protection Agency say is the most effective public health intervention worldwide for saving lives and promoting good health?

Clean water.

5. How many doses of the COVID-19 vaccine have been given to date?

5.85 billion and counting.

6. Where does the word 'vaccine' come from?

The Latin word 'vacca' for cow.

7. Why is the name 'vaccine' possibly inappropriate?

Research has shown that the smallpox vaccine was mainly developed from horsepox rather than coxpox.

8. Why did the scientific community reject Lady Wortley Montagu's claims about smallpox inoculation?

They didn't want to listen to an untrained woman who had brought ideas from an unchristian country.

9. What is omission bias?

Omission bias is when people think that harm caused by inaction is preferable to harm caused through action.

10. Explain two ways governments try to persuade parents to vaccinate their children?

By fining, sentencing to prison and offering financial incentives.

Extension: Answers will vary.