Name:	Class:	_ Date:	ID: B

Immune System Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____1. What are antibody-producing cells called?
 - a. Cytotoxic T cells
 - b. Invaders

- c. Plasma cells
- d. Helper T cells



	2.	Which cell in Figure 39-4 has a nucleus?		
		a. A	c.	neither
		b. both	d.	В
_	3.	Which cell in Figure 39-4 destroys invaders b	y con	suming them?
		a. both	c.	neither
		b. A	d.	В
_	4.	Which cell in Figure 39-4 causes pus?		
		a. neither	c.	В
		b. both	d.	А
	5.	Which cell in Figure 39-4 causes swelling?		
_		a. B	c.	neither
		b. both	d.	А

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- 6. A vaccine is developed for A in Figure 39-2. What will happen to the graph?
 - the number of infections will drop to zero eventually a.
 - b. it will first spike, then decrease
 - it will become an epidemic c.
 - the number of infections will increase d.
- 7. In Figure 39-2, A is an example of
- endemic exodemic a. c. b. epidemic d. pandemic 8. In Figure 39-2, B is an example of pandemic epidemic a. c. b. exodemic d. endemic

Penicillin Treatment

Day	Dose	% of Pathogen Survival
1	500 mg	80%
2	500 mg	50%
3	500 mg	30%
4	500 mg	10%
5	0 mg	15%
6	0 mg	25%
7	0 mg	40%
8	0 mg	60%
9	500 mg	55%
10	500 mg	65%

Figure 39-1

- 9. According to the data in Figure 39-1, hypothesize how the pathogen at Day 10 is different than at Day 1.
 - Day 10 is no longer lethal c.
 - b.
- 10. Based on the data in Figure 39-1, why do doctors recommend taking all of a medication even if you see symptoms disappear after only a few days of treatment.
 - you could get a brand new infection a.
 - b. you will be more susceptible to other infections
 - you could incubate resistant pathogens c.
 - you could ultimately die d.

a.

- Day 10 is resistant to antibiotics
- d. Day 1 is lethal
- Day 1 is resistant to antibiotics

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 11.	According to the data in Figure 39-1, what microorganism has caused the infection?				
	a. virus c.	bacteria			
	b. protist d.	fungi			
 12.	Based on the data in Figure 39-1, how are resistant pathogens killed in your body if you had continued treatment?				
	a. antibiotics c.	red blood cells			
	b. vaccinations d.	innate immunity			
13.	. Many pathogens injure the host by producing				
	a. antibodies c.	 pus			
	b. lysozyme d.	toxins			
14.	. Which of the following is part of acquired immunity?				
	a. complement c.	antibodies			
	b. interferon d.	lysozyme			
15.	. A person with AIDS is susceptible to all kinds of infectious diseases because HIV .				
	a. causes antibody production c.	causes an increase of antigens			
	b. destroys pathogens d.	weakens the immune system			
 16.	. The of malaria is a mosquito.				
	a. pathogen c.	antigen			
	b. antibody d.	vector			
 17.	. Which of the following symptoms is associated w	ith the release of histamines?			
	a. Pain c.	Swelling			
	b. Redness d.	All of the above			
 18.	. A cell infected with a virus produces a chemical t	hat diffuses to surrounding cells, resulting in the production			
	of antiviral proteins. What is this chemical called	2			
	a. Interferon c.	Pus			
	b. Histamine d.	Basophil			
 19.	. Substances produced by some bacteria can have s	evere effects on humans. What are these substances called?			
	a. Toxins c.	Histamines			
	b. Antigens d.	Venoms			
 20.	. Active immunity is obtained when a person is exp	osed to			
	a. injected antibodies c.	macrophages			
	b. antigens d.	antibiotics			
 21.	. A(n) is a protein produced in response to a	n antigen.			
	a. phagocyte c.	macrophage			
	b. complement d.	antibody			
 22.	. Which of the following statements is one of Koch	's postulates?			
	a. Pathogens must be grown in a pure culture.				
	b. When pathogens that are grown in a pure culture are placed in a healthy host, the				
	pathogens must produce symptoms of the disease.				
	c. Pathogens must be found in the host in every case of the disease.				

d. all of these

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- 23. Staphylococcus aureus, a bacterium that infects humans, is present in many hospital rooms. Many health care workers also carry this bacterium. How would you ensure that the bacterium would not infect your patients?
 - Clean the rooms where patients stay with germicides. a.
 - b. Monitor waste disposal.
 - Wear a face mask and sterile gloves when treating patients. c.
 - All of these methods would be effective in preventing infection. d.
 - Saliva and tears contain , an enzyme that destroys many bacteria. 24.
 - complement histamine c. a.
 - b. lysozyme d. toxin
- 25. A reaction by tissues to any type of injury by swelling, pain, heat, and redness is called .
 - inflammation phagocytosis c. a.
 - physical defense infection b. d.
 - 26. A bacterial disease becomes difficult to cure when the bacteria
 - develop resistance to antibiotics a.
- produce antibodies d.

die off

c.

make interferons 27. What is not present in Figure 39-3?

b.



Figure 39-3

antibiotics histamine a. c. white blood cells b. pus d. 28. Koch's postulates cannot be carried out on viral diseases because the viruses a. are not pathogens do not have hosts c. are too deadly cannot be grown outside of cells b. d. 29. Interferons are a body cell's defense against viruses lymphocytes a. c. b. bacteria d. all pathogens 30. What did Edward Jenner inject into an individual to induce active immunity in that individual? Antibodies to smallpox virus Antibodies to cowpox virus c. a. Small amounts of smallpox virus d. Small amounts of cowpox virus b. 31. Immunity occurs when the system recognizes a foreign substance and responds by producing toxins antigens a. c. b. lymphocytes that make antibodies d. all of these 32. Which of the following types of phagocytes is found in body tissues? Neutrophils Monocytes a. c. Eosinophils Macrophages b. d.

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- _____33. What is a small mass of tissue that contains lymphocytes and filters pathogens from the lymph called?
 - a. Lymph capillary c. Lymph node
 - b. Lymph duct d. Lymph vein
- _____ 34. What is a disease that is constantly present in a population called?
 - a. Pandemic c. Bubonic
 - b. Endemic d. Epidemic
 - 35. Which of the following diseases can be proven to be caused by a pathogen using Koch's postulates?
 - a. Syphilis c. AIDS
 - b. Lyme disease d. Anthrax