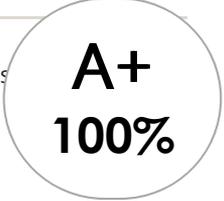


25 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. the immune response that involves the action of T cells to defend the body against invading antigens
 - a. active acquired immunity
 - b. descriptive study
 - c. **CORRECT: cell-mediated immunity**
 - d. complement proteins

2. any molecule that triggers an immune response
 - a. **CORRECT: antigen**
 - b. cilia
 - c. bacteria
 - d. antibodies

3. the bacterium that causes the disease, anthrax
 - a. B cells
 - b. **CORRECT: anthrax bacillus**
 - c. antibodies
 - d. antigen

4. a type of epidemiological study that describes many different aspects associated with the disease
 - a. cytokines
 - b. **CORRECT: descriptive study**
 - c. case control studies
 - d. cohort studies

5. formed when a specific antibody attaches to its matching antigen; deactivates the antigen
 - a. antigen
 - b. **CORRECT: antigen-antibody complex**
 - c. anthrax bacillus
 - d. antibodies

6. epidemiological studies that collect data that can be statistically analysed to try to determine the cause of a disease
 - a. cohort studies
 - b. **CORRECT: analytical studies**
 - c. antibodies
 - d. case control studies

7. a disease caused by a prion; affects the brain and is always fatal
 - a. chemical barriers
 - b. **CORRECT: Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (CJD)**
 - c. cell-mediated immunity
 - d. cohort studies

8. a non-infectious disease that is caused by a mutation of the cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene
 - a. cytokines
 - b. **CORRECT: cystic fibrosis**
 - c. chemical barriers
 - d. antibodies

9. chemicals secreted by cells of the immune system to control the actions of other cells
 - a. antibodies
 - b. **CORRECT: cytokines**
 - c. antigen
 - d. cilia

10. B cells and T cells for all possible antigens are already present in a very small amounts in the immune system; when an antigen is present in the body, the B cell and the T cell specific to that antigen is activated, then cloned, and the antigen is destroyed
 - a. **CORRECT: clonal selection theory**
 - b. case control studies
 - c. complement system
 - d. complement proteins

11. a group of 20 proteins that activate the non-specific defence adaptations such as phagocytosis
 - a. cohort studies
 - b. complement proteins
 - c. advanced symptoms
 - d. **CORRECT: complement system**

12. T cells, within specific antigen receptors, that move to infected cells and release chemicals that destroy the infected cells
 - a. case control studies
 - b. cystic fibrosis
 - c. cohort studies
 - d. **CORRECT: cytotoxic T cells (Tc cells)**

13. epidemiological studies that study two groups of people who are free of the disease over an extended period of time; one group is exposed to the potential cause of the disease and the other is not
 - a. analytical studies
 - b. case control studies
 - c. antibodies
 - d. **CORRECT: cohort studies**

14. epidemiological studies that compare people with the disease to people without the disease and look for differences in exposure to the possible cause of the disease
 - a. cohort studies
 - b. **CORRECT: case control studies**
 - c. analytical studies
 - d. descriptive study

15. immune response that involves that action of the B cells to defend the body against invading antigens
 - a. analytical studies
 - b. **CORRECT: antibody-mediated (humoral) immunity**
 - c. cell-mediated immunity
 - d. active acquired immunity

16. a method of using nutrient agar in order to grow colonies of micro-organisms
- analytical studies
 - CORRECT: agar plate technique**
 - bacteria
 - anthrax bacillus
17. symptoms that occur when a disease has been present in the body for an extended period of time without any successful treatment
- cohort studies
 - chemical barriers
 - CORRECT: advanced symptoms**
 - complement system
18. the proteins that make up the complement system
- complement system
 - cohort studies
 - cytokines
 - CORRECT: complement proteins**
19. antibiotics that act on a wide range of bacteria and are used when the identity of the bacteria causing the infection not known
- cystic fibrosis
 - complement proteins
 - CORRECT: broad-spectrum antibiotics**
 - antibodies
20. protein molecules produced by plasma cells that are specific to a particular antigen and will bind with that antigen
- cilia
 - antigen
 - CORRECT: antibodies**
 - cytokines

21. chemicals produced by the body to prevent the entry of pathogens
 - a. cystic fibrosis
 - b. cohort studies
 - c. **CORRECT: chemical barriers**
 - d. analytical studies

22. the body undergoes the immune response and memory cells are produced
 - a. cell-mediated immunity
 - b. case control studies
 - c. **CORRECT: active acquired immunity**
 - d. advanced symptoms

23. tiny, hair-like structures lining the respiratory tract that beat in an upward direction
 - a. bacteria
 - b. **CORRECT: cilia**
 - c. antigen
 - d. B cells

24. a single-celled prokaryotic organism that has a cell wall
 - a. antigen
 - b. B cells
 - c. cilia
 - d. **CORRECT: bacteria**

25. lymphocytes that are involved in the immune response; produced and mature in the bone marrow
 - a. cilia
 - b. antigen
 - c. **CORRECT: B cells**
 - d. bacteria