

Chapter 7

Student: _____

1. Active and passive immunity:
 - A. are both long-term immunities
 - B. are both associated with intramuscular injections
 - C. both eventually involve the use of antibodies
 - D. are both natural means the body uses when it detects disease-causing agents
 - E. are both dependent upon the presence of vaccines

2. A vaccine contains:
 - A. penicillin
 - B. horse serum
 - C. treated antigens
 - D. antibodies

3. In what disease do antibodies attack the neuromuscular junctions, producing muscle weakness?
 - A. rheumatic fever
 - B. myasthenia gravis
 - C. multiple sclerosis
 - D. rheumatoid arthritis

4. When a person is exposed to a disease for which they have been vaccinated, it is likely:
 - A. they will never come in contact with the disease agent
 - B. they will show immediate symptoms of the disease
 - C. they will fight off the disease quickly
 - D. they will die

5. Kathy came down with the measles at college. Her roommates were given ____ to provide passive immunity.
- A. a vaccine
 - B. gamma globulin
 - C. monoclonal antibodies
 - D. interleukins
6. Which allergic reaction describes anaphylactic shock?
- A. immediate
 - B. delayed
7. Identical antibodies taken from hybridomas are called:
- A. monoantibodies
 - B. monoclonal antibodies
 - C. hybridomal antibodies
 - D. anti-antibodies
8. Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease?
- A. lupus erythematosus
 - B. apoptosis
 - C. multiple sclerosis
 - D. rheumatoid arthritis
9. Which of the following is NOT considered a lymphoid organ?
- A. bone marrow
 - B. thymus
 - C. spleen
 - D. lymph node
 - E. kidney

10. Plasma cells are most closely related to which of the following?

- A. T lymphocytes
- B. macrophages
- C. neutrophils
- D. B lymphocytes
- E. platelets

11. APCs:

- A. can be macrophages
- B. help B cells recognize a specific antigen
- C. are types of antigens
- D. are types of receptors on B and T cells

12. Interferon is a protection against:

- A. the flu vaccine
- B. viral infections
- C. all types of infections
- D. all types of allergies

13. Which of the following produces perforin?

- A. plasma cells
- B. B lymphocytes
- C. complement
- D. cytotoxic T cells
- E. suppressor T cells

14. Choose the following that is NOT included as a lymphatic organ.

- A. lymph node, spleen
- B. tonsils, red bone marrow
- C. thymus gland, Peyer's patches
- D. liver, kidney
- E. All of the choices are considered lymphatic organs.

15. Xenotransplantation is:
- A. use of vaccines developed from pig viruses
 - B. development of antibiotics to prevent pathogens from jumping from bird to human hosts
 - C. use of non-human animal organs for transplant into humans
 - D. None of the choices are correct.
16. Prepared antibodies give temporary immunity. This is part of
- A. passive immunity
 - B. active immunity
17. John was immunized against (vaccinated for) most of the childhood diseases. What type of immunity is this?
- A. active immunity
 - B. passive immunity
 - C. nonspecific immunity
 - D. general immunity
 - E. This is not considered an example of immunity.
18. Which of the following is NOT considered a nonspecific defense mechanism against infection?
- A. stomach acids
 - B. skin
 - C. mucus in respiratory tract
 - D. normal bacteria in intestine
 - E. antibodies in mother's milk
19. Which allergic reaction describes contact dermatitis?
- A. immediate
 - B. delayed
20. BCRs:
- A. activate a B cell when it binds to a specific antigen
 - B. are B cell receptors
 - C. are found in the plasma membrane
 - D. All of the choices are correct.

21. Which of the following is a classic example of delayed allergic response?
- A. anaphylaxis
 - B. skin test for tuberculosis
 - C. sneezing
 - D. hay fever
22. Loss of the spleen means that a person:
- A. will not reject foreign tissues
 - B. will not respond well to most antigens
 - C. is more susceptible to infection
 - D. has reduced lymphocyte levels
23. Where do lymphocytes travel to become mature T lymphocytes?
- A. thyroid
 - B. tonsils
 - C. thymus
 - D. transverse colon
 - E. tibia
24. Any foreign substance that stimulates the immune system is called:
- A. antibody
 - B. antigen
 - C. complement
 - D. None of the choices are correct.
25. The body cells' internal environment is provided for and maintained by:
- A. tissue fluid
 - B. blood
 - C. lymph
 - D. All of the choices are correct.

26. Larger lymphatic vessels are most like:
- A. arteries because of their thick muscle wall
 - B. veins because of their thick muscle wall
 - C. arteries because of the presence of valves
 - D. veins because of the presence of valves
27. Before a virus can enter a host cell, it must:
- A. lose its capsid
 - B. attach to the host cell with fimbriae
 - C. bind with a receptor on the outer surface of the host cell
 - D. digest a hole in the host cell using lysozymes
28. Peyer's patches are found:
- A. within the bone marrow
 - B. within the thymus
 - C. within the liver
 - D. along the arterial walls
 - E. within the intestinal wall
29. After being exposed to a contagious disease, Mrs. Jones has accumulated a high level of antibodies, yet shows no sign of illness. She is exhibiting:
- A. active immunity
 - B. passive immunity
 - C. an immune deficiency reaction
 - D. an autoimmune disease
30. Viruses that have non-human animal reservoirs are difficult to control.
- A. True
 - B. False
31. Bacteria reproduce by:
- A. fragmentation
 - B. meiosis
 - C. budding
 - D. binary fission

32. Which type of T cell directs the immune response?
- A. helper T cell
 - B. suppressor T cell
 - C. cytotoxic T cell
 - D. memory T cell
 - E. T lymphocyte
33. Which of the following is in the correct order?
- A. antigen binds to BCR; B cell activated; B cell divides; plasma cells form
 - B. B cell activated; antigen binds to BCR; B cell divides; plasma cells form
 - C. plasma cells form; B cell activated; B cell divides; antigen binds to BCR
 - D. antigen binds to BCR; B cell divides; B cell activated; plasma cells form
34. Which of the following are immune barriers to entry?
- A. cilia
 - B. mucus
 - C. skin
 - D. acidic pH
 - E. All of the choices are correct.
35. New viral pathogens can emerge when:
- A. they are transported to different parts of the world
 - B. the virus mutates, allowing the virus to be transmitted by a new vector
 - C. the immune system cannot recognize a change in the virus
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
36. An additional ring of DNA found in some bacteria is called a:
- A. fimbriae
 - B. plasmid
 - C. prion
 - D. cytokine

37. How does complement kill foreign microbes?
- A. by agglutinating them
 - B. by causing them to burst
 - C. by inactivating their ribosomes
 - D. by creating perforins
 - E. by destroying their nucleic acids
38. Mr. Smith's infection was treated with monoclonal antibodies. What type of immunity is this?
- A. active immunity
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 - C. clonal immunity
 - D. general immunity
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39. Allergies are associated with increases in the concentration of which type of antibody?
- A. IgA
 - B. IgD
 - C. IgE
 - D. IgG
 - E. IgM
40. In B cell cloning as a result of activation by a specific antigen:
- A. antibody production is stimulated by apoptosis
 - B. cytokines secreted by pathogens slow the process
 - C. cytokines secreted by helper T cells stimulate the process
 - D. certain clones are changed into helper T cells
41. Decomposers:
- A. break down dead organic matter in the environment by secreting digestive enzymes
 - B. break down living organic matter by secreting digestive enzymes
 - C. destroy living cells then break them down with digestive enzymes
 - D. live in close association with another species

42. The lymphatic organ that battles pathogens that enter the body by way of the intestinal tract is the
- A. tonsil
 - B. vermiform appendix
 - C. lymph node
 - D. spleen
43. It is possible to develop immunity to:
- A. all toxins
 - B. any disease that can be cured by antibiotics
 - C. infectious agents, foreign cells, and abnormal body cells
 - D. any allergy
44. Tissue rejection is most likely to occur in individuals who:
- A. are unable to develop immunity
 - B. have suppressed immunity due to illness
 - C. have an active immune system
 - D. need booster shots
 - E. have compromised immune systems
45. Each human has a unique set of ___ on their body cells, marking cells as belonging to a particular individual.
- A. APC
 - B. PCD
 - C. TCR
 - D. HLA
46. Active bone marrow is located in the adult:
- A. skull
 - B. sternum
 - C. ribs
 - D. pelvic bones
 - E. All of the choices are correct.

47. Immunity is based on the recognition of:
- A. antigens
 - B. self
 - C. foreign proteins
 - D. All of the choices are correct.
48. Allergy shots increase the amount of which antibody in the bloodstream?
- A. IgE
 - B. IgM
 - C. IgG
 - D. IgD
 - E. IgA
49. Which of the following is NOT true regarding B cells?
- A. They always require an antigen-presenting cell.
 - B. They represent a specific response.
 - C. They are part of an antibody-mediated immunity.
 - D. They form plasma cells that synthesize and release antibodies.
50. The capsid of a virus is composed of:
- A. RNA
 - B. protein
 - C. DNA
 - D. cellulose

Chapter 7 Key

1. Active and passive immunity:
 - a. are both long-term immunities
 - b. are both associated with intramuscular injections
 - C** both eventually involve the use of antibodies
 - d. are both natural means the body uses when it detects disease-causing agents
 - e. are both dependent upon the presence of vaccines

Mader - 007 Chapter... #85

2. A vaccine contains:
 - a. penicillin
 - b. horse serum
 - C** treated antigens
 - d. antibodies

Mader - 007 Chapter... #86

3. In what disease do antibodies attack the neuromuscular junctions, producing muscle weakness?
 - a. rheumatic fever
 - B** myasthenia gravis
 - c. multiple sclerosis
 - d. rheumatoid arthritis

Mader - 007 Chapter... #111

4. When a person is exposed to a disease for which they have been vaccinated, it is likely:
 - a. they will never come in contact with the disease agent
 - b. they will show immediate symptoms of the disease
 - C** they will fight off the disease quickly
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #87

5. Kathy came down with the measles at college. Her roommates were given _____ to provide passive immunity.
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 - B** gamma globulin
 - c. monoclonal antibodies
 - d. interleukins

Mader - 007 Chapter... #116

6. Which allergic reaction describes anaphylactic shock?
- A** immediate
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #103

7. Identical antibodies taken from hybridomas are called:
- a. monoantibodies
 - B** monoclonal antibodies
 - c. hybridomal antibodies
 - d. anti-antibodies

Mader - 007 Chapter... #97

8. Which of the following is not an autoimmune disease?
- a. lupus erythematosus
 - B** apoptosis
 - c. multiple sclerosis
 - d. rheumatoid arthritis

Mader - 007 Chapter... #107

9. Which of the following is NOT considered a lymphoid organ?
- a. bone marrow
 - b. thymus
 - c. spleen
 - d. lymph node
 - E** kidney

Mader - 007 Chapter... #38

10. Plasma cells are most closely related to which of the following?

- a. T lymphocytes
- b. macrophages
- c. neutrophils
- D** B lymphocytes
- e. platelets

Mader - 007 Chapter... #74

11. APCs:

- A** can be macrophages
- b. help B cells recognize a specific antigen
- c. are types of antigens
- d. are types of receptors on B and T cells

Mader - 007 Chapter... #68

12. Interferon is a protection against:

- a. the flu vaccine
- B** viral infections
- c. all types of infections
- d. all types of allergies

Mader - 007 Chapter... #53

13. Which of the following produces perforin?

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- b. B lymphocytes
- c. complement
- D** cytotoxic T cells
- e. suppressor T cells

Mader - 007 Chapter... #75

14. Choose the following that is NOT included as a lymphatic organ.
- a. lymph node, spleen
 - b. tonsils, red bone marrow
 - c. thymus gland, Peyer's patches
 - D** liver, kidney
 - e. All of the choices are considered lymphatic organs.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #30

15. Xenotransplantation is:
- a. use of vaccines developed from pig viruses
 - b. development of antibiotics to prevent pathogens from jumping from bird to human hosts
 - C** use of non-human animal organs for transplant into humans
 - d. None of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #117

16. Prepared antibodies give temporary immunity. This is part of
- A** passive immunity
 - b. active immunity

Mader - 007 Chapter... #90

17. John was immunized against (vaccinated for) most of the childhood diseases. What type of immunity is this?
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 - c. nonspecific immunity
 - d. general immunity
 - e. This is not considered an example of immunity.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #92

18. Which of the following is NOT considered a nonspecific defense mechanism against infection?
- a. stomach acids
 - b. skin
 - c. mucus in respiratory tract
 - d. normal bacteria in intestine
 - E** antibodies in mother's milk

Mader - 007 Chapter... #50

19. Which allergic reaction describes contact dermatitis?
- a. immediate
 - B** delayed

Mader - 007 Chapter... #104

20. BCRs:
- a. activate a B cell when it binds to a specific antigen
 - b. are B cell receptors
 - c. are found in the plasma membrane
 - D** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #57

21. Which of the following is a classic example of delayed allergic response?
- a. anaphylaxis
 - B** skin test for tuberculosis
 - c. sneezing
 - d. hay fever

Mader - 007 Chapter... #105

22. Loss of the spleen means that a person:
- a. will not reject foreign tissues
 - b. will not respond well to most antigens
 - C** is more susceptible to infection
 - d. has reduced lymphocyte levels

Mader - 007 Chapter... #28

23. Where do lymphocytes travel to become mature T lymphocytes?
- a. thyroid
 - b. tonsils
 - C** thymus
 - d. transverse colon
 - e. tibia

Mader - 007 Chapter... #66

24. Any foreign substance that stimulates the immune system is called:
- a. antibody
 - B** antigen
 - c. complement
 - d. None of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #58

25. The body cells' internal environment is provided for and maintained by:
- a. tissue fluid
 - b. blood
 - c. lymph
 - D** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #39

26. Larger lymphatic vessels are most like:
- a. arteries because of their thick muscle wall
 - b. veins because of their thick muscle wall
 - c. arteries because of the presence of valves
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #22

27. Before a virus can enter a host cell, it must:
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 - b. attach to the host cell with fimbriae
 - C** bind with a receptor on the outer surface of the host cell
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #20

28. Peyer's patches are found:
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 - b. within the thymus
 - c. within the liver
 - d. along the arterial walls
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #33

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 - b. passive immunity
 - c. an immune deficiency reaction
 - d. an autoimmune disease

Mader - 007 Chapter... #89

30. Viruses that have non-human animal reservoirs are difficult to control.
- A** True
 - b. False

Mader - 007 Chapter... #11

31. Bacteria reproduce by:
- a. fragmentation
 - b. meiosis
 - c. budding
 - D** binary fission

Mader - 007 Chapter... #16

32. Which type of T cell directs the immune response?

- A** helper T cell
- b. suppressor T cell
- c. cytotoxic T cell
- d. memory T cell
- e. T lymphocyte

Mader - 007 Chapter... #84

33. Which of the following is in the correct order?

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- b. B cell activated; antigen binds to BCR; B cell divides; plasma cells form
- c. plasma cells form; B cell activated; B cell divides; antigen binds to BCR
- d. antigen binds to BCR; B cell divides; B cell activated; plasma cells form

Mader - 007 Chapter... #59

34. Which of the following are immune barriers to entry?

- a. cilia
- b. mucus
- c. skin
- d. acidic pH
- E** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #42

35. New viral pathogens can emerge when:

- a. they are transported to different parts of the world
- b. the virus mutates, allowing the virus to be transmitted by a new vector
- c. the immune system cannot recognize a change in the virus
- D** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #12

36. An additional ring of DNA found in some bacteria is called a:
- a. fimbriae
 - B** plasmid
 - c. prion
 - d. cytokine

Mader - 007 Chapter... #19

37. How does complement kill foreign microbes?
- a. by agglutinating them
 - B** by causing them to burst
 - c. by inactivating their ribosomes
 - d. by creating perforins
 - e. by destroying their nucleic acids

Mader - 007 Chapter... #45

38. Mr. Smith's infection was treated with monoclonal antibodies. What type of immunity is this?
- a. active immunity
 - B** passive immunity
 - c. clonal immunity
 - d. general immunity
 - e. This is not an example of immunity.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #95

39. Allergies are associated with increases in the concentration of which type of antibody?
- a. IgA
 - b. IgD
 - C** IgE
 - d. IgG
 - e. IgM

Mader - 007 Chapter... #65

40. In B cell cloning as a result of activation by a specific antigen:
- a. antibody production is stimulated by apoptosis
 - b. cytokines secreted by pathogens slow the process
 - C** cytokines secreted by helper T cells stimulate the process
 - d. certain clones are changed into helper T cells

Mader - 007 Chapter... #61

41. Decomposers:
- A** break down dead organic matter in the environment by secreting digestive enzymes
 - b. break down living organic matter by secreting digestive enzymes
 - c. destroy living cells then break them down with digestive enzymes
 - d. live in close association with another species

Mader - 007 Chapter... #2

42. The lymphatic organ that battles pathogens that enter the body by way of the intestinal tract is the
- a. tonsil
 - B** vermiform appendix
 - c. lymph node
 - d. spleen

Mader - 007 Chapter... #31

43. It is possible to develop immunity to:
- a. all toxins
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 - C** infectious agents, foreign cells, and abnormal body cells
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Mader - 007 Chapter... #63

44. Tissue rejection is most likely to occur in individuals who:
- a. are unable to develop immunity
 - b. have suppressed immunity due to illness
 - C** have an active immune system
 - d. need booster shots
 - e. have compromised immune systems

Mader - 007 Chapter... #112

45. Each human has a unique set of ___ on their body cells, marking cells as belonging to a particular individual.
- a. APC
 - b. PCD
 - c. TCR
 - D** HLA

Mader - 007 Chapter... #115

46. Active bone marrow is located in the adult:
- a. skull
 - b. sternum
 - c. ribs
 - d. pelvic bones
 - E** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #34

47. Immunity is based on the recognition of:
- a. antigens
 - b. self
 - c. foreign proteins
 - D** All of the choices are correct.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #40

48. Allergy shots increase the amount of which antibody in the bloodstream?
- a. IgE
 - b. IgM
 - C** IgG
 - d. IgD
 - e. IgA

Mader - 007 Chapter... #79

49. Which of the following is NOT true regarding B cells?
- A** They always require an antigen-presenting cell.
 - b. They represent a specific response.
 - c. They are part of an antibody-mediated immunity.
 - d. They form plasma cells that synthesize and release antibodies.

Mader - 007 Chapter... #73

50. The capsid of a virus is composed of:
- a. RNA
 - B** protein
 - c. DNA
 - d. cellulose

Mader - 007 Chapter... #6

Chapter 7 Summary

<i>Category</i>	<i># of Questions</i>
Mader - 007 Chapter...	50