

## 25 Multiple choice questions

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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. cell-mediated immunity
  - d. complement proteins
  
2. any molecule that triggers an immune response
  - a. antigen
  - b. cilia
  - c. bacteria
  - d. antibodies
  
3. the bacterium that causes the disease, anthrax
  - a. B cells
  - b. anthrax bacillus
  - c. antibodies
  - d. antigen
  
4. a type of epidemiological study that describes many different aspects associated with the disease
  - a. cytokines
  - b. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. cytokines
  - c. antigen
  - d. cilia
  
10. B cells and T cells for all possible antigens are already present in 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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
  - a. analytical studies
  - b. agar plate technique
  - c. bacteria
  - d. 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
  - a. cohort studies
  - b. chemical barriers
  - c. advanced symptoms
  - d. complement system
  
18. the proteins that make up the complement system
  - a. complement system
  - b. cohort studies
  - c. cytokines
  - d. 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
  - a. cystic fibrosis
  - b. complement proteins
  - c. broad-spectrum antibiotics
  - d. antibodies
  
20. protein molecules produced by plasma cells that are specific to a particular antigen and will bind with that antigen
  - a. cilia
  - b. antigen
  - c. antibodies
  - d. cytokines
  
21. chemicals produced by the body to prevent the entry of pathogens
  - a. cystic fibrosis
  - b. cohort studies
  - c. 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. active acquired immunity
  - d. advanced symptoms
  
23. tiny, hair-like structures lining the respiratory tract that beat in an upward direction
  - a. bacteria
  - b. 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. bacteria

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