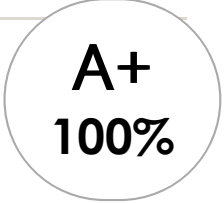


20 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. the immune system response when the same antigen re-enters the body
 - a. second line of defence
 - b. primary response
 - c. specific response
 - d. **CORRECT: secondary response**

2. the introduction of a vaccine into a body
 - a. skin
 - b. **CORRECT: vaccination**
 - c. quarantine
 - d. vaccine

3. genes that code for proteins that stimulate cell growth and mitosis: when mutated, may lead to tumour growth
 - a. **CORRECT: proto-oncogenes**
 - b. pesticides
 - c. T cells
 - d. phagocytosis

4. compromises the specific defence mechanism known as the immune response
 - a. **CORRECT: third line of defence**
 - b. second line of defence
 - c. principle of immunity
 - d. primary response

5. chemicals that are used to kill the pests of plants and animals, pathogens and vectors that transmit pathogens from one organism to another
 - a. T cells
 - b. vaccine
 - c. **CORRECT: pesticides**
 - d. scurvy

6. compromises the non-specific defence mechanisms in the body that protect against invading pathogens
 - a. third line of defence
 - b. principle of immunity
 - c. secondary response
 - d. **CORRECT: second line of defence**

7. an example of a prion disease that is contracted by eating beef products made from cattle infected with the prion disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
 - a. second line of defence
 - b. third line of defence
 - c. **CORRECT: Variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease (VCJD)**
 - d. principle of immunity

8. isolation of a diseased organism
 - a. skin
 - b. vaccine
 - c. vaccination
 - d. **CORRECT: quarantine**

9. a method by which an organism can be protected against a disease
 - a. third line of defence
 - b. primary response
 - c. second line of defence
 - d. **CORRECT: principle of immunity**

10. genes that code for proteins responsible for controlling cell growth and mitosis: when mutated, lead to tumour growth
 - a. primary response
 - b. proto-oncogenes
 - c. **CORRECT: tumour suppressor genes**
 - d. suppressor T cells

11. cell eating; a type of endocytosis whereby solid particles are engulfed by a cell by invagination of the cell membrane, forming a vacuole
 - a. **CORRECT: phagocytosis**
 - b. T cells
 - c. quarantine
 - d. pesticides

12. a suspension that contains an attenuated or killed pathogen or toxin that causes an immune response so that immunity is conferred to the organism receiving the vaccine
 - a. skin
 - b. vaccination
 - c. **CORRECT: vaccine**
 - d. T cells

13. tissue surrounding and protecting the body of animals, forming an impervious barrier against the entry of pathogens
 - a. **CORRECT: skin**
 - b. vaccine
 - c. scurvy
 - d. T cells

14. part of the lymph system, situated in the chest cavity and site of maturation of T Cells
 - a. skin
 - b. scurvy
 - c. T cells
 - d. **CORRECT: thymus gland**

15. programs in place to try to control disease in a population
 - a. phagocytosis
 - b. pesticides
 - c. primary response
 - d. **CORRECT: public health programs**

16. immune responses that occur to fight a particular antigen; are directed to that antigen only
- CORRECT: specific response**
 - secondary response
 - pesticides
 - primary response
17. a nutritional deficiency disease that is cause by lack of vitamin c in the daily diet
- vaccine
 - CORRECT: scurvy**
 - skin
 - T cells
18. lymphocytes that are involved in the immune response; produced in the bone marrow and mature in the thymus gland
- pesticides
 - CORRECT: T cells**
 - scurvy
 - vaccine
19. T cells responsible for stopping the immune response when the infection has been defeated
- pesticides
 - CORRECT: suppressor T cells**
 - tumour suppressor genes
 - T cells
20. the immune system response on initial exposure to the antigen
- secondary response
 - phagocytosis
 - CORRECT: primary response**
 - specific response