

## 20 Multiple choice questions

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1. those organisms that cannot be seen unaided
  - a. macrophages
  - b. mitosis
  - c. micro-organisms
  - d. macro-parasites
  
2. a cytokine chemical that acts between lymphocytes
  - a. interleukin
  - b. penicillin
  - c. pathogen
  - d. neutrophil
  
3. the phagocyte responsible for destroying the pathogens causing acute infections
  - a. mitosis
  - b. neutrophil
  - c. kuru
  - d. macrophages
  
4. the process of cell division whereby somatic (body) cells undergo a single nuclear division, giving rise to two genetically identical daughter cells
  - a. neutrophil
  - b. kuru
  - c. pathogen
  - d. mitosis
  
5. produced at the same time as the cytotoxic T cells; specific to a particular antigen and remain in the body to initiate an immune response if the same antigen enters the body in the future
  - a. penicillin
  - b. macrophages
  - c. memory T cells
  - d. mesothelioma
  
6. any organisms or infective agent that lives in or on another living organism and causes a disease
  - a. kuru
  - b. mitosis
  - c. pathogen
  - d. macrophages

7. a method of preserving food by heating it to a certain temperature for a length of time to kill off any pathogens
  - a. pathogen
  - b. interleukin
  - c. penicillin
  - d. pasteurisation
  
8. a rare form of malignant cancer that occurs in the mesothelium (the protective lining covering most of the internal organs); most commonly occurs in the plural membrane of people who have been exposed to asbestos
  - a. mitosis
  - b. mesothelioma
  - c. neutrophil
  - d. penicillin
  
9. a disease that is not caused by a pathogen
  - a. interleukin
  - b. penicillin
  - c. non-infectious
  - d. mesothelioma
  
10. multicellular eukaryotic organisms that are visible to the naked eye and that can either live inside the body (endoparasites) or outside the body (ectoparasites)
  - a. macro-parasites
  - b. mitosis
  - c. macrophages
  - d. micro-organisms
  
11. antibiotics that act on only one or two types of bacteria
  - a. non-specific responses
  - b. narrow-spectrum antibiotics
  - c. pasteurisation
  - d. macro-parasites
  
12. occurs when antibodies are injected into the body to prevent a specific disease from developing; the body does not undergo the immune response to produce memory cells
  - a. intervention studies
  - b. pasteurisation
  - c. passive acquired immunity
  - d. penicillin

13. a phagocyte responsible for destroying pathogens causing chronic infections; also involved in the recognition of antigens by the helper T cells
  - a. mitosis
  - b. macrophages
  - c. macro-parasites
  - d. pathogen
  
14. the steps that must be followed to determine if a particular micro-organism is responsible for causing a disease
  - a. macrophages
  - b. mucous membrane
  - c. Koch's postulates
  - d. macro-parasites
  
15. a disease caused by prions; found in tribes in New Guinea
  - a. neutrophil
  - b. kuru
  - c. mitosis
  - d. pathogen
  
16. substances such as urine, tears and saliva produced by the body that inhibit the entry of pathogens into the body
  - a. non-infectious
  - b. other body secretions
  - c. interleukin
  - d. memory T cells
  
17. studies used to test the effectiveness of a treatment or public health program in preventing the incidence of a disease in the population
  - a. intervention studies
  - b. non-infectious
  - c. pasteurisation
  - d. interleukin
  
18. membranes that produce a thick layer of mucus to trap pathogens
  - a. mucous membrane
  - b. memory T cells
  - c. mitosis
  - d. macrophages

19. responses by the immune system that are not directed to a particular antigen; will occur no matter what antigen is invading the body
- penicillin
  - non-specific responses
  - intervention studies
  - non-infectious
20. a chemical compound produced by the mould penicillin; an antibiotic used to reduce bacterial infections
- interleukin
  - pathogen
  - neutrophil
  - penicillin