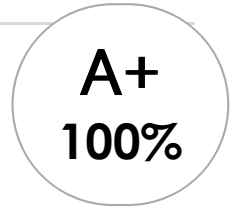


## 20 Multiple choice questions



1. those organisms that cannot be seen unaided
  - a. macrophages
  - b. mitosis
  - c. **CORRECT: micro-organisms**
  - d. macro-parasites
  
2. a cytokine chemical that acts between lymphocytes
  - a. **CORRECT: interleukin**
  - b. penicillin
  - c. pathogen
  - d. neutrophil
  
3. the phagocyte responsible for destroying the pathogens causing acute infections
  - a. mitosis
  - b. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: mesothelioma**
  - c. neutrophil
  - d. penicillin
  
9. a disease that is not caused by a pathogen
  - a. interleukin
  - b. penicillin
  - c. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: 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. **CORRECT: Koch's postulates**
  - d. macro-parasites
  
15. a disease caused by prions; found in tribes in New Guinea
  - a. neutrophil
  - b. **CORRECT: 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
- non-infectious
  - CORRECT: other body secretions**
  - interleukin
  - 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
- CORRECT: intervention studies**
  - non-infectious
  - pasteurisation
  - interleukin
18. membranes that produce a thick layer of mucus to trap pathogens
- CORRECT: mucous membrane**
  - memory T cells
  - mitosis
  - 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
  - CORRECT: 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
  - CORRECT: penicillin**