

Immune System Test Paper

1. Name 3 other body systems that are involved in maintaining your health. Explain.
2. What are antigens?
3. What are antibodies?
4. Briefly explain the difference between active and passive immunity.
5. What are lymphocytes?
6. Lymph nodes are found in the:
 - a. armpits
 - b. neck
 - c. groin
 - d. all of the above
7. The secretion of antibodies by lymphocyte B cells provides
 - a. cell-mediated immunity
 - b. passive immunity
 - c. humoral immunity
 - d. permanent immunity
8. What is passive immunity?
9. What is cell-mediated immunity?
10. What is humoral immunity?
11. Are lymph nodes found everywhere in the body? If not, where is it not found in?
12. What are the three areas in your body where lymph nodes are found most abundantly?
Write their scientific as well as regular name.
13. What is elephantiasis? Can it be cured?
14. A person with anti-A and anti-B antibodies in their blood has what blood type?
 - a. type A
 - b. type B
 - c. type AB

d. type O

15. What is apoptosis?

16. What is the lymphatic system?

17. What are the 2 main functions of the immune system?

18. What is the difference between lymph and blood vessels?

19. What is the function of tonsils? What are the two tonsils called?

20. What is the function of the spleen?

21. What is the function of the thymus?

22. Identify which description indicates T cells and which one indicates B cells:

- a. This type of cell is produced by stem cells in the bone marrow and matures in the marrow itself.
- b. This type of cell is produced by stem cells in the bone marrow and migrates to the thymus where they mature.

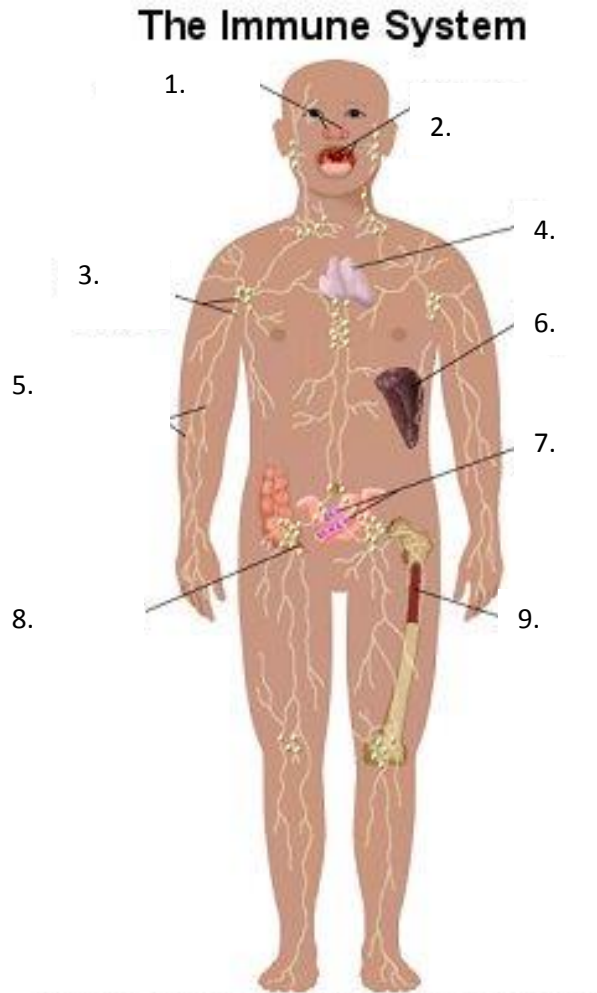
23. Match the different types of white cell types to their descriptions:

Monocytes	lobed nucleus; involved in allergic responses
Lymphocytes	involved in allergic responses, B-shaped nucleus; destroys antigen-antibody complexes
Neutrophil	largest cell in the blood, engulfs pathogens, indented nucleus
Basophil	chief immune cell, large nucleus, either B or T cells
Eosinophil	multi-lobed; small particles circulate in cytoplasm

24. What are the 4 common signs of inflammation?

25. What are the 3 virus shapes?
26. How are viruses classified?
27. What are the 3 bacterial shapes?
28. What are lymphokines?
29. Active artificially acquired immunity is a result of?
30. Antibodies are produced in cells called?
31. Saliva and lacrimal fluids contain this enzyme that destroys bacteria.
32. The immune cell that allows for subsequent recognition of an antigen resulting in a secondary response is called a(n)?
33. These molecules are secreted by leukocytes and macrophages and result in a fever.
 - a. Pyrogens
 - b. Heparin
 - c. Antibodies
 - d. Histamine
 - e. Keratin
34. Which cell does NOT have a direct role in phagocytosis?
 - a. Basophil
 - b. Eosinophil
 - c. Macrophage
 - d. Neutrophil
35. What are the 3 main steps in an allergic response?
36. What is the body's general response to harmful stimuli, such as burns, chemical irritants, frostbite, physical injury, or pathogen infection?
37. Generally, when does an infection occur?
38. What are the two main categories of harmful microorganisms?

39. Label the following diagram:



40. What are the five types of pathogens?

41. The first line of defense is mainly composed of _____, _____, and their _____.

42. Specific defense system means that the immune system is targeting specific _____.

43. The innate immune system produces _____ when the body is exposed.
- (a) a non-specific response
 - (b) a specific response
 - (c) phagocytosis
 - (d) antibodies
44. During the process of phagocytosis, macrophages
- (a) perform apoptosis
 - (b) present antigens to be recognized by T-cells
 - (c) extend pseudopods to intruders
 - (d) allow the blood to clot
45. **True or False:** Lymph fluid is pumped like blood
46. Complement proteins work by
- a. phagocytosis of target cells.
 - b. forming pores in the membranes of target cells.
 - c. producing antibodies.
 - d. creating an impermeable barrier.
 - e. neutralization of antigens.
47. People have allergies because
- a. the body under-reacts to allergens
 - b. the body over-reacts to allergens
 - c. pollen has a certain chemicals that stimulate macrophages
48. There are approximately _____ number of lymph nodes in the body.
- a. 300
 - b. 1000
 - c. 600
 - d. 500
49. What are mast cells?
50. What is the difference between lymph and blood plasma?
51. What are the 2 ways the immune system fails in immunodeficiency diseases? Give an example of a disease for each way.

52. The lymph nodes are swollen in the condition commonly referred to as _____.

53. What is the term used to describe white blood cells migrating toward bacteria?

- a. zeiosis
- b. phagocytosis
- c. chemotaxis
- d. phototaxis

54. What host cell membrane structures enable the attachment of a virus like human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)?

- a. ion channels
- b. nuclear pores
- c. ribosomes
- d. receptors

55. Name the process a cell such as a neutrophil or a macrophage uses to ingest (eat) its prey.

56. What are plasma cells?

57. Why are some people allergic to cats but not dogs?

58. What are allergens?

59. Swelling is

- (a) a fatal allergic reaction
- (b) a helpful reaction to an injury
- (c) the first sign of serious illness

60. To which choice is lymph most similar?

- a. blood
- b. intracellular fluid
- c. serum
- d. plasma
- e. interstitial fluid

For questions 61 and 62, correct the wrong word in the statement. If the sentence is correct, write C next to the sentence

61. Macrophages present antibodies to B and T cells.

62. Bone marrow is where B - cells mature

True or False:

63. Your body's first line of defense covers non-specific defense.

64. Apoptosis is cell-mediated death.

65. Memory b - cells remember the antibody for a specific antigen.

66. An immunoglobulin is also known as an antibody.

67. Antibodies are made after the antigen is recognized.

68. The Thymus is where B - cells mature.

69. The Spleen is the largest organ of the lymphatic system.

70. Lymphatic capillaries are found in ALMOST every tissue and organ in the body.

71. Viruses can be treated with medications.

72. It is normal for the number of immune cells to rise and fall.

73. Even after quitting smoking, a smoker's immune activity will remain low.

74. HIV antibodies usually destroy the virus.

75. All B cells produce the same antibodies.