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## U5A1: Immunity

1. An example of a nonspecific defense to infection is
A) swelling, redness, inflamed region and fever.
B) the release of plasma cells to make antibodies.
C) cytotoxic T cells destroying pathogen.
D) the body producing memory cells of the pathogen.
2. An antibody is
A) a white blood cell that engulfs an invading microbe.
B) a protein that binds to and reacts with a specific antigen.
C) a white blood cell that identifies a foreign invader.
D) a protein that is attached to the cell membrane of a pathogen.
3. Which defense, in particular, targets specific pathogens that enter the body?
A) inflammatory response
C) skin and mucus
B) fever
D) immune response
4. An individual who has recovered from a disease develops
$\qquad$ to the disease.
A) an allergy
C) passive immunity
B) active immunity
D) antigens
5. Which of the following is not an example of the body's physical barriers to pathogen invasion?
A) sweat and tears
C) mucus and cilia
B) stomach acid
D) antibodies
6. Which of the following immune responses is stimulated upon reintroduction of a pathogen?
A) primary response
B) secondary response
C) antibody cell mediated response
D) passive response
7. What is a parasite?
A) an organism that steals from another by establishing itself inside another
B) an organism that causes cancer by living in it
C)A spore producing organism feeding on organic matter
8. Explain the body's three lines of defense against foreign agents. (3)
9. What is the difference between an antibody mediated response and a cell mediated response? (2)
10. What is a vaccination? How does receiving a vaccination help your body to defend itself against certain diseases? (2)
11. What is an allergy? Describe one type of allergic response. (2)
