

# Chapter 12 Review

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General Biology – Immune System

# What is the cause of cancer in body?

- a. faulty cell membrane structure
- b. abnormal growth of body cells
- c. bacteria infection
- d. ATP molecule misfuction

3 2 1 Go!

2. Cretinism is an example of what type of disease?

- a. infectious
- b. genetic
- c. immunological
- d. hormonal

3 2 1 Go!

3. What are the name of the collection of lymphatic tissue located in the back of your throat?

- |    |         |    |               |
|----|---------|----|---------------|
| a. | spleen  | c. | peyer patches |
| b. | tonsils | d. | thymus        |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 4. What chemical helps destroy any pathogens in mucus when swallowed?

- a. sodium hydroxide      c. hydrochloric acid
- b. lysozyme                      d. lauric acid

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 5. What location is does NOT have a high concentration of lymph nodes?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| a. groin    | c. armpits |
| b. thoracic | d. neck    |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 6. What can be used in the **US** when **no antibiotic works on a bacterial infection?**

- a. blood letting      c. blood transfusion
- b. strong disinfectants      d. phage therapy

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 7. This type of disease includes  
Alzheimers as an example

- |    |              |    |            |
|----|--------------|----|------------|
| a. | degenerative | c. | infectious |
| b. | genetic      | d. | hormonal   |

3 2 1 Go!



\_\_\_\_ 8. What is an advantage of antibiotics?

- a. Kills all bacteria, including friendly bacteria
- b. Can kill flu and cold viruses
- c. Can kill a variety of bacteria
- d. Bacterium needs to be identified before treatment

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 9. What are bacteriophage?

- a. viruses that attack bacteria
- b. bacteria visible to the naked eye
- c. microscopic bacteria
- d. superbacteria resistant to antibiotics

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 10. This fluid moves only as a result of muscle movement.

- |    |       |    |            |
|----|-------|----|------------|
| a. | lymph | c. | tear fluid |
| b. | mucus | d. | blood      |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 11. Which category of diseases only contain diseases that CAN be transmitted by people?

a. infectious

c. noninfectious

b. noncommunicable

d. communicable

Ex) Tetanus is infectious (caused by pathogen)  
but is not communicable

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 12. What type of immunity comes from a vaccine?

- a. species immunity
- b. aquired immunity
- c. viral immunity
- d.inborn immunity

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 13. Anemia is an example of what type of disease?

- |    |            |    |              |
|----|------------|----|--------------|
| a. | infectious | c. | nutritional  |
| b. | hormonal   | d. | degenerative |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following is NOT a defense against pathogens invading your body?

- a. mucous
- c. hydrochloric acid
- b. bacteria on skin
- d. putting on warm clothes

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 15. What's a disease that lasts for a short period of time?

a. acute

c. chronic

b. periodic

d. temporal

3 2 1 Go!



\_\_\_\_ 16. This is the body's largest organ in the lymphatic system

- |    |        |    |          |
|----|--------|----|----------|
| a. | thymus | c. | spleen   |
| b. | liver  | d. | pancreas |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 17. Where in the body do bacteriophage not effectly kill bacteria?

- |    |      |    |       |
|----|------|----|-------|
| a. | hair | c. | mouth |
| b. | skin | d. | blood |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 18. What is the active agent in a serum?

- a. baker's yeast
- b. antibodies
- c. white blood cells
- d. weakened bacteria/virus

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 19. Y shaped defenders that identify pathogens are the

- a. histamines
- b. antibodies
- c. leukocytes
- d. phagocytes

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 20. A lymph node in the small intestine  
is called a

a. Thymus

c. Phagocyte

b. Peyer Patch

d. Leukocyte

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 21. What does lysozyme do?

- a. break down cell walls of bacteria
- b. release hydrochloric acid onto bacteria
- c. engulf bacteria & dissolve it
- d. attack DNA of bacteria

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 22. Hemophilia is an example of what type of disease?

- |    |              |    |               |
|----|--------------|----|---------------|
| a. | hormonal     | c. | genetic       |
| b. | communicable | d. | immunological |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 23. What organ stores an extra portion of blood when you need it in emergency?

- |    |          |    |        |
|----|----------|----|--------|
| a. | adenoids | c. | spleen |
| b. | thymus   | d. | heart  |

3 2 1 Go!



\_\_\_\_ 24. What allows bacteria to survive harsh conditions?

- |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| a. host cells          | c. |
| endospore              |    |
| b. aerobic respiration | d. |
| bacteriophage          |    |

3 2 1 Go!

\_\_\_\_ 25. What type of bacteria are rod-shaped?

- |    |          |    |            |
|----|----------|----|------------|
| a. | bacilli  | c. | eukaryotic |
| b. | spirilla | d. | cocci      |

3 2 1 Go!