

Chapter 40 The Immune System and Disease

Vocabulary Review

Matching *In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches each term.*

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| _____ 1. disease | a. process in which the immune system produces cells that destroy pathogens or make them harmless |
| _____ 2. pathogen | b. substance that triggers the immune response |
| _____ 3. antibiotic | c. overreaction of the immune system to antigens such as pollen |
| _____ 4. immunity | d. any change, other than an injury, that disrupts the normal functions of the body |
| _____ 5. inflammatory response | e. chemical the body produces in response to allergens |
| _____ 6. antigen | f. drug that kills bacteria without harming the cells of the host |
| _____ 7. vaccination | g. disease-causing agent |
| _____ 8. allergy | h. injection of a weakened or mild form of a pathogen to produce immunity |
| _____ 9. histamine | i. animal that carries pathogens from person to person |
| _____ 10. asthma | j. anything that increases the chance of disease or injury |
| _____ 11. risk factor | k. response in which blood vessels expand and white blood cells enter infected tissues to fight infection |
| _____ 12. vector | l. chronic respiratory disease in which the air passages become narrower than normal |

Multiple Choice *In the space provided, write the letter of the answer that best completes each sentence.*

- _____ 13. Koch's postulates are rules for
- identifying the microorganism that causes a specific disease.
 - keeping the environment safe for human health.
 - determining which vector spreads a disease.
 - protecting the skin from sunlight.
- _____ 14. Nonspecific defenses include
- fever.
 - interferon.
 - the skin.
 - all of the above.
- _____ 15. The type of immunity that results when antibodies are passed from mother to fetus is called
- active immunity.
 - passive immunity.
 - permanent immunity.
 - inherited immunity.
- _____ 16. The type of immunity in which T cells attack abnormal or infected cells is known as
- humoral immunity.
 - passive immunity.
 - cell-mediated immunity.
 - T cell immunity.
- _____ 17. An example of an autoimmune disease is
- Type I diabetes.
 - AIDS.
 - asthma.
 - allergy to pollen.