Imune System Review Test

1. B Small organs associated with lymphatic vessels are termed:
   a. lymph follicles
   b. lymph nodes
   c. axillary nodes
   d. cistern chili

2. A Which of the following would not be classified as a lymphatic structure?
   a. pancreas
   b. spleen
   c. tonsils
   d. adenoids

3. B The thymus is most active during.
   a. fetal development
   b. childhood
   c. middle age
   d. old age

4. C Which lymphatic structure drains lymph from the right upper limb and the right side of the head and thorax?
   a. lumbar trunk
   b. thoracic duct
   c. right lymphatic duct
   d. cistern chili

5. A The lymphatic capillaries are:
   a. more permeable than blood capillaries
   b. less permeable than blood capillaries
   c. equally permeable to blood capillaries
   d. completely impermeable

6. C Which of the following is associated with passive immunity?
   a. long-term immune protection
   b. infusion of weakened viruses
   c. passage of antibodies from a pregnant mother to her fetus
   d. booster shot

7. B Which of the following is not a type of T cell?
   a. cytotoxic (killer)
   b. antigenic
   c. helper
   d. suppressor

8. B Which of the following is not a function of the inflammatory response?
   a. prevents the spread of the injurious agent to nearby tissue
   b. replaces injured tissues with connective tissue
   c. disposes of cellular debris and pathogens
   d. sets the stage for repair process
9. The system that recognizes foreign molecules and acts to immobilize, neutralize, or destroy them is the:
   a. integumentary system
   b. renal system
   c. immune system
   d. lymphatic system

10. The proteins that are in blood that recognize invaders such as bacteria and create holes that allow water to flow in is called.
    a. interferon production
    b. complement fixation
    c. neutralization
    d. agglutination

11. The only T cells that can directly attack and kill other cells are the:
    a. cytotoxic
    b. antigenic
    c. helper
    d. suppressor

12. Which of the following is a part of the second line of defense against microorganisms?
    a. keratin
    b. cilia
    c. gastric juice
    d. phagocytes

13. B cells respond to the initial antigen challenge by:
    a. reducing its size
    b. immediately producing antigen-specific antibodies
    c. forming of a large number of cells that are unlike the original B cell.
    d. producing cells that include plasma cells and memory cells

14. Cancer cells and virus-infected body cells can be killed before activation of the immune system by:
    a. natural killer cells
    b. T lymphocytes
    c. B lymphocytes
    d. plasma cells

15. Fever:
    a. is a higher than normal body temperature that is always dangerous
    b. production is regulated by chemicals that reset the body’s thermostat to a higher setting
    c. decreases the metabolic rate of the body to conserve energy
    d. cause the liver to release large amounts of iron, which seem to inhibit bacterial replication

16. Immediate hypersensitivities:
    a. begins within seconds, includes anaphylaxis, triggered by a second exposure to an allergen to which the individual has been sensitized
    b. take 1-3 days to occur, triggered by an initial exposure to an allergen, take weeks to go away
    c. take 1-3 hours to occur, triggered by an initial exposure to an allergen, take days to go away
    d. none of the above
17. D Non-specific immune system defenses include:
   a. B lymphocytes
   b. T lymphocytes
   c. antibodies
   d. phagocytosis

18. C The immunity that develops against polio after receiving a polio vaccination is an example of:
   a. active natural immunity
   b. passive natural immunity
   c. active artificial immunity
   d. passive artificial immunity

19. B Memory B cells:
   a. trigger antibodies
   b. respond to repeated exposures to the antigen that caused their production
   c. are produced to destroy an antigen in response to subsequent exposures to the same antigen
   d. produce interferon to block the replication of viruses

20. A An infection may spread throughout the body, causing swelling and tenderness of the_______
   a. lymph nodes
   b. liver
   c. nerve endings
   d. joints

Diagram: (1 pt/ line)
Use the following terms to label the diagram below:
- Axillary nodes
- Cervical nodes
- Ingual Nodes
- Liver
- Lymphatic Vessel
- Spleen
- Thoracic Duct
- Thymus

THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM
Short Answer Essay: Answer the following questions as completely and thoroughly as possible, diagrams and charts may enhance your answer.

1. Why do schools require vaccinations for childhood diseases such as mumps, measles, and whooping cough? Why are the vaccinations of value? (4 pts)
   Prevents spreading as well as catching the certain diseases and sicknesses

2. How does the use of antibiotics aid in the immune system's fight of bacterial infections? Why is it important to take antibiotics in this situation? Why can't antibiotics be used for viruses? (4 pts)
   Don't worry about

3. List & describe the function of at least 4 types of non-specific immunity. (4 pts)
   - Skin
   - Mucous Membranes
   - Mucus
   - pH of oil and saliva
   - Gastric juices
   - Fever
   - Inflammation
   Look at first two lines of defense for the body.