

6a. Two categories of lymphocytes are involved with immunity: _____ cells and _____ cells. Both types of cells initially develop in the embryo within the (*bone marrow / heart/ thymus*).

b. T cells are called “T” cells since they travel to the (*bone marrow/ heart/ thymus*) for processing.

7. Identify types of immunity described below by selecting from these answers:

AAAI. Artificially acquired active immunity	NAAI. Naturally acquired active immunity
AAPI. Artificially acquired passive immunity	NAPI. Naturally acquired passive immunity

_____ a. As 28-year-old Tom tore apart an old shed, a rusty nail entered his left hand. Tom, who reported that he had not had a tetanus shot since he was about 14, received a shot of tetanus gamma globulins at the emergency room.

_____ b. Kelly has provided her 3-month-old baby Crystal with temporary immunity by the antibodies that crossed over the placenta during Kelly’s pregnancy and also by antibodies in milk from breast-feeding.

_____ c. Rosa took her baby Jaime to the clinic for Jamie’s regularly scheduled MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) immunization.

11. Answer these questions about AIDS/HIV.

a. AIDS refers to A _____ i _____
d _____ v _____.

This conditions was first recognized in the United States by Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in the years 19 _____ - 19 _____. The causative agent for AIDS Has been identified as the H _____

I _____ v _____.

In the United States, 9 out of 10 AIDS patients are (*female / male*). Worldwide, 75% of persons with AIDS are thought to have gotten AIDS through (*heterosexual / homosexual*) contacts. The incubations period (from HIV Infection to full-blown AIDS) is about 10 (*days/ month/ years*).

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

The Lymphatic System and Immunity

1. Write the meaning of the word prefix/suffix listed below and an example word.

<u>Prefix/suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
-gen	_____	_____
Humor-	_____	_____
Immune-	_____	_____
Inflamm-	_____	_____
Macro-	_____	_____
Patho-	_____	_____
Phag-	_____	_____

2. List the four signs or symptoms of inflammation.

3. Explain how fever offers a defense against invading microorganisms.

4. Specific resistance is known as _____, and involves production of *(antigens / antibodies)* and certain cells that destroy *(antigens / antibodies)*.

5a. An antigen is defines as "any chemical substance that, when introduced into the body stimulates cells to _____".

b. In general, antigens are *(parts of the human body / foreign substances)*. Usually the body's own chemicals *(are / are not)* recognized as self and *(are/ are not)* antigenic to us.