

Name: _____

1. White blood cells that are most closely associated with

- ☒ A) antibody production
- B) oxygen transport
- C) clot formation
- D) carbon dioxide transport

2. Which function is associated with phagocytes in the blood?

- A) initiating blood clots
- B) transporting dissolved nutrients
- C) producing hormones
- ☒ D) engulfing bacteria

3. Which activity is not a response of human white blood cells to pathogens?

- A) engulfing and destroying bacteria
- B) producing antibodies
- C) identifying invaders for destruction
- ☒ D) removing carbon dioxide

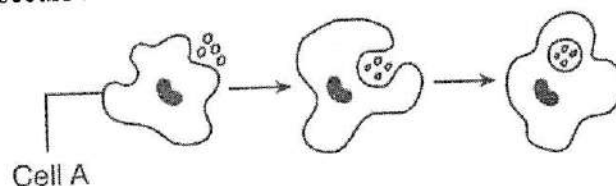
4. State one specific way white blood cells help to protect the human body from pathogens.

Engulfing pathogen - Producing specific antibodies

5. The immune system of humans may respond to chemicals on the surface of an invading organism by antigens

- A) releasing hormones that break down these chemicals
- ☒ B) making synthesizing antibodies that mark these organisms to be destroyed
- C) secreting antibiotics that attach to these organisms
- D) altering a DNA sequence in these organisms

6. The diagram below represents an event that occurs in the blood.



Which statement best describes this event?

- A) Cell A is a white blood cell releasing antigens to destroy bacteria.
- B) Cell A is a cancer cell produced by the immune system and it is helping to prevent disease.
- ☒ C) Cell A is a white blood cell engulfing disease-causing organisms.
- D) Cell A is protecting bacteria so they can reproduce without being destroyed by predators.

7. A substance which causes an immunological reaction when introduced into the body of man is

- A) glucose
- B) insulin
- C) an antibody
- ☒ D) an antigen

8. An organism develops active immunity as a result of

- A) manufacturing its own antigens
- ☒ B) producing antibodies in response to a vaccination
- C) receiving an injection of antibodies produced by another organism
- D) receiving an injection of a dilute glucose solution

9. People who receive organ transplants sometimes produce antibodies in response to foreign proteins present in the organ of the donor. This reaction is an example of

- A) regeneration
- B) clotting
- ☒ C) rejection
- D) deamination

10. Which response usually occurs after an individual receives a vaccination for influenza virus?

- A) Hormones in the blood inhibit reproduction of the virus.
- B) Antigens from the vaccine deactivate the virus.
- C) Enzymes released from platelets hydrolyze the virus.

☒ D) Antibodies against the virus form in the blood.
active immunity

11. An individual who has had chicken pox rarely gets this disease again. This situation is an example of

- A) biological control
- ☒ C) active immunity
- B) negative feedback
- D) passive immunity

b/c individual made antibodies

12. One similarity between cell receptors and antibodies is that both

- A) are produced by nerve cells
- ☒ B) are very specific *shape* in their actions
- C) slow the rates of chemical reactions
- D) are involved in digestion

13. A person who is given an injection containing only antibodies would most likely develop

- A) allergies
- C) leukemia
- B) sickle-cell anemia
- ☒ D) passive immunity

b/c "borrowed" antibodies

14. The release of histamines within the body is most closely associated with

- A) rejection of a transplanted organ
- B) active immunity
- C) blood clotting

☒ D) an allergic reaction

15. Pollen grains often stimulate an allergic response that produces

- A) antigens
- C) plasma
- ☒ B) antibodies
- D) platelets