

Table 1 Blood, Blood typing, Malfunctions of the immune system

1. What is the non-living part of blood?
2. What blood cell has a nucleus
3. What part of blood is responsible for CO₂ transport?
4. What part of blood is responsible for clotting
5. Which blood type is the universal donor?
6. Which blood type is the universal recipient?
7. What type of blood can A blood donate to?
8. If you have A blood what types of antigens are found on your blood cells
9. If you have B blood, what type of antibodies are found in your plasma?
10. If you test an unknown sample of blood and it clots in the A antibodies and Rh antibodies what type is it?

Table 2 Pathogens and Innate immunity

1. What are the 4 types of pathogens?
2. What is the antigen antibody relationship?
3. What does "innate immunity" mean?
4. What are the "line of defense" associated with innate immunity?
5. What is the first line of defense the body has against pathogens?
6. How do certain bacteria actually protect us from illness
7. Starting with a splinter explain how the inflammatory response works
8. What is histamine?

Table 3 Acquired immunity

1. What does acquired immunity mean?
2. What are the types of acquired immunity
3. How does antibody immunity differ from cellular immunity?
4. What do antibodies do to pathogens?
5. What role in immunity does a Helper T cell play
6. What role in immunity does a B cell play
7. What role in immunity does a Killer T cell play
8. What is the importance of memory cells

Table 4 Immunity / lymphatic

1. What is the difference between passive and active immunity?
2. What are sources of active immunity?
3. What are the sources of passive immunity?
4. What is a vaccine
5. How do antibiotics work? Why may a vaccine offer more long-term protection?
6. What are the 3 terms for the liquid involved in the lymphatic system and places they are found
7. What is the function of a lymph node?
8. What can occur if the lymphatic system is not properly working

Table 6 Malfunctions of the Immune system

1. What is an allergy?
2. How can mild allergies be treated? What about severe allergic reactions?
3. What may cause a rejection of a donated organ?
4. What is used to prevent rejection of organs?
5. Why may a doctor use a skin graft of your own skin over a donors?
6. What is it meant by an autoimmune disease?
7. What is mean by immunodeficiency?
8. What cells does HIV attack?
9. What are some common sources of transmission of HIV?
10. What virus causes AIDS? (full name)
11. What is the difference between HIV and AIDS
12. What guideline is typically used to determine if an HIV infection has become AIDS?
13. When there is something wrong why may a doctor take a blood sample?

Match the description on the left with the term on the right by writing the correct letter in each blank.

_____ 1. a disease that destroys the immune system	a. active
_____ 2. disease-causing bacteria	b. antigens
_____ 3. traps pathogens in respiratory system	c. passive
_____ 4. proteins and chemicals that are foreign to the body	d. mucus
_____ 5. contains weakened antigens	e. lymphocytes
_____ 6. immunity occurring when your body makes its own antibodies	f. antibody
_____ 7. substance made in response to an antigen	g. enzymes
_____ 8. immunity occurring when antibodies are introduced from an outside source	h. pathogens
_____ 9. cells attacked by AIDS virus	i. vaccine
_____ 10. destroy pathogens in stomach, pancreas, and liver	j. AIDS

Table 5 Practice Problems

1. _____ Not commonly considered to be helpful, ____ is a defensive response that _____.
 - a. All of the choices
 - b. sneezing, expels irritants from the nasal cavity
 - c. mucous, traps microbes in a sticky fluid
 - d. diarrhea, flushes microbes from the

2. _____ Which of the following offers long-term protection against a specific virus?
 - a. antibiotics
 - b. passive immunity vaccination
 - c. active immunity vaccination
 - d. none of the above

3. _____ Which substances may form in the human body due to invaders entering the blood?
 - a. nutrients
 - b. vaccines
 - c. antibodies
 - d. red blood cells

4. _____ Allergic reactions are most closely associated with
 - a. the action of circulating hormones
 - b. a low blood sugar level
 - c. immune responses to usually harmless substances
 - d. the shape of red blood cells

5. _____ Blood can be tested to determine the presence of the virus associated with the development of AIDS. This blood test is used directly for
 - a. cure
 - b. treatment
 - c. diagnosis
 - d. prevention

6. _____ Drugs to reduce the risk of rejection are given to organ transplant patients because the donated organ contains
 - a. foreign antigens
 - b. foreign antibodies
 - c. DNA molecules
 - d. pathogenic microbes

7. _____ Which line or lines of defense are non-specific
 - a. First line of defense
 - b. First and second line of defense
 - c. Second and third line of defense
 - d. Third line of defense