Unit 3 ATAR Human Biology

DENMARK SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Test 3: The Immune system

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| Section | Marks available |
| A  Multiple Choice | 10 |
| B  Short Answer | 45 |
| C  Extended Answer | 20 |
|  | 75 |

Section A: Multiple Choice

1. The concentration of the mumps antibodies in the blood of a person was measured over a period of 90 days. The results are shown on the graph below.

0 30 6 90

Time (days)

**A**

Is it reasonable to conclude that the graph represents the concentration of the mumps antibodies in

1. A newborn baby whose mother had been vaccinated against mumps.
2. A newborn baby whose mother had a mumps antibody injection before becoming pregnant.
3. An adult who become infected with mumps at time A on the graph.
4. A child who had been vaccinated against mumps at time A on the graph

2. T lymphocytes (T cells) are responsible for

1. Producing antibodies
2. Attach themselves to disease causing organism and destroy them
3. Producing an allergic response
4. Agglutination of antigens.

3. The table below lists the causative agents for four different diseases:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Disease name* | *Causative agent* |
| Ebola | Virus |
| Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease | Prion |
| Tinea | Fungus |
| Food poisoning | Bacterium |

For which of these diseases would treatment with antibiotics be most appropriate?

1. Ebola
2. Creutzfeldt Jacob disease
3. Ringworm
4. Food poisoning

4. Jack cut his foot on a piece of rusty metal and had to go to the doctor to have stitches.

The doctor also gave him an injection to prevent him from contracting tetanus.

The immunity that Jack gained from having the injection was

(a) passive and artificially acquired.

(b) passive and naturally acquired.

(c) active and naturally acquired.

(d) active and artificially acquired.

5. Which of the following blood components have a role in protecting the body from disease

causing micro-organisms?

(a) red blood cells and platelets

(b) plasma and platelets

(c) red blood cells and plasma

(d) white blood cells and platelets

6. Which of the following is an example of passive natural immunity?

(a) The body manufactures antibodies in response to an invading pathogen.

(b) Antibodies enter the blood stream via an injection of antitoxin.

(c) Antibodies enter the blood stream from mother to foetus across the placenta.

(d) The body manufactures antibodies after an injection of toxoids.

7. Which of the following differentiates correctly between antibiotics and vaccines?

(a) Antibiotics provide long-lasting immunity due to the production of memory cells,

while vaccines only provide short-term immunity.

(b) Antibiotics treat for an invading pathogen, while many vaccines involve the

introduction of an inactivated pathogen into the bloodstream.

(c) Antibiotics provide artificial, active immunity, while vaccines provide artificial,

passive immunity.

(d) Antibiotics are often injected into the bloodstream, while vaccines are normally

ingested in pill form.

8. Antivirals are medications that

(a) inhibit the development of viruses.

(b) destroy all pathogens.

(c) inhibit fungal and bacterial growth.

(d) kill viruses.

9. Which of the following contains a list of organisms that are only transmitted by viruses

(a) anthrax, common cold, Chlamydia

(b) ringworm, thrush, malaria

(c) AIDS, flu, chickenpox

(d) meningitis, tuberculosis

10. The following pathogen contains a cell wall, slime layer, cell membrane, capsule, DNA that is not bound by a nucleus and a flagellum. What is the pathogen?

(a) a virus

(b) a fungus

(c) a bacterium

(d) a protozoan