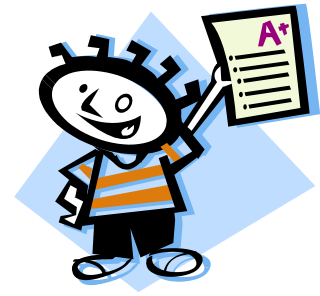


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Chapter 40 Study Guide

1. List Koch's postulates in your own words.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

2. Match each type of pathogen with a disease caused by that type.

Type of Pathogen	Disease
_____ 12. Virus	a. Athlete's foot
_____ 13. Bacterium	b. Anthrax
_____ 14. Protist	c. Tapeworm
_____ 15. Worm	d. Influenza
_____ 16. Fungus	e. Malaria

3. List 3 ways that diseases are spread

- a.
- b.
- c.

4. Use the words below to complete the table. The first one has been done for you.

_____ cilia	_____ inflammatory response	_____ skin
_____ fever	_____ interferon	

Nonspecific Defense	Role
Mucus	traps pathogens in the nose and throat
	increases body temperature to slow the growth of pathogens

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	inhibits the synthesis of viral proteins and helps block viral replication
	push pathogens away from the lungs
	provides a barrier that prevents pathogens from entering the body. Most important non-specific defense.
	produces white blood cells to fight infection. Often results in pain, swelling, fever.

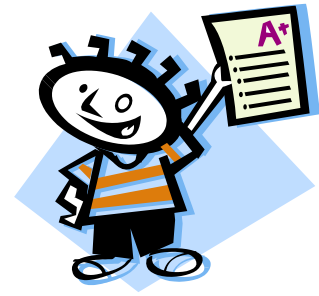
5. Complete the table below related to **Humoral Immunity**

Component	Function
Plasma cell	Produce Antibodies
	Produce antibodies specific to an antigen that re-infects

6. Complete the table below related to **Cell-Mediated Immunity**

Type of T cell	Function
memory T cell	Causes a secondary response if a pathogen that has already caused a response enters the body again
	Releases substances that shut down killer T cells
	Finds and destroys cells infected with a pathogen
	Produces memory T cells

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7. Describe the following terms
a. Passive Immunity –

b. Active Immunity –

8. Matching

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches each term.

- _____ 1. antibiotic
- _____ 2. antibody
- _____ 3. asthma
- _____ 4. disease
- _____ 5. antigen

- a. caused by the immune system's over-reaction to an antigen
- b. compound that kills bacteria (not viruses) without harming the cells of the animal host
- c. change other than injury that disrupts normal body functions
- d. protein that recognizes and binds to antigens
- e. triggers an immune response

9. How do vaccines work?

10. Complete the table below about autoimmune diseases.

AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

Autoimmune Disease	Organ or Tissue That Is Attacked
Rheumatoid arthritis	
Type I diabetes	
Multiple sclerosis	

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11. Complete the following table related to immune system disorders

Disorder	Description
Asthma	
HIV	
Allergies	

12. **Matching**

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches each term.

_____ 1. mast cells

_____ 2. histamine

_____ 3. autoimmune

_____ 4. vector

_____ 5. allergy

_____ 6. HIV

a. allergens attach to these, which in turn release histamines

b. a viral disease that attacks helper T cells

c. immune system does not distinguish between self/non-self

d. an animal that transmits disease

e. chemical that increases the flow of blood and fluids to the surrounding area