

CHAPTER 42 IMMUNITY FROM DISEASES

Review the Key Terms

antibiotic	infectious disease	pathogen (PATH uh jun)
B cell	Koch's postulates (KOHKS • PAHS tyuh luts)	phagocyte (FAJ uh site)
complement	lymph (LIHMF)	pus
endemic disease	lymph node	T cell
epidemic	lymphocyte (LIHMF uh site)	tissue fluid
immunity (ih MYEW nuh tee)	macrophage (MAK ruh fayj)	vaccine (vak SEEN)

For each statement below, circle the Chapter 42 key term inside the brackets that best completes the statement. You will not use every term.

1. Diseases are caused by the presence of [oxygen / antibiotics / a pathogen / alleles] in the body.
2. During a(n) [antibiotic / epidemic / genetic disorder / abnormality], many people have the same disease at the same time.
3. Penicillin is an example of a(n) [antibiotic / pathogen / endemic disease / lymphocyte].
4. The fluid in the lymphatic system is called [pus / blood / salt water / lymph].
5. A [lymphocyte / virus / phagocyte / macrophage] is *not* a white blood cell that protects the body against foreign substances.
6. The [B cell / C cell / D cell / F cell] is a type of lymphocyte.
7. [Pus / Skin / Mucus / A vaccine] can cause immunity to a disease.
8. Chicken pox, tetanus, tuberculosis, and AIDS are all [reproductive disorders / genetic disorders / infectious diseases / environmental diseases].
9. A disease that is continually present in the population is called a(n) [endemic disease / epidemic / plague / abnormality].
10. Lymph is filtered in the [lymph node / heart / brain / stomach].
11. When [calcium / carbon dioxide / blood / tissue fluid] enters the lymphatic vessels, it is called lymph.
12. The collection of dead white blood cells and different body fluids that are found around an infected area is called [an antibiotic / pus / complement / a vaccine].