

**Chapter**  
**39****Immunity From Disease, *continued*****Reinforcement and Study Guide****Section 39.2 Defense Against Infectious Diseases**

*In your textbook, read about the innate immune system.*

**Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.**

1. Healthy skin is a good defense against the invasion of pathogens because it is *free of bacteria*.

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2. In your trachea, *saliva* traps microbes and prevents them from entering your lungs.

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3. Macrophages migrate *into the bloodstream* when the body is challenged by a pathogen.

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4. Phagocytes at the site of an infection or inflammation destroy pathogens by surrounding and engulfing them. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. The third line of defense against infection is the consumption of pathogens by *neutrophils*.

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6. Interferon is produced by cells infected by *pathogenic bacteria*.

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*In your textbook, read about acquired immunity.*

**Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.**

7. The human lymphatic system is important in
- |                                    |                                  |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. filtering pathogens from lymph. | b. keeping body fluids constant. |
| c. resistance to disease.          | d. all of the above.             |
8. Tissue fluid is found
- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a. in lymph vessels.  | b. in the bloodstream. |
| c. around body cells. | d. in lymph ducts.     |
9. The main function of lymph nodes is to
- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. store red blood cells. | b. filter lymph.               |
| c. filter excess fluid.   | d. trigger an immune response. |
10. A reservoir for lymphocytes that can be transformed into specific disease-fighting cells is the
- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. thymus gland.    | b. thyroid gland. |
| c. pituitary gland. | d. pancreas.      |

**Chapter**  
**39**
**Immunity From Disease, *continued***
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**Section 39.2 Defense Against Infectious Diseases, *continued***

*In your textbook, read about antibody immunity and cellular immunity.*

**Complete each sentence.**

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the building up of a \_\_\_\_\_ to a specific pathogen.
12. Two types of immunity that involve different kinds of cells and cellular actions are \_\_\_\_\_ immunity and \_\_\_\_\_ immunity.
13. The presence of foreign \_\_\_\_\_ in the body triggers the production of \_\_\_\_\_ by plasma cells.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a lymphocyte that, when activated by a \_\_\_\_\_, becomes a plasma cell and produces \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Cellular immunity involves several different types of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ releases enzymes directly into the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Complete the table by checking the correct columns for each example.**

<b>Example</b>	<b>Type of Immunity</b>	
	<b>Cellular</b>	<b>Antibody</b>
17. Involves the protection of antibodies		
18. Stimulated by antigens in the body		
19. Clones of killer T cells produced		
20. Memory cells produced so the body can respond quickly to a second attack		
21. Key role played by antigen-antibody complex		
22. T cells destroyed by pathogens directly		

**Chapter**  
**39**
**Immunity From Disease, *continued***
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**Section 39.2 Defense Against Infectious Diseases, *continued***

*In your textbook, read about passive and active immunity to infectious diseases.*

**Answer the following questions.**

**23.** Distinguish between active and passive immunity.

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**24.** In what two ways can passive immunity develop?

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**25.** What is a vaccine?

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*In your textbook, read about AIDS and the immune system.*

**For each statement below, write true or false.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ **26.** The virus that causes AIDS—Human Immunodeficiency Virus—is well-named because it attacks the immune system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **27.** HIV can be transmitted by air.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **28.** A child born to a woman who is infected with HIV is at high risk for being infected, too.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **29.** HIV destroys a person's resistance to disease by attacking and destroying memory T cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **30.** In a blood sample from an HIV-positive person, you would expect to find most of the viruses existing free in the blood, rather than being hidden inside cells.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **31.** If a person is infected with HIV, he or she will usually develop AIDS within about a year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **32.** The cause of death for a person with AIDS usually is some type of infection that the body's weakened immune system can no longer fight off.
- \_\_\_\_\_ **33.** The majority of persons infected with HIV will develop AIDS.