NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

CHAPTER REVIEW

Chapter 21

Preventing and Treating Disease

I. Vocabulary Review

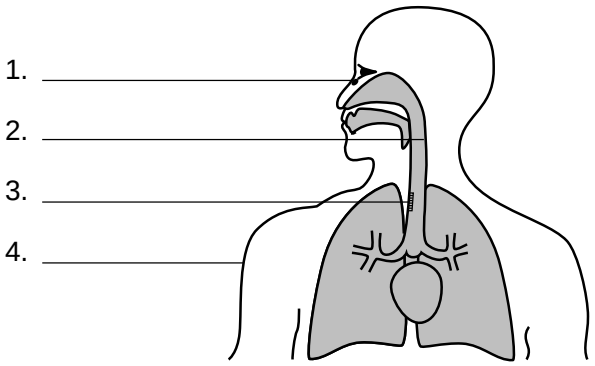
Label Figure 1 by referring to the numbered clues below.

1. This antibacterial enzyme found in tears helps protect the eyes from pathogens.

2. This substance traps pathogens that have entered the body through the mouth or nose.

3. These hairlike cells sweep trapped pathogens out of the body before they can cause infection.

4. Antibacterial properties of sweat and oil help make this organ an effective barrier to most pathogens.



This diagram shows some defense mechanisms of the body.
Figure 1

Match each item in Column I with the most appropriate item in Column II. Write the letter for that item in the blank at the left.

Column I	Column II
_____ **5.** molecule that destroys antigens	**a.** antigen
_____ **6.** molecule that is normally foreign to the body	**b.** autoimmune
_____ **7.** three types: helper, killer, and memory	**c.** antibody
_____ **8.** engulfs foreign particles	**d.** inflammatory response
_____ **9.** body attacking its own cells	**e.** phagocyte
_____ **10.** body's defense against foreign particles that get past the skin	**f.** T cell

II. Concept Review

If the underscored word or phrase makes the sentence true, write "TRUE" in the space provided. If the underscored word or phrase makes the sentence false, write the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

_____ **11.** The hormone histamine protects the body against foreign particles by causing blood vessels to <u>contract</u>, promoting inflammatory response.

_____ **12.** Children can acquire passive immunity through an injection of a <u>live</u> virus.

_____ **13.** The starting point in the process of acquiring either antibody or cellular immunity begins when a <u>B cell divides</u>.

_____ **14.** A mother can give her child passive immunity by transferring her antibodies to her fetus through the placenta.

_____ **15.** Proteins in the outer coat of viruses and toxins secreted by bacteria are examples of antigens.

_____ **16.** The binding of helper T cells to killer T cells is necessary for helper T cells to become activated.

_____ **17.** The production of antibodies is the process responsible for long-lasting cellular immunity.

_____ **18.** A vaccine stimulates the body to develop an artificial active immunity to a disease.

III. Skills/Process Review

19. If there are millions of bacteria in fungi in just a handful of soil, why don't you get an infection every time your hands get dirty? _____

20. Why does active immunity tend to last longer than passive immunity? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

21. Explain why the smallpox vaccine was so significant. _____

_____

22. Why is it important that chemotherapeutic drugs be most effective against rapidly growing cells? _____

IV. Feature Review

23. **People in Science: Meet Crystal Terry, Anesthesiologist** In what way is an anesthesiologist the patient's supporter? _____

_____

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