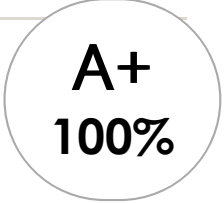


20 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. the immune response caused by vaccination; produces memory cells for the antigen contained in the
 - a. inhibiting
 - b. **CORRECT: immunisation**
 - c. fermentation
 - d. disease

2. any particles in the body that are identified as not belonging to the body
 - a. fermentation
 - b. endoparasites
 - c. **CORRECT: foreign particles**
 - d. ectoparasites

3. compromises the barriers that prevents the entry of pathogens into the body
 - a. infectious disease
 - b. germ theory of disease
 - c. interferons
 - d. **CORRECT: first line of defence**

4. to show the difference between
 - a. **CORRECT: distinguish**
 - b. inhibiting
 - c. disease
 - d. destroying

5. describes the result when large particles are separated from smaller particles by a semi-permeable barrier
 - a. interferons
 - b. **CORRECT: filtered**
 - c. gene
 - d. disease

6. a T cell that is involved in the recognition of antigens and the activation of cytotoxic T cells and B cells
 - a. infectious disease
 - b. **CORRECT: helper T cells (Th cells)**
 - c. germ theory of disease
 - d. foreign particles

7. any condition that adversely affects the normal functioning of any part of a living thing
 - a. **CORRECT: disease**
 - b. distinguish
 - c. gene
 - d. filtered

8. a change brought about by micro-organisms such as yeast, which convert grape sugar into ethyl alcohol
 - a. gene
 - b. immunisation
 - c. **CORRECT: fermentation**
 - d. interferons

9. the early symptoms of a disease
 - a. ectoparasites
 - b. endoparasites
 - c. **CORRECT: initial symptoms**
 - d. interferons

10. the smallest physical unit of heredity; each gene is a nucleotide sequence on DNA that codes for one molecular end-product (polypeptide)
 - a. filtered
 - b. **CORRECT: gene**
 - c. destroying
 - d. disease

11. scientific study of the patterns of occurrence of disease in human populations and the factors that affect these patterns
 - a. epidemiological study
 - b. interferons
 - c. disease
 - d. **CORRECT: epidemiology**

12. a parasite that lives on the surface of the host
 - a. destroying
 - b. interferons
 - c. **CORRECT: ectoparasites**
 - d. endoparasites

13. killing
 - a. **CORRECT: destroying**
 - b. gene
 - c. distinguish
 - d. inhibiting

14. a parasite that lives in the host
 - a. DNA repair genes
 - b. ectoparasites
 - c. **CORRECT: endoparasites**
 - d. disease

15. a study carried out to try to determine the cause of a disease and the most effective strategy to control or prevent the disease
 - a. initial symptoms
 - b. **CORRECT: epidemiological study**
 - c. immunisation
 - d. epidemiology

16. the theory states that germs (microbes) cause disease and that all micro-organisms come from pre-existing micro-organisms
- disease
 - infectious disease
 - CORRECT: germ theory of disease**
 - first line of defence
17. a disease that is caused by an organism or infective agent (pathogen)
- disease
 - CORRECT: infectious disease**
 - germ theory of disease
 - ectoparasites
18. antiviral chemicals released by infected cells to help uninfected cells to resist infection by a particular virus
- filtered
 - CORRECT: interferons**
 - destroying
 - inhibiting
19. genes that code for proteins that are responsible for the repair of damaged DNA
- CORRECT: DNA repair genes**
 - ectoparasites
 - interferons
 - endoparasites
20. stopping the action
- destroying
 - interferons
 - CORRECT: inhibiting**
 - immunisation