1. White blood cells that are most closely associated with
   A) antibody production
   B) oxygen transport
   C) clot formation
   D) carbon dioxide transport

2. Which function is associated with phagocytes in the blood?
   A) initiating blood clots
   B) transporting dissolved nutrients
   C) producing hormones
   D) engulfing bacteria

3. Which activity is not a response of human white blood cells to pathogens?
   A) engulfing and destroying bacteria
   B) producing antibodies
   C) identifying invaders for destruction
   D) removing carbon dioxide

4. State one specific way white blood cells help to protect the human body from pathogens.
   Engulfing pathogen - Producing specific antibodies

5. The immune system of humans may respond to chemicals on the surface of an invading organism by
   A) releasing hormones that break down these chemicals
   B) synthesizing antibodies that mark these organisms to be destroyed
   C) secreting antibodies that attach to these organisms
   D) altering a DNA sequence in these organisms

6. The diagram below represents an event that occurs in the blood.

   Cell A

   Which statement best describes this event?
   A) Cell A is a white blood cell releasing antigens to destroy bacteria.
   B) Cell A is a cancer cell produced by the immune system and it is helping to prevent disease.
   C) Cell A is a white blood cell engulfing disease-causing organisms.
   D) Cell A is protecting bacteria so they can reproduce without being destroyed by predators.

7. A substance which causes an immunological reaction when introduced into the body of man is
   A) glucose
   B) insulin
   C) an antibody
   D) an antigen

8. An organism develops active immunity as a result of
   A) manufacturing its own antigens
   B) producing antibodies in response to a vaccination
   C) receiving an injection of antibodies produced by another organism
   D) receiving an injection of a dilute glucose solution

9. People who receive organ transplants sometimes produce antibodies in response to foreign proteins present in the organ of the donor. This reaction is an example of
   A) regeneration
   B) clotting
   C) rejection
   D) deamination
10. Which response usually occurs after an individual receives a vaccination for influenza virus?

A) Hormones in the blood inhibit reproduction of the virus.
B) Antigens from the vaccine deactivate the virus.
C) Enzymes released from platelets hydrolyze the virus.
D) Antibodies against the virus form in the blood.

11. An individual who has had chicken pox rarely gets this disease again. This situation is an example of
A) biological control B) negative feedback
C) active immunity D) passive immunity

12. One similarity between cell receptors and antibodies is that both
A) are produced by nerve cells
B) are very specific in their actions
C) slow the rates of chemical reactions
D) are involved in digestion

13. A person who is given an injection containing only antibodies would most likely develop
A) allergies
B) sickle-cell anemia
C) leukemia
D) passive immunity

14. The release of histamines within the body is most closely associated with
A) rejection of a transplanted organ
B) active immunity
C) blood clotting
D) an allergic reaction

15. Pollen grains often stimulate an allergic response that produces
A) antigens
B) antibodies
C) plasma
D) platelets