

Example

**Example Question types**  
**Part One- Multiple Choice**

1) A Macrophage is:

- A) a mature monocyte
- B) a type of lymphocyte
- C) a phagocytic cell
- D) All of the above
- E) A & C only

2) Normal sterile anatomical sites include:

- A) The testes
- B) the nasopharynx
- C) the thoracic cavity
- D) All the above
- E) A&C only

3) The action of phagocytosis includes:

- A) lysosomes
- B) chemotaxis
- C) pH changes
- D) All the above
- E) A&C only

**Part 2- Example Short Answer**

Name two classes of tissue grafts:

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

Name two chemical factors of host defense

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

What are two functions **interferon** provides?

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 3- Example matching:**

Example

A) neutralization	G) edema	N) opsonization	S) chronic
B) pathology	H) MHC	O) acute	T) subacute
C) latent	I) CMI	P) quandaria	U) septicemia
D) GALT	K) incidence	Q) erythrocyte	V) leucocyte
E) platelete	L) phagocyte	R) histiocyte	W) cytotoxic
F) endotoxin	M) exotoxin		

1.	phagocytic cell that is anchored in tissue (Kupffer's cells and Leydig's cells are examples...)	_____
2.	Anucleate, tiny bits of protoplasm found in vertebrate blood; essential for blood clotting	_____
3.	leakage of vascular fluid into tissues	_____
4.	harmful to cell structure and function, cell death	_____
5.	Toxin released/excreted from gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria as opposed to being formed from part of the cell wall.	_____
6.	process where microorganisms or particles are coated to become more readily recognized as foreign	_____
7.	Tissues that include appendix, lacteals, lacteals, Peyer's patches	_____
8.	antibodies fill surface receptors on a virus or the active site on a microbial enzyme to prevent it from attaching normally	_____
9.	involves T-lymphocytes, involved with CD receptors and characterized by some of the most complex and diverse reactions in the immune system	_____
10.	confined to (part of) the microorganism and released only when the microorganism is broken down or dies	_____
11.	A (virus) present in a cell which has not yet caused any detectable effect.	_____
12.	Presence of disease-causing (virulent) microorganisms or their toxins in the blood; also known as blood poisoning	_____
13.	carry oxygen in the blood via hemoglobin, disk-shaped and indented on both sides and are about 7 micrometers in diameter, lives about 120 days	_____
14.	Number of new disease cases per population at risk	_____
15.	Afflicted by a disease exhibiting a rapid onset followed by a short, severe course	_____
16.	Immune system cell that can surround and kill microorganisms and remove dead cells; macrophages belong to this group...	_____
17.	Generic term for a white blood cell.	_____
18.	In humans, this is equivalent to the human leukocyte antigen.	_____
19.	long-lasting and recurrent or characterized by long suffering	_____
20.	scientific study of the nature of disease and its causes, processes, development, and consequences	_____

Part 4- Example Fill in the Blank:

Example

A sporadic disease is one that occurs only occasionally in a population. What is the term for a disease is normally found within the population.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 2) A haptin is \_\_\_\_\_
  
- 3) The result of homologous antibody, antigen and complement is \_\_\_\_\_

**Part 5: Example Do It yourself;**

Draw a representative growth curve and label the axis and relevant parts:

=====  
**Part 6: Example Short Essay**

Answer the following essay questions:

- 1. List and describe 4 types of reactions, use a table if you like.
- 2. Contrast and compare primary idea 1 with idea 2. Use a graph to illustrate, if necessary.
- 3. Describe the named theory and explain its relevance to some ideas.