**Your Immune System**

*Answer the following questions using information from the textbook.*

**1.** What is an antibody and how does it function?

_____

**2.** What is one source of passive immunity?

_____

**3.** What does HIV do to the immune system?

_____

**4.** What happens if disease-causing bacteria get through a break in the skin and enter the circulatory system?

_____

**5.** What are vaccines made from?

_____

**6.** How are pathogens trapped by and expelled from the respiratory system?

_____

**7.** What usually causes a person with AIDS to die?

_____

**8. a.** How do vaccines work?

_____

**b.** What is this type of immunity called?

_____

**c.** What is another way to get this type of immunity?_____

**9.** What defenses does the digestive system have against pathogens?

_____

**10.** What is an antigen?

_____

*True-False*

*The statements that agree with the textbook should be labeled true. If the statement is false rewrite the statements so that they agree.*

_____ **1.** An antibody attaches to an antigen to make it harmless.

_____ **2.** Your body has a complex group of defenses called lymphocytes to fight disease.

_____ **3.** White blood cells sweep up and digest bacteria that get into the body.

_____ **4.** A vaccine gives you active immunity against a disease without you having to get the disease.

_____ **5.** Most bacteria cause disease.

_____ **6.** Passive immunity does not last as long as active immunity.

_____ **7.** Sulfuric acid in the stomach kills bacteria that enter your body on the food you eat.

_____ **8.** People with AIDS usually die from other diseases because the AIDS virus destroys lymphocytes, leaving the person's body defenseless.

_____ **9.** When the body is invaded by a pathogen, it starts to make antigens.

_____ **10.** Fever generally helps to fight pathogens.

*Match the description on the left with the term on the right by writing the correct letter in each blank.*

_____ **11.** a disease that destroys the immune system
_____ **12.** disease-causing bacteria
_____ **13.** traps pathogens in respiratory system
_____ **14.** proteins and chemicals that are foreign to the body
_____ **15.** contains weakened antigens
_____ **16.** immunity occurring when your body makes its own antibodies
_____ **17.** substance made in response to an antigen
_____ **18.** immunity occurring when antibodies are introduced from an outside source
_____ **19.** cells attacked by AIDS virus
_____ **20.** destroy pathogens in stomach, pancreas, and liver

**a.** active
**b.** antigens
**c.** passive
**d.** mucus
**e.** lymphocytes
**f.** antibody
**g.** enzymes
**h.** pathogens
**i.** vaccine
**j.** AIDS

**Innate Immunity**

From the word bank below, assign each term to the immunity heading with which it is associated. Some terms may fit more than one category and should be placed in all categories that apply.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| antibodies in breast milk | generalized response | same response every time |
| lymphocytes | specific | cellular response |
| stomach acid, saliva, tears | memory | short-lived antibodies |
| complement | non-specific | variable response |

Passive immunity | Innate immunity | Adaptive immunity

The two types of phagocytes associated with the innate immune response are

_____ and _____. List the functions of each:

_____

(3) Nail biters often have red, warm, and swollen areas around the cuticles. What kind of response does this condition indicate? _____

Explain specifically why the area is red; why it is warm; and what causes the swelling.

_____

_____

_____