

C 3.2 Defence Against Disease MC

- 1. Which of the following is *not* known to cause disease in humans?**
 - A) Viruses
 - B) Bacteria
 - C) Archaea
 - D) Protists
- 2. What is the main role of skin and mucous membranes in defending against pathogens?**
 - A) They act as primary chemical barriers.
 - B) They act as physical and chemical barriers.
 - C) They produce antibodies.
 - D) They release clotting factors.
- 3. What initiates the blood clotting process when skin is injured?**
 - A) Erythrocytes
 - B) Lymphocytes
 - C) Platelets
 - D) Phagocytes
- 4. During clotting, which protein is rapidly converted to form a protective mesh over a wound?**
 - A) Hemoglobin
 - B) Fibrinogen
 - C) Collagen
 - D) Antigen
- 5. Which component is trapped in the fibrin mesh to form a clot?**
 - A) Antibodies
 - B) Erythrocytes
 - C) Phagocytes
 - D) Pathogens
- 6. The body's innate immune system primarily:**
 - A) Targets specific pathogens and builds a memory of them.
 - B) Responds to broad categories of pathogens non-specifically.
 - C) Produces antibodies specific to pathogens.
 - D) Includes only B-lymphocytes and T-lymphocytes.
- 7. Phagocytes are part of which branch of the immune system?**
 - A) Innate immune system
 - B) Adaptive immune system
 - C) Both innate and adaptive immune systems
 - D) Neither, they function independently
- 8. In phagocytosis, pathogens are digested by:**
 - A) Platelets
 - B) Erythrocytes
 - C) Lysosomal enzymes
 - D) Plasma cells

9. Which cells are primarily responsible for producing antibodies?

- A) Phagocytes
- B) Platelets
- C) B-lymphocytes
- D) Erythrocytes

10. Antigens on pathogens are mainly composed of:

- A) Carbohydrates
- B) Lipids
- C) Glycoproteins
- D) Nucleic acids

11. What type of cell activates B-lymphocytes to proliferate and produce antibodies?

- A) Platelets
- B) Phagocytes
- C) Erythrocytes
- D) Helper T-cells

12. Long-term immunity is achieved by retaining which cells after infection?

- A) Erythrocytes
- B) Memory cells
- C) Platelets
- D) Phagocytes

13. How do vaccines contribute to immunity?

- A) They directly produce antibodies.
- B) They contain pathogens to stimulate the immune response.
- C) They use antigens or genetic material coding for antigens to stimulate immunity.
- D) They function like antibiotics.

14. Which of the following describes herd immunity?

- A) Immunity developed by an individual after an infection.
- B) Immunity developed by a significant portion of a population to limit disease spread.
- C) Immunity achieved by taking antibiotics.
- D) Immunity achieved only by receiving a vaccine.

15. COVID-19 is an example of:

- A) An innate immune response
- B) An adaptive immune response
- C) A zoonotic disease
- D) A vaccine-preventable disease

Answers:

1. C) Archaea
2. B) They act as physical and chemical barriers.
3. C) Platelets
4. B) Fibrinogen
5. B) Erythrocytes
6. B) Responds to broad categories of pathogens non-specifically.
7. A) Innate immune system
8. C) Lysosomal enzymes
9. C) B-lymphocytes
10. C) Glycoproteins
11. D) Helper T-cells
12. B) Memory cells
13. C) They use antigens or genetic material coding for antigens to stimulate immunity.
14. B) Immunity developed by a significant portion of a population to limit disease spread.
15. C) A zoonotic disease