Chapter 43: The Immune System

Name:

True/False

1. Skin and mucous membrane secretions are all constituents of the adaptive arm of the immune system.
2. The Innate immune system is very non specific to a vast range of pathogens, thereby uses a vast array of receptors.
3. Local house flies (*Drosophilia melanogaster)* in Texas survive fungi infections due to their adaptive immunity from living in vivo with those microbes over a long period of time.
4. Eosinophils, Macrophages, and Natural killer cells are all examples of innate immunity defenses.
5. Invertebrates have a very quick response to disease causing agents due to the high specificity and longer memory of their immune system.
6. Which of the following is a false assumption of the immunity in local Texas Bettles?
	1. Exoskeleton
	2. Lysozyme
	3. Cytotoxic lymphocytes
	4. pH
7. Stomach acid is an evolutionary adaptive type of immunity now found in all primates, thus part of the innate immune system.
8. Toll like receptors are pathogen recognizing receptors found in invertebrates.
9. Which of the following is an incorrect characteristic of innate immune barriers in Alaskan Whales?
	1. Saliva
	2. Stomach acid
	3. Inflammatory response
	4. Antimicrobial peptides
	5. A & B only
	6. A & D only
	7. All of the above
	8. None of the above
10. Redness, Pain, Swelling and decreased blood flow are all characteristics associated with inflammatory responses.
11. Lymphocytes are specific for one epitope on an antigen.
12. B & T Cells originate and mature in the bone marrow.