c2

Student: _____

1. The nervous system as a whole consists of the _____ and the _____.
A. brain; spinal cord
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
D. sensory nervous system; motor nervous system

2. The peripheral nervous system consists of the _____ and the _____.
A. brain; spinal cord
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
D. forebrain; hindbrain

3. The _____ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.
A. peripheral
B. automatic
C. autonomic
D. somatic

4. The _____ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the _____ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.
A. parasympathetic; sympathetic
B. sympathetic; parasympathetic
C. somatic; autonomic
D. autonomic; peripheral

5. Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired
A. muscular coordination.
B. respiration.
C. speech.
D. visual acuity.

6. The _____ is responsible for the coordination of visual and auditory reflexes.
A. forebrain
B. hindbrain
C. midbrain
D. diencephalons

7. Which of the following is a function of the hypothalamus?
A. control of cardiac functioning, blood pressure, and respiration
B. regulation of the endocrine system
C. regulation of hunger, thirst, and sexual arousal
D. All of these.

8. June was involved in an automobile accident in which she suffered extensive damage to the cerebral cortex. Since the accident, she has experienced difficulty in coordinating voluntary movement. In particular, June has difficulty controlling activities on the right side of her body. June most likely suffered damage in the
A. left frontal lobe.
B. right frontal lobe.
C. left parietal lobe.
D. right parietal lobe.

9. Catecholamines are
A. exogenes.
B. neurotransmitters.
C. telecystors.
D. arterioles

10. Secretion of catecholamines
A. increases protein and fat mobilization.
B. regulates sodium retention.
C. increases heart rate and blood pressure.
D. All of these.

11. _____ is a chronic, nonprogressive disorder of the nervous system that is marked by lack of muscle control.
A. Epilepsy
B. Parkinson's disease
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Cerebral palsy

12. The gene for _____ has been identified. This allows for at-risk individuals to be tested to ascertain whether they are carriers of this hereditary disorder characterized by chronic physical and mental deterioration due to damaged brain cells.
A. epilepsy
B. myasthenia gravis
C. dementia
D. Huntington's disease

13. The nervous system is chiefly responsible for _____ responses to changes in the body; whereas the endocrine system governs mainly _____ responses.
A. fast-acting, short-duration; slow-acting, long-duration
B. slow-acting, long-duration; fast-acting, short-duration
C. fast-acting, long-duration; slow-acting, short-duration
D. complementary; antagonistic

14. The release of steroids via the adrenal cortex is stimulated by
A. epinephrine and norepinephrine.
B. glucocorticoids.
C. thyrotropic hormone (TSH).
D. adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH).

15. Type I diabetes
A. typically occurs after age 40.
B. is believed to be an autoimmune disorder.
C. is a condition that occurs when the body is not sufficiently responsive to insulin.
D. is primarily managed through dietary and exercise regimens.

16. Conditions associated with diabetes include
A. blindness.
B. kidney failure.
C. coronary heart disease.
D. All of these.

17. The _____ carry blood from the heart to oxygenate organs and other tissues.
A. arteries
B. veins
C. capillaries
D. All of these.

18. During _____, blood is pumped out of the heart, and blood pressure _____.
A. diastole; increases; systole; decreases
B. diastole; decreases; systole; increases
C. systole; increases; diastole; decreases
D. systole; decreases; diastole; increases

19. Atherosclerosis is
A. caused by deposits of cholesterol on the arterial walls.
B. characterized by a hardening and reduced elasticity of the arterial walls.
C. a hereditary disease rather than a disease of lifestyle.
D. None of these.

20. _____ is chest pain that occurs because the muscle tissue of the heart must continue its activity without a sufficient supply of oxygen or adequate removal of carbon dioxide and other waste products.
A. Angina pectoris
B. Myocardial infarction
C. Phlebitis
D. Arteriosclerosis

21. Hypertension is caused by
A. high cardiac output.
B. highly viscous blood.
C. loss of elasticity of the arterial walls.
D. All of these.

22. 3 to 4 million Americans suffer from _____ without pain and thus could have a heart attack without warning
A. hypertension.
B. angina.
C. arrhythmia.
D. ischemia.

23. Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by
A. secreting digesting enzymes that dissolve foreign particles.
B. producing antibodies that destroy substances through the antigen-antibody reaction.
C. secreting platelets that engulf foreign particles so they may be excreted.
D. producing monoblasts that increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

24. Some individuals are unable to produce thromboplastin and fibrin. This condition is associated with a clotting disorder called
A. arteriosclerosis.
B. anemia.
C. leukopenia.
D. hemophilia.

25. The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide during respiration occurs between the
A. bronchi and the capillaries.
B. alveoli and the capillaries.
C. alveoli and the arteries.
D. bronchioles and the alveoli.

26. _____ involves a condition in which the alveoli become dilated, atrophied, and thin so that elasticity is lost and exhalation becomes difficult.
A. Bronchial pneumonia
B. Pleurisy
C. Tuberculosis
D. Pulmonary emphysema

27. The pancreas plays an important role in digestion, because it is responsible for secreting
A. bile.
B. insulin.
C. pepsin.
D. bolus.

28. During the digestive process, the absorption of food takes place primarily in the
A. stomach.
B. duodenum.
C. small intestine.
D. large intestine.

29. The _____ regulate(s) bodily fluids by removing surplus water, surplus electrolytes, and the waste products generated by the metabolism of food.
A. urethra
B. bladder
C. ureters
D. renal system

30. The female hormone, estrogen,
A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.
B. is associated with lactation.
C. is produced during the second half of the menstrual cycle.
D. leads to the development of secondary sex characteristics in the female.

31. The male hormone, testosterone,
A. brings about the production of sperm.
B. brings about the secondary sex characteristics in the male.
C. is produced by the interstitial cells of the testes.
D. All of these.

32. Which of the following is NOT a reproductive disorder?
A. infertility
B. Menopause
C. AIDS
D. None of these.

33. The genetic composition of a normal male child is
A. 46 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XX).
B. 46 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XY).
C. 23 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XX).
D. 23 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XY).

34. Which of the following research methods are designed to investigate the relative importance of genetic and environmental factors that contribute to developing medical disorders?
A. studies of identical twins and fraternal twins
B. studies of identical twins reared apart
C. studies of adopted children
D. All of these.

35. Prenatal diagnostic tests are currently available that help detect
A. epilepsy.
B. breast and colon cancer.
C. Huntington's disease.
D. None of these.

36. The case of Helen, who is healthy but has infected others with the AIDS virus, is an example of
A. direct transmission of disease.
B. indirect transmission of disease.
C. biological transmission of disease.
D. mechanical transmission of disease.

37. The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is
A. incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, acute phase, period of decline.
B. period of nonspecific symptoms, incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.
C. acute phase, incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline.
D. incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.

38. A localized infection
A. is confined to a particular site and does not spread.
B. is confined to a particular area and sends toxins to other parts of the body.
C. occurs when the body's resistance is lowered from fighting a primary infection.
D. affects several different areas.

39. Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the
A. skin.
B. phagocytes.
C. inflammatory response.
D. All of these.

40. Humoral immunity is mediated by
A. B lymphocytes.
B. helper and suppressor T cells.
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
D. All of these.

41. Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by
A. B cells.
B. T_C and T_H cells.
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
D. All of these.

42. The spleen
A. secretes insulin and bile into the bloodstream.
B. produces neurotransmitters and corticosteroids.
C. aids in the production of B and T cells and filters the blood.
D. is primarily a vestigial organ.

43. Hodgkin's disease involves
A. a tropical viral infection.
B. the progressive, chronic enlargement of tissues of the lymphatic system.
C. a viral disorder marked by a large number of monocytes.
D. None of these.

44. Autoimmunity
A. involves the progressive, chronic enlargement of lymphatic tissue.
B. is a viral disorder marked by an unusually large number of monocytes.
C. is acquired through measures such as vaccination.
D. is a condition in which a specific humoral or cell-mediated immune response attacks the body's own tissue.

45. Autoimmunity may be implicated in
A. systemic lupus erythematosis.
B. arthritis.
C. multiple sclerosis.
D. All of these.

46. Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.
True False

47. The parasympathetic nervous system is activated in individual responses to stress.
True False

48. The structures of the limbic system play an important role in emotion.
True False

49. The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes in the body.
True False

50. The two primary clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis are angina pectoris and congestive heart disease.
True False

51. Hepatitis A is typically transmitted through food and water.
True False

52. Menopause can be cured definitively by hormone therapy.
True False

53. There appears to be a genetic contribution to coronary heart disease and some forms of cancer.
True False

54. Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.
True False

55. Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.
True False

56. Describe and discuss the two most common disorders of the nervous system.

57. Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system. Include in your answer the internal and external factors influencing heart rate and the impact on heart functioning.

58. Describe the nature and symptoms of hepatitis. Compare and contrast Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B, including discussion of the cause and mode of transmission.

59. Discuss the role of genetic counseling. Why is it controversial? How can it be used effectively by health psychologists?

60. Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide an example of each.

c2 Key

1. *(p. 16)* The nervous system as a whole consists of the _____ and the _____.
A. brain; spinal cord
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
D. sensory nervous system; motor nervous system

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #1

2. *(p. 16)* The peripheral nervous system consists of the _____ and the _____.
A. brain; spinal cord
B. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system
C. somatic nervous system; autonomic nervous system
D. forebrain; hindbrain

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #2

3. *(p. 16)* The _____ nervous system connects the central nervous system with all internal organs.
A. peripheral
B. automatic
C. autonomic
D. somatic

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #3

4. *(p. 16)* The _____ nervous system mobilizes the body in response to stress; the _____ nervous system controls the activities of the visceral organs under normal conditions.
A. parasympathetic; sympathetic
B. sympathetic; parasympathetic
C. somatic; autonomic
D. autonomic; peripheral

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #4

5. *(p. 17)* Damage to the cerebellum is associated with impaired
A. muscular coordination.
B. respiration.
C. speech.
D. visual acuity.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #5

6. *(p. 17)* The _____ is responsible for the coordination of visual and auditory reflexes.
A. forebrain
B. hindbrain
C. midbrain
D. diencephalons

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #6

7. *(p. 17-18)* Which of the following is a function of the hypothalamus?
A. control of cardiac functioning, blood pressure, and respiration
B. regulation of the endocrine system
C. regulation of hunger, thirst, and sexual arousal
D. All of these.

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #7

8. *(p. 18)* June was involved in an automobile accident in which she suffered extensive damage to the cerebral cortex. Since the accident, she has experienced difficulty in coordinating voluntary movement. In particular, June has difficulty controlling activities on the right side of her body. June most likely suffered damage in the
A. left frontal lobe.
B. right frontal lobe.
C. left parietal lobe.
D. right parietal lobe.

Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 02 #8

9. *(p. 18)* Catecholamines are
A. exogenes.
B. neurotransmitters.
C. telecystors.
D. arterioles

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #9

10. *(p. 18)* Secretion of catecholamines
A. increases protein and fat mobilization.
B. regulates sodium retention.
C. increases heart rate and blood pressure.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #10

11. *(p. 19)* _____ is a chronic, nonprogressive disorder of the nervous system that is marked by lack of muscle control.
A. Epilepsy
B. Parkinson's disease
C. Myasthenia gravis
D. Cerebral palsy

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #11

12. *(p. 19)* The gene for _____ has been identified. This allows for at-risk individuals to be tested to ascertain whether they are carriers of this hereditary disorder characterized by chronic physical and mental deterioration due to damaged brain cells.
A. epilepsy
B. myasthenia gravis
C. dementia
D. Huntington's disease

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #12

13. *(p. 20)* The nervous system is chiefly responsible for _____ responses to changes in the body; whereas the endocrine system governs mainly _____ responses.
A. fast-acting, short-duration; slow-acting, long-duration
B. slow-acting, long-duration; fast-acting, short-duration
C. fast-acting, long-duration; slow-acting, short-duration
D. complementary; antagonistic

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #13

14. *(p. 20)* The release of steroids via the adrenal cortex is stimulated by
A. epinephrine and norepinephrine.
B. glucocorticoids.
C. thyrotropic hormone (TSH).
D. adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH).

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #14

15. *(p. 21)* Type I diabetes
A. typically occurs after age 40.
B. is believed to be an autoimmune disorder.
C. is a condition that occurs when the body is not sufficiently responsive to insulin.
D. is primarily managed through dietary and exercise regimens.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #15

16. *(p. 21)* Conditions associated with diabetes include
A. blindness.
B. kidney failure.
C. coronary heart disease.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #16

17. *(p. 22)* The _____ carry blood from the heart to oxygenate organs and other tissues.
A. arteries
B. veins
C. capillaries
D. All of these.

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #17

18. *(p. 22)* During _____, blood is pumped out of the heart, and blood pressure _____.
A. diastole; increases; systole; decreases
B. diastole; decreases; systole; increases
C. systole; increases; diastole; decreases
D. systole; decreases; diastole; increases

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #18

19. *(p. 23)* Atherosclerosis is
A. caused by deposits of cholesterol on the arterial walls.
B. characterized by a hardening and reduced elasticity of the arterial walls.
C. a hereditary disease rather than a disease of lifestyle.
D. None of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #19

20. *(p. 23)* _____ is chest pain that occurs because the muscle tissue of the heart must continue its activity without a sufficient supply of oxygen or adequate removal of carbon dioxide and other waste products.
A. Angina pectoris
B. Myocardial infarction
C. Phlebitis
D. Arteriosclerosis

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #20

21. *(p. 26)* Hypertension is caused by
A. high cardiac output.
B. highly viscous blood.
C. loss of elasticity of the arterial walls.
D. All of these.

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #21

22. *(p. 23)* 3 to 4 million Americans suffer from _____ without pain and thus could have a heart attack without warning
A. hypertension.
B. angina.
C. arrhythmia.
D. ischemia.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #22

23. *(p. 24)* Lymphocytes play an important role in fighting infection and disease by
A. secreting digesting enzymes that dissolve foreign particles.
B. producing antibodies that destroy substances through the antigen-antibody reaction.
C. secreting platelets that engulf foreign particles so they may be excreted.
D. producing monoblasts that increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #23

24. *(p. 25)* Some individuals are unable to produce thromboplastin and fibrin. This condition is associated with a clotting disorder called
A. arteriosclerosis.
B. anemia.
C. leukopenia.
D. hemophilia.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #24

25. *(p. 26)* The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide during respiration occurs between the
A. bronchi and the capillaries.
B. alveoli and the capillaries.
C. alveoli and the arteries.
D. bronchioles and the alveoli.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #25

26. *(p. 27)* _____ involves a condition in which the alveoli become dilated, atrophied, and thin so that elasticity is lost and exhalation becomes difficult.
A. Bronchial pneumonia
B. Pleurisy
C. Tuberculosis
D. Pulmonary emphysema

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #26

27. *(p. 29)* The pancreas plays an important role in digestion, because it is responsible for secreting
A. bile.
B. insulin.
C. pepsin.
D. bolus.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #27

28. *(p. 29)* During the digestive process, the absorption of food takes place primarily in the
A. stomach.
B. duodenum.
C. small intestine.
D. large intestine.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #28

29. *(p. 30)* The _____ regulate(s) bodily fluids by removing surplus water, surplus electrolytes, and the waste products generated by the metabolism of food.
A. urethra
B. bladder
C. ureters
D. renal system

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #29

30. *(p. 31)* The female hormone, estrogen,
A. is secreted by the anterior pituitary.
B. is associated with lactation.
C. is produced during the second half of the menstrual cycle.
D. leads to the development of secondary sex characteristics in the female.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #30

31. *(p. 32)* The male hormone, testosterone,
A. brings about the production of sperm.
B. brings about the secondary sex characteristics in the male.
C. is produced by the interstitial cells of the testes.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #31

32. *(p. 33)* Which of the following is NOT a reproductive disorder?
A. infertility
B. Menopause
C. AIDS
D. None of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #32

33. *(p. 33)* The genetic composition of a normal male child is
A. 46 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XX).
B. 46 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XY).
C. 23 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XX).
D. 23 chromosomes, two of which are sex chromosomes (XY).

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #33

34. *(p. 33)* Which of the following research methods are designed to investigate the relative importance of genetic and environmental factors that contribute to developing medical disorders?
A. studies of identical twins and fraternal twins
B. studies of identical twins reared apart
C. studies of adopted children
D. All of these.

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #34

35. *(p. 33)* Prenatal diagnostic tests are currently available that help detect
A. epilepsy.
B. breast and colon cancer.
C. Huntington's disease.
D. None of these.

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #35

36. *(p. Box 2.1, Page 36)* The case of Helen, who is healthy but has infected others with the AIDS virus, is an example of
A. direct transmission of disease.
B. indirect transmission of disease.
C. biological transmission of disease.
D. mechanical transmission of disease.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #36

37. *(p. 35)* The course of infection follows a specific sequence; that is
A. incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, acute phase, period of decline.
B. period of nonspecific symptoms, incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.
C. acute phase, incubation period, period of nonspecific symptoms, period of decline.
D. incubation period, acute phase, period of decline.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #37

38. *(p. 35)* A localized infection
A. is confined to a particular site and does not spread.
B. is confined to a particular area and sends toxins to other parts of the body.
C. occurs when the body's resistance is lowered from fighting a primary infection.
D. affects several different areas.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #38

39. *(p. 36)* Nonspecific immunity may be mediated by the
A. skin.
B. phagocytes.
C. inflammatory response.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #39

40. *(p. 37)* Humoral immunity is mediated by
A. B lymphocytes.
B. helper and suppressor T cells.
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #40

41. *(p. 37)* Cell-mediated immunity is mediated by
A. B cells.
B. T_C and T_H cells.
C. B cells and helper and suppressor T cells.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #41

42. *(p. 38)* The spleen
A. secretes insulin and bile into the bloodstream.
B. produces neurotransmitters and corticosteroids.
C. aids in the production of B and T cells and filters the blood.
D. is primarily a vestigial organ.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #42

43. *(p. 28)* Hodgkin's disease involves
A. a tropical viral infection.
B. the progressive, chronic enlargement of tissues of the lymphatic system.
C. a viral disorder marked by a large number of monocytes.
D. None of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #43

44. *(p. 390)* Autoimmunity
A. involves the progressive, chronic enlargement of lymphatic tissue.
B. is a viral disorder marked by an unusually large number of monocytes.
C. is acquired through measures such as vaccination.
D. is a condition in which a specific humoral or cell-mediated immune response attacks the body's own tissue.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #44

45. *(p. 40-39)* Autoimmunity may be implicated in
A. systemic lupus erythematosis.
B. arthritis.
C. multiple sclerosis.
D. All of these.

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #45

46. *(p. 16)* Regulation of the autonomic nervous system occurs via the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.
TRUE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #46

47. *(p. 16)* The parasympathetic nervous system is activated in individual responses to stress.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #47

48. *(p. 18)* The structures of the limbic system play an important role in emotion.
TRUE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #48

49. *(p. 20)* The endocrine system is responsible for fast-acting, short-duration responses to changes in the body.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #49

50. *(p. 23)* The two primary clinical manifestations of atherosclerosis are angina pectoris and congestive heart disease.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #50

51. *(p. 30)* Hepatitis A is typically transmitted through food and water.
TRUE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #51

52. *(p. 33)* Menopause can be cured definitively by hormone therapy.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #52

53. *(p. 33)* There appears to be a genetic contribution to coronary heart disease and some forms of cancer.
TRUE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #53

54. *(p. 37)* Antigens are proteins produced in response to stimulation by antibodies.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #54

55. *(p. 39)* Compared to women, men are at greater risk of contracting autoimmune disease.
FALSE

Level: Factual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #55

56. *(p. 18-20)* Describe and discuss the two most common disorders of the nervous system.

Answers will vary

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #56

57. *(p. 21-232)* Describe the structure and function of the cardiovascular system. Include in your answer the internal and external factors influencing heart rate and the impact on heart functioning.

Answers will vary

Level: Conceptual
Taylor - Chapter 02 #57

58. *(p. 30)* Describe the nature and symptoms of hepatitis. Compare and contrast Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B, including discussion of the cause and mode of transmission.

Answers will vary

Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 02 #58

59. *(p. 34)* Discuss the role of genetic counseling. Why is it controversial? How can it be used effectively by health psychologists?

Answers will vary

Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 02 #59

60. *(p. 36)* Compare and contrast nonspecific and specific immune mechanisms. Provide an example of each.

Answers will vary

Level: Applied
Taylor - Chapter 02 #60

c2 Summary

Category	*# of Questions*
Level: Applied	4
Level: Conceptual	10
Level: Factual	46
Taylor - Chapter 02	60