

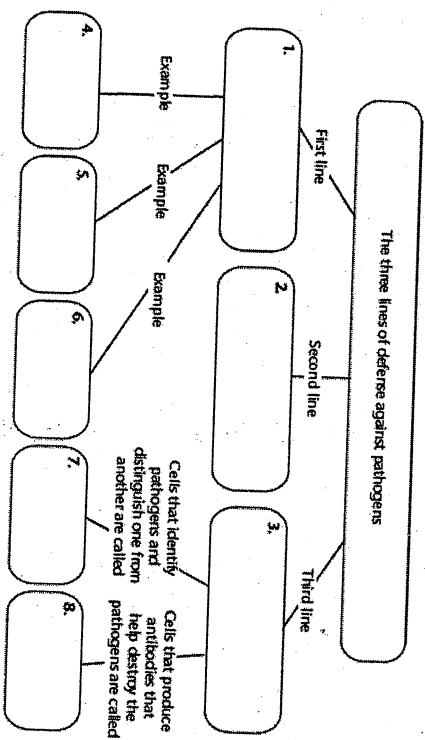
How Infectious Diseases Are Spread		
Source	Example of Method of Transfer	Examples of Diseases Spread in this Way
Infected people	direct contact: shaking hands	2
Contaminated object	indirect contact: 1.	3.
5.	animal bite	rabies
6.		
7.	Contact with pathogen that lives naturally in the soil or water	colds, flu

Answer the following question:
 8. What are the four major groups of human pathogens?

Building Vocabulary

Write a definition for each of the following Key Terms in the spaces provided.

- infectious disease _____
- pathogen _____
- toxin _____



Building Vocabulary

From the list below, choose the term that best completes each sentence.

- antibody immune response phagocyte
 AIDS inflammatory response lymphocyte
 antigen
- A marker molecule on a cell that the immune system uses to recognize a pathogen is called a(n) _____.
 - _____ is a disease caused by a virus that attacks the immune system.
 - A(n) _____ is a white blood cell that engulfs and destroys pathogens.
 - During the _____, blood vessels widen in the area affected by pathogens.
 - In the _____, the body reacts to each kind of pathogen with a defense targeted specifically for that pathogen.
 - A chemical that helps destroy a specific kind of pathogen by locking onto a specific marker molecule is called a(n) _____.
 - The type of white blood cells involved in the immune response are called _____.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Fighting Disease • Review and Reinforce

Preventing Infectious Disease

Understanding Main Ideas

Complete the table below by stating whether each characteristic applies to passive or active immunity.

Characteristic	Type of Immunity
Lasts only a few months	1.
Can last for a lifetime	2.
May be gained by counting down with a disease	3.
Passes from a pregnant mother to her unborn child	4.
Can be acquired through vaccination	5.

Fighting Disease

Answer the following on a separate sheet of paper.

- Explore two ways in which active immunity is produced.
- Explain why you might treat a bacterial infection but not a viral disease with an antibiotic.

Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition from the right column on the line beside the term in the left column.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| _____ 8. active immunity | a. the immunity gained when a person's own immune system produces antibodies in response to a pathogen |
| _____ 9. antibiotic | b. a substance consisting of pathogens that have been weakened or killed |
| _____ 10. passive immunity | c. a chemical that kills or slows the growth of bacteria |
| _____ 11. vaccination | d. the deliberate introduction of harmless pathogens into a person's body to produce active immunity |
| _____ 12. vaccine | e. the temporary immunity gained from introducing antibodies from another source into a person's own body |

Fighting Disease • Review and Reinforce

Noninfectious Disease

Understanding Main Ideas

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- What is an allergy?
- What is the difference between Type I and Type II diabetes?
- What is cancer? Why is it dangerous?
- What are two factors that make a person more likely to develop cancer?
- What are three methods used to treat cancer?
- Should you be worried about getting diabetes or cancer from a friend who has one of those diseases? Explain.

Building Vocabulary

From the list below, choose the term that best completes each sentence.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|
| allergen | carcinogen | insulin |
| asthma | histamine | tumor |
- The chemical _____ enables body cells to take in and use glucose for energy.
 - A(n) _____ is any foreign substance that causes an allergy.
 - _____ is the chemical that cells release in reaction to an allergen.
 - A(n) _____ is an abnormal tissue mass caused by cancer.
 - _____ is a condition in which the respiratory passages narrow significantly.
 - A(n) _____ is any substance or factor that can cause cancer.