

## Released Test Questions

## Biology

**85** Sweat and skin secretions contain a mixture of molecules that kills or limits the growth of many types of microbes. This control of microbes is an example of

- A a nonspecific defense against infection.
- B an enzyme-catalyzed biochemical reaction.
- C a feedback loop to maintain homeostasis.
- D a specific immune response to infection by microbes.

CSB10560

**86** The Sabin vaccine is a liquid containing weakened polio viruses. Vaccinated individuals become protected against polio because the weakened viruses

- A prevent further viral invasion.
- B induce an inflammatory response.
- C promote production of antibodies.
- D are too weak to cause illness.

CSB00220

**87** Injecting a person with a killed-bacteria vaccine can protect that individual from a disease because the proteins of the killed bacteria

- A remain in the body, and live bacteria later prey on them instead of live tissues.
- B bind with receptors in the body, so that live bacteria cannot bind with them later.
- C stimulate the production of antibodies which can be manufactured later in response to infection.
- D give the person a mild form of the disease, which conditions the body not to respond to later infection.

CSB10083

**88** Which of the following require a host cell because they are *not* able to make proteins on their own?

- A blue-green algae
- B bacteria
- C protozoans
- D viruses

CSB00227

**89** How do human diseases caused by bacteria and diseases caused by viruses react to antibiotics?

- A Neither responds to antibiotics.
- B Both respond to antibiotics.
- C Viral diseases respond to antibiotics; bacterial diseases do not.
- D Bacterial diseases respond to antibiotics; viral diseases do not.

CSB10365

**90** Individuals with HIV sometimes contract a pneumonia infection that is rare in the rest of the population because people with HIV

- A are unable to fight off these pneumonia-causing organisms.
- B are more often exposed to these pneumonia-causing organisms.
- C release pheromones that attract the pneumonia-causing organisms.
- D release substances that increase the strength of the pneumonia-causing organisms.

CSB00243