

This is not a test. Mark the letter corresponding to the best answer next to the appropriate number in the blue column.

Questions 1–8, qualitative analysis. Compare statements A and B and write A if A is greater than B B if B is greater than A C if A and B are equal or nearly equal	A. The ease of seeing a cell's nucleus with a microscope. B. The ease of seeing a cell's nucleus without a microscope. Answer: A
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1. In 1998, the number of new cases of
 - A. Gonorrhea.
 - B. AIDS.
2. During heterosexual intercourse between 24 and 44 years of age, the likelihood that the
 - A. Woman will get AIDS.
 - B. Man will get AIDS.
3. The likelihood that a 24-year old with AIDS contracted the diseases as a
 - A. Young adult.
 - B. Teenager.
4. In 1998, the United States, the rate of new AIDS cases among
 - A. Hispanic White.
 - B. Non-Hispanic White.
5. The incidence of AIDS in
 - A. New York.
 - B. California.
6. In the United States in 1998, the number of new tuberculosis cases occurring in
 - A. Persons born in the United States.
 - B. Foreign-born persons.
7. In the United States during 1998, the number of new cases of
 - A. Malaria.
 - B. Polio.
8. In the United States, the number of new AIDS cases
 - A. Between 1981 and 1992.
 - B. Between 1992 and 1996.

Questions 9–20, multiple choice.

9. The influenza vaccine (“flu shot”) contains
 - a) Dead influenza viruses;
 - b) Antibodies against influenza virus;
 - c) Antiviral drugs;
 - d) None of the above.
10. In the United States, the ranking of AIDS as a cause of death among persons of all races (ages 15-44)?
 - a) Number 1;
 - b) In the top 5 (#2-5);
 - c) Among the top 10 (#6-10);
 - d) In the top 25 (#11-25);
 - e) Not ranked because it's not a leading cause of death in women.

Mark the letter corresponding to the best answer next to the appropriate number in the red column.

11. Transplanted organs are rejected because
 - a) They don't work in the new body;
 - b) They are foreign to the body;
 - c) The immune system attacks them;
 - d) All of the above.
12. Worldwide, the primary method of transmission of AIDS is
 - a) Blood transfusions;
 - b) Intravenous drug use;
 - c) Homosexual sex;
 - d) Heterosexual sex;
 - e) Being born to an HIV+ mother.
13. An allergic reaction occurs
 - a) During the first exposure to an antigen;
 - b) On a second or subsequent exposure to an antigen;
 - c) In immunologically tolerant individuals;
 - d) During autoimmune diseases;
 - e) In individuals with diseases of the immune system.
14. People with AIDS have no antibodies.
 - a) True;
 - b) False.
15. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
 - a) Immune deficiencies are caused by drugs used in transplant patients;
 - b) Hepatitis B can be prevented by injection of viral parts;
 - c) Viral infections can be treated with antibiotics;
 - d) Treatment for hepatitis A is human serum;
 - e) Some people make antibodies against their own bodies.
16. A positive tuberculin skin test indicates all of the following **except**
 - a) The person may have the disease;
 - b) The person may have had the disease and recovered;
 - c) The person may have been vaccinated;
 - d) The person was near someone who had the disease.
17. Which of the following is **not** true about HIV?
 - a) It has RNA and no DNA;
 - b) It can remain latent in a host-cell's chromosomes;
 - c) It can be passed by cell-to-cell fusion;
 - d) It is transmitted by saliva and tears;
 - e) None of the above.
18. All of the following are true about the causative agent of mad cow disease **except**
 - a) It is a new virus;
 - b) It is a prion discovered 20 years ago;
 - c) It causes a disease in humans called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease;
 - d) It was discovered at UCSF;
 - e) It kills about 250 people per year.
19. The first vaccine was against a) rabies; b) smallpox; c) diphtheria; d) polio; e) tetanus.
20. The 1995 outbreak of Ebola hemorrhagic fever in Congo (Zaire)
 - a) Was the first known appearance of this virus;
 - b) Has now spread to other areas;
 - c) Affected mostly medical staff and hospitalized patients;
 - d) Killed most of the people of Kinshasa, Congo