Topic/Objectives: 9-3 Human Immunity; (1) Explain the basic functions of the human		Name:	
immune system, (2) differentiate between specific and non-specific immune response,		Date:	
(3) understand how vaccines and antibiotics prevent infectious diseases.		Period:	
Essential Question: How does a	person's immune system prevent the developme	ent and spread of infectious diseases?	
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Questions:	Notes:		
	do no	ot discriminate between one threat or	
	another.		
	Types of nonspecific defenses include:		
	<ul><li>Skin – provides a</li></ul>	to keep pathogens	
	from directly entering the body.		
	° response – blood ve	ssels expand and white blood cells	
	move into the infected tissue.	·	
	。 – body temperature	increases to make conditions less	
	hospitable for the pathogen.		
	<ul> <li>Interferons – proteins produced by the</li> </ul>	body that interfere in	
	replication.		
	attack a particular disease-causing agent		
	causing an immune response.  • An is a substance that triggers a specific immune		
	。 are proteins that rec	cognize and bind to a specific antigen.	
	After a person is infected they have what is	known as acquired immunity	
	°0	occurs when a person is exposed to an	
	antigen.		
	<ul> <li>Natural active immunity occurs who</li> </ul>	en you are exposed	
	to a pathogen and your body fights	off the infection.	
	<ul> <li>Artificial active immunity occurs wh</li> </ul>	nen you are deliberately exposed to a	
	modified, less harmful version of a	pathogen and your body fights off the	
	infection ().		
	°0	occurs when a person is provided	
	antibodies from other individual.		
	<ul> <li>Natural passive immunity includes</li> </ul>	antibodies provided to the fetus	
	during or during	; infancy during breastfeeding.	
	<ul> <li>Artificial passive immunity occurs w</li> </ul>	vhen a person is given	
	from another or	ganism or individual for temporary	
	immunization.		

	GUIDED PRACTICE:
	What is the job of a macrophage?
	What are some other important defensive cells (hint: one is "suicidal")?
	What important immune weapon is created by the B cells and T cells?
	What cells help to fight off future attacks by the same bacteria?
Summary:	