Chapter 1 Introduction to Immunity and the Immune System

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. The scientist known for his use of attenuated vaccines and as the father of immunology is:
a. Edward Jenner.
b. Elie Metchnikoff.
c. Louis Pasteur.
d. Emil von Behring.

____ 2. The field of immunology can be credited for its contributions to the development of:
a. bacterial identification.
b. vaccines.
c. surgery.
d. phlebotomy.

____ 3. The ancient practice of inhaling powder from smallpox scabs is an early version of:
a. cross reactivity.
b. attenuated vaccination.
c. susceptibility.
d. cell identification.

____ 4. Attenuation can take place through _____ a pathogen.
a. Freezing
b. Growing
c. Aging
d. Flooding

____ 5. Humoral immunity was considered the most important aspect of immunity for a time in history because of the work of _____, who received the Nobel Prize in Physiology for his work in serum therapy.
a. Louis Pasteur
b. Emil von Behring
c. Almroth Wright
d. Edward Jenner

____ 6. The discovery of _____ helped bring the importance of cellular immunity to light.
a. Antibodies
b. Phagocytosis
c. Opsonins
d. Bacterial toxin neutralization by serum

____ 7. Phagocytosis is appropriately categorized into which of the following?
a. Adaptive immunity
b. Innate immunity
c. Humoral immunity
d. Specific immunity

____ 8. A patient with a viral infection that has initiated their cell-mediated immunity might have an increased number of which leukocytes in their peripheral blood?
a. Lymphocytes
b. Neutrophils
c. Monocytes
d. Basophils

____ 9. Which of the following cells can phagocytize foreign microbes?
a. T lymphocytes
b. B lymphocytes
c. Macrophages
d. Natural killer (NK) cells

____ 10. Which of the following cells is a phagocytic cell that has a similar morphology to nerve cells?
a. Neutrophils
c. Mast cells

b. Dendritic cells
d. Macrophages

____ 11. Macrophages play a key role in adaptive immunity through which function?
a. Phagocytosis
b. Anti-tumor activity
c. Presenting phagocytosed microbes to T lymphocytes
d. Microbial killing

____ 12. Which is a key antigen-presenting cell found in the digestive tract?
a. Basophil
b. Macrophage
c. Dendritic cell
d. Mast cell

____ 13. Maturation and differentiation of important immune cells happens within the:
a. blood.
b. bone marrow.
c. lymph nodes.
d. spleen.

____ 14. A patient with a weakened immune response may need to have which primary lymphoid tissue examined?
a. Spleen
b. Mucosal associated lymphoid tissue (MAST)
c. Thymus
d. Lymph nodes

____ 15. Lymphocytes come in contact with foreign antigens and activate the adaptive immune system in which lymphoid tissue?
a. Bone marrow
b. Peripheral blood
c. Thymus
d. Cutaneous-associated lymphoid tissue (CALT)

____ 16. Which lymphoid tissue can protect us against pathogens we eat?
a. MALT
b. CALT
c. Lymph nodes
d. Spleen

____ 17. Secondary lymphoid tissues that are located near our joints and serve as a collecting duct for lymph fluid are:
a. spleen cells.
b. lymph nodes.
c. MALT.
d. CALT.

____ 18. Foreign microbes that enter through a cut in our hand should expect defense from which lymphoid tissue?
a. CALT
b. Spleen
c. MALT
d. Thymus

____ 19. Macrophages line the _____ found within the lymph nodes.
a. Outer cortex
b. Inner medulla
c. Paracortex
d. Sinuses

____ 20. B cells activate and generate B-cell memory in the _____ of the lymph nodes.
a. Sinuses
b. Secondary follicles
c. Paracortex
d. Primary follicles

____ 21. Antigen presentation happens within the _____of the lymph nodes.
a. Primary follicles
b. Secondary follicles
c. Inner medulla
d. Sinuses

____ 22. We can identify cells by proteins found on their cell surfaces. These are known as:
a. adhesion molecules.
b. antibodies.
c. chemotaxins.
d. clusters of differentiation.

____ 23. Which CD marker represents those found on B lymphocytes?
a. CD4
b. CD20
c. CD8
d. CD3

____ 24. A patient with antibodies in their serum to a particular virus has activated which immune cells?
a. NK cells
b. Macrophages
c. B lymphocytes
d. T lymphocytes

____ 25. Humoral immunity is a key function of which cell?
a. NK cells
b. T lymphocytes
c. Macrophages
d. B lymphocytes

____ 26. Which lymphocyte is part of our innate immunity?
a. CD4 cells
b. CD8 cells
c. CD19,20 cells
d. NK cells

____ 27. Our first line of defense against virally infected cells and tumor cells are:
a. B lymphocytes.
b. T lymphocytes.
c. neutrophils.
d. NK cells.

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 1	MSC: Taxonomy 2
2.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 1	MSC: Taxonomy 1
3.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 2	MSC: Taxonomy 2
4.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 1	MSC: Taxonomy 1
5.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 3	MSC: Taxonomy 1
6.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 3	MSC: Taxonomy 2
7.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 4	MSC: Taxonomy 2
8.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	OBJ: 4	MSC: Taxonomy 3
9.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 5	MSC: Taxonomy 1
10.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 5	MSC: Taxonomy 1
11.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 6	MSC: Taxonomy 2
12.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 6	MSC: Taxonomy 1
13.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 7	MSC: Taxonomy 1
14.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 7 & 8	MSC: Taxonomy 3
15.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 7 & 8	MSC: Taxonomy 3
16.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	OBJ: 8	MSC: Taxonomy 3
17.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 8 & 9	MSC: Taxonomy 1
18.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	OBJ: 8	MSC: Taxonomy 3
19.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 9	MSC: Taxonomy 1
20.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 9 & 10	MSC: Taxonomy 2
21.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	OBJ: 9 & 10	MSC: Taxonomy 2
22.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 11	MSC: Taxonomy 1
23.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	OBJ: 11	MSC: Taxonomy 1
24.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	OBJ: 12	MSC: Taxonomy 3
25.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 12	MSC: Taxonomy 2
26.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 4, 11, & 13	MSC: Taxonomy 2
27.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	OBJ: 13	MSC: Taxonomy 2