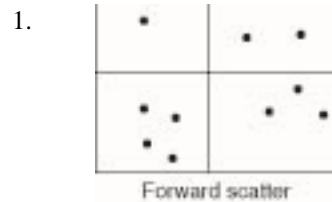


Chapter 1 Introduction to Immunology

Multiple-Choice Questions



Which quadrant in the figure contains the smaller cell(s) with more granularity?

- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
2. **CD11c+ cells are**
- macrophage
 - B cells
 - T cells
 - dendritic cells
3. **Apoptosis, also known as programmed cell death occurs when**
- the cell receives certain signals and then sends perforins to kill neighboring cells
 - the cell receives certain signals and digests its own DNA
 - the cell receives certain signals and digests its own membrane
 - none of the above
4. **CD 56+, CD 16+, and CD3- are markers used to characterize—**
- a macrophage
 - an NK cell
 - a dendritic cell
 - an eosinophil
5. **An antigen-specific cell is a**
- neutrophil
 - T or B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell
6. **A phagocytic cell is a(n)**
- platelet
 - T or B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell

7. **When treated with IL-2, this cell becomes an LAK cell.**
 - a. neutrophil
 - b. T or B lymphocyte
 - c. macrophage
 - d. NK cell
8. **The first cell at the site of an infection is a(n)**
 - a. neutrophil
 - b. T or B lymphocyte
 - c. macrophage
 - d. NK cell
9. **The cell of the following cell types that is called a Kupfer cell when in the liver is**
 - a. neutrophil
 - b. T or B lymphocyte
 - c. macrophage
 - d. NK cell
10. **A pattern recognition receptor is(are)**
 - a. defensins and cathelicidins
 - b. unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
 - c. SALT
 - d. toll-like receptor
11. **An acute phase reactant involved in cardiac risk measurements is(are)**
 - a. defensins and cathelicidins
 - b. unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
 - c. SALT
 - d. C-reactive protein
12. **Antimicrobial peptides is(are)**
 - a. defensins and cathelicidins
 - b. unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
 - c. SALT
 - d. C-reactive protein
13. **A pathogen associated molecular pattern is(are)**
 - a. defensins and cathelicidins
 - b. Unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
 - c. SALT
 - d. C-reactive protein
14. **A secondary lymphoid organ is(are)**
 - a. defensins and cathelicidins
 - b. unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
 - c. SALT
 - d. C-reactive protein

15. **The innate immune system uses**
- PRR to recognize PAMP
 - PAMP to recognize PRR
 - PAMP to recognize surface mannose
 - surface mannose to recognize lectins on the bacteria
16. **CD19, 20, 21 are on these cells**
- macrophage
 - B cells
 - T cells
 - dendritic cells
17. **Which of the following is involved in a humoral immune response?**
- neutrophil
 - B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell
 - T cells
18. **Which of the following has a polymorphic nucleus**
- neutrophil
 - B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell
 - T cells
19. **Which of the following cells kills tumor cells and virally infected cells, not antigen specific, uses perforins**
- neutrophil
 - B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell
20. **The phagocytic cell that does not arrive first at the site of a chronic infection is the**
- neutrophil
 - B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - NK cell
 - T cell
21. **The cell of the following cells that has a specific regulatory subset is a**
- neutrophil
 - B lymphocyte
 - macrophage
 - T cell
22. **Each of the 12 types of these binds a different PAMP.**
- TLR
 - bacterial flagellin
 - tonsil
 - C-reactive protein

23. **An acute phase reactant is**
- TLR
 - bacterial flagellin
 - tonsil
 - C-reactive protein
24. **One of the pathogen-associated molecular pattern is**
- TLR
 - bacterial flagellin
 - tonsil
 - C-reactive protein
25. **A secondary lymphoid organ is**
- TLR
 - bacterial flagellin
 - tonsils
 - C-reactive protein
26. **A lectin is a**
- molecule that binds to neutrophils
 - molecule that binds lipids
 - molecule that binds carbohydrates
 - a molecule that causes apoptosis
27. **Which statement is correct?**
- Serum is formed after blood is allow to clot.
 - Serum is formed in blood after anticoagulants have been added.
 - Plasma is formed after blood is allowed to clot.
 - Clotting factors are no longer in plasma.
28. **Which one of these does not belong?**
- Kupfer cells
 - histiocytes
 - alveolar macrophages
 - dendritic cells
29. **Which cell is very active in antigen presentation?**
- dendritic cells
 - T cells
 - epithelial cells
 - LAK cells
30. **The process by which macrophage and neutrophils squeeze through the intact blood vessel is**
- opsonization
 - diapedesis
 - chemotaxis
 - phagocytosis

Answer Key

1. a. A
2. d. dendritic cells
3. b. the cell receives certain signals and digests its own DNA
4. b. an NK cell
C a dendritic cell
5. b. T or B lymphocyte
6. c. macrophage
7. d. NK cell
8. a. neutrophil
9. c. macrophage
10. d. toll-like receptor
11. d. C-reactive protein
12. a. defensins and cathelicidins
13. b. Unmethylated DNA, ss RNA
14. c. SALT
15. a. PRR to recognize PAMP
16. a. macrophage
17. b. B lymphocyte
18. a. neutrophil
19. d. NK cell
20. c. macrophage
21. d. T cell
22. a. TLR
23. d. C-reactive protein
24. b. bacterial flagellin
25. c. tonsils

- 26. c. molecule that binds carbohydrates
- 27. a. Serum is formed after blood is allow to clot.
- 28. d. dendritic cells
- 29. a. dendritic cells
- 30. b. diapedesis