

Immunology and Serology in Laboratory Medicine
8th edition Turgeon Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The “father” of immunology is generally considered to be

- A. Koch.
- B. Pasteur. (Correct)**
- C. Gram.
- D. Salk.

Q: Which of the women in immunology received the Nobel Prize in 2023 for vaccine research that was critical for developing effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19.

- A. Olga Raissa Povitzky
- B. Rebecca Craighill Lancefield
- C. Kizzmekia S. Corbett
- D. Katalin Kariko (Correct)**

Q: Which of the women in immunology working at the National Institute of Health was a key figure in developing effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19.

- A. Olga Raissa Povitzky
- B. Rebecca Craighill Lancefield
- C. Kizzmekia S. Corbett (Correct)**
- D. Katalin Kariko

Q: A specific function of the immune system is to:

- A. recognize self from non-self
- B. defend the body against non-self
- C. amplify specific functions
- D. Both recognize self from non-self & defend the body against non-self (Correct)**

Q: An undesirable consequence of immunity is

- A. natural resistance.
- B. acquired resistance to infectious diseases.
- C. an autoimmune disorder. (Correct)**
- D. recovery from infectious disease.

Q: The immune system has various distinctive characteristics *except*;

- A. specificity.
- B. memory.
- C. mobility.
- D. noncooperation among different cells. (Correct)**

Q: Hematopoiesis occurs in the yolk sac during the

- A. immediate hours after conception (Correct)**
- B. second month of gestation.
- C. second trimester of gestation.
- D. periods of severe anemia in children.

Q: The sequence of blood cell development in the embryo and fetus is

A. yolk sac, liver-spleen, bone marrow. (Correct)

B. yolk sac, bone marrow, liver/spleen.

C. liver-spleen, yolk sac, bone marrow.

D. bone marrow, liver-spleen, yolk sac.

Q: The primary function of mature neutrophils is

A. to reduce inflammation.

B. to lyse parasites in the circulatory system.

C. antigen recognition.

D. phagocytosis. (Correct)

Q: Primary granules, or azurophilic granules, in neutrophils contain

A. lysozyme.

B. myeloperoxidase.

C. lactoferrin.

D. Both lysozyme and myeloperoxidase. (Correct)

Q: The origin of a condition when eosinophils are increased in the circulating blood is associated with:

A. fungus

B. parasitic amoeba

C. allergic reactions (Correct)

D. bacteria

Q: A basophil degranulates in a(n)

A. inflammatory reaction.

B. immediate (acute) hypersensitivity reaction. (Correct)

C. chronic tissue rejection.

D. Both inflammatory reaction and immediate (acute) hypersensitivity reaction.

Q: Mononuclear cells are effective phagocytic cells against

A. staphylococci.

B. streptococci.

C. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. (Correct)

D. pneumonia.

Q: Macrophages

A. process antigens.

B. physically present biologically modified antigens to lymphocytes.

C. secrete a lymphocyte-activating factor (IL-1) as a result of proper MHC recognition.

D. All are correct. (Correct)

Q: Cell-mediated immunity is moderated by

A. B lymphocytes.

- B. T lymphocytes.
- C. monocytes-macrophages.
- D. Both T lymphocytes and monocytes-macrophages. (Correct)**

Q: B lymphocytes respond to

- A. antigens presented on the surface of an antigen-presenting cell.
- B. antigens on microorganisms or other living cells.
- C. native antigenic determinants of appropriate fit. (Correct)**
- D. antigens floating in body fluids.

Q: T lymphocytes respond to

- A. antigens presented on the surface of an antigen-presenting cell. (Correct)**
- B. antigens on microorganisms or other living cells.
- C. native antigenic determinants of appropriate fit.
- D. antigens floating in body fluids.

Q: Cytokines

- A. are produced by various cells of the immune system including lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages.
- B. act on various elements of the immune system.
- C. are molecular structures.
- D. All are correct. (Correct)**

Q: Another name for Toll-like receptors is

- A. genome.
- B. pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs).
- C. pattern-recognition receptors. (Correct)**
- D. complement.

Q: The innate immune system is

- A. the most ancient form of host defense.
- B. divided into two components, each with a different function.
- C. mediated by germline-encoded receptors.
- D. Both the most ancient form of host defense and mediated by germline-encoded receptors. (Correct)**

Q: Mechanisms of innate immunity

- A. are activated immediately after infection.
- B. quickly begin to control multiplication.
- C. are organized around T and B lymphocytes.
- D. Both are activated immediately after infection and quickly begin to control multiplication. (Correct)**

Q: A specific component of the adaptive immune system formed in response to antigenic stimulation is

- A. complement.

B. immunoglobulin. (Correct)

C. increased secretion of mucus.

D. enhanced phagocytosis.

Q: Acquired immunity can result from

A. vaccination by injection of an antigen.

B. contracting a disease.

C. genetic inheritance.

D. Both vaccination by injection of an antigen and contracting a disease. (Correct)

Q: A child who contracts a contagious disease from an older sibling could develop a form of immunity against the disease due to the mechanism of:

A. natural active (Correct)

B. artificial active

C. natural passive

D. artificial passive

Q: Preschool children who are vaccinated against specific microorganisms would be expected to develop a form of immunity against those microorganisms due to the immune mechanism of:

A. natural active

B. artificial active (Correct)

C. natural passive

D. artificial passive

Q: Artificial passive immunity is achieved by

A. vaccination.

B. contracting a disease.

C. infusion or injection of preformed specific antibody. (Correct)

D. transfer in vivo.

Q: In the first line of nonspecific body defense, intact skin, is cut with a piece of glass contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus*, which cellular component of the immune system quickly responds?

A. T lymphocytes

B. B lymphocytes

C. Neutrophils (Correct)

D. Platelets