Stevens's Clinical Immunology - A Laboratory Perspective 6th edition Miller Test Bank

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Chapter 1 Introduction to Immunity and the Immune System

Multiple Choice

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

1. Attenuation can take place through _____ a pathogen.
   A. freezing
   B. growing
   C. aging
   D. flooding

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 1
MSC: Taxonomy 1

2. 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.

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 2
MSC: Taxonomy 1

3. The field of immunology can be credited for its contributions to the development of:
   A. bacterial identification.
   B. vaccines.
   C. surgery.
   D. phlebotomy.

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 2
MSC: Taxonomy 1

4. The ancient practice of inhaling powder from smallpox scabs is an early version of:
   A. innate immunity.
   B. vaccination.
   C. susceptibility.
   D. cell identification.

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 2
MSC: Taxonomy 2

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

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 3
MSC: Taxonomy 1

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

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 3
MSC: Taxonomy 2

7. Phagocytosis is appropriately categorized into which of the following?
   A. Adaptive immunity
   B. Innate immunity
   C. Humoral immunity
   D. Specific immunity

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 3
MSC: Taxonomy 2

8. Maturation and differentiation of important immune cells happen within the:
   A. blood.
   B. bone marrow.
   C. lymph nodes.
   D. spleen.

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 4
MSC: Taxonomy 1

9. Which of the following cells can phagocytize foreign microbes?
   A. T lymphocytes
   B. B lymphocytes
   C. Macrophages
   D. Natural killer (NK) cells

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 5
MSC: Taxonomy 1

10. Which of the following cells is a phagocytic cell that has a similar morphology to nerve cells?
   A. Neutrophils
   B. Dendritic cells
   C. Mast cells
   D. Macrophages

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 5 & 6
MSC: Taxonomy 1

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

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 6
MSC: Taxonomy 2

12. Which granulocytic cell, most known for its role in allergic reactions, contains serine proteases, heparin, and histamine?
   A. Basophil
   B. Macrophage
   C. Eosinophil
   D. Mast cell

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 6
MSC: Taxonomy 1

13. A patient with a weakened immune response may need to have which primary lymphoid tissue examined?
    A. Spleen
    B. Mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)
    C. Thymus
    D. Lymph nodes

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 7 & 8
MSC: Taxonomy 3

14. 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. Skin-associated lymphoid tissue (SALT)

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 7 & 8
MSC: Taxonomy 3

15. Which lymphoid tissue can protect us against pathogens we eat?
    A. Mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)
    B. Skin-associated lymphoid tissue (SALT)
    C. Lymph nodes
    D. Spleen

ANS: A
PTS: 1
OBJ: 8
MSC: Taxonomy 3

16. Secondary lymphoid tissues that are located throughout the human body and serve as a collecting duct for lymph fluid are:
    A. spleen cells.
    B. lymph nodes.
    C. mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT).
    D. skin-associated lymphoid tissue (SALT).

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 8 & 9
MSC: Taxonomy 1

17. Foreign microbes that enter through a cut in our hand should expect defense from which lymphoid tissue?
    A. Skin-associated lymphoid tissue (SALT)
    B. Spleen
    C. Mucosal-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT)
    D. Thymus

ANS: A
PTS: 1
OBJ: 8
MSC: Taxonomy 3

18. Macrophages line the _____ found within the lymph nodes.
    A. outer cortex
    B. inner medulla
    C. paracortex
    D. sinuses

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 9
MSC: Taxonomy 1

19. B cells activate and generate B-cell memory in the _____ of the lymph nodes.
    A. sinuses
    B. secondary follicles
    C. paracortex
    D. primary follicles

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 9
MSC: Taxonomy 2

20. Antigen presentation by dendritic cells to T cells happens within the _____of the lymph nodes.
    A. primary follicles
    B. secondary follicles
    C. paracortex
    D. sinuses

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 9
MSC: Taxonomy 2

21. We can identify lymphocyte populations by proteins found on their cell surfaces. These are known as:
    A. adhesion molecules.
    B. antibodies.
    C. chemotaxins.
    D. clusters of differentiation.

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 10
MSC: Taxonomy 1

22. Which CD marker is found on B lymphocytes?
    A. CD4
    B. CD20
    C. CD8
    D. CD3

ANS: B
PTS: 1
OBJ: 10
MSC: Taxonomy 1

23. A patient with a viral infection that has stimulated their cell-mediated immunity might have an increased number of which type of leukocytes in their peripheral blood?
    A. Lymphocytes
    B. Neutrophils
    C. Monocytes
    D. Basophils

ANS: A
PTS: 1
OBJ: 11
MSC: Taxonomy 3

24. A patient with antibodies in their serum to a particular virus has activated which immune cells?
    A. Natural killer (NK) cells
    B. Macrophages
    C. B lymphocytes
    D. T lymphocytes

ANS: C
PTS: 1
OBJ: 11
MSC: Taxonomy 3

25. Humoral immunity is a key function of which cell?
    A. Natural killer (NK) cells
    B. T lymphocytes
    C. Macrophages
    D. B lymphocytes

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 11
MSC: Taxonomy 2

26. Which lymphocyte is part of our innate immunity?
    A. CD4 cells
    B. CD8 cells
    C. CD19 cells
    D. Natural killer (NK) cells

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 10, 11
MSC: Taxonomy 2

27. Our first line of defense against virally infected cells and tumor cells are:
    A. B lymphocytes.
    B. T lymphocytes.
    C. neutrophils.
    D. Natural killer (NK) cells.

ANS: D
PTS: 1
OBJ: 11
MSC: Taxonomy 1