



TEXTBOOK TESTBANKS

Test Bank for Stevens's Clinical Immunology: A Laboratory Perspective 6th Miller

TEST BANK SAMPLE PREVIEW

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*Test Bank for Stevens's Clinical
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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.

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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.

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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).

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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