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 accine 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 iImmunology 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-non-self
B. defend the body against non-self
C. amplify specific functions
D. Both recognize self from non-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