level 1
semester 2

MICROBIOLOGY

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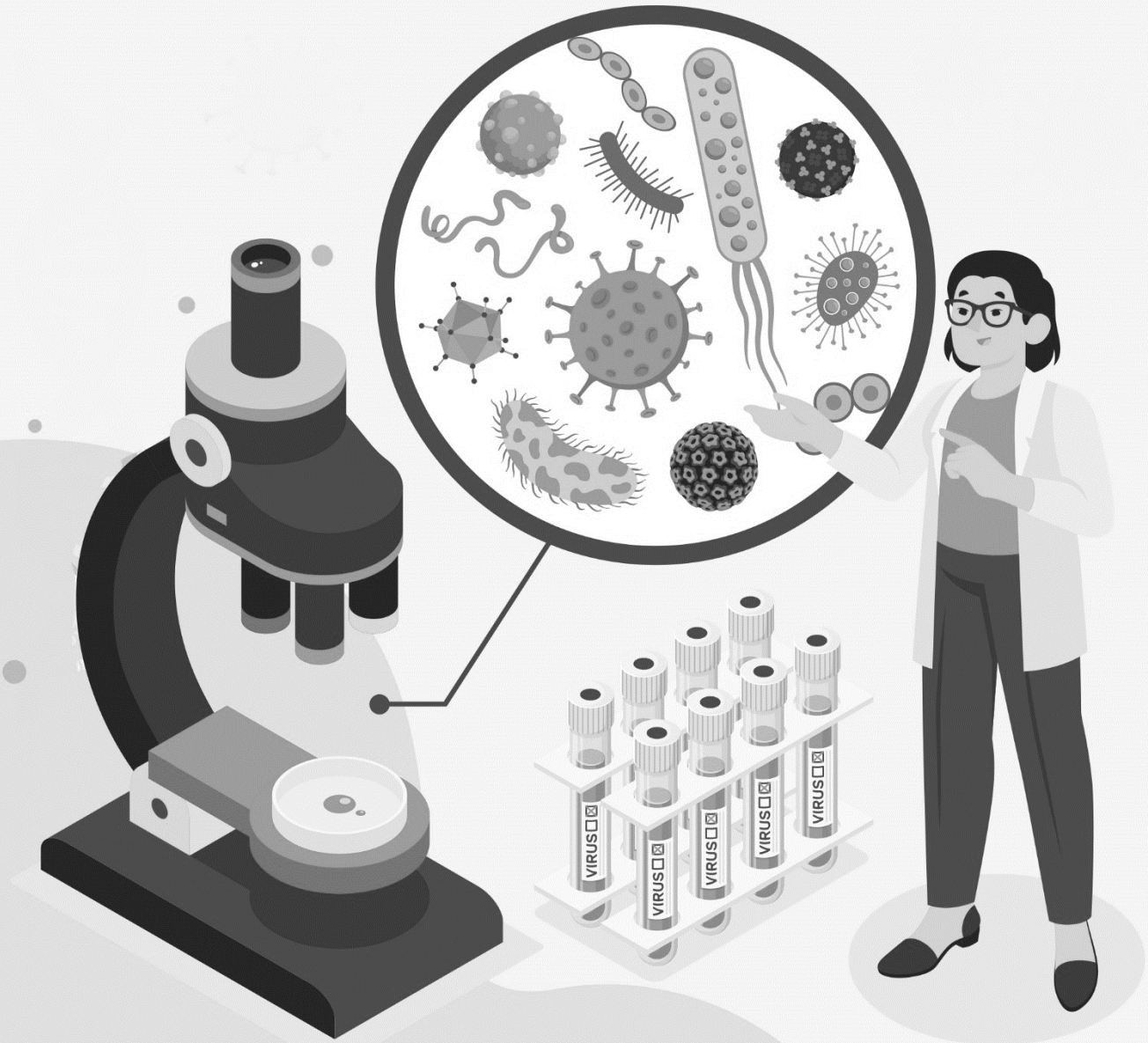
MCQ LECTURE 5



MCQ MICRO LECTURE 5

1. Which class of antibodies is responsible for opsonizing (coating) microbes? a) IgM b) IgG c) IgA d) IgE	**B**
2. Which cells are activated to release their granule contents and kill helminthic parasites? a) Natural Killer (NK) cells b) Ig E c) Neutrophils d) B cells	**B**
3. What is the role of memory cells in the immune response? a) They produce antibodies. b) They recognize antigens. c) They present antigens to T cells. d) They provide long-lasting immunity upon re-exposure to an antigen.	**D**
4. Which type of T cells are involved in the direct killing of infected cells? a) CD_4+ T helper cells b) CD8+ cytolytic cells (CTLs) c) Regulatory T cells (Tregs) d) Memory T cells	**B**
5. Which molecule on antigen-presenting cells (APCs) interacts with CD28 on T cells to provide a co-stimulatory signal? a) MHC class I b) MHC class II c) B_7 d) CD_3	**C**

6. Which cells are responsible for the production of specific immunologic memory for antigens? a) B cells b) T cells c) Macrophages d) Eosinophils	**A**
7. Class I MHC present antigen to: a. Th (CD4). b. NK. c. Tc (CD8). d. Monocytes. e. Macrophges	**C**
8. During activation of T cells, the 1st signal is: a. peptide + CD8 on the surface of APCs recognized by TCR-CD3. b. peptide + B7 on the surface of APCs recognized by TCR-CD3. c. peptide + MHC on the surface of APCs recognized by TCR-CD3. d. peptide + Fc on the surface of APCs recognized by TCR-CD3.. e. peptide + C3b on the surface of APCs recognized by TCR-CD3.	**C**
9. The secondary humoral immune response includes the following: a. There is more rapid appearance of antibody b. The antibody is IgG (or IgA, or IgE) c. Remains detectable for months or years d. All of the above	**D**
10. Class II MHC present antigen to: a. T helper (CD_4) b. NK c. T cytotoxic (CD8) d. Mast cells	**A**
11. The peptide-binding cleft or groove of class II MHC molecule is formed by: a. α_1 & α_2 domains b. α_2 & α_3 domains c. α_1 & β_1 domains d. α_2 & β_2 domains e. β_2 microglobulin & α_3 domain	**C**

12. Which of the following is considered an activator of macrophage? a. IL-10 b. IL-5 c. INF-α d. INF-γ e. Stem cell factor	**D**
13. In human, MHC class II molecules are expressed by: a. All nucleated cells b. Macrophage, DC & B lymphocytes c. Basophils d. Mast cell e. Erythrocytes	**B**
14. Which one of the following substances is not released by activated T helper cells? a. IL-1 b. INF-γ c. IL-4 d. IL-2	**A**
15. The following is true for 1ry immune response: a. More rapid appearance of Ab b. Greater amount c. IgM Class d. Remains detectable for months or years	**C**
16. The following is true for 2ry immune response except: a. More rapid appearance of Ab b. Greater amount c. IgG Class d. Remains detectable for few days	**D**

17. The enzyme perforin in adaptive immunity cause a. Activation of cell to secret cytokines b. Increase expression of MHC I c. Increase expression of MHC II d. Pores in target cell membrane e. Inhibition of caspase	**D**
18. The structure of human class I MHC molecule is formed of : a. 2 polypeptide chain α chain formed of 2 domains (α1, α2) , attached to β2 microglobulin b. 3 polypeptide chain α chain formed of 2 domains (α1, α2) , attached to α2 microglobulin and β2 microglobulin c. 2 polypeptide chain α chain formed of 3 domains (α1, α2, α3) , attached to β2 microglobulin d. 2 polypeptide chain α chain formed of 2 domains (α1, α2) , attached to β2 chain e. 2 polypeptide chain α chain formed of 2 domains (α1, α2) , attached to β2 chain formed of (β1,β2).	**C**
19. Opsonization is defined as: a. Coating of bacteria or viruses by IgG or C3b b. Fusion of the lysosome with the phagosome c. Invagination of the cell membrane enclosing the particle d. Migration of cells across vascular walls e. Movement of cells in response to chemical stimulus	**A**
20. Which of the following NK cells receptor bind to MHC I molecule? a. CD16 b. Fc receptor for IgG c. Killer inhibitor receptor(KIR) d. KAR e. TCR	**C**
21. Which of the following cells is APC? a. Dendritic cells b. NK cells c. T lymphocyte d. B lymphocyte e. Neutrophils	**A& D**

22. Which of the following is considered an activator of macrophage? a. IL-10 b. IL-5 c. INF-α d. INF-ɣ e. Stem cell factor	**D**
23. All nucleated cells b. Macrophage, DC & B lymphocyte c. Basophils d. Mast cell e. Erythrocytes	**B**
24. The agent that stimulate the immune system and increase the immune response to vaccine is called: a. adjuvant b. caspase c. Complement d. Immunosuppressive e. MHC molecule	**A**
25. Which cells of the following important effector cell in allergic reaction? a. Basophils b. Neutrophils c. Lymphocyte d. monocytes	**A**
26. Vaccination protect us from infection disease by generating memory cell from: a. Ag b. Lymphocyte c. Macrophage d. PMNs e. Stem cell	**B**

27. molecule: a. CD_2 b. CD_3 c. CD_4 d. IL-2 receptor e. Class II MHC	**C**
28. Which of the following cells have been implicated in the prevention of autoimmune response? a. Anergized T cells b. APC c. T regulatory cells d. Follicular DC e. Naïve T cell	**C**
29. there is more rapid appearance of antibody. b. the antibody is IgG (or IgA, or IgE) c. remains detectable for months or years. d. all of the above	**D**
30. B cells are distinguished from T cells by the presence of: a) CD_3 b) CD_4 c) CD8 d) class 1 MHC antigen e) surface Immunoglobulin	**E**
31. Movement of phagocytic cells in response to chemical stimulus is called: a) chemotaxis b) diapedesis c) digestion d) opsonization e) tolerance	**A**

32. The role of the macrophage during an immune response is to: a. Make antibody. b. Lyse virus-infected target cells. c. Activate cytotoxic T cells. d. Process antigen and present it.	**D**
33. The following is true for 1ry immune response a. more rapid appearance of Ab b. greater amount. c. IgM class. d. remains detectable for months or years	**C**
34. The following is true for secondary immune response except: a. more rapid appearance of antibody b. greater amount. c. IgG class . d. remains detectable for few days.	**C**
35. The primary immune response includes the following: a. there is a lag of several days (10 days) before specific antibody becomes detectable. b. the antibody is IgM c. After a short time, the antibody level declines. a. all of the above	**D**
36. The secondary immune response include the following: a. there is more rapid appearance of antibody. b. the antibody is IgG c. remains detectable for months or years d. all of the above	**D**