014 Chapter 14

Student: _____

1. The spleen

   A. functions as a blood reservoir.
   B. is responsive to low oxygen concentration.
   C. contains numerous macrophages.
   D. All of the choices are correct.

2. The structure of a lymphatic vessel is most similar to that of a (an)

   A. artery.
   B. arteriole.
   C. vein.
   D. capillary.

3. The two collecting ducts that drain the lymphatic trunks are the

   A. thoracic duct and right lymphatic duct.
   B. lumbar duct and left lymphatic duct.
   C. intestinal duct and left intercostal duct.
   D. bronchomediastinal duct and subclavian duct.

4. The formation of lymph increases as a result of

   A. increasing osmotic pressure in blood capillaries.
   B. increasing osmotic pressure in tissue fluid.
   C. decreasing volume of tissue fluid.
   D. decreasing protein concentration in tissue fluid.

5. The region of a lymph node through which blood vessels pass is called the

   A. sinus.
   B. capsule.
   C. nodule.
   D. hilum.

6. Which of the following is an example of a specific body defense mechanism?

A. phagocytosis
B. inflammation
C. immunity
D. enzyme action

7. Interferon is a group of proteins produced by cells in response to the presence of

A. chemical irritants.
B. viruses.
C. bacterial cells.
D. malarial parasites.

8. The most active phagocytic cells found in circulating blood are

A. neutrophils and monocytes.
B. neutrophils and eosinophils.
C. monocytes and macrophages.
D. none of the choices are correct.

9. The cells that are primarily responsible for immunity are

A. lymphocytes and macrophages.
B. neutrophils and lymphocytes.
C. monocytes and macrophages.
D. lymphocytes and monocytes.

10. T-lymphocytes are responsible for

A. programming macrophages.
B. producing antibodies.
C. cell-mediated immunity.
D. antibody-mediated immunity.

11. The type of immunoglobulin found in the secretions of exocrine glands is

A. IgA.
B. IgD.
C. IgE.
D. IgG.

12. The type of resistance that develops as a result of developing a disease is

A. naturally acquired active immunity.
B. artificially acquired active immunity.
C. artificially acquired passive immunity.
D. naturally acquired passive immunity.

13. The movement of lymph through lymphatic vessels is caused largely by

A. muscular activity.
B. activity of the lymphatic heart.
C. osmotic pressure.
D. blood pressure.

14. A normal immune response requires the presence of

A. T-cells only.
B. B-cells only.
C. both T- and B-cells.
D. neither T- nor B-cells.

15. As a result of an allergen-antibody reaction,

A. blood vessels constrict.
B. smooth muscles relax.
C. lymphocytes release histamine.
D. mast cells release histamine.

16. If lymphatic tissue is removed from an axillary region, the arm on that side is likely to

A. have a deficient blood supply.
B. have an excessive blood supply.
C. become edematous.
D. lose tissue fluid.

17. A newborn infant may have some defense against digestive and respiratory disturbances because of IgA obtained from its mother's

A. milk.
B. blood.
C. intestine.
D. placenta.

18. The HIV viruses that cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome may infect

A. T-helper cells.
B. endothelial cells.
C. neuroglial cells.
D. all of the choices are correct.

19. When an HIV virus infects a body cell, viral

A. RNA is used to synthesize host cell RNA.
B. DNA is used to synthesize viral RNA.
C. RNA is used to synthesize viral DNA.
D. DNA is used to synthesize host cell DNA.

20. In recent years, the largest group of AIDS patients has been

A. intravenous drug abusers.
B. homosexual and bisexual males.
C. homosexual and bisexual females.
D. heterosexuals whose sexual partners are infected.

21. In an autoimmune disease, the immune response is directed toward

A. foreign particles.
B. self-substances.
C. antigens.
D. antibodies.

22. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease?

A. juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
B. multiple sclerosis
C. insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
D. all of the choices are correct.

23. The movement of lymph through lymphatic vessels is caused largely by muscular activities.

True False

24. Thymosin is thought to stimulate the activity of the thymus gland.

True False

25. Older red blood cells may be destroyed in the spleen.

True False

26. During the primary immune response, B-lymphocytes give rise to plasma cells.

True False

27. As a result of the allergen-antibody reaction, mast cells release histamine.

True False

28. An immunoglobulin molecule is an antigen secreted by T-lymphocytes.

True False

29. Active immunity involves a person becoming immune to a pathogen as a result of having a disease.

True False

30. AIDS is caused by a virus that attacks complement enzymes.

True False

31. Systemic lupus erythematosus is an example of an autoimmune disease that affects the skeletal muscles only.

True False

32. T-helper cells release hormone-like substances called _____.

_____

33. During the primary immune response, B-cells give rise to _____.

_____

34. Lymph is _____ that has entered a lymphatic capillary.

_____

35. Disease-causing agents such as viruses and bacteria are called _____.

_____

36. The widely distributed phagocytic cells that remain fixed in position constitute the _____ tissue.

_____

37. The foreign or "nonself" proteins that trigger immune responses are called _____.

_____

38. Immunoglobulins are contained within the _____ fraction of plasma proteins.

_____

39. A substance that can stimulate a primary immune response but is unable to produce the symptoms of a disease is a(an) _____.

_____

40. A group of lymphocytes that originate from a single early cell is termed a(an) _____.

_____

41. Following a primary immune response, the B-cells and T-cells that remain dormant but are able to respond to antigens encountered in the future are called _____.

_____