

IMMUNOLOGY

MED ARCHIVE

Done by:-
sura qasem

Designed by:-
Malak Al-qadi



Questions:

- 1) CD4 binds with:
A. MHC I
B. MHC II

Answer: B

- 2) Regarding to light chain correct answer is?
A. Specific to each class of antibodies
B. Non specific to each class of antibodies
C. No gene recombination
D. Constant part only
E. Variable part only

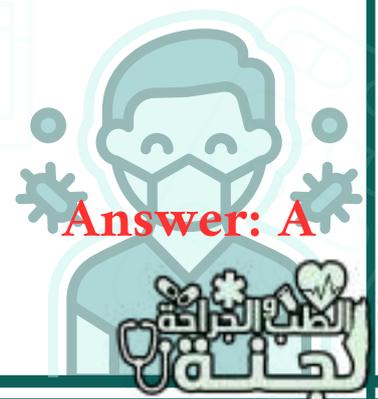
Answer: B

- 3) All of the following statement are correct EXCEPT :
A. Lack of chromosome 14 related to defect in Fc portion
B. Kappa variable gene has highest allele number
C. Kappa J segment has lowest allele number
D. No antibodies production if chromosome 22 is not found
E. J segment always found near to constant gene segment

Answer: D

- 4) If a person has been bitten with snake venom, which of the following should be given immediately?
A. Artificial passive immunity
B. Artificial active immunity
C. Artificial active and passive immunity
D. Natural passive immunity
E. Natural active immunity

Answer: A



- 5) All are correct as regard hematopoiesis except?
- A. Production by yolk sac till 4th month
 - B. Peak of production by liver and spleen in the 5th month of gestation
 - C. The production by BM at the 3rd month of gestation

Answer: A

- 6) Which of the following is not found in serum IgA :
- A. Kappa light chain
 - B. Lambda light chain
 - C. Secretory components
 - D. Fc
 - E. Fab

Answer: C

- 7) Programmed cell death of T cell by:
- A. Binding fas on killing cell
 - B. Bind fas L on killing cell
 - C. Binding fas L on T cell
 - D. Binding PDL on macrophage

Answer: D

- 8) Killing of T cell by antibody mediated cell death occur through binding of :

- A. Fas receptor on T cell
- B. FC receptor on natural killer cell
- C. Fas ligand on T cell
- D. PD-1 receptor on T cell



Answer: C

9) Which type of antibody is the most efficient at fixing complement?

- A. IgM
- B. IgA
- C. IgE
- D. IgG
- E. IgD

Answer: A

10) What gives an antibody its flexibility?

- A. Constant region
- B. Variable region
- C. Hinge region
- D. Fab region
- E. Fc region

Answer: C

11) CD8+ activated by:

Answer: secret cytokines from Th1

12) Patient has complete inhibition of C2 what of these will be not effected:

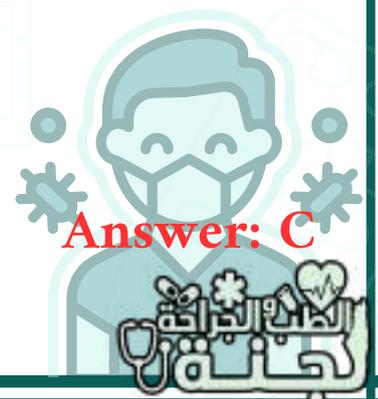
- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Chemotaxis
- C. Formation of the Membrane Attack Complex

Answer: A

13) The B cell co-receptor complex is composed of which of the following?

- A. CD81, CD80, CD2
- B. CD19, CD80, CD86
- C. CD21, CD19, CD81
- D. CD21, CD40, CD28

Answer: C



14) All of the following found in B cell surface except

- A. MHC1
- B. MHC2
- C. CD22
- D. CD40
- E. CR2

Answer: A

15) The earliest cell to arrive at the site of inflammation is?

- A. Basophils
- B. Eosinophils
- C. Neutrophils
- D. Macrophage

Answer: C

16) All of the following statement are true EXCEPT?

- A. Monocyte half life 3 day in tissue
- B. Neutrophils half life 6.7 hours in blood
- C. Monocyte has not circular nucleus

Answer: A

17) Macrophages in brain is?

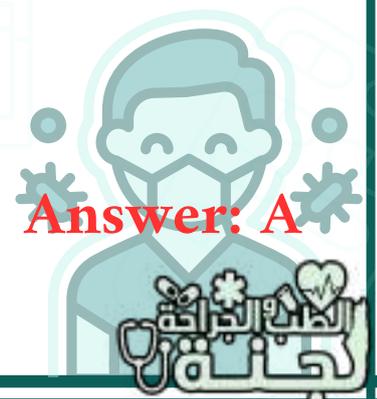
- A. Kupffer cells
- B. Mesangial cells
- C. Microglial cells
- D. Osteoclasts
- E. Histiocytes

Answer: C

18) What is the result of overactive Th17?

- A. Autoimmune disease
- B. Fungi infection
- C. Over viral cell infected
- D. Allergy

Answer: A



19) The molecule present in B cell?

- A. CD80, CD86
- B. CD80, CD60
- C. CD86, CD60

Answer: A

20) What type of immunity is provided by mother's milk?

- A. Naturally active
- B. Naturally passive
- C. Artificially active
- D. Artificially passive

Answer: B

21) When loss of C2 occurs, which function of the classical pathway remains active?

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Opsonization
- C. Chemotaxis
- D. Opsonization and Chemotaxis
- E. MAC

Answer: A

22) Most immunogenicity is?

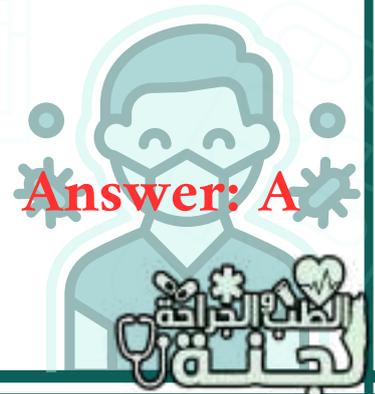
- A. Protein
- B. Lipid
- C. Carbohydrate
- D. Amino acid

Answer: A

23) What is not affected when the alternative pathway is lost?

- A. C1, C4, and C2
- B. C3 only

Answer: A



24) Which part of the bacteria does an antibody bind to?

- A. Epitope
- B. Hapten
- C. Adjuvant

Answer: A

25) What is the function of Th17 cells?

- A. Present antigen to T helper cells
- B. Recruit neutrophils and macrophages to the site of infection
- C. Produce antibodies

Answer: B

26) DiGeorge syndrome is characterized by?

- A. Increased T cells, decreased B cells
- B. T cell deficiency, normal B cells
- C. T cell deficiency, B cell deficiency
- D. Normal T cells, B cell deficiency
- E. Normal T cells, normal B cells

Answer: B

27) Which of the following statements is correct?

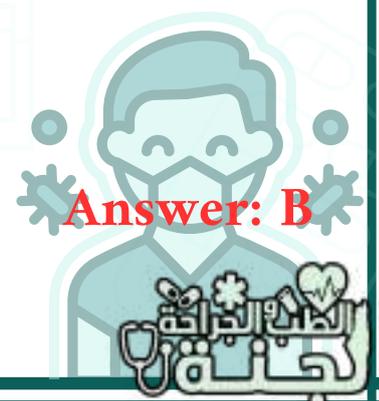
- A. B cell has CD20, Plasma cell no
- B. Plasma cell has CD20, B cell no
- C. Both B and Plasma have CD20
- D. Neither B nor Plasma have CD20

Answer: A

28) Which of the following markers is expressed on memory B cells?

- A. CD22
- B. CD27
- C. CD40
- D. CD32

Answer: B



29) Which molecule performs stabilizing in the B cell co-receptor complex?

- A. CR2 (CD21)
- B. CD19
- C. CD81
- D. CD20

Answer: C

30) All of the following are true about T reg-induced inhibition, except:

- A. Fas/FasL
- B. Consumption of IL-2
- C. Overexpression of IL-2 receptor
- D. Expression of cytokines

Answer: A

31) Which molecule is responsible for isotype switching in B cells?

- A. CD40
- B. CD40L
- C. IL-2
- D. TCR

Answer: A

32) Which molecule causes negative activation of B cells?

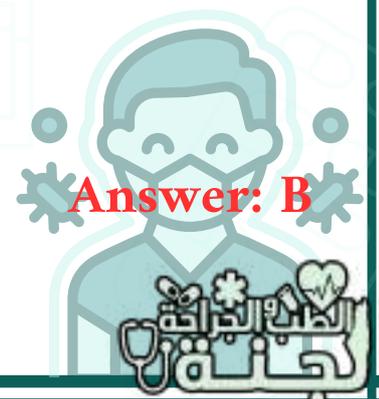
- A. CD40
- B. CD19
- C. CD22
- D. CD21

Answer: C

33) Which type of immune response is associated with CD8+ T cells?

- A. CD4 positive
- B. Cellular-mediated adaptive
- C. Humoral-mediated adaptive

Answer: B



34) Antibody from Peyer's patches is?

- A. IgG
- B. IgM
- C. IgE
- D. IgA
- E. IgD

Answer: D

35) Which immunoglobulin responds to parasites?

- A. IgA
- B. IgE
- C. IgM
- D. IgG
- E. IgD

Answer: B

36) Which factor is responsible for the isotype switch to IgA?

- A. IL4
- B. IL5
- C. Transforming growth factor- β
- D. IL13

Answer: C

37) Which IL is responsible for isotype switch into IgE ?

- A. IL13
- B. IL5
- C. IL2
- D. IL4
- E. TGF- β



Answer: A

38) where does T cell maturation occur ?

- A. bone marrow
- B. Thymus

Answer: B

39) Which of the following best describes the role of TAP?

- A. They bind to class II molecules to help block the antigen-binding site.
- B. They bind to class I proteins in proteasomes.
- C. They transport peptides into lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum.
- D. Degradation of Antigen in endosomes.
- E. They help in releasing secretory vesicles outside.

Answer: C

40) Which cell releases free antigen into the blood?

- A. B cell
- B. T cell
- C. Neutrophil
- D. Dendritic cell

Answer: C

41) Superantigen bind to?

- A. Outer part of MHC2 and variable beta on T cell
- B. Outer part of MHC2 and variable alpha on T cell

Answer: A

42) What is the function of AID enzyme?

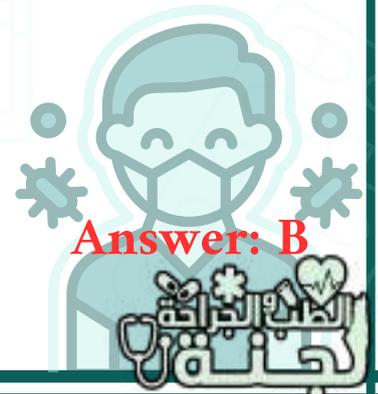
- A. Isotype switching
- B. Affinity maturation
- C. Hypermutation
- D. DNA recombination

Answer: D

43) CD45RO+ indicates which type of cell

- A. Memory B cell
- B. Memory T cell
- C. T helper cell

Answer: B



44) Which marker is characteristic of regulatory T cell?

- A. FoxP3
- B. CD25
- C. CD8
- D. CD4

Answer: A

45) All of the following are true about germinal center EXCEPT?

- A. Produce only one type of Ab
- B. Release IgM
- C. B cell clones

Answer: A

46) Free Ag recognition by B cell, Which molecule causes signal transduction?

- A. CR2
- B. CD81
- C. CD19
- D. Alpha and beta chain

Answer: D

47) Which of the following is NOT true about the difference between immature and mature dendritic cells ?

- A. Immature DCs express low levels of MHC class I and II
- B. Immature DCs have phagocytic receptors (PRRs) and low adhesion molecules
- C. Mature DCs lose phagocytic activity
- D. Mature DCs express more adhesion molecules
- E. Mature DCs have more PRRs than immature DCs

Answer: E

48) In isotype switching, which part of the antibody is altered?

- A. Constant region of the heavy chain
- B. Variable region of the light chain
- C. Constant region of the light chain
- D. Variable region of the heavy chain

Answer: A

