

Immunology

Archive

Lecture2

Medical card

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Immunology

Lecture 2

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

1. Basophils
2. Eosinophils
3. Neutrophils
4. Macrophage

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of innate immunity?

- A. Immediate response
- B. Specific to a particular pathogen
- C. No immunological memory
- D. General and non-specific

answer:c

2. The first line of defense in innate immunity includes:

- A. Complement proteins
- B. Cytokines
- C. Physical and chemical barriers
- D. Phagocytes

Answer: B

3. Which of the following is a chemical barrier of innate immunity?

- A. Mucus
- B. Cilia
- C. Lysozyme
- D. Skin

Answer: C

4. The vaginal pH (4.4–4.6) is maintained by:

- A. HCl secretion
- B. Urea
- C. Lactobacillus bacteria
- D. Lysozyme

Answer: C

5. The second line of defense includes all the following except:

- A. Macrophages
- B. NK cells
- C. Inflammation
- D. Sebum

Answer: C

6. Which cell is the first responder in phagocytosis?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Macrophage
- C. NK cell
- D. Dendritic cell

Answer: D

Answer: A

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7. Natural Killer (NK) cells primarily destroy:

- A. Extracellular bacteria
- B. Virus-infected and tumor cells
- C. Fungi
- D. Allergens

Answer: B

8. C-Reactive Protein (CRP) mainly functions to:

- A. Inhibit proteases
- B. Promote phagocytosis and activate complement
- C. Store iron
- D. Transport copper

Answer: B

9. Ferritin helps immunity by:

- A. Activating complement
- B. Storing iron to limit microbial growth
- C. Recruiting neutrophils
- D. Clot formation

Answer: B

10. Molecules common to many pathogens but absent in the host are called:

- A. PRRs
- B. Cytokines
- C. PAMPs
- D. Antigens

Answer: C

11. Toll-Like Receptor 4 (TLR4) recognizes:

- A. Flagellin
- B. ssRNA
- C. LPS
- D. CpG DNA

Answer: C

12. NOD-like receptors (NLRs) detect:

- A. Extracellular PAMPs
- B. Cytoplasmic pathogens
- C. Endosomal RNA
- D. Viral DNA

Answer: B

13. Activation of NF- κ B leads to production of:

- A. Interferons
- B. Pro-inflammatory cytokines (e.g., TNF- α , IL-1)
- C. Antibodies
- D. Anti-inflammatory cytokines only

Answer: B

14. The main function of IRFs (Interferon Regulatory Factors) is:

- A. Activate NF- κ B
- B. Regulate interferon gene transcription
- C. Induce apoptosis
- D. Inhibit inflammation

Answer: B

15. Which cytokine is a chemoattractant for neutrophils?

- A. IL-1
- B. IL-6
- C. TNF- α
- D. IL-8

Answer: D

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