

Introduction to Immunology

Immunology · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. Which of the following is a type of white blood cell crucial for the immune response?

- A) Red blood cell
- B) Platelet
- C) Neuron
- D) Lymphocyte

2. What is the primary role of antibodies in the immune system?

- A) Transport oxygen
- B) Clot blood
- C) Neutralize pathogens
- D) Transmit nerve signals

3. Which organ is considered a primary lymphoid organ where immune cells mature?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidney
- C) Thymus
- D) Stomach

4. The innate immune system is characterized by being:

- A) Specific and has memory
- B) General and non-specific
- C) Slow to respond
- D) Acquired after exposure

5. A substance that triggers an immune response is called a(n):

- A) Antibody
- B) Enzyme
- C) Antigen
- D) Hormone

6. Which type of immune cell is responsible for engulfing and digesting foreign particles?

- A) T helper cell
- B) B cell
- C) Phagocyte
- D) Mast cell

7. Vaccination works by introducing a weakened or inactive form of a pathogen to stimulate which type of immunity?

- A) Innate immunity
- B) Passive immunity
- C) Active immunity
- D) Cellular immunity

8. The adaptive immune system is characterized by being:

- A) General and non-specific
- B) Rapid and immediate
- C) Specific and has memory
- D) Present from birth

9. Which of the following is an example of a secondary lymphoid organ?

- A) Bone marrow
- B) Thymus
- C) Spleen
- D) Adrenal gland

10. Inflammation is a key part of which immune response?

- A) Adaptive immunity
- B) Innate immunity
- C) Humoral immunity
- D) Autoimmunity

11. What do B cells produce in response to an infection?

- A) Cytokines
- B) Phagocytes
- C) Antibodies
- D) Antigens

12. Which of the following is a type of T cell that helps regulate the immune response?

- A) Red blood cell
- B) Platelet
- C) Neutrophil
- D) T helper cell

13. The body's first line of defense against pathogens includes:

- A) Antibodies
- B) Vaccines
- C) Skin and mucous membranes
- D) Inflammation

14. A condition where the immune system attacks the body's own tissues is known as:

- A) Allergy
- B) Immunodeficiency
- C) Autoimmune disease
- D) Infection

15. How do antibodies primarily work to neutralize pathogens?

- A) By directly killing them
- B) By marking them for destruction
- C) By blocking their entry into cells
- D) By stimulating fever