

Test – Lesson 10 – Reticuloendothelial

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1. Which of the following does not contain clusters of white blood cells?

- (A) appendix
- (B) pylorus
- (C) Peyer's patches
- (D) spleen
- (E) adenoids
- (F) tonsils

2. White blood cells are made in the _____.

- (A) blood
- (B) bone marrow
- (C) spleen
- (D) thoracic duct

3. Which statements about antibodies are true? (Select all that apply.)

- (A) Antibodies are made by B cells.
- (B) Antibodies are proteins with 4 arms.
- (C) The trunk of an antibody is variable in order to attach to different antigens.
- (D) Each antibody is designed to attach to a single antigen.

4. Which statements about the major histocompatibility complex are true? (Select all that apply.)

- (A) The major histocompatibility complex sits along the inside of the cell membrane.
- (B) The major histocompatibility complex is made by the thymus.
- (C) The thymus gradually shrinks during adult life.
- (D) Infections change the major histocompatibility complex.

5. Though the first cells to attack foreign antigens are generally polymorphonuclear leukocytes, basophils and eosinophils, other white blood cells also respond and present the foreign antigen to _____.

- (A) first responder cells
- (B) antigen-presenting cells
- (C) T helper cells
- (D) CD-4 cells

6. The cell identified in Question 5 then presents the foreign antigen to B lymphocytes which are converted into _____ cells capable of churning out gobs and gobs of antibodies directed against the foreign antigen.

- (A) plasma cells
- (B) T lymphocytes
- (C) macrophages
- (D) cytotoxic cells

7. In addition to mounting an immediate attack on foreign antigens, the immune system also prepares for another attack by developing _____. (Select all that apply.)

- (A) memory T cells
- (B) memory B cells
- (C) cytotoxic T cells
- (D) plasma cells