1. Leukocytes normally accounting for 54-75% of the WBCs and are primarily phagocytes; produce enzymes that promote inflammation. This best describes:

A. neutrophils.

B. eosinophils.

C. basophils.

D. monocytes.

E. lymphocytes.

2. Leukocytes that normally normally make up 0-1% of the WBCs . Primarily release histamine, leukotrienes, and prostaglandins - chemicals that promotes inflammation. This best describes:

A. neutrophils.

B. eosinophils.

C. basophils.

D. monocytes.

E. lymphocytes.

3. Leukocytes that normally make up 2-8% of the WBCs, are phagocytes, and differentiate into macrophages and dendritic cells when they enter the tissue describes:

A. neutrophils.

B. eosinophils.

C. basophils.

D. monocytes.

E. lymphocytes.

4. Leukocytes that normally represent 25-40% of the WBCs, circulate between the blood and lymphatics, and mediate adaptive immunity. This best describes:

A. neutrophils.

B. eosinophils.

C. basophils.

D. monocytes.

E. lymphocytes.

5. Have CD8 molecules and T-cell receptors on their surface for protein antigen recognition; differentiate into cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs). This best describes:

A. NK cells.

B. T8-lymphocytes.

C. T4-lymphocytes.

D. B-lymphocytes.

6. Mediate humoral immunity (the production of antibody molecules), have BCRs on their surface, differentiate into plasma cells. This best describes:

A. NK cells.

B. T8-lymphocytes.

C. T4-lymphocytes.

D. B-lymphocytes.