

1. Each naïve B-lymphocyte becomes genetically programmed to make an antibody with a unique antigen-binding site or Fab. When an antigen encounters the immune system, its epitopes eventually will react with a B-lymphocyte with B-cell receptors on its surface that more or less fit and this activates that B-lymphocyte. This best describes:

- A. Clonal selection.
- B. Clonal expansion.
- C. Anamnestic response.
- D. Immune tolerance.

2. Cytokines produced by activated T4-helper lymphocytes enable activated B-lymphocyte to rapidly proliferate to produce large clones of thousands of identical B-lymphocytes. This best describes:

- A. Clonal selection.
- B. Clonal expansion.
- C. Anamnestic response.
- D. Immune tolerance.