

1. Naïve T4-lymphocytes are activated by their TCR and CD4 molecules recognizing:

- A. MHC-II molecules with bound peptide epitope on B-lymphocytes.
- B. MHC-II molecules with bound peptide epitopes on dendritic cells.
- C. MHC-I molecules with bound peptide epitopes on dendritic cells.
- D. MHC-I molecules with bound peptide epitopes on macrophages.

2. The overall function of effector T4-lymphocytes is to:

- A. Activate naïve T8-lymphocytes by way of the cytokines they produce.
- B. Regulate adaptive immunity by way of the cytokines they produce.
- C. Activate PRRs on defense cells so they can recognize PAMPs and DAMPs.
- D. Activate naïve dendritic cells by way of the cytokines they produce.

3. Produce cytokines that promote responses against helminths and allergens; promote the production of antibodies that neutralize microbes and toxins, promote the removal of microbes in mucosal tissues best describes:

- A.  $T_h2$  cells.
- B.  $T_h1$  cells.
- C.  $T_h17$  cells.
- D. Dendritic Cells.
- E. Macrophages.

4. Produce cytokines that promote cell-mediated immunity, promote the production of antibodies that promote phagocytosis best describes:

- A.  $T_h2$  cells.
- B.  $T_h1$  cells.
- C.  $T_h17$  cells.
- D. Dendritic Cells.
- E. Macrophages.

5. Which best describes the function of effector T4-lymphocytes?

- A. Activates macrophages and NK cells.
- B. Produce cytokines that enable activated B-lymphocytes to rapidly proliferate, differentiate into effector cells, and produce different classes of antibodies.
- C. Produce cytokines that enable activated T-lymphocytes to rapidly proliferate and differentiate into effector cells.
- D. All of the above.