

Chapter – 7 | Human Health and Disease**QUIZ
PART-08**

1. The human immune system consists of:
A. Only lymphoid organs
B. Only cells
C. Lymphoid organs, tissues, cells and soluble molecules
D. Only antibodies (C)

Explanation : The immune system includes lymphoid organs, tissues, immune cells, and soluble molecules like antibodies.

2. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ?
A. Spleen
B. Lymph node
C. Bone marrow
D. Tonsil (C)

Explanation : Bone marrow and thymus are primary lymphoid organs where lymphocytes originate and mature.

3. The main function of bone marrow is:
A. Filtering blood only
B. Production of all blood cells including lymphocytes
C. Producing antibodies only
D. Destroying pathogens in lymph (B)

Explanation : Bone marrow is a major lymphoid organ responsible for producing all blood cells, including lymphocytes.

4. Thymus is located:
A. Below the sternum near the heart
B. Inside the intestine
C. Near the kidney
D. In the brain (A)

Explanation : Thymus is a lobed organ located below the sternum near the heart and helps in T-lymphocyte development.

5. Secondary lymphoid organs are the sites where:
A. Blood cells are formed
B. Lymphocytes interact with antigens
C. Antibodies are destroyed
D. Toxins are produced (B)

Explanation : In secondary lymphoid organs, mature lymphocytes interact with antigens and initiate immune responses.

6. Which of the following is a secondary lymphoid organ?
A. Bone marrow
B. Thymus
C. Spleen
D. Liver (C)

Explanation : Spleen, lymph nodes, tonsils, and Peyer's patches are secondary lymphoid organs.

7. Spleen mainly acts as a:
A. Hormone-producing gland
B. Blood filter
C. Site of digestion
D. Respiratory organ (B)

Explanation : Spleen traps microorganisms present in blood and acts as a blood filter.

8. Lymph nodes trap:
A. Oxygen molecules
B. Antigens and microorganisms carried in lymph
C. Digestive enzymes
D. Red blood cells only (B)

Explanation : Lymph nodes trap microorganisms or antigens present in lymph and tissue fluids.

9. Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) is present in:
A. Respiratory, digestive and genitourinary tracts
B. Bones only
C. Brain tissue
D. Muscles only (A)

Explanation : MALT is lymphoid tissue located in the lining of major tracts such as respiratory, digestive, and genitourinary systems.

10. Which organ contains lymphocytes and phagocytes and acts as a reservoir of RBCs?
A. Thymus
B. Spleen
C. Bone marrow
D. Lymph node (B)

Explanation : Spleen contains lymphocytes and phagocytes, filters blood, and serves as a large reservoir of red blood cells.