Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - –Immunology Course Code - MMB203

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. An antigen preparation and an antibody preparation are tested by immunodiffusion. Three bands are found, indicating that

- The antibody was impure
- There was more than one antigen
- There was one antigen and one antibody
- The temperature was too high

10. 2. Which of the following immunoglobulins makes the largest percentage in breast milk?

Mark only one oval.

🔵 lgA

- ____ IgE
- 🔵 lgD
- 🔵 lgM
- 11. 3. Oral polio drops contain

Mark only one oval.

- harvested antibodies
- _____ activated pathogens
- attenuated pathogens
- 🔵 gamma globulins
- 12. 4. Globulins of the blood plasma are responsible for

- 🔵 defence mechanisms
- blood clotting
- 🔵 oxygen transport
- 🔵 osmotic balance

13. 5. Antigen binding sites are present in

Mark only one oval.

- Fab regions of an antibody
- Fc region of an antibody
- Only in the light chain
- only in the heavy chain
- 14. 6. Specific immunity can be acquired either naturally or artificially and involves

Mark only one oval.

- Antigen
 Antibody
 Complement system
- All of these
- 15. 7. Which of the following cells is involved in cell-mediated immunity?

Mark only one oval.

Cancer cells

Mast cells

- T cells
- Thrombocyes

16. 8. What is true about the IgM of humans?

Mark only one oval.

- IgM can cross the placenta
- IgM can protect the mucosal surface
- IgM is produced by high-affinity plasma cells
- IgM is primarily restricted in the circulation
- 17. 9. The ability of the immune system to recognize self antigens versus nonself antigen is an example of:

Mark only one oval.

- Specific immunity
- Tolerance
- Cell mediated immunity
- Antigenic immunity
- 18. 10. Monoclonal antibodies recognize a single:

- Antigen
- Bacterium
- Virus
- Epitope

19. 11. The following is characteristic of B- but not T-cells

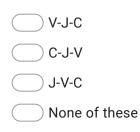
Mark only one oval.

Class I MHC

CD3

- Polyclonal activation by concanavalin A
- Surface immunoglobulin
- 20. 12. The light chains are encoded by either kappa or lambda genes. These genes consist of different segments that encode for the variable and constant domain. They are:

Mark only one oval.



21. 13. Which of the following antibodies may be co-expressed by the B-cells?

- IgM and IgA
- IgM and IgD
- 📃 IgG and IgD
- IgG and IgE

22. 14. The basic structure of antibodies are____

Mark only one oval.

\square	Y-shaped
\square	X-shaped
\square	Linear
\square	Hyperbolic

23. 15. Which of the following amino acid is found in the hinge region?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	Alanine	

- Aspargine
- Proline and cysteine
- Phenylalanine
- 24. 16. Major Histocompatibility Complex is a tight cluster of linked_____

Mark only one oval.

Carbohydrates

Genes

- Proteins
- Lipid molecules

25. 17. What is the name of MHC in humans?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	HLA
\bigcirc	H2
\bigcirc	Adjuvants
\bigcirc	Haplotype

26. 18. Name the class of MHC which is recognized by CD4 TH cell

Mark only one oval.

- MHC cannot recognize T cells
- МНС І
- 27. 19. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT about superantigens?

- Viral or bacterial proteins
- Endogenous by nature
- Unique binding ability
- Activate a large number of T-cells

28. 20. _____ is responsible for B-cell activation?

Mark only one oval.



29. 21. Which of the following acts as a coreceptor for B-cell activation?

Mark only one oval.



30. 22. Out of these, which transcription factor does not take part in B-cell activation? *Mark only one oval.*



31. 23. Name the cytokines which act as a T-cell growth factor?

Mark only one oval.



32. 24. Name the major constituents of cytotoxic T-lymphocyte?

Mark only one oval.

\supset	Lysozyme
\square	Lymph
\square	Protein

(

- Perforin and granzyme
- 33. 25. Which of the following cell is a multipotent cell?

Mark only one oval.



🔵 T-cell

- 🔵 B cell
- Monocytes

34. 26. Major Histocompatibility Complex is a tight cluster of linked_____

Mark only one oval.

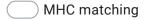
Carbohydrate	S
proteins	
Genes	
lipids	

35. 27. MHC class II is a cell surface molecule present on

Mark only one oval.

\square	T cells
\square	B cells
\square	All nucelated cells
\subset	APCs

36. 28. The test that is done prior to transplantation surgery to determine the compatibility of MHC proteins between donar and recipient is called



- MHC typing
- _____ tissue typing
- blood HLA test

37. 29. Trophozoites, Schizonts and gametocytes of all the malarial parasites are seen in the peripheral blood smear except

Mark only one oval.

- P. falciparum
- P. malariae
- P. ovale
- 🔵 P. vivax
- 38. 30. Which of the following statement is true about the Malarial parasites?

Mark only one oval.

Malarial parasites can be best obtained from a patient when the temperature comes to normal

Malarial parasites can be best obtained from a patient, an hour before the rise of temperature

Malarial parasites can be best obtained from a patient, a few hours after the temperature reaches normal

Malarial parasites can be best obtained from a patient when the temperature rises with rigour

39. 31. HIV parasitizes

- Y helper cells
- T helper cells
- K helper cells
- None of these

40. 32. To which of the following disease HIV virus leads to?

Mark only one oval.

Cancer Brain tumour

Hepatitis

41. 33. What is the full form of HIV?

Mark only one oval.

- Human immunodeficiency virus
- Human immunodeficiency vessels
- Health interexchange virus
- Health immunodeficiency virus
- 42. 34. Name the group of pattern recognition molecules which functions exclusively as a signaling receptor?

Mark only one oval.

CRP

- Toll-like receptor
- MBL

43. 35. What is the origin of B-cell?

Mark only one oval.

Liver
Thymus
Bone marrow

44. 36. Name the macrophages which are associated central nervous system.

Mark only one oval.

- Alveolar macrophages
- Kupffer cell
- 📃 Mesangial
- Microglial cells
- 45. 37. Which of the following subunits have three ITAM domains?

Mark only one oval.

Gamma

Epsilon

🔵 Zeta

46. 38. This is cancerous state of blood

Mark only one oval.

Uremia

- ____ Leukemia
- Proteinenmia
- 47. 39. Benign tumour is the one which

Mark only one oval.

- differentiated and capsulated
- 🔵 shows metastasis
- ____ differentiated and non capsulated
- undifferentiated and non capsulated
- 48. 40. Chemicals, that can induce cancer are called

- Carcinogens and produce malignant tumour
- carcinogens and produce non-malignant tumour
- mutagenic agents and do not produce malignant tumour
- mutagenic agents and produce benign tumour

49. 41. Cancer is related to

Mark only one oval.

- Non-malignant tumor
- uncontrolled growth of tissues
- controlled division of tissues
- none of the above
- 50. 42. Which of the following types of cell produce IgE?

Mark only one oval.

- Mast cells
- Eosinophils
- Plasma cells
- T lymphocytes
- 51. 43. Which of the following cell types is phagocytic?

- Hepatocytes
- Monocytes
- Lymphocytes
- Erythrocytes

52. 44. The antigen-specific lymphocytes can be immortalized by which of the following method?

Mark only one oval.

- Transfection with tumor derived DNA
- Hybridization with a suitable lymphoid tumor cell
- Transformation following infection by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)
- All of these
- 53. 45. Helper T cells assist in the functions of

Mark only one oval.

- 🔵 certain B cells
- 🔵 certain T cells
- Certain B cells and other T cells
- None of these
- 54. 46. Monoclonal antibodies are routinely used in all of the following EXCEPT

- the classification of leukemias
- the identification and epidemiological study of infectious microorganisms
- the identification of tumor antigens
- _____ the manipulation of the immune response

55. 47. Which of the following isotype antibody is a potent activator of the classical complement pathway?

Mark only one oval.

lgM lgA lgE lgD

56. 48. Which of the following complement component facilitate opsonization and phagocytosis?

\bigcirc	C5b
\bigcirc	C3b
\bigcirc	C5a
\bigcirc	C3a

- 57. 49. The major role of the complement system is to work in conjunction with *Mark only one oval.*
 - antibodies to lyse cells via the C8 and C9 components
 - antibodies to lyse cells via the perforin molecules
 - antibodies to opsonize cells
 - the major histocompatibility complex for cell recognition

58. 50. Several of the complement components are:

Mark only one oval.

Antibodies

- Enzymes
- Option 3
- Cytokines
- 59. 51. Which is working principle of ELISA?

Mark only one oval.

- Ag and Ab neutralisation
- Ag and Ab complex formation
- both 1 and 2
- none of these
- 60. 52. Indirect ELISA which is detected in sample ?

Mark only one oval.

Antigen

Antibody

- both 1 and 2
- none of these

61. 53. In a flow cytometer you will see the cells lacking both the labels in _____ quadrant

Mark only one oval.

\square) 1st
\square) 2nd
\square) 3rd
\square) 4th

62. 54. Which fluorescent dye can be used for red fluorescence?

Mark only one oval.

\bigcirc	Rhodamine
\bigcirc	Fluorescein
\bigcirc	Carmine
\bigcirc	DAPI

63. 55. Which of the following is an active cell death process?



- Necrosis
- Senescence
- 🔵 Lysis

64. 56. Which of the following is an anti apoptotic protein?

Mark only one oval.



- 65. 57. Caspases belong to the class of _____

Mark only one oval.

- Serine proteases
 Cystine proteases
- Aspertate proteases
- Hydrolases
- 66. 58. The concept of vaccination was first developed by

Mark only one oval.

Louis Pasteur

🔵 Joseph Mister

Edward Jenner

Carl Landsteiner

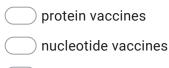
67. 59. All the given vaccines are attenuated or inactivated whole pathogen except

Mark only one oval.

salk
sabin
hepatitis B
tetanus

68. 60. Plasmids encoding antigenic protein from a pathogen that is directly injected into the cells where it express constitute

Mark only one oval.



- DNA vaccines
- recombined vaccines

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