

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

Course Name - –Immunology

Course Code - BBTC402

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. The two types of lymphocytes are

Mark only one oval.

- B-cells and T-cells
- T-cells and erythrocytes
- platelets and erythrocytes
- platelets and T-cells

10. 2. Name the class of immunoglobulin which takes part in hypersensitivity reaction?

Mark only one oval.

- IgG
- IgE
- IgA
- IgM

11. 3. During T cell development in the thymus

Mark only one oval.

- the pre-T cell receptor stimulates cessation of beta chain rearrangement, proliferation, initiation of alpha chain rearrangement, and expression of CD4 and CD8
- double-positive thymocytes that encounter host MHC Class-I molecules with low affinity become single positive CD4 T cells and leave the thymus
- thymocytes that fail to interact with any host MHC molecules are selected for survival
- positive selection occurs when double positive thymocytes encounter MHC molecules expressed on bone marrow-derived antigen presenting cells

12. 4. All members of an immunoglobulin superfamily share

Mark only one oval.

- Antigen-binding characteristics
- Y - shaped structure
- Domain structure
- Similar functions

13. 5. A virus vaccine that can activate cytotoxic T cells must contain

Mark only one oval.

- a high dose of various particles
- an adjuvant to stimulate T cell division
- live virus
- virus peptides

14. 6. Which of the following are the principal lymphoid organs in the body?

Mark only one oval.

- Peyer's patches
- spleen
- lymph nodes
- tonsils

15. 7. The basic structure of antibodies are-----

Mark only one oval.

- Y-shaped
- X-shaped
- linear
- hyperbolic

16. 8. Majority of auto immune diseases are

Mark only one oval.

- cell mediated
- antibody mediated
- macrophage mediated
- mast cells mediated

17. 9. Peptide- binding cleft or groove of class II MHC molecules is formed by

Mark only one oval.

- $\alpha 1$ and $\beta 1$ domains
- $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ domains
- $\beta 1$ and $\beta 2$ domains
- none of them

18. 10. Delayed hypersensitivity is also known as

Mark only one oval.

- Type I reaction
- Type II reaction
- Type III reaction
- Type IV reaction

19. 11. All the cells of the immune system arise from

Mark only one oval.

- cells in the synoatrial node
- primitive cells in the bone marrow
- primitive cells in the thymus
- cells located primarily in the pons of the brain

20. 12. B Cells are activated by

Mark only one oval.

- Complement
- Antibody
- Interferon
- Antigen

21. 13. Arrange the following events in the proper order in which they occur during an allergic response 1= individual experiences symptoms 2= individual is sensitized to antigen 3= IgE attaches to mast cells 4= antigen binds to IgE

Mark only one oval.

- 1,2,3,4
- 1,3,4,2
- 2,3,4,1
- 2,3,1,4

22. 14. MHC-I antigens can only be expressed

Mark only one oval.

- in absence of $\beta 2$ -microglobulin
- in presence of $\beta 2$ -microglobulin
- in presence of β chain
- in absence of β chain

23. 15. Kappa chain gene is present in

Mark only one oval.

- chromosome 4
- chromosome 2
- chromosome 14
- chromosome 22

24. 16. Haptens are immunogenic upon binding

Mark only one oval.

- covalently to a carrier protein
- covalently to an antibody
- covalently to a paratope
- none of these

25. 17. Graft versus host disease results when the recipient lacks or has a poor immune system, and the donor organ and recipient express different:

Mark only one oval.

- HLA
- T cells
- Antibodies
- Autoantibodies

26. 18. For which viral disease, vaccine has been recently developed through the use of tissue culture?

Mark only one oval.

- Measles
- Mumps
- Rabies
- Smallpox

27. 19. Peptide binding cleft or groove of class-II MHC molecules is formed by

Mark only one oval.

- $\alpha 1$ and $\alpha 2$ domains
- $\alpha 1$ and $\beta 1$ domains
- $\beta 1$ and $\beta 2$ domains
- $\beta 2$ -microglobulin and $\alpha 1$ domain

28. 20. Serum sickness is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- Type I immune complex disease
- Type II hypersensitivity
- Type III immune complex disease
- Type IV hypersensitivity

29. 21. Any substance or molecules that interact with antibodies are called?

Mark only one oval.

- Antigens
- Antibodies
- Epitope
- Immugenes

30. 22. Production of auto-antibodies may be due to:

Mark only one oval.

- Emergence of mutant clones of B cells
- Production of antibodies against sequestered (hidden) tissues
- genetic factors
- all are possible

31. 23. Vaccine is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- naturally acquired active immunity
- artificially acquired active immunity
- naturally acquired passive immunity
- artificially acquired passive immunity

32. 24. Immunogen stimulates

Mark only one oval.

- B cell only
- T cell only
- Both B and T cells
- Neither B nor T cell

33. 25. Which statement is correct?

Mark only one oval.

- Parasite is weaker where as pathogen is stronger in power
- Parasite causes disease but pathogen can not
- Parasite obtains its food only while pathogen causes disease to the host
- Parasite lives inside while pathogen lies outside the body

34. 26. The only blood cells that are not considered to be part of the immune system are

Mark only one oval.

- fat cells
- the osteocytes
- the red blood cells
- Glial cells

35. 27. Which hypersensitivity reactions are T cell mediated?

Mark only one oval.

- Type I
- Type II
- Type III
- Type IV

36. 28. Immunological tolerance in T cells

Mark only one oval.

- only occurs in the thymus after immature T cells migrate from the bone marrow
- promotes autoimmunity and so causes destruction of tissues and organs
- because T cells that recognize self-antigens from apoptosis
- also involves deletion/deactivation of T cells in the thymus and periphery

37. 29. Monoclonal antibodies can be used to detect:

Mark only one oval.

- Protozoan infections
- Diabetes
- Viral pathogens
- all of them

38. 30. Antibody molecules

Mark only one oval.

- are globular proteins found predominantly in the gamma region during electrophoresis
- recognize carbohydrates via a lectin head
- are produced by T cells
- use the Fc region to bind antigen

39. 31. Areas of lymphocytes suspended by reticular fibers in the spleen are known as--

Mark only one oval.

- medullary cords
- red pulp
- lymph sinuses
- white pulp

40. 32. Which of the following amino acid is found in the hinge region?

Mark only one oval.

- alanine
- asparagine
- cysteine
- phenylalanine

41. 33. Location where adaptive immune responses arise is most precisely described as

Mark only one oval.

- spleen
- lymph node
- germinal centers
- a secondary lymphoid tissue

42. 34. Which mouse does not have thymus and therefore does not have T cells?

Mark only one oval.

- Nude
- C57BL/6
- Swiss
- DBA/2

43. 35.MHC Class-I molecules are expressed on the membrane of T cell

Mark only one oval.

- B cell
- T cell
- Mast cell
- Macrophage

44. 36. Which of the following is true of antibody molecules?

Mark only one oval.

- there are five different types of antibody molecules
- all antibody molecules are composed of polysaccharide
- an antibody molecule is often depicted as a Y
- one end of an antibody is highly specific for binding an antigen

45. 37. which of the following is NOT synonymous with the term antibody?

Mark only one oval.

- Microglobulin
- Immune globulin
- Immunoglobulin
- Gammaglobulin

46. 38. The major chemical messenger involved in hypersensitivity is

Mark only one oval.

- interleukins
- lymphokines
- histamines
- interferons

47. 39. Which is essential for the expression of MHC-I antigens?

Mark only one oval.

- Tapasin
- Invariant chain
- Proteasome
- LMP-2

48. 40. Heavy chain gene is present in

Mark only one oval.

- chromosome 14
- chromosome 18
- chromosome 22
- chromosome 21

49. 41. The lymphatic system consists of all the following except

Mark only one oval.

- blood
- lymph nodes
- lymphatic vessels
- lymph

50. 42. The most effective Ig is

Mark only one oval.

- IgM
- IgG
- IgA
- IgE

51. 43. HIV has a high mutation rate due to the imprecise operation of its:

Mark only one oval.

- Viral membrane
- CD4 receptor
- Reverse transcriptase
- protease

52. 44. The major difference between parasite and pathogen is that:

Mark only one oval.

- Former is weaker where as latter is stronger in power.
- One causes disease and other fails to do so.
- One obtains his food only while other causes disease to the host.
- One lives inside while other lies outside the body

53. 45. TAP proteins found in ER are associated with the processing of peptides for

Mark only one oval.

- Class-I MHC
- Class-II MHC
- CD1
- Class-III MHC

54. 46. Antigens can be

Mark only one oval.

- Proteins
- Carbohydrates
- Nuclie acids
- All of them

55. 47. Rheumatoid arthritis is andisease that affects the.....

Mark only one oval.

- Allergic/ cartilage
- Autoimmune/nerves
- Autoimmune/ joints
- Immunodeficiency/ muscles

56. 48. Often patients are immune to diseases like chicken pox once infected. This immunity is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- naturally acquired active immunity
- artificially acquired active immunity
- naturally acquired passive immunity
- artificially acquired passive immunity

57. 49. B2 –microglobulin is a part of

Mark only one oval.

- Class- I MHC
- Class-II MHC
- Class-III MHC
- All of the above

58. 50. Mismatched blood group transfuse causes

Mark only one oval.

- Activation of cytotoxic cells
- Activation of Type II hypersensitivity
- Activation of IgE
- Activation og IgM

59. 51. Chemical barriers include

Mark only one oval.

- tears and urine
- tears, breast milk, sweat, saliva, stomach acid
- tears, breast milk, sweat, salive, stomach acid and faeces
- hair, breast milk, sweat, saliva, stomach acid

60. 52. Theoretically, type..... blood can be donated to all persons because it lacks.....

Mark only one oval.

- O/antigens
- AB/ antibodies
- A/ antibodies
- O/antibodies

61. 53. T cells that have $\alpha\beta$ T cell receptors

Mark only one oval.

- do not express CD4+ or CD8+ or CD3+
- constitute 98% of the total T cell population
- do not require MHC molecules to interact with antigens
- are not involved in adaptive immune responses as they are innate immune cells

62. 54. Superantigen activates

Mark only one oval.

- T-cell
- B-cell
- Antigen presenting cell
- NK cell

63. 55. Monoclonal antibodies currently used clinically

Mark only one oval.

- can protect against a wide variety of viruses and bacteria
- can reduce the inflammation associated with rheumatoid arthritis.
- are derived from the plasma of individuals already immune to these organism
- each has broad specificity for many antigenic determinants

64. 56. The two types of immunity in humans are

Mark only one oval.

- intrinsic and extrinsic
- internal and external
- overt and covert
- innate and the acquired

65. 57. Name the class of immunoglobulin which has a pentameric structure?

Mark only one oval.

- IgE
- IgG
- IgA
- IgM

66. 58. Of the following the single best description of a type IV hypersensitivity reaction is that it involves

Mark only one oval.

- allergen
- a delayed type of hypersensitivity
- antigen
- cytokine release

67. 59. Which one of the following is not involved in innate cell-mediated immunity?

Mark only one oval.

- Toll-like receptor
- Nod molecules
- T-cell receptor
- Pattern-recognition receptor

68. 60. The situation when a foreign antigen or immunogen fails to stimulate the immune system is known as

Mark only one oval.

- Tolerance
- Hypersensitivity
- Both are true
- Both are wrong

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