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

Course Name - –Immunology & Bacterial Serology
Course Code - BMLT401

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- B.SC(IT)-AI
- B.SC.(MSJ)
- Bachelor of Physiotherapy
- B.SC.(AM)
- Dip.CSE
- Dip.ECE
- DIP.EE
- DIP.CE

- DIP.ME
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- M.SC.(BT)
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- M.SC.(AM)
- M.SC.CS)
- M.SC.(ANCS)
- M.SC.(MM)
- B.A.(Eng)

Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Immunology means

Mark only one oval.

- protect from pathogen
- eliminate damaged or malignant cells
- Study of immune sytems
- All of these

10. 2. Specific immunities are referred to as

Mark only one oval.

- Adaptive immunity
- Humoral immunity
- Cell-mediated immunity
- All of these

11. 3. Resistance of a host to pathogens and their toxic effects, called

Mark only one oval.

- Immune system
- Immune response
- Immunity
- Immunology

12. 4. Immunity that Actives B-lymphocytes is called

Mark only one oval.

- Humoral
- Cellular
- Both Humoral & Cellular
- None of these

13. 5. Immunity that Actives T-lymphocytes is called

Mark only one oval.

- Humoral
- Cellular
- Both Humoral & Cellular
- None of these

14. 6. Second line of response means

Mark only one oval.

- Innate
- Acquired
- Both Innate & Acquired
- None of these

15. 7. Primary lymphoid organ is

Mark only one oval.

- Spleen
- bone marrow
- GALT
- MALT

16. 8. Dendritic cells are obtained from

Mark only one oval.

- Erythroid lineage
- Lymphoid lineage
- Myeloid lineage
- None of these

17. 9. Physiological barriers for innate immunity

Mark only one oval.

- temperature
- pH
- Both temperature & pH
- None of these

18. 10. Adaptive immunity includes

Mark only one oval.

- Immunolgical memory
- Anatomic barriers
- Physiologic barriers
- Inflammatory barriers

19. 11. The site of B cells maturation in birds

Mark only one oval.

- Erythroid lineage
- Lymphoid lineage
- Myeloid lineage
- Bursa of Fabricius

20. 12. Natural killer cells

Mark only one oval.

- None of these
- Ingest and destroy microbes
- Kill virus infected cells
- Inhibit viral replication

21. 13. Interferons

Mark only one oval.

- Ingest and destroy microbes
- None of these
- Kill virus infected cells
- Inhibit viral replication

22. 14. Main Components of Innate Immunity that contribute to humoral immunity

Mark only one oval.

- Complement
- Neutrophil
- Both Complement & Neutrophil
- None of these

23. 15. B cells associated with

Mark only one oval.

- Innate humoral immunity
- Innate cellular immunity
- Acquired humoral immunity
- Acquired cellular immunity

24. 16. defender against parasites

Mark only one oval.

- Neutrophil
- Eosinophil
- Basophil
- Macrophage

25. 17. Major effector cell in allergy

Mark only one oval.

- Dendritic cells
- Monocytes
- Mast cells
- Macrophages

26. 18. Primary portals of entry for pathogens

Mark only one oval.

- Respiratory tract
- Gastrointestinal tract
- Both Respiratory tract & Gastrointestinal tract
- None of these

27. 19. Secondary lymphoid tissues

Mark only one oval.

- BALT
- GALT
- Tonsil
- All of these

28. 20. NK cells

Mark only one oval.

- reject the tumours
- select the tumours
- reject and select the tomours
- none of these

29. 21. Immunity in which antibodies produced elsewhere are given to the individual is called

Mark only one oval.

- Active immunity
- Passive immunity
- Innate immunity
- Acquired immunity

30. 22. _____Antigen binding site , is a part of an antibody

Mark only one oval.

- Paratope
- Epitope
- Multivalent
- Lattice

31. 23. Formation of Ag-Ab complex, is the mechanism of

Mark only one oval.

- Agglutination
- Precipitation
- Immunofluorescence
- Opsonization

32. 24. ELISA means

Mark only one oval.

- enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- enzyme-locked immunosorbent assay
- enzyme-linked immunosubstrate assay
- None of these

33. 25. Complement system

Mark only one oval.

- consist of 20 serum proteins
- serum protein act as biological cascade
- Both consist of 20 serum proteins & serum protein act as biological cascade
- None of these

34. 26. The most common class of antibody involved in hypersensitivity is

Mark only one oval.

- IgD
- IgG
- IgM
- IgE

35. 27. Type IV hypersensitivity is also called as

Mark only one oval.

- immediate hypersensitivity
- delayed hypersensitivity
- cytotoxic hypersensitivity
- immuno complex hypersensitivity

36. 28. In direct ELISA which is detected in sample ?

Mark only one oval.

- Antigen
- Anti body
- Both Antigen & Anti body
- None of these

37. 29. Widal test (Slide agglutination) is a blood test which detects

Mark only one oval.

- Enteric fever (Typhoid fever and Paratyphoid fever)
- Cold and Fever
- Viral Fever.
- Corona

38. 30. In a native PAGE, proteins are separated on the basis of

Mark only one oval.

- net negative charge
- net charge and size
- net positive charges size
- net positive charge

39. 31. Western blotting is a technique for the detection of

Mark only one oval.

- specific DNA in a sample
- specific RNA in a sample
- specific protein in a sample
- specific glycolipid in a sample

40. 32. Autoimmunity is associated with

Mark only one oval.

- cellular immune response
- humoral immune response
- both cellular immune response & humoral immune response
- none of these

41. 33. Altered or mordified antigen by chemical, physical or microbial agent is called

Mark only one oval.

- hidden antigen
- neo antigen
- cross reacting antigen
- immunoregulation

42. 34. Immune disorder includes

Mark only one oval.

- hypersensitivity
- autoimmune diseases
- immunodeficiency
- all of these

43. 35. Goitre is a character of

Mark only one oval.

- hashimoto's thyroiditis
- reumatoid arthritis
- thrombocytopenia
- all of these

44. 36. IgE antibody is associated with

Mark only one oval.

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

45. 37. Cytotoxic hypersensitivity is also known as

Mark only one oval.

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

46. 38. Type II hypersensitivity reaction is mediated by

Mark only one oval.

- IgM
- complement
- IgG
- all of these

47. 39. Clinical appearance of granuloma:

Mark only one oval.

- eczema
- local induration
- itching
- hardening

48. 40. Dignostic test for delayed hypersensitivity reaction:

Mark only one oval.

- montoux test
- patch test
- both montoux test & patch test
- none of these

49. 41. Immunofluorescence is used on

Mark only one oval.

- culture cell lines
- tissue sections
- proteins
- all of these

50. 42. How many types of antibodies are there?

Mark only one oval.

- five
- three
- two
- four

51. 43. Which of the following cells is involved in cell-mediated immunity?

Mark only one oval.

- leukemia
- T cell
- mast cell
- thrombocyte

52. 44. Hepatitis is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- subunit vaccine
- killer vaccine
- toxoid vaccine
- recombinant vaccine

53. 45. Which of the following cells of the immune system do not perform phagocytosis?

Mark only one oval.

- Basophil
- Macrophage
- Neutrophil
- Eosinophil

54. 46. Monocytes differentiate into which kind of phagocytic cells?

Mark only one oval.

- Neutrophil
- B cell
- Macrophage
- T cell

55. 47. VDRL test is an example of

Mark only one oval.

- Tube test
- Ring test
- Slide test
- none of these

56. 48. Agglutination reaction is more sensitive than precipitation for the detection of

Mark only one oval.

- antigens
- antibodies
- complement
- antigen-antibody complexes

57. 49. Which of the following antibodies is predominantly present in tears, saliva and mucous

Mark only one oval.

- IgM
- IgG
- IgE
- IgA

58. 50. The class of antibodies, which can cross placenta is

Mark only one oval.

- IgD
- IgA
- IgG
- IgM

59. 51. 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

60. 52. Which of the following technique is used in DNA fingerprinting?

Mark only one oval.

- Western blotting
- Southern blotting
- Northern blotting
- Eastern blotting

61. 53. Probe is a

Mark only one oval.

- protein for detecting a specific DNA molecule
- short piece of labelled DNA which are complementary to the nucleic acid strand to be detected
- short piece of labelled DNA or RNA which are complementary to the nucleic acid strand to be detected
- none of these

62. 54. Any substance that is capable of inducing an immune response

Mark only one oval.

- Immunogen
- Epitope
- Adjuvant
- Antigen

63. 55. The response to an immunogen is often enhanced if it is administered as a mixture with substances called

Mark only one oval.

- Epitope
- Immunogen
- Adjuvant
- Antigen

64. 56. The cell that ingest and destroy microbes, and present antigen to helper T-cells

Mark only one oval.

- Macrophages
- Dendritic cells
- Both Macrophages & Dendritic cells
- None of these

65. 57. What is atherosclerosis

Mark only one oval.

- Atherosclerosis refers to the buildup of fats, cholesterol and other substances in on your artery walls.
- Atherosclerosis refers to the buildup of fats, cholesterol and other substances in on your vein walls.
- Atherosclerosis refers to the buildup of carbohydrate, calcium and other substances in on your artery walls.
- Atherosclerosis refers to the buildup of muscles in on your artery walls.

66. 58. What do you mean by "biomarkers"

Mark only one oval.

- a biomarker is a "biological marker pen that marks perticular organ for diagnosis"
- a biomarker is "a characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biological processes"
- It is a marker that is eco friendly that used in cancer diagnosis.
- It’s a biological process of marking a particular body parts.

67. 59. CRP Elevation Factors.

Mark only one oval.

- Smoking, Obesity, Diabetic
- Sleeping, Cycling, Food intake.
- Obesity, Hardwork, Jogging
- All of these

68. 60. CRP produced in

Mark only one oval.

- Kidney
- Liver
- Heart
- None of these