BIOLOGY

BOOKS - GR BATHLA & SONS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BASIC CONCEPTS OF IMMUNOLOGY

Introduction

1. The study of resistance to the disease is called:

A. pathology

B. aetiology

C. immunology

D. none of these

Answer: C

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2. Studey of interaction of antigen and antibody in blood is termed:

A. serology

B. cryobiology

C. angiology

D. haematology

Answer: A

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3. Koch's postulates are not applicable to

A. cholera

B. leprosy

C. diphtheria

D. tuberculosis

Answer: B

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4. A pathogen which cannot be cultured on an artificial medium is:

A. virus

B. fungus

C. protozoa

D. bacterium

Answer: A

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5. Which one is primarily concerned with destroying patho- gens?

A. Liver

B. Tonsils

C. Kidney

D. Lymphatic tissues

Answer: D

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6. Which of the following help in body defence mechanism?

A. Monocytes

B. Neutrophils

C. Lymphocytes

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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7. Function of WBCs is to:

A. carry nutrients

B. transport oxygen

C. transport carbon dioxide

D. protect body from diseases

Answer: D

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8. Which of the following organs is not involved in the elicitation of immune response

A. Brain

B. Spleen

C. Thymus

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: A

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Innate Immunity

1. All of the following represent non-specific mechanisms of body defence except:

A. IgM

B. Lysozyme

C. Stomach acid

D. Phagocytosis

Answer: A

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2. For the first six months of its life, a child depends on anti-bodies:

A. received through food

B. obtained from its mother

C. acquired from the environment

D. produced from its immune system

Answer: B

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3. Pathogens reaching the alimentary canal along with food are destroyed by:

A. HCl

B. Bile

C. Digestion

D. Mastication

Answer: A

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4. Those phagocytes found in the tissues bu not in the blood stream are:

A. monocytes

B. Neutrophils

C. plasma cells

D. macrophages

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following has the funciton of engulfing foreign materials?

A. Plasma cells

B. Mast cells

C. Lymphocytes

D. Macrophages

Answer: D

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6. Neutrophils and monocytes are important cells participating in:

A. phagocytosis

B. perforin production

C. passive immunity

D. antibody production

Answer: A

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7. Kupffer cells in the liver are involved in:

A. pinocytosis

B. phagocytosis

C. blood clotting

D. antibody production

Answer: B

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8. Lysozymes are found in

A. tears

B. saliva

C. both (a) and (b)

D. mitochondira

Answer: C

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9. Perspiration contains an enzyme that kills bacteria. The enzyme is:

A. Lipase

B. Protease

C. Lysozyme

D. Reductase

Answer: C

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10. Lysozyme kills bacteria by destroying their:

A. DNA

B. Cell wall

C. Lipid bilayers

D. Mitochondrial enzymes

Answer: B

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11. All of the following are true of lysozyme except it:

A. is an enzyme

B. is a type of antibody

C. is found in the saliva and tears

D. destroys the cell wall of gram-positive bacteria

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following enzymes is found in the bacterio-phage?

A. Protease

B. Lysozyme

C. Nitrogenase

D. Dehydrogenase

Answer: B

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13. Action of lysozyme is:

A. anatomical

B. physiological

C. morphological

D. none of these

Answer: B

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14. Lysozyme that is present in perspiration, saliva and tears, destroys

A. all viruses

B. certain fungi

C. certain fungi

D. certain types of bacteria

Answer: C

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15. Immune complexes cause tissue damage by:

A. fixing complement

B. releasing histamine

C. releasing cyclosprine

D. causing T-cells to destroy self

Answer: A

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16. Membrane attack complex (Mac) is formed by:

A. e-lymphocytes

B. macrophages

C. t-lymphocytes

D. complements

Answer: D

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17. To which type of barriers under innate immunity, do the saliva in the mouth and the tears the eyes, belong?

A. Physical barriers

B. Cellular barriers

C. Cytokine barriers

D. Physiological barriers

Answer: D

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Acquired Immunity

1. The opposite to innate immunity is:

A. Phagocytosis

B. Passive immunity

C. T-cell immunity

D. Acquired immunity

Answer: D

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2. Characters of acquired immunity are

A. difference between self and non-self

B. specificality of antigen

C. retains memory

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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3. Acquired immunity is due to:

A. NK cells

B. Erythrocytes

C. Lymphocytes

D. Physiological and inflammatory barriers

Answer: C

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4. Which of the following is the unit of immune system?

A. Parasite

B. Erythrocyte

C. Lymphocyte

D. Chondrocyte

Answer: C

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5. Cells involved in immune mechanism are:

A. lymphocytes

B. erythrocytes

C. thrombocytes

D. eosinophils

Answer: A

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6. Immature lymphocytes are:

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. Thymocytes

D. Leucocytes

Answer: C

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7. Lymphoid tissue is found in

A. thymus

B. tonsils

C. lymph nodes

D. all of these

Answer: D

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8. The primary lymphoid organ in

A. thymus

B. Tonsils

C. lymph nodes

D. Peyer's pathces

Answer: A

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9. Spleen produces:

A. lysozyme

B. lymphocytes

C. lytic enzymes

D. erthropoietin

Answer: B

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10. Peyer's patches produce:

A. trypsin

B. mucus

C. lymphocytes

D. Leucocytes

Answer: C

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11. A person is injected with the globulin against hepatitis. This is

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artifically acquired active immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: C

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12. The blood involved in production of humoral immunity is:

A. Eosinophil

B. Monocyte

C. T-lymphocyte

D. B-lymphocyte

Answer: D

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13. The term "humor" refers to:

A. hormones

B. bone marrow

C. plasma and lymph

D. all internal tissues

Answer: C

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14. The humoral immunity defends mostly against viruses and bacteria in:

A. skin

B. digestive tract

C. body fluids

D. internal organs

Answer: C

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15. Which of the following is related to humoral immunity?

A. T-lymphocyte

B. I-lymphocyte

C. P-lymphocyte

D. B-lymphocyte

Answer: D

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16. Both B-cells and T-cells of immune system are produced in:

A. spleen

B. thymus

C. bone marrow

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: C

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17. The site of B-cell maturation in the human body is:

A. thymus

B. tonsils and adenoids

C. not yet identified

D. brain and spinal cord

Answer: C

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18. Bursa Fabricius is a gland which is present:

A. in the urodaeum of cloaca and helps in digestion of adult birds

B. near the fallopian tube and secretes a hormone for the maturation of ovum in adult mammals

C. around the prostate gland of mammals and produces pheromones

D. in young birds, is lymphatic in nature and produces B-lymphocytes

Answer: D

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19. Which of the following does not belong with the others?

A. Antigen-MHC forms

B. Helper T-cell recognizes B-cell

C. B-cell recognizes soluble antigen

D. Antigen-presenting cell digests antigen

Answer: C

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20. What is true about T-lymphocytes in mammals?

A. These are produced in thyroid

B. These originate in lymphoid tissues

C. They scavenge damaged cells and cellular debris

D. There are three main types: cytotoxic T-cells, helper T-cells and suppressor T-cells

Answer: D

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21. The T-lymphocytes recognize:

A. peptides

B. nucleic acid

C. small chemicals

D. polysaccharide

Answer: A

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22. Rejection of tissue or organ transplants is brought about mainly by:

A. Suppressor T-cell

B. B-cells

C. Cytotoxic T-cells

D. NK-cells

Answer: C

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23. Surgical removal of the thymus gland of a newborn shall result in the failure to produce:

A. Basophils

B. B-lymphocytes

C. Monocytes

D. T-lymphocytes

Answer: D

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24. T-cells are responsible for:

A. cellular immunity

B. humoral immunity

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: A

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25. T-Lymphocytes originate from

A. liver

B. thymus

C. bone marrow

D. none of these

Answer: B

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26. Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

A. a reduction in haemoglobin content of blood

B. loss of antibody mediated immunity

C. a reduction in stem cell production

D. loss of cell-mediated immunity

Answer: D

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27. Clonal deletion of T-cells is the:

A. loss of memory B-cells

B. loss of memory T-cells

C. selection of plasma cells

D. elimination of T-cells against self

Answer: D

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28. What is the function of cytotoxic T-cells?

A. They activate B-cells

B. They produce antibodies

C. They phagocytize pathogens

D. They lyse virus infected cells

Answer: D

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29. Hole forming-proteins called 'perforins' are produced by:

A. helper T-cells

B. regulatory cells

C. Cytotoxic T-cells

D. all of these

Answer: C

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30. Which cell of immune system cause pore formation at the surface of the plasma membrane

A. B-cell

B. Killer T-cell

C. Helper T-cell

D. Suppressor T-cell

Answer: B

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31. Cytotoxic T-cells are known for their ability to unite with:

A. human tissue cells

B. bacteria and viruses

C. cells of fungi and protozoa

D. small molecules known as epitopes

Answer: B

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32. Which of the following cells are most numerous?

A. helper T-cells

B. Killer T-cell

C. Cytotoxic T-cells

D. Memory cells

Answer: A

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33. Helper T-cells:

A. attack other T-cells

B. produce lymphokines

C. suppress immune reaction

D. attack and destroy antigen

Answer: B

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34. Which of the following cells guard against the overpro- duction of antibodies?

A. Cytotoxic T-cells

B. Helper T-cells

C. Suppressor T-cells

D. none of these

Answer: C

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35. Memory cells are formed from:

A. monocytes

B. eosinophils

C. neutrophils

D. lymphocytes

Answer: D

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36. Memory cells are stored in:

A. spleen

B. heart

C. Kidney

D. brain

Answer: A

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37. Which of the following T-cells are destroyed by HIV?

A. Cytotoxic T-cells

B. Killer T-cell

C. Suppressor T-cells

D. Helper T-cells

Answer: D

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38. HIV can evade the immune system by all of the following means except which:

A. forming a provirus

B. remaining in vacuoles

C. infecting by cell-cell fusion

D. destroying host's anitbodies

Answer: D

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39. To detect antibodies against HIV in a patient, one should use a/an:

A. indirect ELISA

B. direct agglutination test

C. direct fluorescent antibody test

D. fluorescence-activated cell sorter

Answer: A

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40. Among the organs of the body that are rich in mature T-cells and B-cells are:

A. liver and gallbladder

B. spleen and lymph nodes

C. brain and spinal cord

D. small and large intestine

Answer: B

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41. Given:

1. Kupffer cells , 2. T-lymphocytes

3. B-lymphocytes , 4. Megakaryocytes

Of the above tissue macrophages are:

A. 1 only

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

C. 1,2,3 and 4

D. 4 only

Answer: A

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42. Which of the following displays immune tolerance?

A. B-cells

B. T-cells

C. both (a) and (b)

D. α-cells

Answer: C

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Antigens

1. Which substance when introduced into the human body produces antibody?

A. Antigen

B. Antibody

C. Histamine

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A

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2. An antigen is:

A. result of antibody

B. residue of antibody

C. opposite to an antibody

D. stimulus for antibody formation

Answer: D

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3. Antigens may be large molecules of:

A. proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. lipoproteins

D. all of these

Answer: D

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4. Antigens are present:

A. inside nucleus

B. on the cell surface

C. inside cytoplasm

D. on nuclear membrane

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following act as antigens, but do not induce antibody production?

A. Haustra

B. Histones

C. Haptens

D. none of these

Answer: C

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6. The segment of antigen that are specifically recognized by individual antibody is known as:

A. epitopes

B. memory regions

C. non-determinants

D. self-limitation

Answer: A

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7. Epitope groups are found on the surface of:

A. antigen

B. Antibody

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: A

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8. What is introduced in polio vaccination?

A. Antibiotics

B. Antigens

C. Antibodies

D. Bacterial agents

Answer: B

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9. Immune response to first encounter with an antigen is called:

A. memory

B. clonal selection

C. primary immune response

D. secondary immune response

Answer: C

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Antibodies

1. An antibody is a:

A. component of blood

B. secretion of mammalian erythrocyte

C. molecule that specifically inactivates an antigen

D. white corpuscle which attack invading bacteria

Answer: C

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2. Antibodies belong to:

A. lipids

B. proteins

C. enzymes

D. amino acids

Answer: B

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3. Antibodies are:

A. globular proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. immunoglobulins

D. none of these

Answer: C

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4. Which of the following is true for antibodies?

A. They kill only viruses

B. They are produced by T-cells

C. They are composed of carbohydrates

D. They are also known as immunoglobulins

Answer: D

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5. Antibodies are:

A. sugars

B. vitamins

C. albumins

D. γ-globulins

Answer: D

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6. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence

A. Heamocytes

B. Serum albumins

C. Serum globulins

D. Fibrinogen in the plasma

Answer: C

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7. Antibodies in our body are complex

A. sterodis

B. lipoproteins

C. prostaglandins

D. glycoproteins

Answer: D

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8. Antibodies are produced by

A. monocytes

B. erythrocytes

C. lymphocytes

D. thrombocytes

Answer: C

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9. Antibodies in our body are produced by:

A. RBCs

B. Monocytes

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: D

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10. Antibodies are isolated from immune:

A. serum

B. blood

C. plasma

D. vitamins

Answer: A

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11. Antibodies resemble which of the following shape?

A. Z

B. O

C. X

D. Y

Answer: D

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12. Antibody molecules are held together by:

A. disulphide bonds

B. ester bonds

C. glycosidic bonds

D. all of these

Answer: A

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13. Basically antibodies consist of four:

A. ATP molecules

B. Polypeptides

C. Polysaccharides

D. Enzyme molecules

Answer: B

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14. In every antibody molecule, one can locate:

A. an epitope

B. a high-energy region

C. an ATP activating area

D. Constant and variable regions

Answer: D

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15. Antigen binding site in an antibody is found between:

A. two light chains

B. two heavy chains

C. one heavy and one light chain

D. either between two light chains or between on heavy and one light chain depending upon the nature of antigen

Answer: C

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16. Each immunoglobin has two heavy chains & two light chains, the antigen binding site is present in

A. variable region of light chain

B. variable region of heavy chain

C. variable region of both heavy and light chain

D. constant region of both light and heavy chain

Answer: C

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17. Antigen binds to antibody. This binding is result of:

A. covalent bonds

B. amide formation

C. disulphide bridges

D. electrostatic interactions

Answer: D

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18. Antigenic determinant sites bind to which portions of an antibody molecule?

1. Light chain , 2. Heavy chain

3. Intermediate chains , 4. Plasma cells

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 2 and 4 are correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct

D. 1,2 and 3 are correct

Answer: A

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19. Antibody formation and immunity production by globulin protein is found in:

A. plasma

B. blood platelets

C. cytoplasm of RBCs

D. haemoglobin of RBCs

Answer: A

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20. Antiserum contains:

A. Antigen

B. RBCs

C. Antibodies

D. WBCs

Answer: C

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21. Antibodies against germs are formed in:

A. blood by platelets

B. liver by Kupffer cells

C. blood by plasma cells

D. thymus by lymphocytes

Answer: C

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22. How many classes of immunoglobulins are there in humans?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: B

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23. Most abundant immunoglobulin is:

A. IgG

B. IgD

C. IgA

D. IgE

Answer: A

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24. The most important long acting antibody representing about 80% of the antibody that is able to pass across the placenta is:

A. IgD

B. IgG

C. IgM

D. IgA

Answer: B

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25. Gamma immunoglobulins are synthesized inside:

A. liver

B. kidney

C. bone marrow

D. lymph and lymphoid tissues

Answer: D

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26. Which immunoglobulin is the largest in size

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgM

Answer: D

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27. Which of the following antibodies provides evidence of an active infection when present?

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgD

D. IgE

Answer: B

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28. The type of immunoglobulin present in the colostrum secre- ted by mammary glands is:

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgD

D. IgE

Answer: A

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29. The antibody secreted into the cavities of the body such as the gastrointestinal tract is:

A. IgD

B. IgA

C. IgG

D. IgE

Answer: B

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30. Immunoglobulin present in tears is:

A. IgG

B. IgE

C. IgA

D. IgM

Answer: C

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31. Immunoglobulin present in sebum is:

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: A

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32. The type of immunoglobulin whose function is possible antigen recognition by B-cells may be:

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgE

D. IgG

Answer: B

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33. Which of the antibody molecule is made of two monomers?

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgD

D. IgA

Answer: D

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34. What is the process, in which antibody comes in contact with antigen and convert them in harmless insoluble matter, called

A. Activation

B. Opsonization

C. Agglutination

D. Neurtalization

Answer: C

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35. Recognition and digestion by the phagocytes due to the coated surface of antigens by the antibodies, is known as

A. Opsonization

B. Immunization

C. T-cell immunization

D. B-cell immunization

Answer: A

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36. Opsonization is carried out by:

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgD

D. IgA

Answer: B

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37. Antibodies can have all of the following effects on target cells except:

A. lysis

B. Opsonization

C. Agglutination

D. Neurtalization

Answer: A

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38. Lysis of foreign cell is initiated by antibodies of:

A. IgM only

B. IgA only

C. IgM and IgG

D. IgD and IgE

Answer: C

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39. An allergic reaction is initiated by antibodies of:

A. IgG group

B. IgM group

C. IgA group

D. IgE group

Answer: D

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40. The function of IgE is:

A. activation of B-cells

B. mediate in allergic response

C. present on lymphocyte surface as receptors

D. protection from inhaled and ingested pathogens

Answer: B

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41. The antibody dependent cytotoxicity is seen in:

A. local anaphylaxis

B. generalized anaphylaxis

C. immune complex reaction

D. non-compatible blood transfusion

Answer: D

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42. Monoclonal antibodies are produced from hybrid cells, called hybridomas. The cells employed to obtain these hybridoma cells are:

A. B-lymphocytes and myeloma cells

B. T-lymphocytes and myeloma cells

C. B- lymphocytes and carcinoma cells

D. Lymphoma cells and bone marrow cells

Answer: A

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43. Monoclonal antibodies are used for:

A. growth induction

B. treatment of breast cancer

C. suppression of symptoms of rabies

D. immune suppression for kidney transplantation

Answer: D

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44. column I lists the components of boduy defense and column II lists the corresponding descriptions. Match the two columns. Choose the

correct option from those given

Column I		Column II
A. Active natural immunity	p.	Injection of gamma globulins
B. First line of defense	q.	Complement proteins and interferons
C. Passive natural immunity	r	Direct contact with the pathogens that have entered inside
D. Second line of defense	s.	Surface barriers
	t.	Antibodies transferred through the placenta

A. $A = s, B = r, C = t, D = q$

B. $A = r, B = s, C = q, D = t$

C. $A = r, B = s, C = t, D = q$

D. $A = t, B = r, C = q, D = p$

Answer: C

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Active And Passive Immunity

1. Immunity acquired after an infection is:

A. active immunity

B. innate immunity

C. passive immunity

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A

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2. The formation of antibodies within our body is called:

A. active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. innate immunity

D. Acquired immunity

Answer: A

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3. The term 'active immunity' means

A. increasing rate of heartbeat

B. increasing quantity of blood

C. resistance developed before disease

D. resistance of body built after disease

Answer: D

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4. Active immunity can be obtained from:

A. Antibiotics

B. blood transfusion

C. live germs in injection

D. weakened germs in injection

Answer: D

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5. Immunity due to injection of diphtheria toxoid is an example of:

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artifically acquired active immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: C

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6. The treatment of snake-bite by antivenine is an example of

A. specific natural immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artifically acquired active immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: D

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7. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is catego- rized as:

A. active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. cellular immunity

D. innate non-specific immunity

Answer: B

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8. Passive immunity is obtained by injecting:

A. antibodies

B. vaccines

C. antibiotics

D. antigens

Answer: A

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9. Passive immunity is defined as immunity

A. inherited from parents

B. achieved through vaccination

C. acquired through first exposure to the disease

D. achieved through the sera of other animals enriched in antibodies

Answer: D

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10. Injection of pooled human γ-globulin may provide passive immunity to humans from hepatitis A because it contains:

A. B-cells

B. Antibodies

C. Helper T-cell

D. Cytotoxic T-cells

Answer: B

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Allergy

1. A non-infectious unnatural and unusual reaction of a person to any substance or condition for which he is hypersensitive is termed as

A. toxin

B. allergy

C. infection

D. immunity

Answer: B

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2. Excessive and inappropriate immune response to an antigen is:

A. allergy

B. anaphylaxis

C. multiple sclerosis

D. immune deficiency

Answer: A

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3. The agents which cause allergy are known as:

A. allergens

B. antigens

C. analgesics

D. narcotics

Answer: A

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4. Allergens are:

A. certain microbes which are pathogenic

B. weak antibodies produced by certain substances in the body

C. weak antigens which produce sensitive reactions in the body

D. none of the above

Answer: C

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5. Allergens are

A. non-infectious and increase secretions of IgE antibodies and histamines

B. infectious and increase secretion of IgM antibodies and histamines

C. non-infectious and decrease secretion of IgG antibodies

D. infectious and increase secretion of IgE antibodies

Answer: A

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6. Which of the following is an example of allergy?

A. Asthma

B. Utricaria

C. Eczema

D. All of these

Answer: D

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7. Which of the following disease is due to an allergic reaction

A. Goitre

B. Skin cancer

C. Hay fever

D. Enteric fever

Answer: C

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8. Allergic rhinitis is known as:

A. Asthma

B. scarlet fever

C. Hay fever

D. typhoid fever

Answer: C

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9. Hay fever is usually caused by:

A. paint fumes

B. pollens

C. carbon monoxide

D. all of these

Answer: B

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10. Most of plant derived allergies in man are caused by:

A. seeds

B. leaves

C. pollens

D. root hairs

Answer: C

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11. Assertion (A): Many visitors to the hills suffer from skin and respiratory allergy problems.

Reason (R): Conifer trees produce a large quantity of wind- borne pollen grains.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

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12. A kind of allergy is

A. Asthma

B. mumps

C. typhoid

D. yellow eyes

Answer: A

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13. Asthma is a respiratory disease caused by:

A. infection of lungs

B. infection of trachea

C. bleeding in pleural cavity

D. spasm in bronchial muscles

Answer: D

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14. Which of the antibody is concerned with allergic reactions?

A. IgE

B. IgA

C. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: A

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15. Allergic reactions develop in response to:

A. hirudin

B. serotonin

C. heparin

D. histamine

Answer: D

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16. Antihistamine pills are to nullify:

A. malaria

B. typhoid

C. allergic reaction

D. none of these

Answer: C

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17. Hormone produced against allergic reactions is:

A. epinephrine

B. glucocorticoid

C. norepinephrine

D. mineralocorticoid

Answer: A

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18. When a person dies after stung by a bee followed by the administration of penicillin, death may be due to:

A. prophylacitc shock

B. anaphylactic shock

C. autoimmunity

D. sedation

Answer: B

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19. Anaphylactic shock is a:

A. mild form of allergy

B. non-allergic reaction

C. severe form of allergy

D. none of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. Anaphylactic shock occurs most commonly after:

A. antitetanus serum injection

B. penicillin injection

C. an insect sting

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. Anaphylactic shock is treated with the drug:

A. thyroxine

B. epinephrine

C. streptomycin

D. antihistamine

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

22. Atopic asthma is due to which type of hypersensitivity?

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer: A

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23. Release of vasoactive mediators during hypersensitivity is associated with:

A. type I

B. type II

C. type III

D. type IV

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

24. Assertion . Mast cells in human body release excessive amount of inflammatory chemicals which cause allergic reactions.

Reason . Allergens in the environment on reaching human body stimulates mast cells in certain individuals

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explana-tion of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

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Inflammation

1. The active molecule that helps to initiate inflammatory response when mast cell degranulate is:

A. insulin

B. heparin

C. perforin

D. histamine

Answer: D

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2. Inflammatory response in allergy is caused by:

A. antigens

B. antibodies

C. histamines

D. prothrombin

Answer: C

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3. Inflammatory response includes:

A. pain

B. itching

C. swelling

D. all of these

Answer: D

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4. During inflammation, which of the following is secreted by connective tissue?

A. Serotonin

B. Heparin

C. Histamine

D. Glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. Cells which secrete histamine occur in:

A. lungs

B. brain

C. liver

D. connective tissue

Answer: D

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6. 'Histamines" the inflammation producing substances are produced by which cells of the body?

A. Mast cells

B. Collagen fibres

C. Macrophages

D. Sustentacular cells

Answer: A

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7. Which leucocytes release heparin and histamines in the blood?

A. Basophils

B. Monocytes

C. Eosinophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer: A

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8. Which of the following cytoplasmic granules contain hista-mine?

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. both (a) and (b)

D. none of these

Answer: A

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9. How do the basophils help in body defence?

A. Phagocytosis of bacteria

B. Inhibit allergic reactions

C. Heprain secretion to prevent thrombosis

D. Cell-mediated as well as antibody mediated immunity

Answer: C

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10. One of the inflammatory reactions induced by histmines is:

A. vasodilation of peripheral blood vassels

B. vasoconstriction of blood vassels

C. increased vascular permeability

D. accelerated blood clotting

Answer: A

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11. A localized inflammatory response appears at the site of infection causes redness, swelling, pain and heat due to certain chemicals which are:

A. cerumen and mucus

B. histamine and cerumen

C. prostaglandins and cerumen

D. histamine and prostaglandins

Answer: D

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12. What is released in body during disease which results in fever?

A. Pyrogens

B. Antibodies

C. Interferons

D. Interleukins

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

13. Pyrogens are secreted by:

A. plants

B. pathogens

C. useful bacteria

D. none of these

Answer: B

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14. On infection with bacteria our body temperature increases. This is because:

A. T-cells and B-cells are more efficient at higher tempera-true

B. Bacteria survive poorly at temperature higher than 37° C

C. Cellular enzymes are more efficient at higher tempera-ture

D. Macrophages phagocytose better at temperature above 37° C

Answer: B

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15. Aspirin is a/an:

A. antiseptic

B. antibiotic

C. antipyretic

D. none of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

16. An insect bite may result in inflammation of that spot. This is triggered by the alarm chemicals such as

A. histamine and kinins

B. interferons and opsonin

C. interferons and histones

D. histamine and dopamine

Answer: A

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Vaccination And Immunization

1. Artificial immunity can be acquired by:

A. penicillin

B. vaccination

C. serious illness

D. all of these

Answer: B

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2. Vaccination against smallpox was developed by:

A. Robert Koch

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Edward Junner

D. Alexander Fleming

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Edward Junner prepared the vaccine for smallpox virus by using:

A. attenuated cowpox virus

B. attenuated smallpox virus

C. large does of smallpox virus

D. small dose of smallpox virus

Answer: A

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4. The first true vaccine, consisting of weakened micro-organisms against chicken cholera was developed in 1880 by:

A. Robert Koch

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Edward Jenner

D. Alexander Fleming

Answer: B

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5. Who among the following established the scientific basis of vaccination?

A. Von Behring

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Edward Jenner

D. George Kohler

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Vaccination against small pox means the introduction into our body, of

A. antibodies

B. actual weakened germs

C. leucocytes obtained from animals

D. antibodies produced in other animals

Answer: B

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7. Oral vaccine prevents the attack of:

A. polio

B. tetanus

C. chloera

D. typhoid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Polio immunizing vaccine was developed by

A. Jenner

B. Salk

C. St. Hale

D. Landsteiner

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion (A): It is advantageous to give the polio vaccines orally.

Reason (R): It prevents reinfection by causing intestinal immunity.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explana-tion of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

View Text Solution

10. BCG vaccine provides protection from:

A. polio

B. typhoid

C. chloera

D. tuberculosis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Vaccines produced through genetic engineering are safe as:

A. they contain antigen only form coat of pathogen

B. they are attenuated form of pathogen

C. they are least active form of virus

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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12. Which of the following is used to make vaccines?

A. Pathogen blocked by antibody

B. Attenuated pathogen

C. Activated pathogen

D. None of above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

13. Suspension of attenuated pathogen that stimulates antibody formation is:

A. serum

B. vaccine

C. antitoxin

D. antibiotic

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. Vaccines are:

A. Curative medicines

B. Monoclonal antibodies

C. Treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins

D. MHC (Major Histocompatibility Complex) proteins

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. Passive immunity can be obtained by injecting

or

After vaccination the body builds up

A. toxins

B. plasma

C. lymph

D. antibodies

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

16. Vaccination eliminates diseases such as smallpox and polio by:

A. eliminating susceptible hosts

B. curing infected people

C. killing pathogens

D. All of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. The vaccination for which one of the following diseases is not covered in the immunization schedule so far?

A. Measles

B. Diphtheria

C. Pneumonia

D. tuberculosis

Answer: C

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18. Which of the following vaccines are injected to babies at the age of $1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ months

A. Polio and BCG

B. DTP-Hib and Polio

C. BCG and DTP-Hib

D. BCG and hepatitis-B

Answer: B

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19. Assertion (A): A person who has received a cut and is bleeding needs to be given antitetanus treatment.

Reason(R): Antitetanus injection provides immunity by producing antibodies for tetanus.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explana-tion of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

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Interferons

1. Interferons are synthesized in response to:

A. fungi

B. viruses

C. bacteria

D. mycoplasma

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Interferons are

A. Antiviral proteins

B. biotic proteins

C. cancer proteins

D. nucleo proteins

Answer: A

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3. What is interferon?

A. Secretion in response to viral infection by the cell

B. Secretion in response to bacterial infection

C. Secretion in response to fungal infection

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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4. If a person shows production of interferons in his body, the chances are that he has got an infection of

or

The disease due to which maximum death in children occur is

A. tetanus

B. mcasles

C. typhoid

D. malaria

Answer: B

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5. Interferon-β is also termed as:

A. immune interferon

B. fibroblast interferon

C. leucocyte interferon

D. anti-immune interferon

Answer: B

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Autoimmune Diseases

1. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

A. Cancer

B. Asthma

C. Erythroblastosis foetalis

D. Rheumatoid arthritis

Answer: D

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2. An autoimmune disease in which the body destroys the thyroid gland is:

A. Cretinsim

B. Myxoedema

C. Hashimoto's disease

D. Simmond's disease

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. The other name folr autoimmune thyroiditis is

A. Addison's disease

B. Cushing's disease

C. Hashimoto's disease

D. Simmond's disease

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

4. An autoimmune disease is:

A. AIDS

B. Haemophilia

C. Allergy

D. Myasthenia gravis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Immune Disorders

1. Immunodeficieny makes a person highly susceptible to infection. It is caused by

A. lack of B-cells

B. lack of T-cells

C. lack of both B and T-cells

D. none of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. HIV causes immunodepression in humans due to the deple-tion of:

A. Basophils

B. monocytes

C. neutrophils

D. lymphocytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Transplantation

1. If one's own tissue is grafted to another part of the body, it is termed as:

A. isograft

B. autograft

C. xenograft

D. allograft

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Which type of graft is used in plastic surgery?

A. isograft

B. Allograft

C. Autograft

D. Xenograft

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. A transplant between individuals of the same species, but with different MHC/HLA alleles is:

A. isograft

B. allograft

C. autograft

D. xenograft

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Grafting of tissue or organ between individuals of different species is called

A. autograft

B. isograft

C. xenograft

D. allograft

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. Nowadays cornea transplantation has been done on large scale because:

A. it does not link up with blood vessels

B. it has a transparent portion

C. it is easily available

D. All of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. Cornea transplant in humans is almost never rejected.This is because

A. it has no blood supply

B. it is a non-living layer

C. it is composed of enucleated cells

D. its cells are least penetrable by bacteria

Answer: A

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7. The best HLA (Human Leucocyte Antigen) match for trans- plants in order to preference is:

A. $\text{parent} > \text{sibling} > \text{twin} > \text{unrelated donor}$

B. $\text{sibling} > \text{twin} > \text{parent} > \text{unrelated donor}$

C. "twin" gt "sibling" gt "parent" gt "unrelated donor"`

D. $\text{twin} > \text{unrelated donor} > \text{parent} > \text{sibling}$

Answer: C

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8. Assertion (A): Organ transplantation patients are given immunosuppressive durgs.

Reason (R): Transplanted tissue has antigens which stimulate the specific immune response of the recipient.

A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explana-tion of (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

C. (A) is true but (R) is false

D. Both (A) and (R) are false

Answer: A

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9. Organ transplant rejection may be prevented using:

A. antibody

B. new T-cells

C. immunosuppressive drug

D. immunostimulatory drug

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

10. The rejection of organ transplanting in humans is prevented by using:

A. aspirin

B. thrombin

C. calcitonin

D. cyclosporine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Cyclosporine is used as:

A. allergic eczema

B. immunosuppressant

C. prophylactic for viruses

D. prophylactic for marasmus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. B-lymphocytes are:

1. formed in bone marrow

2. preprocessed in bone marrow

3. preprocessed in liver

4. formed in thymus

A. 1,2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: D

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13. The complexes formed during immune complex mediated hypersensitivity are removed by:

A. monocytes and B-lymphocytes

B. eosinophils and monocytes

C. eosinophils and basophils

D. eosinophils and T-cells

Answer: D

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14. It helps in the differentiation of cells of the immune system:

A. Cortisol

B. Steroid

C. Thymosin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. What is HLA?

A. Group og genes

B. Group of proteins

C. Group of polypeptides

D. Group of chromosomes

Answer: B

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16. An example of innate immunity is:

A. TH-cells

B. T-lymphocytes

C. B-lymphocytes

D. PMNL-neutrophils

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

17. Who among the following is recogized as the father of immunology?

A. Robert Koch

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Edward Jenner

D. Ferdinand Kohn

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. Which one of the following provide nonspecific pathogen defence for the body?

A. T-cells

B. B-cells

C. Phagocytes

D. Stem cells

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following provides immunity to digestive tract against antigen?

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgG

D. IgE

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following elements is important to maintain structure of immunolobulin?

A. P

B. S

C. Fe

D. Ca

Answer: B

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21. Colostrum provides the infant with:

A. autoimmunity

B. active immunity

C. innate immunity

D. passive immunity

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Which one of the following immunoglobulins is found as pentamer?

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgA

D. IgE

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

23. Which Ig is produced in primary immune response

or

Which antibody is first to be released into blood following an infection

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgM

D. IgG

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Neutrophils promote adhesion of neutrophils to endo- thelium, attract other neutrophils, monocytes and eosinophils and dilate capillaries by secreting:

A. monokines

B. cytokines

C. leucotrienes

D. lymphokines

Answer: B

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25. Cyclosporine A, which is used as an immunosuppressive, agent, is produced by:

A. Monascus

B. Aspergillus

C. Clostridium

D. Trichoderma

Answer: D

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26. A person likely to develop tetanus is immunized by administering

or

When a quick immune response is required due to infection of a deadly microbes, the patient is injected eith

A. dead germs

B. weakened germs

C. preformed antibodies

D. wide spectrum antibiotics

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

27. Use of antihistamines and steroids give a quick relief from:

A. Cough

B. Allergy

C. Nausea

D. Headache

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

28. Globulins contained in human blood plasma are primarily involved in:

A. clotting of blood

B. defence mechanisms of body

C. osmotic balance of body fluids

D. oxygen transport in the blood

Answer: B

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29. The letter T in T-lymphocyte refers to:

A. Tonsil

B. thymus

C. Thyroid

D. Thalamus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following can not be used for prepration of vaccines against plague

A. A virulent live bacteria

B. Synthetic capsular polysaccharide material

C. Heat-killed suspensions of virulent bacteria

D. Formalin-inactivated suspensions of virulent bacteria

Answer: B

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31. Consider the following four statements (i-iv) regarding kidney transplant and select the two correct ones out of these

(i) Even if a kidney transplant is proper the recipient may need to take immuno-suppressants for a long time

(ii) The cell-mediated immune response is responsible for the graft rejection

(iii) The B-lumphocytes are responsible for rejection of the graft

(iv) The acceptance or rejection of a kidney transplant depends on specific interferons

The correct statements are

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 3

C. 2 and 3

D. 3 and 4

Answer: A

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32. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

A. Gigantism

B. Acromeglay

C. Hypothyroidism

D. Grave's disease

Answer: D

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33. In Myasthenia gravis acetylcholine

A. esterase activity is inhibited

B. receptors on motor end plate are reduced

C. secretion from nerve terminals is reduced

D. secretion from nerve terminals is enhanced

Answer: B

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34. Immunoglobulins are proteins that show.....Structure

A. primary

B. secondary

C. tertiary

D. quaternary

Answer: C

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35. Immediate hypersensitivity which result in the release of the histamine and other inflammatory substances is mediated by

A. IgE

B. IgG

C. IgA

D. IgD

Answer: A

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36. The predominant antibody in saliva is:

A. IgG

B. IgA

C. IgM

D. IgD

Answer: B

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37. How many polypeptide chains are present in gamma immunoglobulin

or

How many variable segments are present in the basic structure of antibody molecule

A. One

B. Two

C. Four

D. Three

Answer: C

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38. How many polypeptide chains are present in gamma immunoglobulin

or

How many variable segments are present in the basic structure of antibody molecule

A. 6

B. 2

C. 5

D. 4

Answer: D

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39. Match the type of immunity listed in column I with the examples listed in column II. Choose the answer that gives the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns

Column I Types of immunity		Column II Example	
A.	Natural active	p.	Immunity developed by heredity
B.	Artificial passive	q.	From mother to foetus through placenta
C.	Artificial active	r.	Injection of antiserum to travellers
D.	Natural passive	s.	Fighting infections naturally
		t.	Induced by vaccination

A. A=p, B=q, C=r, D=t

B. A=s, B=r, C=t, D=q

C. A=s, B=t, C=q, D=r

D. A=t, B=s, C=r, D=p

Answer: B

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40. In the immune sustem, interferons are a part of

A. macrophages

B. Cellular barriers

C. physical barries

D. cytokine barriers

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease

A. Grave's disease

B. Rheumatoid arthritis

C. Hashimoto's disease

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. The antibacterial protein present in human tears is:

A. opsin

B. retinene

C. Lysozyme

D. transduction

Answer: C

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43. Which one of the following acts as a physiological barrier to the entry of microorganisms in human body

A. Skin

B. Tears

C. Monocytes

D. Epithelium of urinogenital tract

Answer: B

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44. Aggreates of lymphoid tissue present in the distal portion of the small intestine are known as

A. Villi

B. Rugae

C. Choroid plexus

D. Peyer's pathces

Answer: D

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45. The cells involved in inflammatory reactions are

A. Basophils

B. Monocytes

C. neutrophils

D. Macrophage

Answer: A

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46. Which of the following cells does not exhibit phagocytic activity ?

A. Monocyte

B. Basophil

C. Neutrophil

D. Macrophage

Answer: B

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47. In hybridoma technology:

A. B-cells are fused with myeloma cells

B. T-cells are fused with myeloma cells

C. B-cells are fused with T-cells

D. none of the above

Answer: A

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48. Select the correct statement with respect to diseases and immunisation

A. Injection of snake antivenin against snake bite is an example of active immunisation

B. Injection of dead/inactivated pathogens causes passive immunity

C. If due to some reason B and T-lymphocytes are damagad, the body will not produce antibodies against a pathogen

D. Certain protozoans have been used to mass produce hepatitis-B vaccine

Answer: C

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49. Macrophages are also known as:

A. B-cells

B. Tumour cell

C. Phagocytes

D. Natural killer cells

Answer: C

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50. Which one among the following is not a component of third line of body defence?

A. Plasma cells

B. Killer T-cell

C. Natural killer cells

D. Memory cells

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

51. Which one among the following forms the chemical barrier for infections?

A. lysozyme

B. Isozyme

C. Coughing

D. Lysosome

Answer: A

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52. Interferons are

A. Allergens

B. Antibody molecules

C. Protein product of macrophages which destory microbes

D. Proteins secreted by virus infected cells which protect noninfected cells from further viral infection

Answer: D

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53. Which one is not included in the category of physiological barriers to prevent microbial growth?

A. Tears from eyes

B. Saliva in the mouth

C. Acid in the stomach

D. Virus-infected cells secrete interferons

Answer: D

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54. In which one of the following options the two examples are correctly matched with their particular type of immunity ?

A.

Examples	Type of immunity
Polymorphonuclear Leucocytes and monocytes	Cellular barries

B.

Examples	Type of immunity
Anti-tetanus and anti-snake bite injections	Active immunity

C.

Examples	Type of immunity
Saliva in mouth and tears in eyes	Physical barriers

D.

Examples
Mucus coating of epthelium lining the urinogenital tract and the HCl

Answer: A

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55. People administered with preformed antibodies get

A. autommunity

B. active immunity

C. innate immunity

D. natural immunity

Answer: D

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56. Short-lived immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to the infant is catego- rized as:

A. active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. cellular immunity

D. innate nonspecific immunity

Answer: B

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57. Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to immunity?

A. Performed antibodies need to be injected to treat the bite by a viper snake

B. The antibodies against small pox pathogen are produced by T-lymphocytes

C. Antibodies are protein molecules, each of which has four light chains

D. Rejection of a kidney graft is the function of B-lymphocytes

Answer: A

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58. Read the following four statements (A-D)

(a) Colostrum is recommended for the new born because it is rich in antigens

(b) Chikengunya is caused by a Gram negative bacterium

(c) Tissue culture has proved useful in obtaining virus-free plants

(d) Beer is manufactured by distillation of fermented grape juice

How many of the above Statements are wrong

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. One

Answer: B

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59. Humoral immunity is mediated by:

A. plasma cell

B. eosinophil

C. neutrophil

D. Cytotoxic T-cell

Answer: A

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60. Which of the following is not a principal lymphod organ?

A. Spleen

B. Kidney

C. Thymus

D. Lymph nodes

Answer: B

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61. What product of the immune system attaches to bacteria, making them easier to be eaten by white blood cells?

A. Antigen

B. Antibody

C. Haemoglobin

D. MHC-I molecule

Answer: D

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62. In anaphylactic shock, a substance is released which causes dilation of the blood vessels and capillary leaking. What is this substance called?

A. Albumin

B. Benadryl

C. Histamine

D. Adrenaline

Answer: C

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63. How does vaccination work

A. The immune system produces antibodies which stay in the blood

B. Memory lymphocytes are produced. They remain in the body to fight off any future infection with the live pathogen

C. The dead pathogen stays in the body and constantly stimulates the immune system

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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64. The cell-mediated immunity inside the human body is carried out by

A. Erythrocytes

B. Thrombocytes

C. T-lymphocytes

D. B-lymphocytes

Answer: C

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65. The site on antigen that are recognized by antibodies and receptors present on T-and B-cells are:

A. antigenic determinants

B. epitopes

C. paratopes

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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66. A person may die due to allergic reaction or an anaphlactic shock which is characterized by:

A. constriction of peripheral blood vessel

B. blood capillaries become highly permeable causing loss of fluid from the blood

C. drastic increase in the blood pressure

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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67. An autoimmune disorder affecting the neuromuscular junction is:

A. Angina

B. CAD

C. Emphysema

D. Myaesthenia gravis

Answer: D

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68. Select correct combination of statements regarding Myasthenia gravis.

(i) It is an autoimmune disorder

(ii) It causes insufficient acetylcholine binding that affects muscular contraction

(iii) Antibodies are developed against acetylcholine

(iv) Antibodies are developed against acetylcholine receptors

(v) Antibodies are developed against acetylcholine esterase

(vi) It causes drooping of eyelids

A. I,iii,iv,vi

B. I,iii,v,vi

C. I,ii,iv,vi

D. ii,iii,iv,v

Answer: C

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69. Passive immunity is defined as immunity

A. inherited from parents

B. achieved through vaccination

C. acquired through first exposure to the disease

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

70. The colostrum provides _.

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artifically acquired active immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: B

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71. Immunity that develops in the foetus after receiving antibodies from mother's blood through placenta is:

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. artificially acquired active immunity

C. naturally acquired passive immunity

D. artificially acquired passive immunity

Answer: C

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72. ADA deficiency results in:

A. chromosomal disorders

B. increased risk of infertility

C. decrease in the yield of crop plants

D. inability of the immune system to function normally

Answer: D

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73. Which one of the following hormones also produces: anti-inflammatory reactions in man and suppresses the immune response in addition to its primary functions?

A. Cortisol

B. Thymosin

C. Erythropoietin

D. Thyrocalcitonin

Answer: A

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74. Which blood cells can engulf bacteria by phagocytosis?

A. Eosinophil and basophil

B. Basophil and lymphocyte

C. Neutrophil and monocyte

D. Neutrophil and lymphocyte

Answer: C

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75. The immunoglobulin disulfides do not join:

A. light chains with heavy chains

B. two heavy chains

C. two light chains

D. all the above

Answer: C

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76. The first antibody to appear in the serum following stimulation by antigen is:

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgA

D. IgE

Answer: A

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77. Which of the following components are involved in allergic reaction?

A. IgG and mast cells

B. IgE and mast cells

C. IgA and mast cells

D. IgG and basophils

Answer: B

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78. The location where B-lymphocytes differentiate and mature is in the:

A. bone marrow

B. bursa of Fabricius

C. both (a) and (b)

D. thymus

Answer: C

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79. Match each disease with its correct type of vacinne

(A)	Tuberculosis	(I)	Harmless virus
(B)	Whooping cough	(II)	Inactivated toxin
(C)	Diphtheria	(III)	Killed bacteria
(D)	Polio	(IV)	Harmless bacteria

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(a)	(III)	(II)	(IV)	(I)
(b)	(IV)	(III)	(II)	(I)
(c)	(I)	(II)	(IV)	(III)
(d)	(II)	(I)	(III)	(IV)

A. $(A)\ (B)\ (C)\ (D)$ / $(iv)\ (iii)\ (ii)\ (i)$

B. $(A)\ (B)\ (C)\ (D)$ / $(ii)\ (i)\ (iii)\ (iv)$

C. $(A)\ (B)\ (C)\ (D)$ / $(iii)\ (ii)\ (iv)\ (i)$

D. $(A)\ (B)\ (C)\ (D)$ / $(i)\ (ii)\ (iv)\ (iii)$

Answer: A

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80. The cytokine barrier among these is:

A. Monocyte

B. NK cell

C. Interferon

D. Macrophage

Answer: C

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81. Read the statements.

(i) IgE antibodies are produced in an allergic reaction.

(ii) B-lymphocytes mediate immunity.

(iii) The yellowish fluid colostrum has abundant IgE antibodies.

(iv) Spleen is a secondary lymphoid organ.

Of the above statements:

A. (i) only is correct

B. (i) and (ii) are correct

C. (ii) and (iii) are correct

D. (i) and (iv) are correct

Answer: D

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82. Which one of the following combinations acts as a usual antigen binding site of an antibody/

A. Variable regions of a light and another heavy chain

B. Variable regions of two light chains

C. Variable regions of two heavy chains

D. Variable region of a heavy chain and constant region of a light chain

Answer: A

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83. Antibodies produced by a group of identical B-cells against a single epitope of an antigen is called:

A. anti-hapten antibodies

B. somaclonal antibodies

C. polyclonal antibodies

D. monoclonal antibodies

Answer: D

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84. Dr. Alexander Fleming observed the inhibition zone around a blue mould in a contaminated Staphylococus culture petriplate. This led to the

discovery of:

A. antigens

B. antibiotics

C. antitoxins

D. antibodies

Answer: B

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85. Natural killer lymphocytes are an example for:

A. physical barrier

B. cytokine barrier

C. physiological barrier

D. anatomical barriers

Answer: B

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86. Helper T-cells: Lymphokines as killer T-cells.

A. Interferons

B. Lysozymes

C. Perforins

D. Prostaglandins

Answer: C

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87. Plasma cells are derived from

A. Cytotoxic T-cells

B. helper T-cells

C. memory B-cells

D. memory T-cells

Answer: C

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88. The first vaccine produced by Edward Jenner was for protection against:

A. hepatitis

B. infuluenza

C. chicken pox

D. small pox

Answer: D

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89. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

A. IgD

B. IgM

C. IgA

D. IgG

Answer: C

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90. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the following would you look for confirmatory evidence

A. Fibrinogen in plasma

B. Serum albumins

C. Haemocytes

D. Serum globulins

Answer: D

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91. Grafted kidney may be rejected in a patient due to:

A. Cell-mediated immune response

B. Humeral immune response

C. Passive immune response

D. Innate immune response

Answer: A

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92. These are mainly responsible for protection against infection:

A. Basophils

B. Neutrophils

C. Eosinophils

D. thrombocytes

Answer: B

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93. Antivenom injection contains preformed antibodies while polio drops that are administered into the body contain

A. Gamma globulin

B. Attenuated pathogens

C. Activated pathogens

D. Harvested antibodies

Answer: B

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94. In higher vertebrates, the immune system can distinguish self-cells and non-self. If this property is lost due to genetic abnormality and it attacks self-cells, then it leads to

A. Graft rejection

B. active immunity

C. Allergic response

D. Auto-immune disease

Answer: D

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95. Asthma may be attributed to:

A. inflammation of the trachea

B. bacterial infection of the lungs

C. accumulation of fluid in the lungs

D. allergic reaction of the mast cells in the lungs

Answer: D

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