BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

BASIC CONCEPTS OF IMMUNOLOGY

Check Point

1. HCl in stomach belongs to which category of barrier of innate immunity?

A. Cytokine barrier

B. Physical barrier

C. Cellular barrier

D. Physiological barrier

Answer: D

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2. Phagocyte cells found in liver are called

A. microglial cells

B. neutrophils

C. macrophage

D. Kupffer cells

Answer: D

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3. Microglial cells are phagocutes presenr in

A. stomach

B. kidneys

C. CNS

D. None of these

Answer: C

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4. The cells which initiate inflammatory response are

A. neutrophils

B. macrophages

C. mast cells

D. eosinophills

Answer: C

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5. Who discovered the phenomenon of phagocygtosis?

A. Paul Ehrlich

B. Maetchnikoff

C. Paul Ehrlich and Metchnikoff

D. None of above

Answer: B

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6. Which of the following will be included under innate immunity?

A. Mucous membrane

B. Interferons

C. Natural killer cells

D. All of these

Answer: D

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7. Which of the following forms the second line of defence?

A. Saliva

B. Mucous

C. Phagocytes

D. All of these

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following is released by natural killer cell responsible for creating pores in plasma membrane?

A. Histamine

B. Serum

C. Perforins

D. Interleukin

Answer: D

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9. Which of the following is not characteristic of acquired immunity?

A. Specificity

B. Memory

C. Diversity

D. Allergy

Answer: D

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10. Antibodies from a mother can be used for the protection of baby. It is an example of

A. Natural passive immunity

B. Natural active immunity

C. Artificial passive immunity

D. Artificial active immunity

Answer: A

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11. The substance that stimulates the production of antibodies in the body are

A. mast cells

B. red blood cells

C. antigens

D. hiastamines

Answer: C

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12. The substance which are incapable of including antibody formation by themselves

A. incomplete antigens

B. partial antigens

C. immunogen

D. antibodies

Answer: B

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13. The maximum amount of serum immunoglobulins present in blood is

A. IgD

B. IgE

C. IgG

D. IaA

Answer: C

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14. The antibody that activeate complement system

A. IgG

B. IgM

C. IgE

D. IgA

Answer: B

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15. The antibody that protects newly born is

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgM

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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16. The type of immunoglobins which plays an important role in allergic reactions

A. IgD

B. IgE

C. IgA

D. IgM

Answer: B

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17. These are also magic bullets because of the target specificity.

A. Polyclonal antibodies

B. B-cells

C. Monoclonal antibodies

D. Leucocytes

Answer: C

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18. The protein which helps in making antigen susceptible for phagocytosis is

A. perforin

B. opsonin

C. agglutinins

D. histamine

Answer: B

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19. The molecules which resemble hormones and help in regulation of immune response are

A. memory cells

B. effector molecules

C. macrophage

D. regulatory molecules

Answer: D

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20. The role of helper T-cells is to

A. inhibit immune response

B. destroy target cells

C. stimulate immune response

D. All of these

Answer: C

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21. Bursa of fabrica is lymphoid orgen in

A. human

B. birds

C. cats

D. All of these

Answer: B

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22. The primary lymphoid organ is _:

A. tonsils

B. Peyer's patches

C. lymph nodes

D. thymus

Answer: D

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23. Vaccines produced from inactivated organisms are called

A. attenuated vaccines

B. toxoids

C. combinations

D. killed vaccines

Answer: B

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24. Which among the following is prepared from live pathogen or is a live vaccine?

A. Trphoid vaccine

B. Sack polio vaccine

C. MMR

D. Rabies vaccine

Answer: B

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25. DPT vaccine is a combination of

A. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Typhoid

B. Diphtheria, Pertussis

C. Diphtheria, Tetanus

D. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Genetically engineered vaccines are also called

A. 3rd generation vaccines

B. 2nd generation vaccines

C. combined vaccines

D. None of these

Answer: A

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27. The first vaccine developed by Edward Jenner was in the light of which disease?

A. Chickenpox

B. Cholera

C. Smallpox

D. Diphtheria

Answer: C

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28. The first true vaccine against cholera was developed by

A. Edward Jenner

B. Louis Pasteur

C. J Salk

D. None of these

Answer: B

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29. The most commonly transplanted tissue is

A. cornea

B. heart

C. lung

D. pancrease

Answer: A

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30. Skin grafting within one organism is an example of

A. allograft

B. autograft

C. isograft

D. xenograft

Answer: B

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31. Which among the following is an example of allergy?

A. Hives

B. Hay fever

C. Asthma

D. All of these

Answer: D

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32. The condition caused due to release of large amounts of histamine is

A. anaphylactic shock

B. eczema

C. pertussis

D. immune side effects

Answer: A

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33. Example of autoimmune disease is

A. multiple sclerosis

B. allergy

C. AIDs

D. cancer

Answer: A

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34. Which of the following acts as antigen in Hashimoto's disease?

A. Sperm

B. Myelin

C. IgG

D. Thyroglobuli

Answer: D

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35. Thymic hypoplasis is also known as

A. Reticular syndrome

B. Di-George syndrome

C. Wiskott-Aidrich syndrome

D. Bruton's syndrome

Answer: B

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Chapter Exercise

1. In the cell mediated immune response, T-lymphocytes divide and secrete

A. antigens

B. Plasmogens

C. collagens

D. cytonkines

Answer: D

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2. B-lymophocytes are primarily involved in

A. hymoral immunity

B. auto-immune disorders

C. graft rejection

D. cell-mediated immunity

Answer: A

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3. Plasma cells are

A. the same as memory cells

B. formed from blood plasma

C. B-cells that are actively secreting antibody

D. inactive T-cells carried in the plasma

Answer: C

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4. Perspiration, saliva and tears contains an enzyme lysozyme which kills:-

A. virus-infected cells

B. protozoans

C. bacteria

D. viruses

Answer: C

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5. Lysozyme kills bacteria by destroying their:

A. cell walls

B. mitochondrical enzymes

C. lipid bilayers

D. the machinery for DNA replication

Answer: A

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6. White blood cells that are non-specific killers of microbes are

A. B-cells

B. phagocytes

C. killer T-cells

D. helper T-cells

Answer: B

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7. An antiviral substance produced in response to viral infection for restricting its multiplication is

A. antigens

B. antivirion

C. interferon

D. virion

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following would not be a participant in cells mediated immune responses?

A. Helper T-cells

B. macrophages

C. Cytokines

D. Plasma cells

Answer: D

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9. Which of the following is not the example of an auto-immune disease?

A. multiple sclerosis

B. Rheumatic fever

C. Haemolytic disease of the newborn

D. Rheumatic arthritis

Answer: C

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10. Transfusing a person with blood plasma proteins from a person or animal that has been actively immunised against a specific antigen provides

A. active immunity

B. passive immunity

C. auto-immunity

D. anti-immunity

Answer: B

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11. Artifical immunity can be acquired from a :-

A. serious illness

B. vaccination

C. repeated exposure to the same microbe

D. treatment with penicillin

Answer: B

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12. The regions of an antibody that make it distinct from all other kinds of antibodies, are its

A. variable (V) regions

B. constant(C) regions

C. mutated (M) regions

D. Bifurcated (B) regions

Answer: A

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13. Which of the following is function of the spleen?

A. Produces T-cells

B. Removes worn out red blood cells

C. Produces immunoglobulins

D. Produces macrophages

Answer: B

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14. Which of the following cells engulf and difest othe cells from your body?

A. Helper T-cells

B. Suppressor T-cells

C. B-cells

D. Macrophages

Answer: D

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15. The term 'humour' refer to

A. bone marrow

B. plasma and lymph

C. all internal tissues

D. all subcutaneous tissues

Answer: B

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16. The humoral immune system defends mostly against bacteria and viruses in the

A. body fluids

B. digestive tract

C. internal organs

D. regions beneath the skin

Answer: A

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17. The function of vaccine is the production of

A. antigens

B. immune bodies

C. immune reactions

D. antibodies

Answer: D

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18. B-cells are lymphocytes, which control humoral immunity and are produced by

A. liver

B. spleen

C. thymus

D. bone narrow

Answer: D

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19. The subclass of B-cells that is responsible for the secretion of immunoglobulins are

A. plasma cells

B. memory cells

C. haemopoetic cells

D. lymphocutes

Answer: A

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20. Example of an autoimmune disease is

A. asthma

B. cancer

C. systemic lupus erythematosus

D. erythroblastosis foetalis

Answer: C

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21. Which of the following diseasse is common among individuals with deficient immune systems?

A. Polio

B. AIDs

C. Influenza

D. Malaria

Answer: B

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22. MHC stands for

A. Minor Histocompatibility Complex

B. Minor Histamine Complex

C. Major Histamine Complex

D. Major Histocompatibility Complex

Answer: D

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23. Inmmunoglobulines (antibodies) are basically

A. lipoproteins

B. phospholipids

C. glycoproteins

D. nucleoproteins

Answer: C

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24. The basic shape of antibofy resembles

A. G

B. Q

C. Y

D. H

Answer: C

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25. Inflammatory response in allergy is due to release of

A. antibodies

B. antigens

C. histamine

D. All of these

Answer: C

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26. Immunoglobulin that increases in number during allergy is

A. IgA

B. IgE

C. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: B

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27. During infection T-cells interact with

A. macrophages

B. B-cells

C. Infected cells

D. erythrocytes

Answer: B

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28. Against which of the following does interferon act/

A. Bactera

B. Virus

C. Fungus

D. Snake venom

Answer: B

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29. Certain compounds are released by the WBC which raise the body temperature. These compounds are known as

A. pyrogens

B. histamine

C. toxigens

D. pathogens

Answer: A

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30. Blood vessels near a wound dilate and become more permeable in response to which material released from damaged cells?

A. pyrogens

B. Antibodies

C. Histamine

D. Interferons

Answer: C

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31. Vaccines are extracted from

A. blood

B. lymph

C. serum

D. plasma

Answer: C

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32. Sensitivity to any allergen is related to

A. deviation form the process of immunity

B. age of the person

C. eating habit

D. rise in environment temperature

Answer: A

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33. Allergy condition caused by pollen grains of certain flowers causing inflammatioon of nose is called

A. pharygitis

B. larygitis

C. bronchitis

D. rhinitis

Answer: D

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34. Which of the following is involved in defence mechanism of the body?

A. Lymphocytes

B. neutrophils

C. macrophage

D. All of these

Answer: D

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35. T-lymphocytes first nature in

A. thymus

B. pancreas

C. liver

D. spleen

Answer: A

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36. Segments of antigen that are recognised by antibody are

A. memory regions

B. epitopes

C. non-determinants

D. self-limitation

Answer: B

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37. The exudate from an inflammed tissue, if thick and yellow with large number of leucocytes, is called

A. lymph

B. pus

C. serum

D. plasma

Answer: B

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38. Anaphylactic shock is due to excessive

A. allergic reaction

B. secretion of toxins

C. secretion of histamines

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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39. Second line of defence is formed by

A. WBC

B. Antibodies

C. liver

D. blood

Answer: B

40. Deficiency of B-cells and T-cells is known as

A. pathogenicity

B. autoimmunity

C. cytotoxicity

D. immune deficiency

Answer: D

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41. Which of the following is a live oral vaccine given for the protection of poliomyelities?

A. Salk's vaccine

B. TAB vaccine

C. DPT vaccine

D. Sabin vaccine

Answer: D

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42. Crystallisable region of antibody is

A. Fab

B. Fc

C. Fx

D. None of these

Answer: B

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43. Antibodies are

A. antibiotics

B. anticancerous drugs

C. foreign bodies in a cell

D. molecules synthesised in response to foreign structures

Answer: D

44. Humoral immunity is due too

A. B-lymphocytes

B. antigens

C. L-lymphocytes

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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45. Inflammatory response in allergy is caused by the released of one of the following by mast cells

A. Histamines

B. Antibodies

C. Antigens

D. None of these

Answer: A

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46. Antiserum is rich in

A. Steroids

B. Antibodies

C. Antigens

D. RBC

Answer: B

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47. Pollen like agents, which produce allergy, is known as

A. haptens

B. allergens

C. oncognes

D. Mutagens

Answer: B

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48. Antiserum is obtained by exposure to

A. antigens

B. leucocytes

C. hepatocytes

D. antibodies

Answer: A

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49. BCG vaccine is used to treat

A. measles

B. TB

C. cholera

D. smallpox

Answer: B

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50. Mast cells secrete a protein, which causes the dilation of blood vessels. The protein is

A. pyrogens

B. histamine

C. interferon

D. None of these

Answer: B

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51. The cells, which suppress the entire immune system from its attack in the same body, are known as

A. Helper T-cells

B. killer B-cells

C. suppressor cells

D. suppressor T-cells

Answer: D

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52. What is introduced in polio vaccination

A. antibiotics

B. antigens

C. antibodies

D. Bacteriostatic agents

Answer: C

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53. Which is not an immunity related disease?

A. AIDs

B. SCID

C. Addison's disease

D. smallpox

Answer: C

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54. When body cannot differentiate between its own and foreign matter, the disorder is called

A. passive immunity

B. active immunity

C. autoimmunity

D. immunodeficiency

Answer: C

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55. Antibodies belong to which class of proteins

A. γ-globulins

B. α-globulins

C. I-globulins

D. β-globulins

Answer: A

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56. In birds, the B-lymphocytes mature in

A. thyroid gland

B. bone marrow

C. green gland

D. bursa of fabricius

Answer: D

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57. An allergic reaction is initiated by antibodies of the

A. IgG group

B. IgM group

C. IgA group

D. IgE group

Answer: D

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58. The symtoms of an allergic reaction develop in response to

A. interferons

B. interleukins

C. histamine

D. complement

Answer: C

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59. Someone with severe combined immunodeficiency has no

A. interferons

B. macrophages

C. T or B-cells

D. functioning lymth nodes

Answer: C

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60. Messenger molecules, secreted by helper T-cells, that recruit other white blood cells, are called

A. interferons

B. antibiotics

C. cytotoxicity

D. lymphokines

Answer: D

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61. Antihistamine pills are to nullify:

A. allergic reaction

B. malaria

C. typhoid

D. None of these

Answer: A

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62. Antibodies are also called

A. immunogens

B. immunobodies

C. immunity granules

D. immunoglobulins

Answer: D

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63. Which of the following is a method of preventing graft rejection?

A. Tissue matching

B. Exposure of bone marrow

C. Immunosuppression

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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64. Thymus derived cells forming part of cell mediated immune system are

A. B-lymphocytes

B. T-lymphocytes

C. cancer cell

D. fibrocytes

Answer: B

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65. A portion of the antigen, the antigenic determinant, which can bind the antigen binding site (paratope) of the antibody is

A. opsonin

B. antigen-antibody complex

C. epitope

D. None of these

Answer: C

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66. After infection by germs, immunity acquired is

A. active immunity

B. passive immunity

C. artificial immunity

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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67. Which of the following organs is primarily concerned with immunity?

A. Liver

B. Lymphatic tissue

C. Kidney

D. Thyroid

Answer: B

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68. Lymphocytes that inhibit the development and proliferation of T and B-cells are

A. Suppressor B-cells

B. Suppressor T-cells

C. Macrophage

D. Neutrophils

Answer: B

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69. Antibodies are

A. liqids

B. genes

C. proteins

D. carbohydrates

Answer: C

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70. A person has developed interferons in his body. He seems to carry an infection of

A. typhoid

B. measles

C. tetanus

D. Malaria

Answer: B

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71. Hypersensivity to an allergen is due to

A. increase in temperature

B. food habits

C. age

D. aberrent functioning of immune system

Answer: D

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72. Antibody production is carried out by

A. monocytes

B. leucocytes

C. lymphocytes

D. erythrocytes

Answer: C

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73. After vaccination, the body builds up

A. toxins

B. lymph

C. antibodies

D. plasma

Answer: C

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74. The cells which directly attack and destroy the antigens, are known as

A. Helper T-cells

B. Killer T-cells

C. Helper B-cells

D. Killer B-cells

Answer: B

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75. They can specifically react with the antigen

A. antibodies

B. immunoglobulins

C. opsin

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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76. Protein released by the host cell in response to attack by a virus, is known as

A. antibodies

B. antigen

C. interferon

D. immunoglobulins

Answer: C

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77. A flexible region in antibody is

A. hinge region

B. variable region

C. constant region

D. None of these

Answer: A

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78. Antigeic determinant site binds to which portion of an antibody molecules?

A. Light chain

B. Heavy chain

C. Variable chain

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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79. The immune system is made up of

A. humoral system

B. cell mediator system

C. interferon

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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80. Weak living bacteria unable to cause a disease, are called

A. unattenuated organisms

B. attanuated organisms

C. autonomous disease

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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81. Both B and T-cells are formed from

A. lymph nodes

B. thymus gland

C. pituitary gland

D. stem cells in bone marrow

Answer: D

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82. Which of the following is not a major organ of lymphatic system

A. lymph nodes

B. Thymus

C. Kidney

D. spleen

Answer: C

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83. Cloacal thymus is another name of

A. endostyle

B. neural complex

C. bursa fabricus

D. thymus

Answer: C

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84. Hybridoma technology developed by

A. Kohler and Mlilstein

B. Pasteur

C. Wilkins

D. Darwin

Answer: A

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85. Which of the following glands is large sized at birth but reduces in size with ageing ?

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: C

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86. Vaccination protects a person from disease because of

A. helps in better digestion

B. increase RBC count

C. produces antibodies

D. correct body heating system

Answer: C

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87. Toxoids is

A. an active toxin

B. purified toxin

C. bacterial toxin

D. viral toxin

Answer: B

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

A. macrophages

B. Plasma cells

C. mast cells

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A

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89. A disease on the verge of extinction in India is

A. AIDs

B. kala azar

C. poliomyelitis

D. measles

Answer: C

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90. An Antigen Presenting Cell (APC)

A. Presents antigens to T-cells

B. secretes antibodies

C. marks each human cell as belonging to that particular person

D. secretes cytokins

Answer: A

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91. Antibodies combine with antigens

A. Only if macrophages are present

B. at constant regionn

C. at variable region

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C

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92. The spleen does not

A. house lymphocytes

B. filter foreign particles, damaged red bloods cells and cellular debris from the

blood

C. contain phagocytes

D. change undifferentiated lymphocytes into T-lymphocytes

Answer: D

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93. Which of the folllowing is not true for T-lymphocytes

A. They cannot release antibodies

B. They mature in lymph nodes

C. They comprise 10-15% of lymphocytes

D. They are principal cells in lymph node's cortical centre.

Answer: D

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94. When body starts producing antibodies against its own RBCs, resulting in chronic anaemia, the disease is known as

A. chronic disease

B. immunity control disease

C. autoimmune disease

D. acute anaemia

Answer: C

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95. Vaccines are required for ..... Disease.

A. malaria and dengue fever

B. HIV and leprosy

C. sleeping sickness

D. All of these

Answer: D

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96. Helper T-cells stimulate B-cells to mature and increase their

A. antigen production

B. immunosuppressent production

C. antibody production

D. interferon production

Answer: C

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97. The secondary lymphoid system comprises of

A. thymus and liver

B. spleen, lymphocytes, tonsils and mucosal lymph tissue

C. RBCs, WBCs and platelets

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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98. DPT vaccination is given for

A. Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Tetanus

B. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus

C. Diphtheria, Polio, Tetanus

D. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tuberculosis

Answer: B

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99. Passive immunity is defined as immunity

A. genetically inherited from the parents

B. achieved through vaccination

C. acquired through first exposure to the disease

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

Answer: D

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100. Certain children are immune to certain disease due to

A. T-cells immune system

B. plasma B-cells

C. memory B-cells

D. phagocyte antigen reactions

Answer: C

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101. Messenger molecules, released by virus infected cells, that attches to the surface of healthy cells and stimulated them to synthesize proteins that prevent viral reproduction are called:-

A. interferons

B. antibiotics

C. cytotoxins

D. lymphokines

Answer: A

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102. The immune system of body made up of specific antibodies present in blood plasma and lymph defending against foreign bodies entering the body fluid, is called

A. humoral immune system

B. antibody system

C. cell mediated immune system

D. lymphocyte system

Answer: A

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103. Memory cells are

A. responsible for immune response

B. antigens cells of cerbrum

C. cells responsible for memory in brain

D. retain memory of antigen

Answer: A

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104. A living attenuated bovine strain of Mycobacterium tuberculosis is used as a vaccine to protect human tuberculosis is

A. antituberculosis

B. rifampcin

C. Bacillus Calmette-Guerin

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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

A. leucocytes obtained from animal

B. antibodies produced in other animals

C. antibodies

D. actual weakened germs or attenuated smallpox virus

Answer: D

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106. Which option/statement is incorrect?

A. Body's first line of defence is skin

B. Second line of defence is skin and phagocytic cells

C. Third line of defence is immune system

D. Lines of body defence are skin, phagocytic cells and immune system

Answer: B

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107. Which of these pertains to T-cells?

A. Have specific receptors

B. Are more than one type

C. Are responsible for cell mediated immunity

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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108. What is the major benefits of the specific defence system?

A. Specific defence systems act as barriers to foreign invaders

B. Specific defences provides a quicker response than non-specific defences

C. Specific responses are generated no matter what the situation is

D. Specific defences can produce immunity

Answer: D

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

A. opsonisation

B. immunisation reaction

C. T-cells immunisation reaction

D. B-cells immunisation reaction

Answer: A

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110. The term 'immunity' refers to

A. the combined actions of all white blood cells

B. events that occur within the lymphatic system

C. general defences against all microorganisms

D. specific defences against microbes encountered during an earlier exposure

Answer: C

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111. Antigens can be soluble or particulate, natural or artificial and may or may not be thymus dependent, Choose the correct option.

A. Statement is incorrect

B. It is partially true

C. It is impossible

D. It is true

Answer: D

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112. Which of the following immune responses is more potent and long lived?

A. Primary immune response only

B. Secondary immune response only

C. Tertiary immune response

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B

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113. Which vaccines is effective against poliomyelitis

A. Salk vaccine administered orally

B. Sabin vaccine administered by injection

C. Salk vaccine adminstered by injection and Sabin vaccine administered orally

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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114. The basic difference between B and T-cells is

A. their origin is different

B. their maturation and storage is different

C. They are found at different places in the lymphoid pool

D. they do not show any difference

Answer: B

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115. Choose the incorrect statement.

A. Immunogenicity and specificity are two characteristics of an antigen.

B. The specific immune responses consist of humoral and cellular immunity

C. B-cells are responsible for humoral immunity and T-cells for cellullar immunity

D. Humoral immunity is mediated by immunoglobulins

Answer: A

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116. The hyper variable regions responsible for antigen binding is contributed by

A. light chains only

B. heavy chains only

C. a part of light and heavy chains both

D. light chains and disulphide hinge

Answer: C

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117. Most bacteria ingested with food, are killed by

A. cilia and mucous on the linings of the tract

B. stomach acids

C. the intrinsic factor in the stomach

D. bile in the small intestine

Answer: B

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118. Which one of these does not pertain to B-cells/

A. Have passed through the thymus

B. Have specific receptors

C. Are responsible for antibody mediated immunity

D. Synthesise and liberate antibodies

Answer: A

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119. Active immunity is

A. borrowed from an active disease case

B. developed in direct response to a disease agent

C. the product of borrowed antibodies

D. passive immunity that is activated

Answer: B

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120. The immune system is involve in

A. destruction of abnormal or mutant cell type that arise within the body

B. allergic reactions

C. rejections of organ transplants

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

121. Vaccines are:

A. the same as monoclonal antibodies

B. treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins

C. short lived

D. MHC proteins

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

122. During blood typing agglutination indicates that the :

A. plasma contains antibodies

B. red blood cells carry certain antigens

C. plasm contains certain antigens

D. red blood cells certain antigens

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

123. Which of the following is not the function of the lymphatic system?

A. Production of red blood cells

B. Return excess fluid to the blood

C. Transport lipids absorbed from the digestive system

D. Defend the body against pathogens\

Answer: A

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124. Which is the proper order of events cell mediated immunity?

A. Antigen enters, macrophages engulf antigen, antigen presented to members of a clone of lymphocytes, sensitised T-lymphocytes attack antigen-bearing agents

B. Antigen enters tissues, passed to members of a clone of lymphocytes, lymphocytes sensitised, macrophages

engulf antigen, T-lymphocyte attack antigen-bearing agents.

C. Antigen enters tissues, macrophages engulf antigen, antigen passed to members of a clone of lymphocytes, lymphocytes sensitised, B-lymphocytes secrete antibodies that react with antigen bearing agents

D. Antigen enters tissues, lymphocytes sensitised, antigen passed to members

of a clone of lymphocytes, macrophages engulr antigen, T-lymphocytes attack antigen-bearing agents.

Answer: B

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125. Transplantation of tissues/organs to save certain patients often fails due to rejection of such tissues/organs by the patient. Which

type of immune response is responsible for such rejections?

A. Autoimmune response

B. Humoral immune response

C. Physiological immune response

D. Cell mediated immune response

Answer: D

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Statement Based Questions

1. Autoimmunity is caused due to

(I). Ability of immune cells to damage self cells.

(II) ability of immune cells to discriminate between self cells and non-self cells.

(III). In ability of immune cells to damage self cells which represent antigens.

(IV). inability of cells to distingiush self cell and non-self cells.

Codes

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. I and IV

Answer: D

2. Which of the following statements are correct?

(I) Bone marrow and spleen are primary lymphoid organs.

(II) Mucosa Associated lymphoid Tissue (MALT) forms about 50% of the lymphoid tissue

(III) MHC are the molecules reponsible for recognition and labelling.

(IV) Innate immunity shows primary and secondary response.

Codes

A. I, III and IV

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. II and IV

Answer: C

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3. The odd one out in the following is

(I).spleen and peyer's patches

(II).spleen and thymus

(III).liver and spleen

(IV).thymus and peyer's patches

Codes

A. I and IV

B. III and II

C. Only III

D. Only II

Answer: C

4. The anatomic barrier is formed by

(I) Skin and cilia

(II).mucous membrane

(III).Lile and enzymes

(IV). Leucocytes

Codes

A. I, II, III and IV

B. II and IV

C. I and III

D. I and II

Answer: D

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5. Which of the following statements are correct for innate immunity?

(I). Bacteria enter through a break in the skin.

(II). Resident phagocytic cells engulf the bacteria

(III). B-cells are stimulated to produce specific antibodies.

(IV). Diapedesis allows new phagocytic leukocytes to invade the infected area.

Codes

A. III and IV

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. II and IV

Answer: B

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6. Antibody.

I. is a protein molecule

II. Is synthesised by an animal to combat foreign material. III. Occur on the surface of a

plasma cell and also in the body fluids.

IV. Binds to a macrophage to reach a helper T-cell to intiate immune response.

Codes

A. II, III and IV

B. I, II and III

C. II and III

D. I and IV

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

7. B-lymphocytes

I. from humoral or antibody-mediated immune system (AMIS).

II. Are formed by the division of erythroblasts.

III. Defend against viruses and bacteria that enter the blood and lymph.

IV. Move to the site of infection.

Codes

A. I and IV

B. I and III

C. II and IV

D. I and II

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. IgM is the first immunoglobulin produced in a primary response to an antigen.

II. IgD protects the body fluids and also

stimulates phagocytes and complement system.

III. IgE acts as mediation in allergic response.

IV. IgE protects from inhaled and ingested pathogens thus, protects the body surface.

Codes

A. Only I

B. Only III

C. I and II

D. I and III

Answer: D

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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion: The antibodies separated from serum are homogenuous.

Reason: Monoclonal antibodies are homogenous immunological reagents.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct

explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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2. Assertion: Second generation vaccines are safer to use.

Reason: They are produced by genetic engineering.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B

3. Assertion: Interferons are effective against viruses.

Reason: Proteins which can be synthesised only by genetic engineering are effective against viruses.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion: The most successful transplants are autografts.

Reason: In autografts, antigens, encoded by Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) are properly matched.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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5. Assertion: Xenograft is transplant between animals of the same species

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

6. Assertion ELISA is used to detect AIDS infection.

Reason HIV is a retrovirus.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct

explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A

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1. Asthma may be attributed to

A. Allergic reaction of the mast cells in the lungs

B. Inflammation of the trachea

C. Accumalation of fluid in the lungs

D. Bacterial infection of the lungs

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

2. Grafted kidney may rejected in a patient due to

A. humoral immune response

B. cell mediator immune response passive immune response innate immune response

C.

D.

Answer: B

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

A. interferons

B. lysozymes

C. Perforins

D. prostaglandins

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. Plasma cells are derived from

A. cytotoxic T-cells

B. helper T-cells

C. memory B-cells

D. memory T-cells

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. Natural killer lymphocytes are an example for:

A. Physiological barrier

B. Cellular barrier

C. Cytokine barrier

D. Physical barrier

Answer: B

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6. Identify the set of secondary lymphoid organs from the followings:

A. Bone marrow and lymph nodes

B. Spleen and bone marrow

C. Bone marrow and thymus gland

D. Spleen and lymph nodes

Answer: D

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7. Antigens binds to this part of antibody.

A. Paratope

B. epitopes

C. FC fragment

D. Fab fragment

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. The cytokine barrier among these is

A. polymorphenuclear neutrophil

B. monocyte

C. interferon

D. Macrophages

Answer: C

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9. Read the statement and find the correct ones

1. IgE antibodies are produced in an allergic

reaction

2. B-lymphocytes mediate cell mediated immunity

3. The yellow fluid colostrum has abundant IgE antibodies

4. spleen is a secondary lymphoid organ

A. Only I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. I and IV

Answer: D

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10. The colostrum provides _.

A. naturally acquired active immunity

B. naturally acquired passive immunity

C. artificially acquired active immunity

D. naturally acquired passive immunity

Answer: B

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11. The primary lymphoid organ in

A. tonsils

B. Peyer's patches

C. lymph nodes

D. thymus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. 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. naturally acquired passive immunity

Answer: C

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13. 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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14. Which of the following statement (s) are true?

I. Antibiotics can kill bacteria, but disinfectants do not

II. Disinfectants have better bactericidal efficiency than antibiotics

III. Antibiotics are of microbial origin, but disinfectant are chemical compounds

IV. Antibiotics can be injected into the patients, whereas disinfectants are not.

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. II, III and IV

Answer: D

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15. Passive immunity is

A. inherited from parents

B. acquired through first exposure to the disease

C. achieved directly through readymade antibodies

D. achieved through vaccination.

Answer: C

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16. Which of the following is termed as 'grave yard' of RBCs ?

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Kidney

D. Heart

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

17. The secondary stem cells that produce neutrophils is

A. granulocyte monocyte progenitor

B. B-cell committed progenitor

C. megakaryoblast

D. erythrocytes committed progenitor

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. thrombocytes

D. erythrocytes

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

19. The most abundant immunoglobulin found in human body is

A. IgM

B. IgG

C. IgD

D. IgA

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. T-lymphocytes

B. B-lymphocytes

C. I-lymphocytes

D. P-lymphocytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

21. 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 smallpox 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 funtion of B-lymphocytes

Answer: A

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

A. Tears

B. monocyte

C. Skin

D. Epithelium of urogenital tract

Answer: A

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23. Antiviral substance is

A. antibody antigen

B. antigen

C. interferon

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Lymphoid tissue is found in

A. thymus

B. tonsils

C. lymph nodes

D. all of these

Answer: D

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25. Humoral immunity is mediated by:

A. cytotoxic T-cells

B. Plasma cells

C. eosinophil

D. neutrophil

Answer: B

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26. Your immune system helps to protect you against viruses and bacteria that can cause sickness. Which cells are part of the immune system?

A. White blood cells

B. Red blood cells

C. Nerve cell

D. None of these

Answer: A

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Watch Video Solution

27. The term 'Vaccine' was introduced by

A. Jenner

B. Koch

C. Pasteur

D. Jointly by Koch and Pasteur

Answer: A

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28. The immune system is made up of

A. humoral system

B. Humoral and cell mediated system

C. humoral and fibrous system

D. antigent induced antibodies

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

29. Vaccine for tuberculosis is known as

A. PAS vaccine

B. BCG vaccine

C. OPV

D. DPT

Answer: B

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30. The organ relate with immunity is

A. liver

B. parathyroid

C. thymus

D. pineal

Answer: C

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31. The polypeptiede chains present in gamma immunogloblulin are

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: B

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32. The immunoglobulin abundant in colostrum is

or

The yellowish fluid colostrum has abundant antibodies to protect the infant

A. IgA group

B. IgM

C. IgD

D. IgE

Answer:

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

A. Physiological barrier

B. Cellular barrier

C. physical barriers

D. cytokine barriers

Answer: D

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34. 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. preformed antibodies

C. wide spectrum antibodies

D. weakened germs

Answer: B

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

A. thyroid

B. thalamus

C. tonsil

D. thymus

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. Use of anti-histamines and steroids give a quick relief from -

A. allergy

B. nausea

C. cough

D. headche

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. Globulins contained in human blood plasma are primarily involved in

A. defence mechanisms of body

B. osmotic balance of body fluids

C. oxygen transport in the blood

D. clotting of blood

Answer: A

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38. During an allergic reaction, the binding of antigens to IgE antibodiess initiates a response, in which chemicals cause the dilation of blood vessels and a host of other physiological changes. Such chemicals are

A. interferons

B. hormones

C. histamine

D. acetylamine

Answer: C

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39. In the cell mediated immune response, T-lymphocytes divide and secrete

A. antigens

B. Plasmogens

C. collagens

D. cytokines

Answer: D

40. Removal or absence of thymus in early life shall bring about

A. lack of lymphocytes

B. lack of antibodies

C. lack of lymph nodes

D. All of these

Answer: D

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41. Which of the following is correct for immuno-modulators?

A. They always suppress immune system

B. They never suppress immune system

C. They always stimulate immune system

D. Specific immuno-modulators stimulate the immuno response of immune system, whereas some other immuno-modulators inhibits it

Answer: D

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42. Mammalian thymus is mainly concerned with

A. regulation of body temperature

B. regulation of body growth

C. immunological functions

D. secretion of thyrotropin

Answer: C

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43. If the person shows the production of interferons in his body, changes are that he is suffering from

A. anthrax

B. malaria

C. measles

D. tetanus

Answer: C

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44. Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

A. loss of cell-mediated immunity

B. a reduction in the haemoglobin content in blood

C. a reduction in the amount of plasma proteins

D. loss of antibody-mediated immunity

Answer: A

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45. T-lymphocytes is produced in

A. bone marrow

B. spleen

C. pancreas

D. thymus

Answer: A

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46. 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. IgG

D. IgM

Answer: D

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47. Interferons are

A. antibacterial drugs

B. antiviral drugs

C. antibiotic drugs

D. immunosuppressive drugs

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

48. Cyclosporin and endspotins are the drugs that are used as

A. anti retroviral drugs

B. immuno suppressants

C. immuno modulators

D. immuno vaccine

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

49. HIV causes reduction in

or

HIV virus affects..... In AIDS patient

A. cytotoxic T-cells

B. M-N cell

C. suppressor cells

D. helper T-cells

Answer: D

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50. 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

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

A. two heavy chains

B. two heavy chains

C. one heavy and one light chain

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

Answer: C

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52. Assertion: Interferons are a type of antibodies produced by cells by bacteria.

Reason: Interferons stimulate inflammation at the site of injury.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of assertion

B. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of assertion

C. If assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If assertion and reson are incorrect

Answer: D

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

A. histamine and dopamine

B. histamine and kinins

C. interferon nad opsonin

D. interferons and histones

Answer: B

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54. A compound produced by an organism which inhibits the growth of another organisms is :

A. antibody

B. antibiotics

C. aflatoxin

D. antiallergic

Answer: B

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55. 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 or non-specific immunity

Answer: B

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56. Small proteins produced by vertebrate cells naturally in response to viral infections and

which inhibit multiplication of viruses are called

A. immunoglobulins

B. Interferons

C. antitoxins

D. lipoproteins

Answer: B

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57. The AIDs virus spread by decreasing

A. killer T-cells

B. helper T-cells

C. suppressor T-cells

D. carrier T-cells

Answer: B

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58. An autoimmune disease where the body's own antibodies attack the cells of the thyroid is called

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hachimoto's disease

C. Grave's disease

D. Turner's syndrome

Answer: B

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59. An example of innate immunity is:

A. PMNL-neutrophils

B. T-lymphocytes

C. B-lymphocytes

D. T_H-cells

Answer: A

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60. Allergy involves

or

The antibodies produced allergy are

A. IgE

B. IgG

C. IgA

D. IgM

Answer: A

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

A. cosinophils and T_C cells

B. monocytes and B-lymphocytes

C. eosinophils and monocytes

D. eosinophils and basophils

Answer: A

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62. Study of the following:

A. The cells of malignant tumours divide erratically.

B. They are malignant tumours of epithelial cells.

C. They are malignant tumours of organs that originate from mesoderm.

D. These tumours are found in organs such as spleen and lymph nodes.

Which of the above are true for angiosarcoma?

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. I and III

D. II and III

Answer: C

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

A. IgA

B. IgD

C. IgG

D. IgE

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. P

B. Fe

C. S

D. Ca

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

65. Which of the following helps in differentiation of cells of the immune system.

A. Thymosin

B. Thyroxine

C. Cortisol

D. Steroid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

66. If you suspect major deficiency of antibodies in a person, to which of the

following would you look for confirmatory evidence

A. Serum albumins

B. Serum globulins

C. Fibrinogen in the plasma

D. Haemocytes

Answer: B

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67. Hybridomas are the fusion product of :

A. normal antibody producing cell with myeloma

B. abnormal antibody producing cell with myeloma

C. sec cells with myeloma

D. bone cells with myeloma

Answer: A

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

A. Brain

B. Lymph Nodes

C. Spleen

D. Thymus

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

69. The function of IgE is:

A. mediate in allergic respone

B. activation of B-cells

C. protection from inhaled and ingested pathogens

D. stimulation of complement system, passive immunity pathogens

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

70. Interferon is a type of protein, which is used to cure

A. homeostatic disorder

B. hepatitis caused by virus

C. common cold caused by virus

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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

A. electrostatic interations

B. covalent bonds

C. disulphide bridges

D. amide formation

Answer: A

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72. Interferon-β is also termed as

A. immune interferon

B. fibroblast interferon

C. leukocyte interferon

D. antiimmune interferons

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

73. Characters of acquired immunity are

A. specifity

B. difference between self and non-self

C. retains memory

D. None of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

74. Which cell secretes antibody?

A. Lymphocytes

B. Monocytes

C. Eosinophils

D. Neutrophils

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. histamine nad prostaglandins

B. cerumen and mucus

C. histamine and cerumen

D. prostaglandins and cerumen

Answer: A

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

A. Activation

B. Agglutination

C. Neutralisation

D. Opsonisation

Answer: B

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77. Antibodies are:

A. lipids

B. carbohydrates

C. immunoglobulins

D. antiviral particles

Answer: C