



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - USHA BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

BASIC CONCEPT OF IMMUNOLOGY

Exercise

1. Which of the following is the largest in children but with the onset of puberty , it

shrinks and is replaced by fat.

A. Thymus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Parathyroid gland

D. None of these

Answer:



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2. Carcinoma arises from the_____.

A. Epithelial cells

B. Bone marrow

C. Pigment containing cells

D. Blood

Answer:



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3. Human immunodeficiency virus causes AIDS by attacking a type of white blood cells are called---

A. CD-4

B. CD-8

C. CD-3

D. None of these

Answer:



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4. Histamine is secreted by

A. Plasma cell

B. Lymphocyte

C. Mast cell

D. Helper T-cell

Answer:



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5. Which of the following is involved in the defence system of the body ?

A. Lymphocytes

B. Neutrophils

C. Macrophages

D. All

Answer:



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6. What is the genetic material of Human immunodeficiency virus?

A. single stranded RNA

B. DNA

C. Ribosome

D. Chromosome

Answer:



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7. Which of the following properties of acquired immunity is the basis of vaccination

A. Specificity

B. Diversity

C. Memory

D. Discrimination between self & non-self

Answer:



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8. Which immunoglobulin is the largest in size

?

A. Ig-A

B. Ig - D

C. Ig - E

D. Ig - M

Answer:



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9. During allergic reactions which of the following is secreted?

A. Allergens

B. Histamines

C. Immunoglobulins

D. Antigens

Answer:



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10. Which of the following are involved in the process of cell-mediated immunity :

A. B - cells

B. T - Cells

C. Plasma cells

D. Red-blood cells

Answer:



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11. WBCs accumulate at the site of wound by --

-.
-

A. Diapedesis

B. Homeostasis

C. Phagocytosis

D. Lysis

Answer:



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12. Abnormal growth of the tumor is due to ----.

A. Accumulation of body fluid

B. Abnormal mitotic division

C. Abnormal meiotic division

D. Abnormal nutrition

Answer:



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13. Carcinoma is a cancer of ----.

A. Connective tissue

B. White blood cells

C. Lymphocyte

D. Epithelial Tissue

Answer:



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14. Which one of the following is absent in the blood serum ?

A. Antigen

B. Fibrinogen

C. Hormone

D. Antibodies

Answer:



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15. The spread of cancerous cells to distant sites is termed as

A. Malignancy

B. Metastasis

C. Benign Tumor

D. Mutation

Answer:



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16. 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:



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17. A cell coded protein that is formed in response to infection with most animal viruses is called:

A. Interferon

B. Antigen

C. Histone

D. Antibody

Answer:



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18. Which of the glands is often referred in relation with AIDS?

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

Answer:



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19. Vaccine are prepared from:

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Serum

D. Plasma

Answer:



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20. Antibodies are

A. -globulin

B. Albumins

C. vitamins

D. both a & b

Answer:



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21. Antiserum is rich in ----

- A. Steroids
- B. antibodies
- C. Antigens
- D. RBC

Answer:



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22. Passive immunity can be achieved from



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23. B-lymphocytes are associated with



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24. In birds B-lymphocytes mature in :

A. Thyroid gland

B. Bone Marrow

C. Preen gland

D. Bursa Fabricus

Answer:



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25. Which type of cancer is found in lymph nodes?

A. Carcinoma

B. Sarcoma

C. Lymphoma

D. Leukemia

Answer:



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26. Which disease is caused by activation of oncogenes ?

A. Viral Flu

B. T. B

C. Cholera

D. Cancer

Answer:



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27. The number of principal lines of defense in our body is. ---.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer:



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28. Innate immunity is provided by ----.

A. Antibody

B. Neutrophil

C. B- Cells

D. T-Cells

Answer:



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29. ELISA is used in detection of -----.

A. Hay fever

B. Tetanus

C. Typhoid

D. AIDS

Answer:



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30. A transplant between individuals of the different species is called ----.

A. Autograft

B. Isograft

C. Xenograft

D. Allograft

Answer:



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31. The dead bacteria and pus formation in the wounded region is known as ----.

A. Inflammatory responses

B. Immune response

C. Immune reaction

D. Phagocytic response

Answer:



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32. What type of barriers under innate immunity are the saliva and the tears ?

A. Physical barrier

B. Cellular barrier

C. Cytokine barrier

D. Physiological barriers

Answer:



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33. The immunity system which works against self is -----

A. Self immune system

B. Autoimmunity

C. Specific immunity

D. None of the above

Answer:



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34. Uncontrolled and undifferentiated division of cells is known as ----



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35. Edward Jenner is discoverer of--.



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36. Localized redness of the skin caused by inflammatory reactions causing capillary enlargement or rupture is ---

A. Prophylaxis

B. Erythema

C. Anaphylaxis

D. None of the above

Answer:



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37. A portion of the antigen called, the antigenic determinant, which can bind with the antibody is

A. Opsonin

B. Receptor

C. Epitope

D. None of the above

Answer:



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38. After infection by germs the immunity acquired is known as ---

A. Active immunity

B. Passive immunity

C. Artificial immunity

D. Both a & b

Answer:



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39. The dead bacteria and pus formation in the wounded region is known as ----.



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40. Which of the following is primarily concerned with immunity ?

A. Liver

B. Lymphocytes

C. Kidney

D. Thyroid

Answer:



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41. The cells which stimulate the B-cells to produce antibody are known as ----



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42. Dificiency of B-Cells and T-Cells is known as-

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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43. Which protein is secreted from mast cells that cause the dilation of blood vessels ?



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44. The cells which suppress the immune cells from attacking the own cells of the body are known as --

A. Helper T-Cells

B. Killer B - Cells

C. Suppressor B-Cells

D. Suppressor T-Cells

Answer:



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45. The function of a vaccine is the production of— against a specific disease.

A. antigens

B. Immune bodies

C. Immune reactions

D. Antibodies

Answer:



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46. 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:



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47. Artificial immunity can be acquired from a --

-



48. Active immunity means:

- A. increasing rate of heart beat
- B. increasing quantity of blood
- C. resistance developed after a disease
- D. resistance developed before disease

Answer:



49. Antigen binding site is present on antibody between

A. two light chains

B. two heavy chains

C. one heavy and one light chain

D. Either between two light chains or between one heavy chain.

Answer:



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50. Which one of the following provides non-specific immunity for the body ?

A. T - cell

B. B- cell

C. Phagocytes

D. Stem cell

Answer:



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51. The reaction between antibodies and soluble antigen is called ---

A. agglutination

B. nevtalization

C. precipitation

D. lysis

Answer:



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52. Rejection of tissue or organ transplants is brought about mainly by ---

- A. Cytotoxic T-cells
- B. Nk cells
- C. Suppressor T-cells
- D. B-cells

Answer:



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53. HIV has a protein coat and a genetic material which is:

- A. single stranded DNA
- B. single stranded RNA
- C. double stranded RNA
- D. double stranded DNA

Answer:



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54. The principles of vaccination was first given by—

A. Salk

B. Louis Pasteur

C. Kohler

D. Jenner

Answer:



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55. In sarcoma, which of- the following tissue is affected ?

A. Blood

B. Muscle

C. Nerve

D. Skin

Answer:



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56. Which of the following immunoglobulin associated with Rh factor ?

A. 1g - E

B. 1g - A

C. 1g - M

D. 1g - G

Answer:



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57. The immunity acquired from mother to foetus across placenta or through mother's milk to infants is unown as ----.

- A. Active immunity
- B. Passive immunity
- C. Innate non-specific immunity
- D. Cellular immunity

Answer:



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58. Vaccine against smallpox was developed by

:

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Edward Jenner

C. Robert Koch

D. Alexander Flemming

Answer:



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59. HIV mainly infects -----.

A. Cytotoxic T - lymphocytes

B. Helper T - Lymphocytes

C. Suppressor T-lymphocytes

D. Killer T-lymphocytes

Answer:



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60. T-lymphocytes first mature in ---.

A. Thymus

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Spleen

Answer:



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61. Which of the following disease is due to allergic reactions ?

A. Hay fever

B. Skin Cancer

C. Enteric fever

D. Malaria

Answer:



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62. Which of the following is involved in the defence system of the body ?

A. Lymphocytes

B. Neutrophils

C. Macrophages

D. All of these

Answer:



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63. Resistance of body against diseases is due to-

A. Hormones

B. Vitamins

C. Immunoglobulins

D. Antigens

Answer:



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64. Antibodies are actually secreted by ----.

A. Cytotoxic T-cells

B. Plasma cells

C. Memory cells

D. Helper - T- cells

Answer:



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65. Which of the following cells fight against germs by phagocytosis ?

A. WBC

B. RBC

C. Antigens

D. Antibodies

Answer:



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66. The major phagocytic cells are

A. Lymphocytes

B. Mast cells

C. Macrophages

D. Plasma cells

Answer:



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67. Minamata disease is caused by due to presence of --- in water.

A. Cadmium

B. Mercury

C. Lead

D. Arsenic

Answer:



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68. Which cells of immune system cause pore formation at the surface of the plasma membrane ?

- A. Helper-T-cells
- B. Killer T-cells
- C. Suppressor T-cells
- D. B-cells

Answer:



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69. Which antibody is called as the largest antibody ?



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70. Which is called as the Father of immunology ?



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71. Who invented Polio vaccines ?





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72. Which immunoglobulin is synthesized by the foetus ?



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73. Which type of cancer develops in bone marrow ?



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74. Which type of cancer is found in lymph nodes?



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75. Which antiviral proteins released by cells are cytokine barriers of immunity ?



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76. Which antibody can cross through the placenta ?



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77. Which immunoglobulin is responsible for causing allergy ?



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78. Who discovered vaccination for smallpox ?



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79. In which disease symptoms like intra nasal vascular dilation is seen ?



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80. What is called protein pathogen that does not contain nucleic acid ?



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81. What is the target cell of HIV ?



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82. What is the confirmatory test for HIV ?



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83. Which immunoglobulin is present in Colostrum ?



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84. Which test is conducted to identify HIV ?



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85. Which cells of immune system cause pore formation at the surface of the plasma membrane ?



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86. Which enzyme is responsible for synthesis of double standard DNA from viral RNA in host cell ?



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87. How many chains are found in an antibody ?



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88. Where the B-lymphocytes are formed after birth ?



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89. Difference between: Benign Tumour and Malignant Tumour.



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90. Difference between: SCID and AIDS.



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91. Difference between:Autoimmune disease and Immunodeficiency.



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92. Difference between:Antibodies (Immunoglobulin) and Antigens(Immunogen).



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93. Different the following (Restrict each answer three to four important sentences): T lymphocyte and B lymphocyte



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94. Distinguish between humoral immunity and cell-mediated immunity.



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95. Cancer cells and Normal cells.



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96. Carcinoma and Sarcoma.



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97. Difference between:Vaccine and antiserum.



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98. Difference between: mutagen and Carcinogens.



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99. Differentiate between: Innate immunity and Acquired immunity.



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100. Primary immune response and Secondary immune response.



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101. Differentiate between : Active immunity and Passive immunity



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102. Difference between: Interferons and Antibodies.



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103. BCG vaccine is a preventive measure against



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104. The hypersensitive response of the immune system to certain antigen is called _____.



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105. A phenomenon in which cancer cells spread to distant sites through body fluids to develop secondary tumour is called _____.



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106. The masses of cells produced by uncontrolled proliferation of cancerous cells are called _____.



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107. Retrovirus can synthesise DNA on RNA template by the process of _____.



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108. AIDS disease was reported in USA in year

_____.



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109. A phenomenon in which cancer cells spread to distant sites through body fluids to develop secondary tumour is called _____.



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110. Every year _____ is recalled as the world AIDS day.



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111. The cancers in connective and muscular tissues derived from mesoderm are _____.



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112. Study of cancer cells is called _____.



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113. Vaccine for rabies was first produced by



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114. The immunity system which works against self is -----



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115. B-cell & T-cell are produced in _____.



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116. Cancer in epithelial tissue is called _____.



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117. The substances that caused allergic reaction are called _____.



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118. The immune system disorder that fails to recognize self from 'non-self' and starts destroying the body's own cells are called _____ disorder.



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119. A modified bacterial toxin that has been made non-toxic but retains the capacity to stimulate the formation of Antitoxin is _____.





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120. Hypersensitivity of the body against some foreign particles is called _____.



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121. The graft between genetically different individual of the same species is called _____.



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122. Cancer in pigment cells in skin is called

_____.



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123. What is immunisation ?



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124. How AIDS can be prevented ?



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125. Write notes on : Innate immunity



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126. Write notes on : Interferon



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127. What is autoimmunity?



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128. What is allergy ?



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129. What are monoclonal antibodies ?



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130. What is cancer? Give its causes.



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131. What is passive immunity ?



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132. What is vaccination ?



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133. What is active immunity ?



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134. What is recombinant vaccine?



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135. Write note on antigen ?



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136. What is acquired immunity ?



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137. Write down different types of cancer.



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138. What are carcinogen?



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139. What is AIDS ?Howcan it be transmitted ? [

2019(A)]



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140. Mention the origin and importance of T-cells.



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141. Immunoglobulin. [2012(A),2019(A)]



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