

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
V SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
ZOOLOGY QUESTION BANK

- Fill in the blanks :-

1. The term immunity is derived from Latin word.
2. Lymphocytes comprise 99% of the cells of lymph.
3. Lymphocytes are produced from stem cells of bone marrow.
4. Phagocytes are phagocytic white blood cells.
5. The cells process the antigens and present them to lymphocytes, called antigen presenting cells.
6. Primary lymphoid organs are also called as central lymphoid organs.
7. Thymus gland produces thymosin hormone.
8. Production of blood cells from stem cells is known as haemopoicis.
9. Bussa of fabricius is present in birds.
10. Secondary lymphoid organs are also called as peripheral lymphoid organs.
11. Immunity is resistance to diseases.
12. Innate immunity is also known as natural immunity.
13. The microorganism responsible for disease is called as antigen.
14. B- Lymphocytes are differentiated into plasma & memory cell.
15. The immune response of T- lymphocytes is known as cell mediated immunity.
16. Cell death is also called as Apoptosis.
17. MHC means Major Histocompatibility Complex.
18. MHC is the complex of genes or proteins.
19. T- Lymphocytes play the central role in the cellular rejection.
20. MHC is also useful for non-immune purpose.
21. B-lymphocytes produce proteins are called antibodies.
22. Antibodies are also called as immunoglobulin.
23. Plasma cells are also called as antibody producing cells.
24. Immunoglobulin is a Glyco protein.
25. Secretory IgA is known as Mucosal Paint.
26. IgM is called as natural antibody.
27. IgE is commonly called as cutaneous sensitive antibody.
28. Clump formation of RBC is called Agglutination.
29. Antibodies produced by a clone of specific lymphocytes are called Monoclonal Antibodies.
30. PEG means Polyethylene glycol.
31. The portion of antibody which interacts with the epitope is called as Para tope.
32. Adjuvants are the substances which enhances the antibody production.
33. Ag + Ab → Ag – Ab Complex.
34. The antibody responsible for the precipitation is known as precipitin.
35. Agglutination takes place due to interaction of Ag & Ab.
36. Complete destruction of cell is called as cytolysis.
37. Any loss in the immune response is known as Immuno deficiency.
38. HIV is a retro virus.
39. Zidovudin is the retro viral drug.
40. ELISA is primary screening test.

- Short Questions.

1. Define the term Immunity?

A: It is the ability of body to defend itself against disease causing organisms.

2. What are "APC"?

A: Antigen presenting cells process the antigen and present them to lymphocytes.

3. Expand MALT?

A: Mucosa associated lymphoid tissue.

4. What is natural passive immunity?

A: The immunity transmits from mother to her offspring.

5. HLA complex?

A: The major histocompatibility complex of humans is called Human Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) complex.

6. Define the term precipitation?

A: immunoglobulin's interact with soluble antigens to form insoluble precipitates.

7. What is Neutralization?

A: Antitoxins produced by antibodies inactivate the toxins produced by antigen & subsequently neutralize antigen.

8. AIDS?

A: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.

9. What is contractual cell injury?

A: Phagocytes can kill neoplastic cancer cells upon direct contact without phagocytosis.

10. Name different types of immunoglobulins?

A: Based on the heavy chain immunoglobulin's are classified into 5 types.

1. IgG – Immunoglobulin G
2. IgA - Immunoglobulin A
3. IgM – Immunoglobulin M
4. IgD – Immunoglobulin D
5. IgE – ImmunoglobulinE