

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
MICROBIOLOGY QUESTION BANK

- 1. Which of the following is called serum Hepatitis?**
 - a. HCV
 - b. HAV
 - c. HBV
 - d. HIV
- 2. Which of the following was a non-neural vaccine for rabies?**
 - a. HEPV
 - b. Card vaccine
 - c. BPL
 - d. Simple
- 3. Which type of antibodies will associate in blood cell coagulation?**
 - a. IgE
 - b. IgA
 - c. IgM
 - d. IgG
- 4. In a antigen haptens are**
 - a. Immunogenic
 - b. Non-immunogenic
 - c. Antigenic
 - d. None of these
- 5. The antibody that is first formed after infection is**
 - a. IgG
 - b. IgM
 - c. IgD
 - d. IgE
- 6. Antibodies in our body are produced by**
 - a. B-lymphocytes
 - b. T-lymphocytes
 - c. Monocytes
 - d. RBC's
- 7. The points at which crossing over has taken place between homologous chromosomes are called**
 - a. Chiasmata
 - b. Synaptonemal complex
 - c. Centromeres
 - d. Protein axes
- 8. How much of globulin is present in human serum?**
 - a. 8%
 - b. 12%
 - c. 16%
 - d. 4%
- 9. The substance which acts as anti-metabolites are called**
 - a. Activators
 - b. Substrates
 - c. Inhibitor
 - d. Cofactor
- 10. Enzymes are chemically**
 - a. Lipids
 - b. Proteins
 - c. Carbohydrates
 - d. None of these
- 11. Monoclonal antibodies are produced by**
 - a. Hybridoma technology
 - b. Biotechnology
 - c. Fermentation Technology
 - d. None of these
- 12. First line of body defence is**
 - a. Antibody molecules
 - b. Unbroken skin
 - c. Antigen molecules
 - d. Phagocytic cells
- 13. What is the strength of the bond between antigen and antibody?**
 - a. Affinity
 - b. Avidity
 - c. Covalent
 - d. None of these

- 14. Syphilis is caused by**
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - Yersinia psdtis
 - Treponema pallidum
 - Streptococcus syphilitis
- 15. Nergibodies produced by rabies virus show characteristic ____ inner granues**
- Basophilic
 - Eosinophilic
 - Neutrophilic
 - Acidophilic
- 16. The widely used yeast for the production of single cell protein is**
- Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 - Rhizopus
 - Candida utilis
 - All of the above
- 17. Analysis of protein antigen is by**
- Southern blot
 - Northern blot
 - Western blot
 - None of these
- 18. Which of the following can provide naturally acquired passive immunity for the new born.**
- IgA
 - IgG
 - IgE
 - IgM
- 19. AIDS disease is caused by a virus which belongs to**
- Retro virus group
 - Rhabdo virus group
 - Hepatitis virus group
 - Adeno virus group
- 20. Complement based agglutination reaction is known as**
- Haem agglutination
 - Coplement fixation
 - Conglutination
 - Schultz Dale Phenomenon
- 21. Reverse transcriptase is an enzyme involved in the synthesis of**
- DNA
 - Soluble RNA
 - m-RNA from DNA
 - Nucleotides
- 22. The cellular immune response is mediated by**
- B cells
 - T cell
 - BT cells
 - Endothelial cells
- 23. The major immunoglobulin present in the human serum is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgE
 - IgG
- 24. Reagenic type antibody is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgM
 - IgE
- 25. Blood group antigens are**
- Species specific
 - Isospecific
 - Autospecific
 - Organ specific
- 26. The reaction of soluble antigen with antibody is known by**
- Precipitation
 - Flocculation
 - Agglutination
 - Complement fixation
- 27. Interferon is composed of**
- Lipids
 - Lipoprotein
 - Glycoprotein
 - Nucleic acid
- 28. Agglutination reaction is strongest with the immunoglobulin:**
- IgM
 - IgG
 - IgA
 - IgD
- 29. The use of monoclonal antibodies is**
- Immunotherapy
 - Gene therapy
 - Blood transfusion
 - Organ transfusion
- 30. Hybridoma technique is used for**
- Monoclonal antibodies
 - Polyclonal antibodies
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 31. Test used for AIDS is**
- Widal test
 - ELISA
 - Aggluatination
 - CFT
- 32. Antibody having high valency is**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgD
 - IgM

- 33. Intensity of attraction between antigen and antibody molecule is known as**
- Affinity
 - Avidity
 - Reaction
 - None of these
- 34. Active immunity is induced by**
- Infection
 - Placental transfer of antibodies
 - Injection of antibodies
 - Injection of gamma-globulins
- 35. Pasteur developed the vaccines for**
- Anthrax
 - Rabies
 - Chicken cholera
 - All of the above
- 36. Delayed type of hypersensitivity is seen in**
- Penicillin allergy
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Arthus reaction
 - Anaphylaxis
- 37. The following are used for the preservation of virus, except**
- Freezing (-20°C-70°C)
 - Lyophilization
 - Ether
 - Formaldehyde
- 38. Antibody formation depends on**
- Age of the person
 - Amount of antigen
 - Well being of the person
 - All of the above
- 39. Local immunity is important in**
- Influenza
 - Allergy
 - Polio
 - All of these
- 40. Role of magnesium in vaccine is**
- Adjuvant
 - Stabilizer
 - Conditioner
 - All of these
- 41. Immunity is life long following**
- Diphtheria
 - Tetanus
 - Measles
 - Yellow fever
- 42. To prepare vaccine for small pox, the material used by Edward Jenner is**
- Small pox material
 - Chicken pox material
 - Cow-pox material
 - Measles material
- 43. During recombination, the strain that donates genetic material frequently with high rate:**
- Hfr-Strain
 - F+-Strain
 - F-Strain
 - both a and c
- 44. The character acquired by the cell due to recombination is**
- Inheritable
 - Suppressed
 - Dominating
 - Heritable
- 45. T-cells are produced from**
- Bonemarrow
 - Thymus
 - Spleen
 - None of these
- 46. Antibodies are produced from**
- T-cells
 - δ -cells
 - NK cells
 - Eosinophils
- 47. Incomplete antigens are called**
- Immunogens
 - Epitomes
 - Haptens
 - Paratope
- 48. To be antigen, the chemical molecule (protein) needs**
- High molecular weight
 - Chemical complexity
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
- 49. The parts which filter lymph are**
- Lymph nodes
 - Spleen
 - Thymus
 - Bone marrow
- 50. The primary cells involved in immune response are**
- NK-cells
 - K-cells
 - Lymphocytes
 - None of these
- 51. Plasma cells are the end cells of**
- T-cells
 - β -cells
 - Killer cells
 - Nk-cells
- 52. Basophils have receptors for antibodies**
- IgG
 - IgA
 - IgM
 - IgE

Short Answers.

1. What is immunity?
2. What is Acquired immunity?
3. What is hyper sensitivity?
4. What is MHC?
5. What is innate immunity?