Telangana University
Department of Biotechnology
Question Bank – Internal Assessment - I

Semester-II Paper-III IMMUNOLOGY

1.Which of the following is an example of innate immunity
A.Antibody production. B.Skin barrier
C.Vaccination. D.Memory B cells

2.Which type of immunity is acquired after an infection or vaccination?
A.Innate immunity. B.Passive immunity
C.Active immunity. D.Artificial immunity

3.Antibodies are produced by_____
A.T cells B.B cells.
C.Neutrophils. D.Macrophages

4.Which antibody is mainly found in mucosal secretions, tears and saliva
A.IgM. B.IgA C.IgG. D.IgE

5.The process by which white blood cells engulf and digest microbes is called_____
A.Antigen presentation.
B.Complement activation
C.Phagocytosis
D.Inflammation

6.----------type of immunity is provided by vaccines
A.Passive natural immunity
B.Passive artificial immunity
C.Active natural immunity
D.Active artificial immunity

7.Auto immune diseases occure when--------
A.The immune system fails to recognize pathogens
B.The immune cells attacks its own cells
C.There is an overproduction of antibodies
D.The body lacks immume response

8.Which of the following is a primary function of B cell?
A.Phagocytosis
B.Antibody production
C.Directly killing infected cells
D.Releasing histamine

9.T cells mature in ----------
A.Bone marrow. B.Spleen
C.Thymus. D.Lymph nodes

10.B cells contribute to ----------immunity
A.Innate immunity
B.Cell mediated immunity
C.Passive immunity
D.Humoral immunity

11.----------type of T cell helps activate B cells
A.Helper T cell. B.Cytotoxic T cells
C.Regulatory T cells D.Memory T cells

12.What is the main function of cytotoxic T cells
A.Producing antibodies.
B.Engulfing pathogens
C.Killing infected cells
D.Releasing hhistamine

13.Which of the following is NOT a function of regulatory T cells?
A.Suppressing immume responces
B.Promoting auto immunity
C.Preventing over activation often immune response
Maintaining self tolarance

14.Plasma cells are derived from----------type of cell
A.Activated B cells. B.T cells
C.Natural killer cells D.Dendritic cells

15. _____and _____ are primary lymphoid Ce organs in human
A.Thymus and lymph nodes
B.Lymph nodes and spleen
C.Bone marrow and spleen
D.Bone marrow and thymus

16.Cells mature in the _____before migrate into secondary lymphoid organs
A.Bone marrow. B.Thymus
C.Spleen D.Lymph nodes

17.The organ responsible for T cells maturation is _____
A.Bone marrow. B.Thymus
C.Lymphnodes. D.Spleen

18.Which of the following Secondary lymphoid organs
A.Spleen and thymus
B.Bone marrow and thymus
C.Bone marrow and lymphnodes
D.Spleen and lymphnodes and MALT

19.The small bean shaped structures that filter lymph and house immune cells are called
A.Spleen. B.Bone marrow
C.Lymph nodes. D.Thymus

20.In birds B cells are mature in
A.Trachae B.Air sacs
C.Lungs. D.Bursa of fabricus

21.Cell mediated immunity is contributed by
A.T cells. B.B cells.
C.T helper cells D.NK cells

22.What type of immunity is responsible for agglutination of viruses??
A.Passive immunity.
B.Humoral immunity
C.Cell mediated immunity.
D.Antibody immunity

23.Which of the following best describes the immunity gained from a vaccine
A.Non specific. B.Active
C.Passive. D.Artificial

24.Which of the following cells primarily targeted by HIV?
A.Nerve cells. B.B cells
C.T helper cells. D.NKcells

25.The ability of an organism resist infections by the pathogens is called?
A.Hyper sensitivity. B.Infection
C.Allergy. D.Immunity

26.Which of the following an example of immunogens
A.Bacteri and fungi. B.Bacteria and virus
C.Virus and fungi. D.Fungi and algae

27.Adjuvants are
A.Substance added along with vaccines
B.Substance added along with class II MHC

C.Substance added to class II MHC along with vaccines
D.Substance added along with chemicals

28.The shape of IgG
A.S shape. B.Y shape.
C.X Shape. D.Z shape

29.Which of the following large immunoglobulin
A.IgG. B.IgD. C.IgE. D.IgM

30.Percentage of IgG in human blood
A.70%. B.55%. C.80%. D.60%.

31.Which of the following immunoglobulin predominant in serum
A.IgA2. B.IgG. C.IgA1. D.IgM

32._____immunoglobulin transferred from mother to baby through placenta
A.IgG. IgM. C.IgD. D.IgA.

33.Half life of immunoglobulin D
A.4 days. B.8 days.
C.2.5 to 8 days. D.2.8 to 3days.

34.The basic structure of an antibody consists of _____heavy chains and _____ Light chains
A.Two,three. B.Two,Two.
C.Three,Three. D.Two,Four.

35.The region of an antibody that binds to an antigen is called the ____ region
A.variable region. B.Hing region
C.Constant region. D.Fab region

36.Which of the following first antibody produced in responce to an infection
A.IgA. B.IgM. C.IgD. D.IgE.

37.The term‘cross-reactivity’ refer to
A.A single Ag binding to multiple Abs.
B. An Ab recognizing similer epitopes on different Ags.
C.The ability of T cells to recognize self Ag
D.The distruction of Ag-Ab complexes.

38. Which of the following is not True about antigens?
A.They can be proteins,polysaccharides,or lipids.
B.They have specific regions called epitopes

C.They always induce immune response.
D.They can recognized by Antibodies or
T cells.

39._____type of ag is found on the surface of pathogen and triggers an immune response?
A.Exogenous Ag. B.Super Ag
C.Endogenous Ag. D.Auto Ag.

40.A hapten become immunogenic when it is attached to a_____
A.Sugar molecule. B.Carrier protein.
C.Lipid molecule. D.Small peptide.