"Education for Knowledge, Science and Culture"
-Shikshanmaharashi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (An Empowered Autonomous Institute) Department of Biotechnology Optional

05/02/2025

NOTICE

Hereby it is informed to all students of B.Sc.II your unit test of immunology will be arranged, at 11.30 am, Tuesday 11/02/2025. It is compulsory all to attain it.

HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY (OPTIONAL)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLMAPUR
TARDOMERED ALTONOMOLIS)

Unit test - B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

Sub Roll Call Sr No.		Student name	Sign	
1	7869	Beg Uzma Salim	Alea	
2	7870	Biradar vaishanavi Madhukar	Ab	
3	7871	Biradar Aryan raju	Ab	
4	7872	Chavan Swara Shjivaji	AW.	
5	7873	Desai Shaheen Shabbir	- Darine	
6	7874	Disle Prerana Shivaji	Proisele	
7	7875	Ghorapade Tanishka Manoj	Ab	
8	7876	Hirave Riya Sanjay	Adimum	
9	7877	Jadhav Prajwal Mohan	Ab	
10	7878	Jadhav Shreepad Baban	May Joshan	
11	7879	Kambale Aditya Vishwas	Ab	
12	7880	Kamble Amrapali Yashwant	takamble	
13	7881	Kamble Kran Suresh	Vanclu	
14	7882	Kolhapure Hafsa Rizwan	Ab	
15	7883	Magdum Harshwardhan Annaso		
16	7884	More Abhishekh Arun	drov.	
17	7885	Nalang Tanvi Kiran	W.	
18	7886	Pati #B hinandan babaso	Breis	
19	7887	Patil Sakshi Prakash	Gentil	
20	7888	Patil Sanika Yuvraj	al.	
21	7889	Patil Snehal Ananda	-Fatil	
22	7890	Pendhari Ziya Mohammad Shafik	Tol syl	
23	7891	Rawook amruta Subhash	NOW.	
24	7892	Sakate Ritesh Kiran	R.K.Sakale	
25	7893	Sangrule Atharv Ramesh	АЬ	
16	7894	Sawant Ankit Dipak	Second	
7	7895	Shaikh Moin Riyaj	Melailer	
8	7896	Shinde Bhakti Bhagavat	. АЬ	
9	7897	Shinde Kunal Vishal	Adhinde	

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

Sub Sr No.	Roll Cali	Student name	Marklist
1	7869	Beg Uzma Salim	23
2	7870	Biradar vaishanavi Madhukar	Ab
3	7871	Biradar Aryan raju	Ab
4	7872	Chavan Swara Shjivaji	25
5	7873	Desai Shaheen Shabbir	18
6	7874	Disle Prerana Shivaji	21
7	7875	Ghorapade Tanishka Manoj	. АЬ
8	7876	Hirave Riya Sanjay	26
9	, 7877	Jadhav Prajwal Mohan	Ab
10	7878	Jadhav Shreepad Baban	22
11	7879	Kambale Aditya Vishwas	Ab
12	7880	Kamble Amrapali Yashwant	22
13	7881	Kamble Kran Suresh	18
14	7882	Kolhapure Hafsa Rizwan	17
15	7883	Magdum Harshwardhan Annaso	16
16	7884	More Abhishekh Arun ,	17
17	7885	Nalang Tanvi Kiran	24
18	7886	Patil Bhinandan babaso	23
19	7887	Patil Sakshi Prakash	21
20	7888	Patil Sanika Yuvraj	24
21	7889	Patil Snehal Ananda	16
22	7890	Pendhari Ziya Mohammad Shafik	19
23	7891	Rawook amruta Subhash	21
24	7892	Sakate Ritesh Kiran	19
25	7893	Sangrule Atharv Ramesh	Ab
26	7894	Sawant Ankit Dipak	25
27	7895	Shaikh Moin Riyaj	27
28	7896	Shinde Bhakti Bhagavat	· Ab
29	7897	Shinde Kurıal Vishal	18

Subject teacher

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Moin Shoulds.

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

4. What is immunology? study of immune system

- 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defined against infection of for an solunce.
- Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? musdes
- 4. What are antigens? Forein sollances that triger an immone response
 - 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? inhate me immunity
- 6. What are antibodies? proteins produce by the immune system to nutrical
- 7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Addaphive immunity.
- 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? who circlion
- 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? immuno therapy
- 10. Which of the following is an example of anyautoimmune disease? The nonahold
- 11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?
- 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? immenogenetics
- 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Auto immunity.
- 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To Filler an hop pathagen.
- 15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? maturation of T cells.
 - 16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells? Eytotoxic T. cells.
 - 17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response? Regulatory T-cells.

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies?
- 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? B-W ashvation.
- 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentation of an higen to Brown,
- 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? The T
- 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? Obsonization.
- 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?

 To provide rapid & longlosting production to the pathogen.

 Protection: same.
- 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IgA, IgE, IgM:
- 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Tak.
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? IAG
- 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? Top
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immuno deffency

- 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
- c) Natural killer cells 7- cell. Marcophages
- 30. The thymus is most active during:

	(C # 7				
	Immunology	Marks 30	Name of stud	lent-Tanvi J	kiran Kalang
	Unit Test- B.Sc.	.II	of immune	system	4
	2. What is the prim 3. Which of the foll 4. What are antigen	vary function of oxign substantial	the immune syste (Ian@] . component of the	em? To duper immune syste	em?
ĺ	5. Which type of in	nmunity provide	es immediate, nor	ger an Timm n-specific defe	uni responso
	against pathogens?				
	6. What are antibod 7. Which type of in	iies? Profeing neutralize ai amunity provide	produced by	M I'mmun ng-lasting pro	1 system to tection
	through memory cel				
	8. What is the proce	ess of introduci	ng weakened or ii	nactivated pat	hogens to
	stimulate an immuno	e response calle	d? Vaccinatio	on	
,	9. What is the term	for the medical	treatment that en	hances or sup	presses
	the immune system				
1	10. Which of the fo 11. Which of the fo 12. What is the stud	llowing is an ex	ample of an imm: Hyperter	unodeficiency	y disorder'?
	system called? Im	munog eneti	C8.		
	13. What is the term	1 for the process	where the immu	ine system mi	stakenly
	attacks the body's ov	wn cells and tiss	sues? Auto ir	rmunity	
•	14. What is the prim	ary function of	lymph nodes in the	he immune sy	stem?
>	15. Which of the following system? Producti	lowing is a func	tion of the thymu		
	16. Which type of T-	-cells directly at	tack and destroy	infected cells T cell .	?
	17. Which type of T-		e in regulating the		

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? Bulls.
- 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? B cell activation.
- 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? presentation of antigen to B cells.
- 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type I hyperseneitive.
 - 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? Oxonization
 - 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
 - 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IA IZE IGIM
- 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections?. Ig E',
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? 1g H
- 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, xears, and breast milk? Ig 🖟
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to Vinduce immunity called? Immuniza Hon
- 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? Macrophages
 - c) Natural killer cells
 - 30. The thymus is most active during:

child hood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- HARSHVARDHAN

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology?

16 A. MAGDUM

2. What is the primary function of the immune system? to defense again infection and toren sub-

3 Which of the following is not a component of the immune system?

4. What are antigens?

5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Innate immunity

6. What are antibodies? carbohy drakes by the immune system to nutrilise

- 7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? alaptive immunity
- 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? vaccination
- 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? anhibiohic thearpy
- 10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? The unatho
- 11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?

 12. What is the study of the genetic forces that influence the forces of
- 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? immune genetics
- 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Immune alto.
- 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system?
- 15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Makarakion of T-cells
- 16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?
- 17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? . acido FHILE phils 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? conal explansion 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? production of antigen/pathagen 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? ·oxidation 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? to provide tapid and long lasting protection to from exposere 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? TUR 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? IGG 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? IGA 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immuna disation 20thon 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? c) Natural killer cells Micro phages 30. The thymus is most active during: Ahild hood

Marks 30 · Name of student- Pitesh kankato Immunology Unit Test- B.Sc. II T. What is immunology? Study of Immuno system 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To differe against 4. What are antigens? for an Subolance's that hige and immun 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence innate immunity against pathogens? . 6. What are antibodies? Profien produce of the immune system to the .7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Adaptive 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? to immune thereby 10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? 11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Immuno generic 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? abo immunity 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter and hap pathogen 15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Maturation Tooli's

16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?

17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? B call 19. What is the term for the process where Bzeells mature and develop the ▶ability to produce antibodies? B-cal activation 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? production of pathogentr 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast Type - I cetts? 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? antibody production 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? to provid rapid long larting protection to the recepogen 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IGE. 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is inverved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? IGE 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? IGA 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? immuno thorap 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? c) Natural killer cells Fall microphyger 30. The thymus is most active during: child hyd

ROLL NO: 7880 Name of student- Amrapali Immunology Marks 30 Yashwant kamble Unit Test- B.Sc. II 1. What is immunology? Study of Immune 8/8tem 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defend against infection & foreign substances \sim 3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? Specific 4. What are antigens? foreign substances that trigger an an immune response 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Innate Immunity 6. What are antibodies? Proteins produced by the immune 7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Passive Immunity 8 What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? Vaccination 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? Immiune theraphy 10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease?

Rheumetoids Arthritis

11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?

HJPOTTENSION

12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Immunogenetics 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly

13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Auto immunity

14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter an trap pathogens.

15 Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Maturation of Tcell 3

16 Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?

17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response? Regulatory T cells

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies?

 Natural killer cells.
- ability to produce antibodies? B cell activation
- 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentation of antigen to T cells
- 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type I hypersensitivity
- 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? antibody production
- 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?

 To provide rapid of long lasting production to form

 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an participant of the first antibody produced during antibody produced dur
- 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Γ_{Q} G
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? Ig G
- 27 Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? IqA
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immunization
 - 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? Macrophages
 - c) Natural killer cells
 - 30. The thymus is most active during: Adult hood

874 Marks 30 Name of student-Presana Immunology

> Unit Test- B.Sc. II I. What is immunology? Immunology study of

2. What is the primary function of the immune system?

3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? speedn

(4. What are antigens? \ymph modes

5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence

against pathogens? Innate Immunity 6. What are antibodies? Proteins produce by the immune system to

7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? aquired Immunit

8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? Vaccination

9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? Immunotherapy

10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? The sheumetoids Anthrit's
11. Which of the following is an example of antimmunodeficiency disorder?

Diabetes Milletus

12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune

system called? Imuno genetics

13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? allerguy

14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter an trap pathogens.

15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Maturation of Tcells

16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells? Cytotoxic T cells

17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? neutro Phills
- 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? A B cell activation
- 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentation of antigen to TCells.
- 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type I
- 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? Oxonization
- 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? To provide rapid of longlasting protection to form rexposure to the 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an
 - immune response? IgG. Take
 - 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? JgE
 - 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? ZgG
- 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk?
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immunization
 - 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? To Celk
 - c) Natural killer cells
- 30. The thymus is most active during: Child hood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Uzma & Beg

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology? >> Steudy of Immune System.

- 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To Defend against
- 3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system?
- 1. What are antigens? foregin substances that trigger an immune response
- 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Adaptive. Promunatus
- 6. What are antibodies? Proteins product by the immune system to nutrilize
- 7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Adaptive immunity.
- 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? Vaccination
- 9 What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? Immuno therapy
- 10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? Mala 314
- 11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?
- 12 What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Immuno Genetics
- 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Auto Immunity.
- 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system?
- 15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Makuration of T-cells.
- 16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?
- 17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

 Regulatory T cells.

- **18.** Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? Bcells. K 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? Antibody production.
 - 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentation of Antigens to Teells.
 - 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? > Type I hypersensithinity.
 - 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? B cell activation
 - 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? Prevention To provide rapid and long lasting production upon resciposion to pulhagen 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an
 - immune response? , Ig M,
- 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Ta E
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? Ig 6
 - 27 Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? 🛨 A
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to >induce immunity called? Immunization,
 - 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
 - c) Natural killer cells -7 . . . , The Macrophages
 - 30. The thymus is most active during: Chilhood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Swara charan Unit Test- B.Sc. II 1. What is immunology? Study of immune system 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defend against anfection and foreign substances 3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? - Muscles 1. What are antigens? Foreign substances that trigger immune 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Adaptive immunity 6. What are antibodies? Protens produced by immune system to Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Adaptive immunity 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? Vacunation 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? Immunotherapy 🤳 0. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease?- Μαία નેવ 11 Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Immunogenetics 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Auto immunity . l. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter trap Pathogens 15 Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune

system? Maturation of T- cells

Cytotoxic T- cells

Regulatory T- Celle

16 Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?

7. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? B-cells
- 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? B-cell activation
- 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system?

Production of antibodies

- 24. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast Icells? Type I hyporsensitivity
 - 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? Opsows atton
 - 23 What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?

7. provide rapid & long lasting protection upon re-exposure to same pathogen. 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an

- immune response? Iq M
- 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and ≯defense against parasitic infections? 19 A
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? 196
- 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk?
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immurotheraphy
- 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? Macrophages
- c) Natural killer cells
- 30. The thymus is most active during: Childhood.

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student-

1. What is immunology? - stody of immune system? To depend opainst

3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? - spicer

A. What are antigens? Loveign substances that beiggle and immore

5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens?

Transity

6. What are antibodies? Proteins produced by the immune system

7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Possive immunity

8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? - Vocabation.

9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? Through the ropy.

10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease?

- 11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?
- 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Immunogenetics
- 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? Autoinmunity.
- 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system?
- 15 Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Motoration of Tools.
 - 16 Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?
 - 17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

Helpar- Teels.

- 18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies?
- 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? - B-cell activation.
 - 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentation of ontigens to Ticells.
 - 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cetts? - Taype - I hypersonsitivity.
 - 22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? - Clonal expansion
 - 23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
 - 24 Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? - Ig M.
 - 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Jy A
- 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? Tage
- 27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, Tears, and breast milk? - TgA
- 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immunonization.
- 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
- c) Natural killer cells . Beets: Mainphages.
- 30. The thymus is most active during: childhood.

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Ankid pe of all solve

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology? study of Immuno system

- 2. What is the primary function of the immune system? It defined against
- 3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? SPIRED
- 4. What are antigens? foren substances that triger and immuno response
- 5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Innate Immunity
- 6. What are antibodies? Proting Produce by the immunosystem to nutralize antigen
- 7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Innake immunity
- 8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? Vachnivac ination
- 9. What is the term for the medical treatment that enhances or suppresses the immune system to treat diseases? immune therap?
- 10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? The loss of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder?
- 12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? immuno senexic
- 13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? autoimmunit?
- 14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system?
- 15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? materialism of T cell's
- 16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells?
- 17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response?

18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? 19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies? B- Cells activation 20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system? Presentestion of antigen to T cells 21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type - I 2\(\mathbb{Z}\). What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis? 28. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? REEXPOSES 24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? 19A, 1969 25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Igf 26. Which type of immunoglobulin can cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the fetus? 2/1. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? IgA 28. What is the process of deliberately introducing antigens into the body to induce immunity called? Immuno defeseancy 29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? c) Natural killer cells 30. The thymus is most active during: childhood