"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, KOLHAPUR
(EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS)

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

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

Unit test – B.Sc. II Biotechnology Optional

Sub Sr No.	Roll Call	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	Ab
8	7876	Hirave Riya Sanjay	20
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 Kunal Vishal	18

Kudam

Subject teacher

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Moin Shaikh.

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

27/30

1. What is immunology? study of immune system
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defined against infection & for an sutances.
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? muscles
4. What are antigens? foreign substances that triger an immune responce
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? inhate ~~no~~ immunity
6. What are antibodies? proteins produce by the immune system to nutrizal antigen
7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Addaptive immunity.
8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? ~~va~~ 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? ~~Asthma~~, HIV / rheumatoid Arthritis.
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? ~~immuno genetics~~.
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? Autoimmunity.
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter an trap pathogen.
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? Cytotoxic 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?
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?
Presentation of antigen to B cells

21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? ~~E~~ type-I

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 & long lasting ~~production~~ protection to the same pathogen.

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? IgE.

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? Immuno deffency

29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
c) Natural killer cells ~~T- cell~~.
Marcophages.

30. The thymus is most active during:
Childhood.

1885

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Tanvi Kiran Kalang

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

24/30

1. What is immunology? Study of immune system.
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defend infection & foreign substances.
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? muscles.
4. What are antigens? foreign substances that triger 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 system to neutralize antigen.
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? Immunotherapy
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? Hypertension
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.
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter an trap pathogen.
15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Production of antibodies.
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? Regulatory T. cells.

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? Presentation of antigen to B cells.

21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type I hypersensitive.

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 & long lasting protection to form re-exposure pathogen.

24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IgA IgE IgG IgM.

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? Ig A.

27. Which type of immunoglobulin is found in secretions such as saliva, tears, and breast milk? Ig 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? Macrophages.
c) Natural killer cells

30. The thymus is most active during:
childhood.

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- HARSHVARDHAN A. MAGDUM

16/30

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology?
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? to defense again infection and foren sub.
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? Muscles
4. What are antigens? ~~Abs~~
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Innate immunity
6. What are antibodies? carbohydrates by the immune system to nutrilise antigen
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? antibiotic theacpy
10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? rheumatio d arthritis
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? hyper tension
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? Immunization
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? to filter and trap pathogan
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? Memory 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?

. acidophils

19. What is the term for the process where B-cells mature and develop the ability to produce antibodies?

clonal explansion

20. What is the function of dendritic cells in the immune system?

production of antigen / pathogen

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?

oxidation

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?

to provide rapid and long lasting protection to from exposure

24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response?

IGE

25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved 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?

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 ~~dication~~ zation

29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?

c) Natural killer cells Microphages

30. The thymus is most active during:

Child hood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Ritesh k Bakate

19/30

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology? Study of immuno system
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To diffence againce infection and foran Sustance
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? Splin
4. What are antigens? foran Substance that triger and immun responc
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? innate immunity
6. What are antibodies? Protien produce by the immune system to the Nutralize
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 stimulate an immune response called? immunization
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?
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? materia
12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? Hasthoma immuno genetic
13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? ato immunity
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter and trap pathogen
15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? Maturation T Cell's
16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells? Helper T Cell
17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response? regulatory T Cell

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 pathogens

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?
antibody production

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
To provid rapid long lasting 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 involved 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? 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? immuno therapy

29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
c) Natural killer cells ~~T cell~~ microphyger

30. The thymus is most active during:
child hud

Roll No : 7880

Immunology **Marks 30** **Name of student-** Amrapali Yashwant kamble

22/30

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 infection & foreign substances
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? Spleen
4. What are antigens? foreign substances that trigger 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 systems by neutralize antigens
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? Immiuno 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? Hypertension
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

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 T cells
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? Regulatory T cells

18. Which type of white blood cell is responsible for producing antibodies? Natural killer 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? 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 & long lasting protection to form exposure to the pathogen

24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? Ig G, ~~IgA, Ig M~~

25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? Ig 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? Ig 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? Macrophages

c) Natural killer cells

30. The thymus is most active during: Adulthood

7874 **Immunology** **Marks 30** **Name of student-** Reerana

21/30

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology? Immunology study of Immune system
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? to defend against foreagin substances
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? speeln
4. What are antigens? lymph nodes
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 nutralize antigen
7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? aquired 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? Immunotherapy
10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? ~~rumato~~ Rheumetoids Arthritis
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency 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? allergy
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filtre an trap pathogens.
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? Cytotoxic 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? neutrophills

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 do T cells.

21. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction involves IgE antibodies and mast cells? Type II 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 & longlasting protection to form rexposure do the pathogen

24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IgG. ~~IgA~~. ~~IgM~~

25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved 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? 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? Immunization

29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis? ~~TH~~ cells

c) Natural killer cells

30. The thymus is most active during: childhood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Uzma S. Beg

23/30

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 infection and foregin substances
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? (Muscules)
4. What are antigens? foregin substances that trigger an immune response
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Adaptive Immunity
6. What are antibodies? Proteins product by the immune system to nutrilize antigen
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? Malaria
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? HIV/AIDS.
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? To filter an trape pathogen.
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? Cyto-toxic Tcells.
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?
B cells.

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 Tcells.

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? B cell activation

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity? Prevention
To provide rapid and long lasting ~~production~~
upon reexposion to pathogen

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? Ig E

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? Ig 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 → Macrophages

30. The thymus is most active during: Childhood

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Swara Charan

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

25/30

1. What is immunology? Study of immune system
2. What is the primary function of the immune system? To defend against infection and foreign substances
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system?- Muscles
4. What are antigens? foreign substances that trigger immune response
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Adaptive immunity
6. What are antibodies? Proteins produced by immune system to neutralise antigens.
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? Immunotherapy
10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease?- Malaria
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? HIV / AIDS
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? Autoimmunity
14. 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
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? Regulatory T- cells

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

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? Opsonisation

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
To 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? IgM

25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved in allergic reactions and defense against parasitic infections? IgA

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? Immunotheraphy

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- Sanika J. Patil

24/30

Unit Test- B.Sc. II

1. What is immunology?- Study of immune system.
2. What is the primary function of the immune system?- To depend against infection and foreign substances.
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system?- Spleen
4. What are antigens? Foreign substances that triggle and 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 system to neutralise antigens.
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? - Immunotherapy.
10. Which of the following is an example of an autoimmune disease? - Rheumatoid arthritis
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? - Diabetes militus.
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? - Autoimmunity.
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? To filter an trapo pathogen.
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? - Cytotoxic T-cells
17. Which type of T-cells play a role in regulating the immune response? - Helper- T cells.

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?
Presentation of antigens 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? - Clonal expansion

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
- To provide rapid and long lasting production upon the re-exposion of pathogen.

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? Ig A

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? - Ig 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 . ~~B cells~~ Macrophages.

30. The thymus is most active during: Childhood.

Immunology Marks 30 Name of student- Ankit Deepak Sawai

25/30

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 infection of for an substances
3. Which of the following is not a component of the immune system? spleen
4. What are antigens? foreign substances that triger and immuno response
5. Which type of immunity provides immediate, non-specific defence against pathogens? Innate Immunity
6. What are antibodies? Protines Produce by the immunosystem to nutralize antigen
7. Which type of immunity provides specific and long-lasting protection through memory cells? Innate immunity
8. What is the process of introducing weakened or inactivated pathogens to stimulate an immune response called? ~~Vachpi~~ 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? ~~Psoriasis~~ malaria
11. Which of the following is an example of an immunodeficiency disorder? Asthma
12. What is the study of the genetic factors that influence the immune system called? immuno genetic
13. What is the term for the process where the immune system mistakenly attacks the body's own cells and tissues? autoimmunity
14. What is the primary function of lymph nodes in the immune system? to filter and trap Pathogens
15. Which of the following is a function of the thymus gland in the immune system? maturation of T cell's
16. Which type of T-cells directly attack and destroy infected cells? Sytotoxic 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?
B - cells

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

22. What is the term for the process where pathogens are coated with antibodies to enhance phagocytosis?
opsonigestion

23. What is the function of memory cells in adaptive immunity?
to Provide rapid and long lasting Protection from Re-Exposer

24. Which type of immunoglobulin is the first antibody produced during an immune response? IgA , IgM

25. Which type of immunoglobulin is involved 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?
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?
Immunodefeseancy

29. Which immune cells are responsible for engulfing and destroying pathogens through phagocytosis?
c) Natural killer cells
T cells

30. The thymus is most active during:
childhood