**UNIT- 5**

1. The junction between the two nerve cells is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Synapse**
3. Synapsis
4. Soma
5. Stoma
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lymphocytes produce antibodies.
7. T
8. **B**
9. C
10. D
11. The antigen binding sites are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Epitope
13. **Paratope**
14. MHC
15. ADH
16. The signaling molecule in a nerve cell is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Receptor
18. Neuron
19. **Neurotransmitter**
20. Glial Cell
21. Humoral immune response is due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lymphocytes.
22. T
23. **B**
24. C
25. D
26. The epitope is present in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. **Antigen**
28. Antibody
29. MHC
30. ADH
31. The self-markers in the human cells are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
32. Antigen
33. Antibody
34. **MHC**
35. ADH
36. Microglia is an example for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cell.
37. Epidermal
38. **Supporting**
39. Blood
40. Bone
41. Cell mediated immune response is due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells.
42. Antigen
43. Antibody
44. MHC
45. **T Cells**
46. During inflammation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical is produced.
47. Epitope
48. Paratope
49. **Histamine**
50. ADH
51. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type glial cells produce immune molecules and growth factors that aid the damaged neurons to recover from injury
52. Ependymal cells
53. Oligodendrocytes
54. **Micro glial**
55. Astrocytes
56. The cerebral cortex is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lobes.
57. 3
58. 4
59. 5
60. 6
61. Alzheimer’s disease is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
62. Eye
63. Heart
64. **Brain**
65. Pancreas
66. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an autoimmune disease.
67. **Diabetes type II**
68. Diabetes type I
69. Arthritis
70. Multiple sclerosis
71. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of glial cells are called myelinated neurons.
72. Astocytes
73. **Oligodendrocytes**
74. Epedymal cells
75. Micro glial
76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of brain controls emotions.
77. Cerebral cortex
78. Hypothalamus
79. Medulla oblongata
80. **Cerebellum**
81. Dopamine depletion is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease.
82. Epilepsy
83. Alzheimer
84. Dementia
85. **Parkinson**
86. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is called father of vaccination.
87. Robert Koch
88. Louis Pasteur
89. **Edward jenner**
90. Robert Hooke
91. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of neuro peptides responsible for feeling of extreme joy.
92. Dopamine
93. Epinephrine
94. **Serotonin**
95. Opioids
96. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the secondary lymphoid organs.
97. Bone marrow
98. Thymus
99. Liver
100. **Spleen**
101. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**cells release powerful chemicals to kill the altered cells during defense reaction.
102. TH
103. **Tc**
104. B
105. Phagocytes
106. A cell secrete a chemical which will induce its own function, this process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
107. Paracrine
108. **Autocrine**
109. Endocrine
110. Luxacrine
111. The signaling molecules of immune system is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
112. Neurons
113. Synapsis
114. **Cytokines**
115. Hormones
116. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ligands target adjacent cells which results in contact-dependent signaling.
117. Intracrine
118. Autocrine
119. **Juxtacrine**
120. Paracrine
121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_signaling molecules which travel through circulatory system to target long-distant organs.
122. **Hormones**
123. Ligands
124. Vesicles
125. Neurotransmitters
126. The neurological disorder which is caused by inability of brain to control sleep-wake cycles is called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
127. Bipolar disorder
128. Dyslexia
129. Alzheimer’s disease
130. **Narcolepsy**
131. In neuron, the thin branching extensions that conduct nerve impulse toward the cell body is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
132. Basal body
133. **Dendrites**
134. Axon
135. Myelin sheath
136. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is part of brain which controls respiratory functions.
137. **Pons**
138. Medulla oblongata
139. Cerebellum
140. Medulla oblongata
141. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the example for cell-surface receptor that acts as gated channel.
142. G-protein linked receptor
143. Enzyme linked receptor
144. **Ion-channel receptor**
145. Synaptic receptor
146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nervous system which controls voluntary muscles.
147. Central
148. Autonomic
149. **Somatic**
150. Sympathetic
151. Immunity acquired after an infection is
152. **active immunity**
153. Innate immunity
154. Both B and C
155. Passive immunity
156. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_system cells to the site and activate cells involved in tissue repair
157. **Neutrophils**
158. Macrophages
159. Mast cells
160. Platelets
161. Name the first cell which recruited at the place of infection
162. **Neutrophils**
163. Nk cells
164. Macrophages
165. Basophils
166. Immunity acquired after an infection is
167. **active immunity**
168. Innate immunity
169. Both B and C
170. Passive immunity
171. Which is not a part of the brain?

a) Thalamus

1. Pons
2. **Thymus**
3. Diencephalon
4. Which of these is NOT a characteristic feature of adaptive immunity?
5. antibodies
6. Self/ non-self-recognition
7. Immunogenic memory
8. **not specific to antigen**
9. Maximum antigen binding sites presents in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_type of antibody.
10. IgG
11. IgD
12. IgE
13. **IgM**
14. The neuron cell is made up of which of the following parts?
15. Axon
16. Nucleus
17. **All the above**
18. Dendrites

39. Humoral immunity is mediated by

1. NK cells
2. T cells
3. Macrophages
4. **B cells**
5. Name the cytokines which released in response to virus infection?
6. Interleukins
7. Monokines
8. **Interferons**
9. Lymphokines
10. The transmission of nerve impulse from one neuron to next is effected by
11. cerebrospinal fluid
12. **neurotransmitters**
13. receptors
14. hormones
15. The cells of nervous tissue that are not neurons but that assist neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. **Neuroglia**
17. Leukocytes
18. Amyloid plaques
19. Fibroblasts
20. Tolerance formed in an individual due to antigenic stimulus is
21. Natural immunity
22. **Active acquired immunity**
23. Passive acquired immunity
24. Acquired immunity
25. The light and heavy chain in the immunoglobin are stabilized by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. Hydrogen bonds
27. **Di-sulphide bonds**
28. Hydrophilic bonds
29. Hydrophobic bonds
30. Brain consists of \_\_\_\_\_% of oxygen.
31. 10%
32. 30%
33. **20%**
34. 25%
35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Part of brain controls swallowing, coughing, vomiting and sneezing.
36. Cerebellum
37. Pons
38. Cerebellum
39. **Medulla oblongata**
40. The largest lymphatic organ present above the abdomen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
41. Thymus
42. Bone marrow
43. Payer’s patches
44. **Spleen**
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the neurological disorder which causes learning disability.
46. Bipolar disorder
47. **Dyslexia**
48. Alzheimer’s disease
49. Narcolepsy
50. The two hemispheres of brain are interconnected by bridge of nerve fibers to carry information between them are called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
51. Hypothalamus
52. Diencephalon
53. **Corpus callosum**
54. Epithalamus
55. The cells which carry out the destruction of pathogens/or infected cells are called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
56. **Effector cells**
57. Antigen-presenting cells
58. Lymphocytes
59. Antibodies
60. When the input signal exceeds the critical level ……………..event occurs
61. Depolarization
62. Refractory period
63. Null period
64. Reflective period

52. Tolerance formed in an individual due to antigenic stimulus is

1. Natural immunity
2. Active acquired immunity
3. Passive acquired immunity
4. Acquired immunity

53. The cells of nervous tissue that are not neurons but that assist neurons are called

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2. Leukocytes
3. Amyloid plaques
4. Fibroblasts

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2. neurotransmitters
3. receptors
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2. T cells
3. Macrophages
4. B cells

57. The neuron cell is made up of which of the following parts?

1. Axon
2. Nucleus
3. All the above
4. Dendrites

58. Maximum antigen binding sites presents in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of antibody

a) IgG

b) IgD

c) IgE

**d) IgM**

**59.** Which of these is NOT a characteristic feature of adaptive immunity?

a) antibodies

b) Self/ non-self recognition

c) Immunogenic memory

d) not specific to antigen

60. Which is not a part of the brain?

a) Thalamus

b) Pons

c) Thymus

**d) Diencephalon**

**61.** Name the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system.

**a) Neurons**

b) Perikaryon

c) Neuroglia

d) Glial cells

62. Alzheimer"s disease is associated with deficiency of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) glutamic acid

b) Dopamine

c) Acetyl choline

d) Choline

63. Name the first cell which recruited at the place of infection\_\_\_\_.

a) Neutrophils

b) Nk cells

c) Macrophages

d) Basophils

64. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ secretes hormones called chemokines that attracts immune system cells to the site and activate cells involved in tissue repair

a) Neutrophils

b) Macrophages

c) Mast cells

d) Platelets

65. Immunity acquired after an infection is

**a) active immunity**

b) Innate immunity

c) Both B and D

d) Passive immunity

66. A cell secrete a chemical which will induce its own function, this process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Paracrine

**b) Autocrine**

c) Endocrine

d) None of the above

67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells release powerful chemicals to kill the altered cells during defense reaction.

a) TH

**b) Tc**

c) B

d) None of the above

68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the secondary lymphoid organs.

a) Bone marrow

b) Thymus

c) Liver

**d) Spleen**

69. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of neuro peptides responsible for feeling of extreme joy.

a) Dopamine

b) Epinephrine

**c) Serotonin**

d) Opioids

70. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called father of vaccination.

a) Robert Koch

**b) Edward Jenner**

c) Louis Pasture

d) Robert Hook

71. Dopamine depletion is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease.

a) Epilepsy

b) Alzheimer

c) Dementia

**d) Parkinson**

**72.** Which part of the brain controls emotions?

a) Cerebral cortex

b) Medulla oblongata

c) Hypothalamus

**d) Cerebellum**

73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of glial cells are called myelinated neurons.

a) Astrocytes

**b) Oligodendrocytes**

c) Microglial

d) Ependymal cells

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immune cells contains mitochondria.

a) Basophils

**b) Neutrophils**

c) Mast cells

d) Macrophages

75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a secondary lymphoid organs.

a) Tonsils

b) Adenoids

c) Lymph nodes

**d) Thymus**

76. Vaccine is discovered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Robert Koch

**b) Edward Jenner**

c) Louis Pasture

d) Robert Hook

77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glial cells provide nourishment in the form of glucose and other nutrients to the neurons.

a) Oligodendrocytes

b) Astrocytes

**c) Microglia**

d) Ependymal