

# Faculty of Science

## End Semester Examination May 2025

### BT3CO10 Immunology

<b>Programme</b>	:	B.Sc.	<b>Branch/Specialisation</b>	:	BT
<b>Duration</b>	:	3 hours	<b>Maximum Marks</b>	:	60

**Note:** All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

<b>Section 1 (Answer all question(s))</b>				<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>BL</b>
<b>Q1.</b> Which of the following molecules are responsible for the specificity of the immune response?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> Antibodies			<input type="radio"/> T-cell receptors			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both (A) and (B)			<input type="radio"/> Complement proteins			
<b>Q2.</b> Which of the following cells is most responsible for killing virus-infected cells?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> B cells			<input checked="" type="radio"/> T cytotoxic cells (CD8+ T cells)			
<input type="radio"/> Helper T cells (CD4+ T cells)			<input type="radio"/> Monocytes			
<b>Q3.</b> Which of the following statements best describes the concept of "self and non-self" recognition in the immune system?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> The immune system targets cells of the body to eliminate them			<input checked="" type="radio"/> The immune system recognizes and attacks foreign antigens while ignoring self-antigens			
<input type="radio"/> The immune system only reacts to bacterial antigens			<input type="radio"/> The immune system cannot distinguish between self and non-self			
<b>Q4.</b> Which of the following is a feature of the humoral immune response?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> Activation of T cells to destroy infected cells			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Production of antibodies by plasma cells			
<input type="radio"/> Suppression of immune responses			<input type="radio"/> Activation of phagocytosis			
<b>Q5.</b> Haptens are:				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> Full-sized antigens that can induce an immune response			<input checked="" type="radio"/> Small molecules that cannot induce an immune response alone but can when attached to a carrier protein			
<input type="radio"/> Antibodies that bind to antigens			<input type="radio"/> Non-protein substances that act as adjuvants			
<b>Q6.</b> Which class of immunoglobulin is primarily responsible for the body's first defense against infections and is the largest antibody in the bloodstream?				1	1	1
<input checked="" type="radio"/> IgM			<input type="radio"/> IgG			
<input type="radio"/> IgA			<input type="radio"/> IgE			
<b>Q7.</b> Which of the following is true about MHC class I molecules?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> They present antigens to CD4+ T cells			<input checked="" type="radio"/> They are found on the surface of all nucleated cells			
<input type="radio"/> They primarily bind to bacterial antigens			<input type="radio"/> They are associated with helper T cells			
<b>Q8.</b> MHC class II molecules are primarily expressed on which of the following cell types?				1	1	1
<input type="radio"/> Red blood cells			<input type="radio"/> Neutrophils			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Antigen-presenting cells (APCs) like dendritic cells, macrophages, and B cells			<input type="radio"/> Cytotoxic T cells			

**Q9.** Which of the following is the main function of the complement system?

1 1 1

- To enhance the production of antibodies
- To promote phagocytosis and inflammation
- To neutralize viral particles
- To regulate the immune system

**Q10.** Which of the following best describes type IV hypersensitivity?

1 1 1

- It involves IgE antibodies binding to mast cells
- It is mediated by T cells rather than antibodies.
- It results in the formation of immune complexes that deposit in tissues.
- It involves the activation of the complement system leading to inflammation.

### Section 2 (Answer all question(s))

**Marks CO BL**

**Q11.** What are the key differences between B cells and T cells in the immune system?

2 2 2

<b>Rubric</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Any two differences	2

**Q12.** What are the primary and secondary lymphoid organs? What roles do they play in immune responses?

3 1 1

<b>Rubric</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Definition of primary and secondary lymphoid organs	1
Role of primary and secondary lymphoid organs	2

**Q13. (a)** Discuss the role of phagocytosis and inflammation in pathogen clearance.

5 2 2

<b>Rubric</b>	<b>Marks</b>
Definition	1
Diagrammatic Representation	2
brief explanation	2

**(OR)**

**(b)** Briefly describe the journey of vaccine discovery in immunology.

<b>Rubric</b>	<b>Marks</b>
serological stories of vaccines discovery	3
Reference of atleast 3 scientists	2

### Section 3 (Answer all question(s))

**Marks CO BL**

**Q14.** Describe the role of helper T cells in the immune response.

2 2 2

<b>Rubric</b>	<b>Marks</b>
T-helper cells role in B cells activation	1
T-helper cells role in T cells activation	1

**Q15. (a)** How does the interaction between antigen-presenting cells (APCs) and T cells contribute to the activation of the adaptive immune response?

8 2 3

Rubric	Marks
Explain antigen-presenting cells (APCs)	3
T cells reaction on APC	2
Diagrammatic Representation	3

**(OR)**

**(b)** Discuss the role of suppressor T-cells (regulatory T-cells) in maintaining immune system balance. How do they prevent overactivation of the immune response and the development of autoimmune diseases?

Rubric	Marks
Definition & Explanation T Reg Cells	2
Action for suppression	2
Diagrammatic Representation	4

#### Section 4 (Answer all question(s))

**Q16.** What are adjuvants? What is their role in immunology?

Marks CO BL

3 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Definition	1
Role in Immunity	2

**Q17. (a)** Describe the roles of the variable and constant regions of antibodies.

7 4 4

Rubric	Marks
Antibody description	1
Explanation of variable and constant regions of antibodies.	3
Diagrammatic Representation	3

**(OR)**

**(b)** What are the different classes of immunoglobulins? What are their primary functions in the immune system?

Rubric	Marks
classification	2
Function	2
Diagrammatic Representation	3

#### Section 5 (Answer all question(s))

Marks CO BL

**Q18.** What are the differences between Class I and Class II MHC molecules in terms of structure and function?

4 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Difference	2
Diagram	2

**Q19. (a)** Describe the concept of antigen processing and presentation. How do MHC molecules present antigenic peptides to T cells?

6 2 2

Rubric	Marks
APC	2
MHC Presentation	2
Diagrammatic Representation	2

**(OR)**

**(b)** Explain the general organization of the Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) in humans.

Rubric	Marks
MHC Definition	2
organisation explanation	4

**Section 6 (Answer any 2 question(s))**

**Marks CO BL**

**Q20.** Describe Type I hypersensitivity. How do IgE antibodies contribute to allergic reactions?

5 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Definition	2
IgE role in allergic reactions	2
Diagrammatic Representation	1

**Q21.** What is the role of mast cells and histamine release in Type I hypersensitivity?

5 2 2

Rubric	Marks
Role of mast cell	2.5
Role of histamine	2.5

**Q22.** Explain the role of macrophages and T cells in inflammation.

5 2 2

Rubric	Marks
role of macrophages in inflammation.	2.5
role of macrophages T cells in inflammation.	2.5

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