



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - كلية العلوم :: امصال و لقاحات - (434103) - المستوى الرابع - قسم احياء دقيقه  
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- Edible vaccine is (1)
- gene from pathogen insert in gene of banana  (1)
- gene from antibody - (2)
- gene from human - (3)
- passive acquired immunity is (2)
- ready immunity - (1)
- immediate - (2)
- no memory cell - (3)
- all  (4)
- type of vaccine (3)
- fungal vaccine - (1)
- viral vaccine  (2)
- parasitic vaccine - (3)
- all - (4)
- Active acquired immunity is (4)
- stimulate immune system - (1)
- immune response - (2)
- need time - (3)
- ALL  (4)
- Stimulation of Immune system by certain harmless antigen to produce acquired active immune response (5)
- disease - (1)
- drug - (2)
- vaccine  (3)
- antibody - (4)
- Attenuated vaccine is achieved by (6)
- Formalin - (1)
- Culture on unsuitable media  (2)
- Toxoid - (3)
- Fast response - (4)
- Active acquired immunity is characterized by: (7)
- Short duration - (1)
- Development memory  (2)
- No role of immune S. - (3)
- Immediate onset - (4)
- Used to treat specific conditions, such as antivenoms or immunoglobulin therapies. (8)
- Therapeutic Serums  (1)
- Preventive Serums - (2)
- Specialized Serums: - (3)
- Non - (4)
- Aimed at preventing diseases, like influenza vaccines or yellow fever vaccines (9)
- Therapeutic Serums - (1)
- Preventive Serums  (2)
- Specialized Serums - (3)
- Coagulase - (4)
- used to produce large quantities of antibodies. (10)
- Genetic engineering techniques  (1)





	vaccine	-	(2)
	Lactoferrin	-	(3)
	Acute phase protein	-	(4)
Some serums are used to stimulate the immune system to fight cancers or autoimmune diseases			(11)
	Genetic Engineering	-	(1)
	Vaccination	-	(2)
	Immunomodulation	-	(3)
	Immunotherapy	+	(4)
Vaccination of children and adults against infectious diseases such as measles, smallpox, and tetanus			(12)
	Disease Prevention	+	(1)
	Emergency Treatment	-	(2)
	Immunotherapy	-	(3)
	Macrophage cells	-	(4)
Are blood components that contain antibodies, hormones, and other proteins. They are used for various medical treatments, including immunotherapy and replacement therapies.			(13)
	Serums	+	(1)
	Antibodies	-	(2)
	vaccine	-	(3)
	Peptide antigen outside MHC II	-	(4)
	MHC class II restricted means		(14)
	T helper cell binds to MHC I	-	(1)
	T helper cell binds to MHC II	+	(2)
	T Cytotoxic cell binds to MHC I	-	(3)
	Peptide antigen outside MHC II	-	(4)
Is the use of serum antibodies (generally IgG) to detect antigens, to measure antigen concentrations, or the use of antigens to detect antibodies or detect their concentrations			(15)
	immunology	-	(1)
	serology	+	(2)
	vaccination	-	(3)
	Non	-	(4)
a type of vaccine that uses a weakened form of a live microorganism (virus or bacteria) to induce immunity.			(16)
	inactivated vaccines	-	(1)
	Live attenuated vaccines	+	(2)
	Toxoid Vaccines	-	(3)
	Subunit Vaccines	-	(4)
These vaccines contain a modified toxin produced by the pathogen.			(17)
	Subunit Vaccines	-	(1)
	Inactivated Vaccines	-	(2)
	Toxoid Vaccines	+	(3)
	Live Attenuated Vaccines	-	(4)
These vaccines contain only a specific part (or subunit) of the pathogen, such as a protein or carbohydrate.			(18)
	Toxoid Vaccines	-	(1)
	Live Attenuated Vaccines	-	(2)
	Subunit Vaccines	+	(3)
	Inactivated Vaccines	-	(4)
These vaccines contain a killed or inactive form of the pathogen			(19)
	Live Attenuated Vaccines	-	(1)
	Inactivated Vaccines	+	(2)
	Toxoid Vaccines	-	(3)





Subunit Vaccines	-	(4)
proteins produced by the immune system to recognize and neutralize foreign substances, such as viruses, bacteria, and toxin		(20)
Antibodies	+	(1)
T Cells	-	(2)
vaccination	-	(3)
genetic engineering	-	(4)
They recognize only one epitope on the antigen		(21)
Polyclonal Antibodies	-	(1)
Monoclonal Antibodies	+	(2)
Vaccination	-	(3)
Non	-	(4)
produced by immunizing an animal (e.g., rabbit, goat, mouse) with an antigen of interest		(22)
Polyclonal Antibodies	+	(1)
Monoclonal Antibodies	-	(2)
Myeloperoxidase	-	(3)
Superoxide dismutase	-	(4)
These antigens cannot directly activate B cells to produce antibodies. They require the assistance of T helper cells (CD4+ T cells) to initiate a humoral immune response.		(23)
T-Independent Antigens	-	(1)
T-Dependent Antigens	+	(2)
vaccination	-	(3)
Serums	-	(4)
These antigens can directly activate B cells to produce antibodies without the help of T cells.		(24)
T-Dependent Antigens	-	(1)
vaccination	-	(2)
serology	-	(3)
T-Independent Antigens	+	(4)
A substance that triggers the immune system to produce antibodies		(25)
Antibody	-	(1)
Passive immunity	-	(2)
Antigen	+	(3)
Active immunity	-	(4)

